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code of federal regulations

Agriculture

7

PARTS 53 TO 209

Revised as of January 1, 1997

CONTAINING
A CODIFICATION OF DOCUMENTS
OF GENERAL APPLICABILITY
AND FUTURE EFFECT

AS OF JANUARY 1, 1997

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Cite this Code: CFR

To cite the regulations in this volume use title, part and section number. Thus, 7 CFR 53.1 *refers to title 7, part 53, section 1.*

Explanation

The Code of Federal Regulations is a codification of the general and permanent rules published in the Federal Register by the Executive departments and agencies of the Federal Government. The Code is divided into 50 titles which represent broad areas subject to Federal regulation. Each title is divided into chapters which usually bear the name of the issuing agency. Each chapter is further subdivided into parts covering specific regulatory areas.

Each volume of the Code is revised at least once each calendar year and issued on a quarterly basis approximately as follows:

Title 1 through Title 16.....as of January 1
Title 17 through Title 27.....as of April 1
Title 28 through Title 41.....as of July 1
Title 42 through Title 50.....as of October 1

The appropriate revision date is printed on the cover of each volume.

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The Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980 (Pub. L. 96–511) requires Federal agencies to display an OMB control number with their information collection request.

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What is incorporation by reference? Incorporation by reference was established by statute and allows Federal agencies to meet the requirement to publish regulations in the Federal Register by referring to materials already published elsewhere. For an incorporation to be valid, the Director of the Federal Register must approve it. The legal effect of incorporation by reference is that the material is treated as if it were published in full in the Federal Register (5 U.S.C. 552(a)). This material, like any other properly issued regulation, has the force of law.

What is a proper incorporation by reference? The Director of the Federal Register will approve an incorporation by reference only when the requirements of 1 CFR part 51 are met. Some of the elements on which approval is based are:

(a) The incorporation will substantially reduce the volume of material published in the Federal Register.

(b) The matter incorporated is in fact available to the extent necessary to afford fairness and uniformity in the administrative process.

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A subject index to the Code of Federal Regulations is contained in a separate volume, revised annually as of January 1, entitled CFR INDEX AND FINDING AIDS. This volume contains the Parallel Table of Statutory Authorities and Agency Rules (Table I), and Acts Requiring Publication in the Federal Register (Table II). A list of CFR titles, chapters, and parts and an alphabetical list of agencies publishing in the CFR are also included in this volume.

An index to the text of ''Title 3—The President'' is carried within that volume.

The Federal Register Index is issued monthly in cumulative form. This index is based on a consolidation of the ''Contents'' entries in the daily Federal Register.

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For a legal interpretation or explanation of any regulation in this volume, contact the issuing agency. The issuing agency's name appears at the top of odd–numbered pages.

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RICHARD L. CLAYPOOLE,
Director,
Office of the Federal Register.

January 1, 1997.

THIS TITLE

Title 7—AGRICULTURE is composed of fifteen volumes. The parts in these volumes are arranged in the following order: parts 0–26, 27–52, 53–209, 210–299, 300–399, 400–699, 700–899, 900–999, 1000–1199, 1200–1499, 1500–1899, 1900–1939, 1940–1949, 1950–1999, and part 2000 to end. The contents of these volumes represent all current regulations codified under this title of the CFR as of January 1, 1997.

The Food and Consumer Service current regulations in the volume containing parts 210–299, include the Child Nutrition Programs and the Food Stamp Program. The regulations of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation are found in the volume containing parts 400–699.

All marketing agreements and orders for fruits, vegetables and nuts appear in the one volume containing parts 900–999. All marketing agreements and orders for milk appear in the volume containing parts 1000–1199. Part 900—General Regulations is carried as a note in the volume containing parts 1000–1199, as a convenience to the user.

Redesignation tables appear in the Finding Aids section of the volumes containing parts 210–299 and parts 1500–1899.

For this volume, Brian Swidal was Chief Editor. The Code of Federal Regulations publication program is under the direction of Frances D. McDonald, assisted by Alomha S. Morris.

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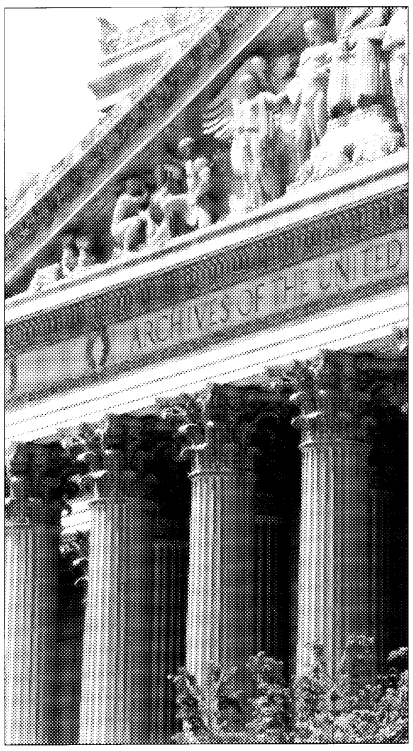

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Title 7—Agriculture

(This book contains parts 53 to 209)

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AUTHORITY: 7 U.S.C. 1621–1627.

SOURCE: 42 FR 53902, Oct. 4, 1977, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—Regulations

DEFINITIONS

§ 53.1 Meaning of words.

Words used in this subpart in the singular form shall be deemed to import the plural, and vice versa, as the case may demand. For the purposes of such regulations, unless the context otherwise requires, the following terms shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

Acceptance service. The service established and conducted under the regulations for the determination and certification or other identification of the compliance of livestock with specifications.

Act. The Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (Title II of the act of Congress approved August 14, 1946, 60 Stat. 1087, as amended by Pub. L. 272, 84th Cong., 69 Stat. 553, 7 U.S.C. 1621–1627).

Administrator. The Administrator of the Agricultural Marketing Service, or any officer or employee of the Agricultural Marketing Service to whom authority has heretofore been delegated, or to whom authority may hereafter be delegated, to act in his stead.

Agricultural Marketing Service. The Agricultural Marketing Service of the Department.

Applicant. Any person who has applied for service under the regulations.

Branch. The Livestock Market News Branch of the Division.

Chief. The Chief of the Branch, or any officer or employee of the Branch to whom authority has heretofore been delegated, or to whom authority may hereafter be delegated, to act in his stead.

Class. A subdivision of livestock based on essential physical characteristics that differentiate between major groups of the same kind of species.

Compliance. Conformity of livestock to the specifications under which the

livestock was purchased or sold, with particular reference to the weight, quality or other characterics of livestock.

Cooperative agreement. A cooperative agreement between the Agricultural Marketing Service and another Federal agency or a State agency, or other agency, organization or person as specified in the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946, as amended, for conducting the service.

Department. The United States Department of Agriculture.

Director. The Director of the Division or any officer or employee of the Division to whom authority has heretofore been delegated, or to whom authority may hereafter be delegated, to act in his stead.

Division. Livestock, Poultry, Grain and Seed Division.

Financially interested person. Any person having a financial interest in the livestock involved, including but not limited to the shipper, receiver, producer, seller, buyer, or carrier of the livestock or products.

Grade. (1) As a noun, this term means an important commercial subdivision of livestock based on certain definite and preference determining factors, such as, but not limited to, conformation, finish, and muscling in livestock.

(2) As a verb, this term means to determine the class, grade, or other quality of livestock according to applicable standards for such livestock in subpart B of this part.

Grading service. The service established and conducted under the regulations for the determination and certification or other identification of the class, grade, or other quality of livestock under standards.

Legal holiday. Those days designated as legal public holidays in title 5, United States Code, section 6103(a).

Livestock. Cattle, sheep, swine, or goats.

Official grader. An employee of the Department or other person authorized by the Department to determine and certify or otherwise identify the class, grade, other quality, or compliance of livestock under the regulations.

Person. Any individual, partnership, corporation, or other legal entity, or Government agency.

Regulations. The regulations in this subpart.

Service. Grading service or acceptance service.

Specifications. Description with respect to the class, grade, other quality, quantity or condition of livestock approved by the Administrator, and available for use by the industry regardless of the origin of the descriptions.

Standards. The standards of the Department contained in subpart B of this part.

Supervisor. An official person designated by the Director or Chief to supervise and maintain uniformity and accuracy of service under the regulations.

§ 53.2 Designation of official certificates, memoranda, marks, other identifications, for purposes of the Agricultural Marketing Act.

Subsection 203(h) of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946, as amended by Pub. L. 272, 84th Congress, provides criminal penalties for various specified offenses relating to official certificates, memoranda, marks or other identifications, and devices for making such marks or identifications, issued or authorized under section 203 of said act, and certain misrepresentations concerning the inspection or grading of agricultural products under said section. For the purposes of said subsection and the provisions in this part, the terms listed below shall have the respective meanings specified:

(a) *Official certificate* means any form of certification, either written or printed, including that prescribed in §53.16, used under the regulations to certify with respect to the inspection, class, grade, quality, size, quantity, or condition of livestock with applicable specifications.

(b) *Official memorandum* means any initial record of findings made by an authorized person in the process of grading, determining compliance, or inspecting, pursuant to the regulations, any processing or plant–operation report made by an authorized person in connection with grading, determining compliance, inspecting, or sampling under the regulations, and

any report made by an authorized person of services performed pursuant to the regulations.

(c) *Official mark* or *other official identification* means any form of mark or other identification, used under the regulations in marking livestock thereof, to show inspection, class, grade, quality, size, quantity, or condition of the livestock (including the compliance of livestock with applicable specifications), or to maintain the identity of livestock for which service is provided under the regulations.

ADMINISTRATION

§53.3 Authority.

The Director is charged with the administration of the regulations and the Act insofar as they relate to livestock.

SERVICE

§53.4 Kind of service.

Grading service under the regulations shall consist of the determination and certification and other identification, upon request by the applicant, of the class, grade, or other quality of livestock under applicable standards in subpart B of this part. Class, grade and other quality may be determined under said standards for livestock. Acceptance service under the regulations shall consist of the determination of the conformity of livestock to specifications approved by the Director or Chief and the certification and other identification of such livestock in accordance with specifications, upon request by the applicant.

§53.5 Availability of service.

Service under these regulations may be made available with respect to livestock shipped or received in interstate commerce, and with respect to the livestock not so shipped or received if the Director or Chief determines that the furnishing of service for such livestock would facilitate the marketing, distribution, processing, or utilization of agricultural products through commercial channels. Also, such service may be made available under a cooperative agreement. Service under these regulations shall be provided without discrimination as to race, color, sex, creed, or national origin.

§53.8 How to obtain service.

(a) *Application.* Any person may apply to the Director or Chief for service under the regulations with respect to livestock in which the applicant is financially interested. The application shall be made on a form approved by the Director.

(b) *Notice of eligibility for service.* The applicant for service will be notified whether his application is approved.

(c) *Request by applicant for service—* (1) *Noncommitment.* Upon notification of the approval on an application for service, the applicant may, from time to time as desired, make oral or written requests for service under the regulations with respect to specific livestock for which the service is to be furnished under such application. Such requests shall be made at a market news office either directly or through any employee of the Agricultural Marketing Service who may be designated for such purposes.

§53.9 Order of furnishing service.

Service under the regulations shall be furnished to applicants in the order in which requests therefor are received, insofar as consistent with good management, efficiency and economy. Precedence will be given, when necessary, to requests made by any government agency or any regular user of the service.

§53.10 When request for service deemed made.

A request for service under the regulations shall be deemed to be made when received by a market news office. Records showing the date and time of the request shall be made and kept in such office.

§53.11 Withdrawal of application or request for service.

An application or a request for service under the regulations may be withdrawn by the applicant at any time before the application is approved or prior to performance of service, upon payment, in accordance with §§53.18

and 53.19, of any expenses already incurred by the Agricultural Marketing Service in connection therewith.

§ 53.12 Authority of agent.

Proof of the authority of any person making an application or a request for service under the regulations on behalf of any other person may be required at the discretion of the Director or Chief or the official in charge of the market news office or other employee receiving the application or request under § 53.8.

§ 53.13 Denial or withdrawal of service.

(a) *For misconduct*—(1) *Bases for denial or withdrawal.* An application or a request for service may be rejected, or the benefits of the service may be otherwise denied to, or withdrawn from, any person who, or whose employee or agent in the scope of his employment or agency: (i) Has willfully made any misrepresentation or has committed any other fraudulent or deceptive practice in connection with any application or request for service under the regulations; (ii) has given or attempted to give, as a loan or for any other purpose, any money, favor, or other thing of value, to any employee of the Department authorized to perform any function under the regulations; (iii) has interfered with or obstructed, or attempted to interfere with or to obstruct, any employee of the Department in the performance of his duties under the regulations by intimidation, threats, assaults, abuse, or any other improper means; (iv) has knowingly falsely made, issued, altered, forged, or counterfeited any official certificate, memorandum, mark, or other identification; (v) has knowingly uttered, published, or used as true any such falsely made, issued, altered, forged, or counterfeited certificate, memorandum, mark, identification, or device; (vi) has knowingly obtained or retained possession of any such falsely made, issued, altered, forged, or counterfeited certificate, memorandum, mark, identification, or device, or of any livestock bearing any such falsely made, issued, altered, forged, or counterfeited mark or identification; or (vii) has in any manner not specified in this paragraph violated subsection 203(h) of the Act: *Provided,* That paragraph (a)(1)(vi) of this section shall not be deemed to be violated if the person in possession of any item mentioned therein notifies the Director or Chief without delay that he has possession of such item and, surrenders it to the Director or Chief or destroys it or brings it into compliance with the regulations by obliterating or removing the violative features under supervision of the Director or Chief: *And provided, further,* That paragraph (a) (1) (ii) through (vi) of this section shall not be deemed to be violated by any act committed by any person prior to the making of an application for service under the regulations by the principal person. An application or a request for service may be rejected, or the benefits of the service may be otherwise denied to, or withdrawn from, any person who, or whose employee or agent in the scope of his employment or agency, has committed any of the offenses specified in paragraph (a)(1) (i) through (vii) of this section after such application was made. Moreover, an application or a request for service made in the name of a person otherwise eligible for service under the regulations may be rejected, or the benefits of the service may be otherwise denied to, or withdrawn from, such a person (*a*) in case the service is or would be performed at an establishment operated (*1*) by a corporation, partnership, or other person from whom the benefits of the service are currently being withheld under this paragraph, or (*2*) by a corporation, partnership, or other person having an officer, director, partner, or substantial investor from whom the benefits of the service are currently being withheld and who has any authority with respect to the establishment where service is or would be performed, or (*b*) in case the service is or would be performed with respect to any livestock in which any corporation, partnership, or other person within paragraph (a)(1)(vii)(*a*)(*1*) of this section has a contract or other financial interest.

(2) *Procedure.* All cases arising under this paragraph shall be conducted in accordance with the Rules of Practice Governing Formal Adjudicatory Proceedings Instituted by the Secretary Under Various Statutes set forth in

§§ 1.130 through 1.151 of this title and the Supplemental Rules of Practice in part 50 of this chapter.

(b) *For miscellaneous reasons.* An application or a request for service may be rejected, or the benefits of the service may be otherwise denied to, or withdrawn from, any person, without a hearing, by the official in charge of the appropriate market news office with the concurrence of the Director or Chief: (1) For administrative reasons such as the nonavailability of personnel to perform the service; (2) for the failure to pay for service; (3) for other noncompliance with the conditions on which service is available as provided in the regulations, except matters covered by paragraph (a) of this section; or (4) in case the person is a partnership, corporation, or other person from whom the benefits of the service are currently being withheld under paragraph (a) of this section. Notice of such denial or withdrawal, and the reasons therefor, shall promptly be given to the person involved.

(c) *Filing of records.* The final orders in formal proceedings under paragraph (a) of this section to deny or withdraw the service under the regulations (except orders required for good cause to be held confidential and not cited as precedents) and other records in such proceedings (except those required for good cause to be held confidential) shall be filed with the Hearing Clerk and shall be available for inspection by persons having a proper interest therein.

[42 FR 53902, Oct. 4, 1977, as amended at 60 FR 8464, Feb. 14, 1995]

§ 53.14 Financial interest of official grader.

No official grader shall grade or determine compliance of any livestock in which he or any of his relatives by blood or marriage is directly or indirectly financially interested.

§ 53.15 Accessibility to livestock.

(a) The applicant shall cause livestock, with respect to which service is requested, to be made easily accessible for examination and to be so placed, with adequate illuminating facilities, as to disclose their class, grade, other quality, and compliance. Supervisors and other employees of the Department responsible for maintaining uniformity and accuracy of service under the regulations shall have access to all parts of establishments covered by approved applications for service under the regulations, for the purpose of examining all livestock in the establishments which have been or are to be graded or examined for compliance with specifications.

(b) [Reserved].

§ 53.16 Official certificates.

(a) *Required; exception.* The official grader shall prepare, sign, and issue a livestock acceptance certificate covering livestock for which compliance has been determined.

(b) Where weight is certified, the word ''Not'' shall be deleted from the phrases ''Weights Not Verified.''

(c) *Distribution.* The original certificate, and not to exceed two copies, shall be delivered or mailed to the applicant or other person designated by him. The remaining copies shall be forwarded as required by agency, division, and branch instructions. Additional copies will be furnished to any person financially interested in livestock involved with the concurrence of the applicant and upon payment of fees, as provided in § 53.18(d).

§ 53.17 Advance information concerning service rendered.

Upon request of any applicant, all or any part of the contents of any certificate issued to him under the regulations, or other notification concerning the determination of class, grade, other quality, or compliance of livestock for such applicant may be transmitted by telegraph or telephone to him, or to any person designated by him, at his expense.

CHARGES FOR SERVICE

§ 53.18 Fees and other charges for service.

Fees and other charges equal as nearly as may be to the cost of the services rendered shall be assessed and collected from applicants in accordance with the following provisions unless otherwise provided in the cooperative agreement under which the services are furnished, or as provided in § 53.8.

(a) *Fees based on hourly rates.* Except as otherwise provided in this section, fees for service shall be based on the time required to render the service, calculated to the nearest 15-minute period, including time required for the preparation of certificates and travel of the official grader in connection with the performance of service. A minimum charge for 1 hour shall be made for service pursuant to each request notwithstanding that the time required to perform service may be less than 60 minutes. The base hourly rate shall be $29.40 per hour for work performed between the hours of 6 a.m. and 6 p.m., Monday through Friday, except on legal holidays; $32.80 per hour for work performed before 6 a.m. or after 6 p.m., Monday through Friday, and anytime Saturday or Sunday except on legal holidays; and $58.80 per hour for all work performed on legal holidays.

(b) *Travel charges.* When service is requested at a place so distant from an official grader's headquarters, or place of prior assignment on a circuitous routing that a total of one-half hour or more is required for the grader to travel to such place and back to the headquarters, or to the next place of assignment on a circuitous routing, the charge for such service shall include a mileage charge administratively determined by the Chief, and travel tolls, if applicable, for such travel prorated against all the applicants furnished the service involved on an equitable basis, or where the travel is made by public transportation (including hired vehicle), a fee equal to the actual cost thereof. However, the applicant will not be charged a new mileage rate without notification before the service is rendered.

(c) *Per diem charges.* When service is requested at a place away from the official grader's headquarters, the fee for such service shall include a per diem charge if the employee performing the service is paid per diem in accordance with existing travel regulations. Per diem charges to applicants will cover the same period of time for which the grader receives per diem reimbursement. The per diem rate will be administratively determined by the Chief. However, the applicant will not be charged a new per diem rate without notification before the service is rendered.

(d) *Fees for extra copies of certificates.* In addition to copies of certificates furnished under § 53.16, any financially interested person may obtain not to exceed three copies of any such certificate within 1 year from its date of issuance upon payment of a fee of $1.00, and not to exceed three copies of any such certificate at any time thereafter, while a copy of such certificate is on file in the Department, upon payment of a fee of $5.00.

(e) *Other charges.* When costs, other than costs specified in paragraphs (a), (b), (c), and (d) of this section, are involved in providing the services, the applicant will be charged for these costs. The amount of these charges will be determined administratively by the Chief. However, the applicant will not be charged for such cost without notification before the service is rendered of the charge for such item of expense.

[42 FR 53902, Oct. 4, 1977, as amended at 47 FR 54927, Dec. 7, 1982; 48 FR 16874, Apr. 20, 1983]

§ 53.19 Payment of fees and other charges.

Fees and other charges for service shall be paid in accordance with the following provisions unless otherwise provided in the cooperative agreement under which the service is furnished. Upon receipt of billing for fees and other charges for service the applicant shall remit by check, draft, or money order, made payable to the Agricultural Marketing Service, U.S.D.A., payment for the service in accordance with directions on the billing, and such fees and charges shall be paid in advance if required by the official grader or other authorized official.

MISCELLANEOUS

§ 53.20 Identification.

All official graders and supervisors shall have their Agricultural Marketing Service identification cards in their possession at all times while they are performing any function under the regulations and shall identify themselves by such cards upon request.

§53.21 Errors in service.

When an official grader, supervisor, or other responsible employee of the Branch has evidence of misgrading, or of incorrect certification or other incorrect determination or identification as to the class, grade, other quality, or compliance of livestock, he shall report the matter to his immediate supervisor. The supervisor will investigate the matter and, if he deems advisable, will report it to the owner or his agent. The supervisor shall take appropriate action to correct errors found in the determination or identification of class, grade or other quality or compliance of livestock if the livestock is still owned by the person who owned them when, and are still located at the establishment where, the incorrect service was rendered and if such service was rendered by a grader under the jurisdiction of such supervisor, and the supervisor shall take adequate measures to prevent the recurrence of such errors.

Subpart B—Standards

CATTLE

§53.201 Cattle.

The official standards for live cattle developed by the United States Department of Agriculture provide for segregation first according to use—slaughter and feeder—then as to class, which is determined by sex condition, and then as to grade, which is determined by the apparent relative excellence and desirability of the animal for its particular use. Differentiation between slaughter and feeder cattle is based solely on their intended use rather than on specific identifiable characteristics of the cattle. Slaughter cattle are those which are intended for slaughter immediately or in the very near future. Feeder cattle are those which are intended for slaughter after a period of feeding. However, under some economic conditions specific kinds of cattle may be considered as feeders whereas under other economic conditions they might be considered as slaughter cattle.

§53.202 Classes of slaughter and feeder cattle.

The classes of slaughter and feeder cattle are steers, bullocks, bulls, heifers, and cows. Definitions of the respective classes are as follows:

(a) *Steer.* A steer is a male bovine castrated when young and which has not begun to develop the secondary physical characteristics of a bull.

(b) *Bullock.* A bullock is a young (under approximately 24 months of age) male bovine (castrated or uncastrated) that has developed or begun to develop the secondary physical characteristics of a bull.

(c) *Bull.* A bull is a mature (approximately 24 months of age or older) uncastrated, male bovine. However, for the purpose of these standards, any mature, castrated, male bovine which has developed or begun to develop the secondary physical characteristics of an uncastrated male also will be considered a bull.

(d) *Cow.* A cow is a female bovine that has developed through reproduction or with age, the relatively prominent hips, large middle, and other physical characteristics typical of mature females.

(e) *Heifer.* A heifer is an immature female bovine that has not developed the physical characteristics typical of cows.

§53.203 Application of standards for grades of slaughter cattle.

(a) *General.* Grades of slaughter cattle are intended to be directly related to the grades of the carcasses they produce. To accomplish this, these slaughter cattle grade standards are based on factors which are related to the grades of beef carcasses. The quality and yield grade standards are contained in separate sections of the standards. The quality grade standards are further divided into two sections applicable to: (1) Steers, heifers, and cows and (2) bullocks. Eight quality designations—Prime, Choice, Select, Standard, Commercial, Utility, Cutter, and Canner—are applicable to steers and heifers. Except for Prime, the same designations also apply to cows. The quality designations for bullocks are Prime, Choice, Select, Standard, and Utility. There are five yield grades,

which are applicable to all classes of slaughter cattle and are designated by numbers 1 through 5, with Yield Grade 1 representing the highest degree of cutability. The grades of slaughter cattle may consist of the quality grade only, the yield grade only, or a combination of the quality grade and the yield grade except that slaughter bulls are yield graded only.

(b) *Quality Grades.* (1) Slaughter cattle quality grades are based on an evaluation of factors related to the palatability of the lean, herein referred to as ''quality.'' Quality in slaughter cattle is evaluated primarily by the amount and distribution of finish, the firmness of muscling, and the physical characteristics of the animal associated with maturity. Progressive changes in maturity past 30 months of age and in the amount and distribution of finish and firmness of muscling have opposite effects on quality. Therefore, for cattle over 30 months of age in each grade, the standards require a progressively greater development of the other quality-indicating factors. In cattle under about 30 months of age, a progressively greater development of the other quality-indicating characteristics is not required.

(2) Since carcass indices of quality are not directly evident in slaughter cattle, some other factors in which differences can be noted must be used to evaluate their quality. Therefore, the amount of external finish is included as a major grade factor herein, even though cattle with a specific degree of fatness may have widely varying degrees of quality. Identification of differences in quality among cattle with the same degree of fatness is based on distribution of finish and firmness of muscling. Descriptions of these factors are included in the specifications. For example, cattle which have more fullness of the brisket, flank, twist, and cod or udder and which have firmer muscling than that indicated by any particular degree of fatness are considered to have higher quality than indicated by the degree of fatness.

(3) The approximate maximum age limitation for the Prime, Choice, and Standard grades of steers, heifers, and cows is 42 months. The maximum age limitation for the Select grade for steers, heifers, and cows is approximately 30 months. The Commercial grade for steers, heifers, and cows includes only cattle over approximately 42 months. There are no age limitations for the Utility, Cutter, and Canner grades of steers, heifers, and cows. The maximum age limitation for all grades of bullocks is approximately 24 months.[1]

(c) *Yield Grades.* (1) The yield grades for slaughter cattle are based on the same factors as used in the official yield grade standards for beef carcasses. Those factors and the change in each which is required to make a full yield grade change are as follows:

Factor	Effect of increase on yield grade[1]	Approximate change in each factor required to make a full yield grade change[2]
Thickness of fat over ribeye..	Decreases	4/10 in.
Percent of kidney, pelvic, and heart fat..	do	5%.
Carcass weight	do	260 lb.
Area of ribeye ...	Increases	3 in.[2]

[1] The yield grades are denoted by numbers 1 through 5 with Yield Grade 1 representing the highest cutability or yield of closely trimmed retail cuts. Thus, an ''increase'' in cutability means a smaller yield grade number while a ''decrease'' in cutability means a larger yield grade number.

[2] This assumes no change in the other factors.

(2) When evaluating slaughter cattle for yield grade, each of these factors can be estimated and the yield grade determined therefrom by using the equation contained in the official standards for grades of carcass beef. However, a more practical method of appraising slaughter cattle for yield grade is to use only two factors normally considered in evaluating live cattle—muscling and fatness.

(3) In the latter approach to determining yield grade, evaluation of the thickness and fullness of muscling in

[1] Maximum maturity limits for bullock carcasses are the same as those described in the beef carcass grade standards for steers, heifers, and cows at about 30 months of age. However, bullocks develop carcass indicators of maturity at younger chronological ages than steers. Therefore, the approximate age at which bullocks develop carcass indicators of maximum maturity is shown herein as 24 months rather than 30 months.

relation to skeletal size largely accounts for the effects of two of the factors—area of ribeye and carcass weight. By the same token, an appraisal of the degree of external fatness largely accounts for the effects of thickness of fat over the ribeye and the percent of kidney, pelvic, and heart fat.

(4) These fatness and muscling evaluations can best be made simultaneously. This is accomplished by considering the development of the various parts based on an understanding of how each part is affected by variations in muscling and fatness. While muscling of most cattle develops uniformly, fat is normally deposited at a considerably faster rate on some parts than on others. Therefore, muscling can be appraised best by giving primary consideration to the parts least affected by fatness, such as the round and the forearm. Differences in thickness and fullness of these parts—with appropriate adjustments for the effects of variations in fatness—are the best indicators of the overall degree of muscling in live cattle.

(5) On the other hand, the overall fatness of an animal can be determined best by observing those parts on which fat is deposited at a faster-than-average rate. These include the back, loin, rump, flank, cod or udder, twist, and brisket. As cattle increase in fatness, these parts appear progressively fuller, thicker, and more distended in relation to the thickness and fullness of the other parts, particularly the round. In thinly muscled cattle with a low degree of finish, the width of the back usually will be greater than the width through the center of the round. The back on either side of the backbone also will be flat or slightly sunken. Conversely, in thickly muscled cattle with a similar degree of finish, the thickness through the rounds will be greater than through the back and the back will appear full and rounded. At an intermediate degree of fatness, cattle which are thickly muscled will be about the same width through the round and back and the back will appear only slightly rounded. Thinly muscled cattle with an intermediate degree of finish will be considerably wider through the back than through the round and will be nearly flat across the back. Very fat cattle will be wider through the back than through the round, but this difference will be greater in thinly muscled cattle than in those that are thickly muscled. Such cattle with thin muscling also will have a distinct break from the back into the sides, while those with thick muscling will be nearly flat on top but will have a less distinct break into the sides. As cattle increase in fatness, they also become deep bodied because of large deposits of fat in the flanks and brisket and along the underline. Fullness of the twist and cod or udder and the bulge of the flanks, best observed when an animal walks, are other indications of fatness.

(6) In determining yield grade, variations in fatness are much more important than variations in muscling.

(d) *Other considerations.* (1) Other factors such as heredity and management also may affect the development of the grade-determining characteristics in slaughter cattle. Although these factors do not lend themselves to description in the standards, the use of factual information of this nature is justifiable in determining the grade of slaughter cattle.

(2) Slaughter cattle qualifying for any particular grade may vary with respect to the relative development of the individual grade factors. In fact, some will qualify for a particular grade although they have some characteristics more nearly typical of cattle of another grade. Because it is impractical to describe the nearly infinite number of recognizable combinations of characteristics, the quality and yield grade standards describe only cattle which have a relatively similar development of the various quality and yield grade determining factors and which are near the lower limits of these grades. The requirements are given for two maturity groups in the quality grade standards for steers, heifers, and cows—but for only one maturity group for bullocks. In the yield grade standards, cattle with two levels of muscling are described and specific examples in terms of carcass characteristics also are included.

[42 FR 53902, Oct. 4, 1977, as amended at 52 FR 35683, Sept. 23, 1987; 54 FR 3411, Jan. 24, 1989; 61 FR 2895, Jan. 30, 1996]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 61 FR 2895, Jan. 30, 1996, §53.203(b)(3) was revised, effective July 1, 1996. At 61 FR 19155, May 1, 1996, the effective date was postponed until Jan. 31, 1997. For the convenience of the reader, the superseded text is set forth as follows:

§ 53.203 Application of standards for grades of slaughter cattle.

* * * * * *

(b) * * *

(3) The approximate maximum age limitation for the Prime, Choice, Select, and Standard grades of steers, heifers, and cows is 42 months.The Commercial grade for steers, heifers, and cows includes only cattle over approximately 42 months. There are no age limitations for the Utility, Cutter, and Canner grades of steers, heifers, and cows. The maximum age limitation for all grades of bullocks is approximately 24 months.[1]

* * * * *

§ 53.204 Specifications for official U.S. standards for grades of slaughter steers, heifers, and cows (quality).

(a) *Prime.* (1) Slaughter steers and heifers 30 to 42 months of age possessing the minimum qualifications for Prime have a fat covering over the crops, back, ribs, loin, and rump that tends to be thick. The brisket, flanks, and cod or udder appear full and distended and the muscling is very firm. The fat covering tends to be smooth with only slight indications of patchiness. Steers and heifers under 30 months of age have a moderately thick but smooth covering of fat which extends over the back, ribs, loin, and rump. The brisket, flanks, and cod or udder show a marked fullness and the muscling is firm.

(2) Cattle qualifying for the minimum of the Prime grade will differ considerably in cutability because of varying combinations of muscling and degree of fatness. Cattle with higher cutability than normal for this grade are thickly muscled and have a lower degree of fatness than described for the Prime grade. Such cattle have less width of back and loin and are less uniform in width than normal for the Prime grade. The thick, full muscling gives the back and loin a well-rounded appearance with very little evidence of flatness. The thickness through the middle part of the rounds is greater than over the top and the thick muscling through the shoulders causes them to be slightly prominent. Although such cattle have a lower degree of fatness over the back and loin than described as typical, evidence of more fatness than described is noticeable in the brisket, flanks, twist, and cod or udder and the muscling is firmer than described. Conversely, cattle with lower cutability than normal for this grade are thinly muscled and have a higher degree of fatness than described for the Prime grade. The distribution of fat is not typical, for it is thicker over the crops, back, loin, and rump than described while the brisket, flanks, twist, and cod or udder indicate less fatness. Such cattle are wide and nearly flat over the back and loin and there is a sharp break from these parts into the sides. The width over the back is much greater than through the rounds and shoulders.

(3) Cows are not eligible for the Prime grade.

(b) *Choice.* (1) Slaughter steers, heifers, and cows 30 to 42 months of age possessing the minimum qualifications for Choice have a fat covering over the crops, back, loin, rump, and ribs that tends to be moderately thick. The brisket, flanks, and cod or udder show a marked fullness and the muscling is firm. Cattle under 30 months of age carry a slightly thick fat covering over the top. The brisket, flanks, and cod or udder appear moderately full and the muscling is moderately firm.

(2) Cattle qualifying for the minimum of the Choice grade will differ considerably in cutability because of varying combinations of muscling and degree of fatness. Cattle with higher cutability than normal for this grade are thickly muscled and have a lower degree of fatness than described for the Choice grade. Such cattle are less uniform in width than normal for the Choice grade. The thick, full muscling over the top results in a rounded appearance with little evidence of flatness. The thickness through the middle part of the rounds is greater than over the top and the thick muscling through the shoulders causes them to be slightly prominent. Although such cattle have a lower degree of fatness over the

back and loin than described as typical, evidence of more fatness than described is especially noticeable in the brisket, flanks, twist, and cod or udder and the muscling is firmer than described. Conversely, cattle with lower cutability than normal for this grade are thinly muscled and have a higher degree of fatness than described for the Choice grade. The distribution of fat is not typical, for it is thicker over the crops, back, loin, and rump than described but with evidence of less fatness in the brisket, flanks, twist, and cod or udder. The back and loin break sharply into the sides and the width over the back is much greater than through the rounds and shoulders.

(c) *Select.* (1) The Select grade is limited to steers, heifers, and cows with a maximum age limitation of approximately 30 months. Slaughter cattle possessing the minimum qualifications for Select have a thin fat covering which is largely restricted to the back and loin. The brisket, flanks, twist, and cod or udder are slightly full and the muscling is slightly firm.

(2) Cattle qualifying for the minimum of the Select grade will differ considerably in cutability because of varying combinations of muscling and degree of fatness. Cattle with higher cutability than normal for this grade are thickly muscled and have a lower degree of fatness than described for the Select grade. Such cattle are less uniform in width than normal for the grade. The thick, full muscling through the back gives the back and loin a well-rounded appearance. The thickness through the middle part of the rounds is greater than over the top and the thick muscling through the shoulders causes them to be prominent. Evidence of more fatness than described is especially noticeable in the brisket, flanks, twist, and cod or udder and the muscling is firmer than described. Conversely, cattle with lower cutability than normal for the grade are thinly muscled and have a higher degree of fatness than described for the Select grade. The distribution of fat is not typical, for it is thicker over the crops, back, loin, and rump than described while the brisket, flanks, twist, and cod or udder indicate less fatness. Such cattle are nearly flat over the back and loin and the width over the back is greater than through the rounds and shoulders.

(d) *Standard.* (1) Slaughter steers, heifers, and cows 30 to 42 months of age possessing the minimum qualifications for Standard have a fat covering primarily over the back, loin, and ribs which tends to be very thin. Cattle under 30 months of age have a very thin covering of fat which is largely restricted to the back, loin, and upper ribs.

(2) Cattle qualifying for the minimum of this grade vary relatively little in their degree of fatness. Therefore, the range in cutability among cattle that qualify for this grade is somewhat less than in the higher grades. Most of the cutability differences among cattle qualifying for this grade are due to a wide range in muscling. Cattle with higher cutability than normal for this grade may have a slightly lower degree of fatness than described but will have thick, well-rounded backs, wide loins, and prominent, thickly muscled shoulders. The width through the rounds will be greater than over the back. Cattle with lower cutability than normal for this grade may have slightly more finish than described and will be upstanding and narrow. The loin, rump, and rounds will appear slightly sunken.

(e) *Commercial.* (1) The Commercial grade is limited to steers, heifers, and cows over approximately 42 months of age. Slaughter cattle possessing the minimum qualifications for Commercial and which slightly exceed the minimum maturity for the Commercial grade have a slightly thick fat covering over the back, ribs, loin, and rump and the muscling is moderately firm. Very mature cattle usually have at least a moderately thick fat covering over the back, ribs, loin, and rump and considerable patchiness frequently is evident about the tail-head. The brisket, flanks, and cod or udder appear to be moderately full and the muscling is firm.

(2) Cattle qualifying for the minimum of the Commercial grade will differ considerably in cutability because of widely varying combinations of muscling and degree of fatness. Cattle with higher cutability than normal for this grade are thickly muscled and have a

lower degree of fatness than described for the Commercial grade. The thick, full muscling over the top results in a rounded appearance with little evidence of flatness. The thickness through the middle part of the rounds is greater than over the top and the thick muscling through the shoulders causes them to be slightly prominent. Although such cattle have less thickness of fat over the back and loin than described as typical, evidence of more fatness than described is especially noticeable in the brisket, flanks, twist, and cod or udder and the muscling is firmer than described. Conversely, cattle with lower cutability than normal for this grade are thinly muscled and have a higher degree of fatness than described for the Commercial grade. The distribution of fat is not typical, being thicker over the crops, back, loin, and rump than described while the brisket, flanks, twist, and cod or udder indicate less fatness. The back and loin break sharply into the sides and the width over the back is much greater than through the rounds and shoulders.

(f) *Utility.* (1) The minimum degree of finish required for slaughter steers, heifers, and cows to qualify for the Utility grade varies throughout the range of maturity permitted in this grade from a very thin covering of fat for cattle under 30 months of age to a slightly thick fat covering, generally restricted to the back, loin, and rump for the very mature cattle in this grade. In such mature cattle, the crops are slightly thin and the brisket, flanks, and cod or udder indicate very slight fullness.

(2) Cattle qualifying for the minimum of the Utility grade vary somewhat in cutability especially among older animals. Those under 42 months of age are required to have very little fatness to qualify for the minimum of the grade; thus most of the variation in cutability of such cattle is due to differences in muscling. Cattle over 42 months of age will vary in their degree of fatness as well as muscling. Thus, cattle with thicker muscling than normal and less external fat than specified for this grade will have higher cutability than cattle with thinner muscling and more fatness.

(g) *Cutter.* (1) In slaughter cattle in the Cutter grade, the degree of finish ranges from practically none in cattle under 30 months of age to very mature cattle which have only a very thin covering of fat.

(2) The range in cutability among cattle that qualify for the minimum of this grade will be narrow because of very small variations in fatness and muscling.

(h) *Canner.* Canner grade cattle are those which are inferior to the minimum specified for the Cutter grade.

[42 FR 53902, Oct. 4, 1977, as amended at 52 FR 35683, Sept. 23, 1987; 61 FR 2895, Jan. 30, 1996]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 61 FR 2896, Jan. 30, 1996, § 53.204(c)(1) was revised, effective July 1, 1996. At 61 FR 19155, May 1, 1996, the effective date was postponed until Jan. 31, 1997. For the convenience of the reader, the superseded text is set forth as follows:

§ 53.204 Specifications for official U.S. standards for grades of slaughter steers, heifers, and cows (quality).

* * * * *

(c) *Select.* (1) Slaughter Steers, heifers, and cows 30 to 42 months of age possessing the minimum qualifications for Select have a fat covering that tends to be slightly thin with some fullness evident in the brisket, flanks, twist, and cod or udder and the muscling is firm. Cattle under 30 months of age have a thin fat covering which is largely restricted to the back and loin. The brisket, flanks, twist, and cod or udder are slightly full and the muscling is slightly firm.

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§ 53.205 Specifications for official U.S. standards for grades of slaughter bullocks (quality).

(a) *Prime.* (1) Slaughter bullocks possessing the minimum qualifications for the Prime grade have a moderately thick but smooth covering of fat which extends over the back, ribs, loin, and rump. The brisket and flanks show a marked fullness and the muscling is firm.

(2) Bullocks qualifying for the minimum of the Prime grade will differ considerably in cutability because of varying combinations of muscling and degree of fatness. Bullocks with higher cutability than normal for this grade are thickly muscled and have a lower

degree of fatness than described as minimum for the Prime grade. Such bullocks have less width of back and loin and are less uniform in width than described as typical for the Prime grade but the muscling is firmer than described. Conversely, bullocks with lower cutability than normal for this grade are thinly muscled and have a higher degree of fatness than described as minimum for the Prime grade.

(b) *Choice.* (1) Slaughter bullocks possessing minimum qualifications for the Choice grade carry a slightly thick fat covering over the top. The brisket and flanks appear moderately full and the muscling is moderately firm.

(2) Bullocks qualifying for the minimum of the Choice grade will differ considerably in cutability because of varying combinations of muscling and degree of fatness. Bullocks with higher cutability than normal for this grade are thickly muscled and have a lower degree of fatness than described as minimum for the Choice grade but the muscling is firmer than described. Conversely, bullocks with lower cutability than normal for this grade are thinly muscled and have a higher degree of fatness than described as minimum for the Choice grade.

(c) *Select.* (1) Slaughter bullocks possessing minimum qualifications for the Select grade have a thin fat covering which is largely restricted to the back and loin. The brisket and flanks are slightly full and the muscling is slightly firm.

(2) Bullocks qualifying for the minimum of the Select grade will differ considerably in cutability because of varying combinations of muscling and degree of fatness. Bullocks with higher cutability than normal for the grade are thickly muscled and have a lower degree of fatness than described as minimum for the Select grade. Such bullocks are less uniform in width than described as typical of the grade but the muscling is firmer than described. Conversely, bullocks with lower cutability than normal for this grade have thinner muscling and a higher degree of fatness than described as minimum for the Select grade.

(d) *Standard.* (1) Slaughter bullocks possessing minimum qualifications for the Standard grade have only a very thin covering of fat which is largely restricted to the back, loin, and upper rib.

(2) Bullocks qualifying for the minimum of this grade vary relatively little in their degree of fatness. Therefore, the range in cutability among bullocks that qualify for this grade is somewhat less than in the higher grades. Most of the cutability differences among bullocks qualifying for this grade are due to a wide range in muscling. Bullocks with higher cutability than normal for this grade may have a slightly lower degree of fatness than described but will have thick, well-rounded backs, wide loins, and prominent, thickly muscled shoulders. The width through the rounds will be greater than over the back. Bullocks with lower cutability than normal for this grade may have slightly more finish than described and will be upstanding and narrow. The loin, rump, and rounds will appear slightly sunken.

(e) *Utility.* The Utility grade includes only those bullocks that do not meet the minimum requirements specified for the Standard grade.

[42 FR 53902, Oct. 4, 1977, as amended at 52 FR 35683, Sept. 23, 1987]

§53.206 Specifications for official U.S. standards for grades of slaughter cattle (yield).

(a) *Yield Grade 1.* (1) Yield Grade 1 slaughter cattle produce carcasses with very high yields of boneless retail cuts. Cattle with characteristics qualifying them for the lower limits of Yield Grade 1 (near the borderline between Yield Grade 1 and Yield Grade 2) will differ considerably in appearance because of inherent differences in the development of their muscling and skeletal systems and related differences in fatness.

(2) Very thickly muscled cattle typical of the minimum of this grade have a high proportion of lean to bone. They are moderately wide and the width through the shoulders and rounds is greater than through the back. The top is well-rounded with no evidence of flatness, and the back and loin are thick and full. The rounds are deep, thick, and full and the width through the middle part of the rounds is greater than through the back. The shoulders

are slightly prominent and the forearms are thick and full. These cattle have only a thin covering of fat over the back and rump. The flanks are slightly shallow and the brisket and cod or udder have little evidence of fullness. Slaughter cattle of this description producing 600-pound carcasses usually have about 0.3 of an inch of fat over the ribeye and about 13.0 square inches of ribeye area.

(3) Because of the relatively low proportion of lean to bone, practically no thinly muscled cattle produce carcasses with an exceptionally high yield of boneless retail cuts. Therefore, it is unlikely that thinly muscled cattle will qualify for Yield Grade 1.

(4) Cattle qualifying for the minimum of Yield Grade 1 will differ widely in quality grade as a result of variations in distribution of finish and firmness of muscling. For example, young cattle which have considerable firmness of muscling and considerably greater deposits of fat in the brisket, flanks, twist, and cod or udder than described for Yield Grade 1 ordinarily will qualify for the Select or Choice grade. However, such cattle with typical or less than typical deposits of fat in the brisket, flanks, twist, and cod or udder usually will qualify for the Standard or Utility grade.

(b) *Yield Grade 2.* (1) Yield Grade 2 slaughter cattle produce carcasses with high yields of boneless retail cuts. Cattle with characteristics qualifying them for the lower limits of Yield Grade 2 (near the borderline between Yield Grade 2 and Yield Grade 3) will differ considerably in appearance because of differences in the development of their muscling and skeletal systems and related differences in fatness.

(2) Very thickly muscled cattle typical of the minimum of this grade have a high proportion of lean to bone. They are wide through the back and loin and have slightly greater width through the shoulders and rounds than through the back. The top is well-rounded with little evidence of flatness and the back and loin are thick and full. The rounds are thick, full, and deep and the thickness through the middle part of the rounds is greater than that over the top. The shoulders are slightly prominent and the forearms are thick and full. There is a slightly thick covering of fat over the back and rump and the flanks are slightly deep. The brisket and cod or udder are slightly full. Slaughter cattle of this description producing 600-pound carcasses usually have about 0.6 of an inch of fat over the ribeye and about 12.5 square inches of ribeye area.

(3) Thinly muscled cattle typical of the minimum of this grade have a relatively low proportion of lean to bone. They tend to be flat and slightly narrow over the back and have slightly long, flat rounds. They are slightly wider over the back than through the rounds. The shoulders are slightly prominent and the forearms are only slightly thick. These cattle have a thin covering of fat over the back and rump. The flanks are slightly shallow and thin and the brisket and cod or udder have little evidence of fullness. Slaughter cattle of this description producing 600–pound carcasses usually have 0.3 of an inch of fat over the ribeye and about 10.0 square inches of ribeye area.

(4) Cattle qualifying for the minimum of Yield Grade 2 will differ greatly in quality grade as a result of variations in distribution of finish and firmness of muscling. For example, young cattle which have considerable firmness of muscling and typical or greater deposits of fat in the brisket, flanks, twist, and cod or udder than described for Yield Grade 2 ordinarily will qualify for Prime or Choice. Conversely, such cattle with less than typical deposits of fat in the brisket, flanks, twist, and cod or udder usually will qualify for the Select or Standard grade.

(c) *Yield Grade 3.* (1) Yield Grade 3 slaughter cattle produce carcasses with intermediate yields of boneless retail cuts. Cattle with characteristics qualifying them for the lower limits of Yield Grade 3 (near the borderline between Yield Grades 3 and 4) will differ considerably in appearance because of inherent differences in the development of their muscling and skeletal systems and related differences in fatness.

(2) Very thickly muscled cattle typical of the minimum of this grade have a high proportion of lean to bone. They are very wide through the back and loin and are uniform in width from

front to rear. The back or top is nearly flat with only a slight tendency toward roundness and there is a slight break into the sides. The back and loin are very full and thick. The rounds are deep, thick, and full. The shoulders are smooth and the forearms are thick and full. There is a moderately thick covering of fat over the back and rump. The flanks are deep and full and the brisket and cod or udder are full. Slaughter cattle of this description producing 600-pound carcasses usually have about 0.9 of an inch of fat over the ribeye and about 12.0 square inches of ribeye area.

(3) Thinly muscled cattle typical of the minimum of this grade have a relatively low proportion of lean to bone. They are flat and slightly wide over the back and loin and are wider over the back than through the rounds. The shoulders are slightly smooth and the forearms are only slightly thick. These cattle tend to have a slightly thick covering of fat over the back and rump. The flanks are slightly deep and full and the brisket and cod or udder are slightly full. Slaughter cattle of this description producing 600-pound carcasses usually have about 0.6 of an inch of fat over the ribeye and about 9.5 square inches of ribeye area.

(4) Cattle qualifying for the minimum of Yield Grade 3 will differ greatly in quality grade as a result of wide variations in distribution of finish and firmness of muscling. Cattle with higher quality than normal for the minimum of this grade will have very firm muscling and will have greater deposits of fat in the brisket, flanks, twist, and cod or udder than described for Yield Grade 3 and will normally qualify for the Prime or Choice grade. Conversely, cattle with lower quality than normal for the minimum of this grade will have less deposits of fat in the brisket, flanks, twist, and cod or udder than described herein, and may only qualify for the Select grade.

(d) *Yield Grade 4.* (1) Yield Grade 4 slaughter cattle produce carcasses with moderately low yields of boneless retail cuts. Cattle with characteristics qualifying them for the lower limits of Yield Grade 4 (near the borderline between Yield Grades 4 and 5) will differ considerably in appearance because of inherent differences in the development of their muscling and skeletal systems and related differences in fatness.

(2) Very thickly muscled cattle typical of the minimum of this grade have a high proportion of lean to bone. They appear wider over the top than through the shoulders or rounds. The back and loin are very thick and full, nearly flat, and break sharply into the sides. The rounds are deep, thick, and full. The shoulders are smooth and the forearms are thick and full. These cattle have a thick covering of fat over the back and rump. The flanks are very deep and full and the brisket and cod or udder are very full. Slaughter cattle of this description producing 600-pound carcasses usually have about 1.1 inches of fat over the ribeye and about 11.5 square inches of ribeye area.

(3) Thinly muscled cattle typical of the minimum of this grade have a relatively low ratio of lean to bone. They are flat over the back and loin and much wider through the back than through the shoulders or rounds. The rounds tend to be long and flat. The shoulders are smooth and the forearms are slightly thick. These cattle have a moderately thick covering of fat over the back and rump and the back breaks sharply into the sides. The flanks are deep and full and the brisket and cod or udder are full. Slaughter cattle of this description producing 600-pound carcasses usually have about 0.9 of an inch of fat over the ribeye and about 9.0 square inches of ribeye area.

(4) Cattle qualifying for the minimum of Yield Grade 4 will differ somewhat in quality grade as a result of variations in distribution of the finish and firmness of muscling. Most cattle at the minimum of this grade will qualify for the Prime or Choice grade. However, some cattle at the minimum of Yield Grade 4 with less deposits of fat in the brisket, flanks, twist, and cod or udder than described as typical may only qualify for the Select grade.

(e) *Yield Grade 5.* (1) Yield Grade 5 slaughter cattle produce carcasses with low yields of boneless retail cuts. Cattle of this grade consist of those not meeting the minimum requirements for Yield Grade 4 because of either more fat or less muscle or a combination of these characteristics.

(2) Because of the high degree of finish required for cattle of this grade, the range in quality grades will be somewhat small. Practically all cattle of this grade will qualify for either the Prime or Choice grade.

[42 FR 53902, Oct. 4, 1977, as amended at 52 FR 35683, Sept. 23, 1987]

PART 54—MEATS, PREPARED MEATS, AND MEAT PRODUCTS (GRADING, CERTIFICATION, AND STANDARDS)

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AUTHORITY: 7 U.S.C. 1621–1627.

SOURCE: 42 FR 53921, Oct. 4, 1977, unless otherwise noted. Redesignated at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981.

Subpart A—Regulations

DEFINITIONS

§ 54.1 Meaning of words.

Words used in this subpart in the singular form shall be deemed to import the plural, and vice versa, as the case may demand. For the purposes of such regulations, unless the context otherwise requires, the following terms shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

Administrator. The Administrator of the Agricultural Marketing Service, or any officer or employee of the Agricultural Marketing Service to whom authority has heretofore been delegated or to whom authority may hereafter be delegated, to act in his stead.

Agricultural Marketing Service. The Agricultural Marketing Service of the Department.

Animals. Cattle, sheep, swine, or goats.

Applicant. Any person who has applied for service under the regulations.

Branch. The Meat Grading Branch of the Division.

Carcass. The commercially prepared or dressed body of any animal intended for human food.

Carcass Data Service. The service established and conducted under the regulations to provide producers and other interested persons with data on carcass characteristics.

Certification service. The service established and conducted under the regulations for the determination and certification or other identification of the compliance of products with specifications.

Chief. The Chief of the Branch, or any officer or employee of the Branch to whom authority has heretofore been delegated, or to whom authority may hereafter be delegated, to act in his stead.

Class. A subdivision of a product based on essential physical characteristics that differentiate between major groups of the same kind of species.

Compliance. Conformity of a product to the specifications under which the product was purchased or sold, with particular reference to the quality, cleanliness, state of refrigeration, method of processing, and trim of products.

Contract verification service. A program allowing institutions or other large purchasers of commodity products to have those products compared to contractual requirements.

Cooperative agreement. A cooperative agreement between the Agricultural Marketing Service and another Federal agency or a State agency, or other agency, organization or person as specified in the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946, as amended, for conducting the service.

Department. The United States Department of Agriculture.

Director. The Director of the Division, or any officer or employee of the Division to whom authority has heretofore been delegated, or to whom authority may hereafter be delegated, to act in his stead.

Division. The Meat Quality Division of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

Fabricating. Cutting into wholesale or retail cuts, dicing or grinding.

Federal Meat Inspection. The meat inspection system conducted under the Federal Meat Inspection Act as amended by the Wholesome Meat Act (21 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*) and the regulations thereunder (9 CFR chapter III, subchapter A).

Financially interested person. Any person having a financial interest in the products involved, including but not limited to the shipper, receiver, producer, seller, buyer, or carrier of the products.

Grade. (1) As a noun, this term means an important commercial subdivision of a product based on certain definite and preference determining factors, such as, but not limited to, conformation, finish, and quality in meats.

(2) As a verb, this term means to determine the class, grade, or other quality of a product according to applicable standards for such product in subpart B of this part.

Grading Service. The service established and conducted under the regulations for the determination and certification or other identification of the class, grade, or other quality of products under standards.

Immediate container. The carton, can, pot, tin, casing, wrapper, or other receptacle or covering constituting the basic unit in which products are directly contained or wrapped when packed in the customary manner for delivery to the meat trade or to consumers.

Institutional Meat Purchase Specifications. Specifications describing various meat cuts, meat products, and meat food products derived from all livestock species, commonly abbreviated ''IMPS'', and intended for use by any meat procuring activity. For labeling purposes, only product certified by the Meat Grading and Certification Branch may contain the letters ''IMPS'' on the product label.

Legal Holiday. Those days designated as legal public holidays in title 5, United States Code, section 6103(a).

Livestock. Bovine, ovine, porcine.

Meat. The edible part of the muscle of an animal, which is skeletal, or which is found in the tongue, in the diaphragm, in the heart, or in the esophagus, and which is intended for human food, with or without the accompanying and overlying fat and the portions of bone, skin, sinew, nerve, and blood vessels which normally accompany the muscle tissue and which are not separated from it in the process of dressing.

This term does not include the muscle found in the lips, snout, or ears.

Meat by-products. All edible parts (other than meat and prepared meats) intended for human food, derived from one or more animals, and including but not limited to such organs and parts as livers, kidneys, sweetbreads, brains, lungs, spleens, stomachs, tripe, lips, snouts, and ears.

Meat food products. Any articles intended for human food (other than meat, prepared meats, and meat by-products) which are derived or prepared in whole or in substantial and definite part, from any portion of any animal, except such articles as organotherapeutic substances, meat juice, meat extract, and the like, which are only for medicinal purposes and are advertised only to the medical profession.

Office of grading. The office of an official grader.

Official grader. An employee of the Department or other person authorized by the Department to determine and certify or otherwise identify the class, grade, other quality, or compliance of products under the regulations.

Person. Any individual, partnership, corporation, or other legal entity, or Government agency.

Prepared meats. The products intended for human food which are obtained by subjecting meat to drying, curing, smoking, grinding, seasoning, or flavoring, or to any combination of such procedures, and to which no considerable quantity of any substance other than meat or meat by-products has been added.

Processing. Drying, curing, smoking, cooking, seasoning, or flavoring or any combination of such processes, with or without fabricating.

Products. Meats, prepared meats, meat by-products, or meat food products.

Quality. A combination of the inherent properties of a product which determines its relative degree of excellence.

Quality grade. A designation based on those characteristics of meat which predict the palatability characteristics of the lean.

Quality Systems Certification Program. A multifaceted program allowing all aspects of the livestock industry to have quality systems, or processes within quality systems, verified by AMS agent(s) to effectuate use of such quality systems to meet contractual requirements, or as a marketing tool.

Service. Grading service or acceptance service.

Shipping container. The receptacle or covering in which one or more immediate containers of products are packed for transportation.

Specifications. Descriptions with respect to the class, grade, other quality, quantity or condition of products, approved by the Administrator, and available for use by the industry regardless of the origin of the descriptions.

Standards. The standards of the Department contained in subpart B of this part.

Supervisor of grading. An official grader or other person designated by the Director or Chief to supervise and maintain uniformity and accuracy of service under the regulations.

The Act. The Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (Title II of the act of Congress approved August 14, 1946, 60 Stat. 1087, as amended by Pub. L. 272, 84th Cong., 69 Stat. 553, 7 U.S.C. 1621–1627).

The regulations. The regulations in this subpart.

Yield grade. A designation which reflects the estimated yield of retail cuts that may be obtained from a beef, lamb, yearling mutton, or mutton carcass.

[42 FR 53921, Oct. 4, 1977, as amended at 45 FR 51762, Aug. 5, 1980. Redesignated at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981; 61 FR 11505, Mar. 21, 1996]

§ 54.2 Designation of official certificates, memoranda, marks, other identifications, and devices for purposes of the Agricultural Marketing Act.

Subsection 203(h) of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946, as amended by Pub. L. 272, 84th Congress, provides criminal penalties for various specified offenses relating to official certificates, memoranda, marks or other identifications, and devices for making such marks or identifications, issued or authorized under section 203 of said act, and certain misrepresentations concerning the inspection or grading of

agricultural products under said section. For the purposes of said subsection and the provisions in this part, the terms listed below shall have the respective meanings specified:

(a) *Official certificate* means any form of certification, either written or printed, used under the regulations to certify with respect to the inspection, class, grade, quality, size, quantity, or condition of products (including the compliance of products with applicable specifications).

(b) *Official memorandum* means any initial record of findings made by an authorized person in the process of grading, determining compliance, inspecting, or sampling pursuant to the regulations, any processing or plant-operation report made by an authorized person in connection with grading, determining compliance, inspecting, or sampling under the regulations, and any report made by an authorized person of services performed pursuant to the regulations.

(c) *Official mark* or *other official identification* means any form of mark or other identification, including those prescribed in § 54.17; used under the regulations in marking any products, or the immediate or shipping containers thereof, to show inspection class, grade quality, size quantity, or condition of the products (including the compliance of products with applicable specifications), or to maintain the identity of products for which service is provided under the regulations.

(d) *Official device* means any roller, stamp, brand or other device used under the regulations to mark any products or the immediate or shipping containers, thereof, with any official mark or other official identification.

ADMINISTRATION

§ 54.3 Authority.

The Chief is charged with the administration, under the general supervision and direction of the Director, of the regulations and the Act insofar as they relate to products.

SERVICE

§ 54.4 Kind of service.

Grading service under the regulations shall consist of the determination and certification and other identification, upon request by the applicant, of the class, grade, or other quality of products under applicable standards in subpart B of this part. Class, grade, and other quality may be determined under said standards for meat of cattle, sheep, or swine in carcass form only, except upon approval by the Director upon his determination of good cause and provided that the meat can be identified in conformance with the standards. Certification service under the regulations shall consist of the determination of the conformity of products to specifications approved by the Director or Chief and the certification and other identification of such livestock or products in accordance with specifications, upon request by the applicant. Determination as to product compliance with specifications for ingredient content or method of preparation may be based upon information received from the inspection system having jurisdiction over the products involved. The Carcass Data Service, under the regulations, shall consist of the evaluation of carcass characteristics, in accordance with applicable official United States Standards which appear in subpart B of this part, of carcasses of animals identified with the official eartag as shown in § 54.17, the recording of such data, and transmittal of the data to, or as directed by, the applicant for the service. The Contract Verification Service, under the regulations, provides wholesale buyers of noncertified commodity products a method of determining whether procurement(s) meet contractually specified requirements. The Quality Systems Certification Program, under the regulations, provides meatpackers, processors, producers, or other businesses in the livestock and meat trade the ability to have special processes or

documented quality management systems verified.

[42 FR 53921, Oct. 4, 1977, as amended at 45 FR 51762, Aug. 5, 1980. Redesignated at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981; 61 FR 11506, Mar. 21, 1996]

§ 54.5 Availability of service.

Service under these regulations may be made available with respect to products shipped or received in interstate commerce, and with respect to the products not so shipped or received if the Director or Chief determines that the furnishing of service for such products would facilitate the marketing, distribution, processing, or utilization of agricultural products through commercial channels. Also, such service may be made available under a cooperative agreement. Service under these regulations shall be provided without discrimination as to race, color, sex, creed, or national origin. Service will be furnished for products only if they were derived from animals slaughtered in federally inspected establishments or operated under State meat inspection in a State other than one designated in 9 CFR 331.2. Service under these regulations will be furnished for imported meat only if it is marked so that the name of the country of origin appears on most of the major retail cuts. The mark of foreign origin shall be imprinted by roller brand or handstamp and shall be applied so that the imprint is at least 2 inches from the backbone of lamb, 3 inches from the backbone of veal and calf, and 4 inches from the backbone of beef carcasses. The mark of foreign origin shall be repeated parallel to the backbone of the carcass so as to appear on each round, rump, full loin, rib, and chuck of each bovine and ovine carcass in letters at least one-fourth of an inch high, with no more than three-fourths of an inch space between impressions. Imprints of each such brand shall be submitted to the Chief for the determination of compliance with these regulations prior to use of the brand on meats offered for Federal grading. It shall be the responsibility of the applicant to notify the meat grade performing the service whenever imported meat is offered for grading.

§ 54.6 How to obtain service.

(a) *Application.* Any person may apply to the Director or Chief for service under the regulations with respect to products in which the applicant is financially interested. The application shall be made on a form approved by the Director. In any case in which the service is intended to be furnished at an establishment not operated by the applicant, the application shall be approved by the operator of such establishment and such approval shall constitute an authorization for any employees of the Department to enter the establishment for the purpose of performing their functions under the regulations. The application shall state:

(1) The name and address of the establishment at which service is desired; (2) the name and post office address of the applicant; (3) the financial interest of the applicant in the products, except where application is made by an official of a Government agency in his official capacity; and (4) the signature of the applicant (or the signature and title of his representative). The application shall indicate the legal status of the applicant as an individual, partnership, corporation, or other form of legal entity. Any change in such status, at any time while service is being received, shall be promptly reported to the Director or Chief by the person receiving the service.

(b) *Notice of eligibility for service.* The applicant for service at any establishment will be notified whether his application is approved.

(c) *Request by applicant for service*—(1) *Noncommitment.* Upon notification of the approval on an application for service, the applicant may, from time to time as desired, make oral or written requests for service under the regulations with respect to specific products for which the service is to be furnished under such application. Such requests shall be made at an office for grading either directly or through any employee of the Agricultural Marketing Service who may be designated for such purposes.

(2) *Commitment.* If desired, the applicant may request to enter into an agreement with the Agricultural Marketing Service for the furnishing of service on a weekly commitment basis,

whereby the applicant agrees to pay for 8 hours of service per day, 5 days per week, Monday through Friday, excluding Federal legal holidays occurring Monday through Friday on which no grading and certification services are performed, as provided in §54.27(b), and the Agricultural Marketing Service agrees to make an official grader available to perform such service for the applicant. However, the Agricultural Marketing Service reserves the right to use any grader assigned to a plant under such a commitment to perform service for other applicants when, in the opinion of the Chief, the grader is not needed to perform service for the commitment applicant. An applicant who terminates a commitment, and within 1 year after cancellation is granted a new commitment at his request, shall pay for the moving costs actually incurred by the Agricultural Marketing Service to cover the transfer of the grader who will service the applicant's new commitment. If more than one applicant is involved in the reapplication for a canceled meat grading and certification commitment requiring the transfer of the grader, the moving costs will be prorated among the applicants according to each applicant's committed portion of the grader's services. However, the moving costs will be charged only to those applicants who were parties to the previously canceled commitment. An applicant may, for periods of 3 months or less, enter into an agreement by memorandum with the Agricultural Marketing Service for the furnishing of service on a weekly basis. In the latter case, transfer of graders would not be involved and charges will be made in accordance with §54.27.

[42 FR 53921, Oct. 4, 1977. Redesignated at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981, as amended at 47 FR 44704, Oct. 12, 1982]

§54.7 Order of furnishing service.

Service under the regulations shall be furnished to applicants in the order in which requests therefor are received, insofar as consistent with good management, efficiency and economy. Precedence will be given, when necessary, to requests made by any government agency or any regular user of the service, and to requests for appeal service under §54.20.

§54.8 When request for service deemed made.

A request for service under the regulations shall be deemed to be made when received by an office of grading. Records showing the date and time of the request shall be made and kept in such office. However, in the case of the Carcass Data Service, the purchase of official USDA eartags shall constitute a request for such service and the requisition form used to purchase the eartags shall be kept in the designated office of record.

§54.9 Withdrawal of application or request for service.

An application or a request for service under the regulations may be withdrawn by the applicant at any time before the application is approved or prior to performance of service, upon payment, in accordance with §§54.27 and 54.28, of any expenses already incurred by the Agricultural Marketing Service in connection therewith.

§54.10 Authority of agent.

Proof of the authority of any person making an application or a request for service under the regulations on behalf of any other person may be required at the discretion of the Director or Chief or the official in charge of the office of grading or other employee receiving the application or request under §54.6.

§54.11 Denial or withdrawal of service.

(a) *For misconduct*—(1) *Bases for denial or withdrawal.* An application or a request for service may be rejected, or the benefits of the service may be otherwise denied to, or withdrawn from, any person who, or whose employee or agent in the scope of his employment or agency:

(i) Has wilfully made any misrepresentation or has committed any other fraudulent or deceptive practice in connection with any application or request for service under the regulations;

(ii) Has given or attempted to give, as a loan or for any other purpose, any money, favor, or other thing of value,

to any employee of the Department authorized to perform any function under the regulations;

(iii) Has interfered with or obstructed, or attempted to interfere with or to obstruct, any employee of the Department in the performance of his duties under the regulations by intimidation, threats, assaults, abuse, or any other improper means;

(iv) Has knowingly falsely made, issued, altered, forged, or counterfeited any official certificate, memorandum, mark, or other identification, or device for making any such mark or identification;

(v) Has knowingly uttered, published, or used as true any such falsely made, issued, altered, forged, or counterfeited certificate, memorandum, mark, identification, or device;

(vi) Has knowingly obtained or retained possession of any such falsely made, issued, altered, forged, or counterfeited certificate, memorandum, mark, identification, or device, or of any such official device, or of any product bearing any such falsely made, issued, altered, forged, or counterfeited mark or identification, or of any carcass or wholesale or retail cut bearing any designation specified in paragraph (a)(1)(vii) of this section which has not been federally graded or derived from a carcass graded as being of the indicated grade;

(vii) Has applied the designation ''Prime,'' ''Choice,'' ''Select,'' ''Good,'' ''Standard,'' ''Commercial,'' ''Utility,'' ''Cutter,'' ''Canner,'' ''Cull,'' ''Medium,'' ''No. 1,'' ''No. 2,'' ''No. 3,'' ''No. 4,'' ''Yield Grade 1,'' ''Yield Grade 2,'' ''Yield Grade 3,'' ''Yield Grade 4,'' or ''Yield Grade 5'' by stamp, or brand directly on any carcass, wholesale cut, or retail cut of any carcass, as part of a grade designation;

(viii) Has applied to immediate containers or shipping containers of carcasses, wholesale cuts, or retail cuts, grade designations specified in paragraph (a)(1)(vii) of this section, when such carcasses, wholesale cuts, or retail cuts contained therein have not been federally graded;

(ix) Has knowingly used, moved, or otherwise altered, in any manner, meat or meat products identified by an official product control device, mark, or other identification as specified in §54.17, or has removed such official device, mark, or identification from the meat or meat products so identified without the express permission of an authorized representative of the USDA; or

(x) Has in any manner not specified in this paragraph violated subsection 203(h) of the AMA: *Provided,* That paragraph (a)(1)(vi) of this section shall not be deemed to be violated if the person in possession of any item mentioned therein notifies the Director or Chief without such delay that he has possession of such item and, in the case of an official device, surrenders it to the Chief, and, in the case of any other item, surrenders it to the Director or Chief or destroys it or brings it into compliance with the regulations by obliterating or removing the violative features under supervision of the Director or Chief: *And provided further, That* paragraphs (a)(1) (ii) through (ix) of this section shall not be deemed to be violated by any act committed by any person prior to the making of an application of service under the regulations by the principal person. An application or a request for service may be rejected or the benefits of the service may be otherwise denied to, or withdrawn from, any person who operates an establishment for which he has made application for service if, with the knowledge of such operator, any other person conducting any operations in such establishment has committed any of the offenses specified in paragraphs (a)(1) (i) through (x) of this section after such application was made. Moreover, an application or a request for service made in the name of a person otherwise eligible for service under the regulations may be rejected, or the benefits of the service may be otherwise denied to, or withdrawn from, such a person (A) in case the service is or would be performed at an establishment operated (*1*) by a corporation, partnership, or other person from whom the benefits of the service are currently being withheld under this paragraph, or (*2*) by a corporation, partnership, or other person having an officer, director, partner, or substantial investor from whom the benefits of the service are currently

being withheld and who has any authority with respect to the establishment where service is or would be performed; or (B) in case the service is or would be performed with respect to any product in which any corporation, partnership, or other person within paragraph (a)(1)(x)(A)(*1*) of this section has a contract or other financial interest.

(2) *Procedure.* All cases arising under this paragraph shall be conducted in accordance with the Rules of Practice Governing Formal Adjudicatory Proceedings Instituted by the Secretary Under Various Statutes set forth in §§1.130 through 1.151 of this title and the Supplemental Rules of Practice in part 50 of this chapter.

(b) *For miscellaneous reasons.* An application or a request for service may be rejected, or the benefits of the service may be otherwise denied to, or withdrawn from, any person, without a hearing by the official in charge of the appropriate office of grading, with the concurrence of the Director or Chief (1) for administrative reasons such as the nonavailability of personnel to perform the service; (2) for the failure to pay for service; (3) in case the application or request relates to products which are not eligible for service under §54.5 or which are unclean or are in an unclean establishment; (4) for other noncompliance with the conditions on which service is available as provided in the regulations, except matters covered by paragraph (a) of this section; or (5) in case the person is a partnership, corporation, or other person from whom the benefits of the service are currently being withheld under paragraph (a) of this section. Notice of such denial or withdrawal, and the reasons therefor, shall promptly be given to the person involved.

(c) *Filing of records.* The final orders in formal proceedings under paragraph (a) of this section to deny or withdraw the service under the regulations (except orders required for good cause to be held confidential and not cited as precedents) and other records in such proceedings (except those required for good cause to be held confidential) shall be filed with the Hearing Clerk and shall be available for inspection by persons having a proper interest therein.

[42 FR 53921, Oct. 4, 1977. Redesignated at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981, and amended at 50 FR 14366, Apr. 12, 1985; 52 FR 35683, Sept. 23, 1987; 60 FR 8464, Feb. 14, 1995]

§54.12 Financial interest of official grader.

No official grader shall grade or determine compliance of any products in which he or any of his relatives by blood or marriage is directly or indirectly financially interested.

§54.13 Accessibility and refrigeration of products; access to establishments.

(a) The applicant shall cause products, with respect to which service is requested, to be made easily accessible for examination and to be so placed, with adequate illuminating facilities, as to disclose their class, grade, other quality, and compliance. Supervisors of grading and other employees of the Department responsible for maintaining uniformity and accuracy of service under the regulations shall have access to all parts of establishments covered by approved applications for service under the regulations, for the purpose of examining all products in the establishments which have been or are to be graded or examined for compliance with specifications or which bear any marks of grade or compliance.

(b) Grading service will only be furnished for meat that a USDA grader determines is chilled so that grade factors are developed to the extent that a proper grade determination can be made in accordance with the official standards (subpart B of part 54 (7 CFR 54.102 *et seq.*)). To be eligible for grading, beef carcasses must be ribbed at least 10 minutes prior to being offered for grading. Meat that is presented in a frozen condition shall not be eligible for a grade determination. Meat of all eligible species shall be graded only in the establishment where the animal was slaughtered or initially chilled (except for veal and calf carcasses, which shall be graded only after the hide is removed and only in the establishment

where such removal occurs). The Director may grant prior approval for grading at a location other than the establishment of slaughter or initial chill upon notification to the Division if the Branch was unable to provide grading service in a timely manner and that the meat can be identified in conformance with the standards.

[42 FR 53921, Oct. 4, 1977, as amended at 45 FR 51762, Aug. 5, 1980. Redesignated at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981]

§ 54.14 Official certificates.

(a) Agricultural Products Certificate Form LS–5–3 (Figure 1) is the official certificate for products under the regulations. The official grader shall prepare, sign, and issue an Agricultural Products Certificate Form LS–5–3 covering products for which that grader determined final specification compliance. Where weight or count is verified, the grader shall initial in the block titled ''Weights and Total Count Verified.''

(b) Applicant Charges Certificate Form LS–5–5 (Figure 2) will be used to reduce paperwork for applicants assigned multiple graders. Assigned graders will complete one Form LS–5–5. Each grader will enter their code letters and signature in the appropriate location(s) to indicate certificate completion.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS CERTIFICATE

This certificate is receivable by all officers and all courts of the United States as prima facie evidence of the truth of the statements therein contained.

(This certificate does not excuse failure to comply with any of the regulatory laws enforced by the U.S. Department of Agriculture).

CERTIFICATE NUMBER: A-0011913-1

EQC. CODE

WEEK BEGINNING DATE: CY | MONTH | DAY

APPLICANT INFORMATION: NO. 44 | COMMITMENT ☐ | NONCOMMITMENT ☐ | (NAME, CITY, STATE)

DESCRIPTION OF PRODUCT (☐ ACCEPTED ☐ REJECTED ☐ OTHER)	CODE	CONTRACT NUMBER	SPECIFICATION	LOT	UNITS	WEIGHT	NOTICE TO DELIVER NUMBER	PATTY OR SLICE COUNT	PRODUCTION DATE	SHIPPING DATE	LABORATORY RESULTS: ORIGINAL	RESERVE	DATE RESERVE MAILED	DATE VENDOR NOTIFIED	RECEIVER, BUYER, OR TERMINAL

REMARKS.

CHARGES		SUNDAY GRAD	SUNDAY CERT	MONDAY GRAD	MONDAY CERT	TUESDAY GRAD	TUESDAY CERT	WEDNESDAY GRAD	WEDNESDAY CERT	THURSDAY GRAD	THURSDAY CERT	FRIDAY GRAD	FRIDAY CERT	SATURDAY GRAD	SATURDAY CERT	TOTAL GRAD	TOTAL CERT
BASE	L1																
PREMIUM	L2																
HOLIDAY	L3																
LABORATORY FEE	L4	$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$	
PER DIEM	L6	$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$	
MILES	L7																
TOTAL OTHER	Z7	$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$	

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT

I CERTIFY that in compliance with the Federal Meat Grading Regulations (7 CFR Part 54, Subpart A, as amended) under the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1621-1627), I examined the product or products described above on the date and place stated, and found that as sold they met grade, and other quality factors were as stated above and such product or products complied with any specifications listed, with any qualifications noted above.

The conduct of all services and activities, and the licensing of grading personnel under the regulations governing such services shall be conducted on a nondiscriminatory basis without regard to race, color, religion, national origin, age, sex, marital status, or disability.

SIGNATURE OF GRADER

WEIGHTS AND TOTAL COUNT VERIFIED *(Initial)*

LS-6-3 (1-83) *Previous editions are to be destroyed.*

Figure 1. Agricultural products certificate.

Figure 2. Applicant charges.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

APPLICANT CHARGES

This certificate is receivable by all officers and all courts of the United States as prima facie evidence of the truth of the statements therein contained. (This certificate does not excuse failure to comply with any of the regulatory laws enforced by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.)
The conduct of all services and the licensing of grading personnel under the regulations governing such services shall be accomplished without discrimination as to race, color, religion, sex, or national origin.

WEEK BEGINNING DATE: CY | MONTH | DAY
DOCUMENT NO: C-0012007-1
APPLICANT INFORMATION NO. 4 4
NAME, CITY, STATE

1	SUNDAY GRAD	SUNDAY CERT	MONDAY GRAD	MONDAY CERT	TUESDAY GRAD	TUESDAY CERT	WEDNESDAY GRAD	WEDNESDAY CERT	THURSDAY GRAD	THURSDAY CERT	FRIDAY GRAD	FRIDAY CERT	SATURDAY GRAD	SATURDAY CERT	TOTAL GRAD	TOTAL CERT
BASE																
PREMIUM																
HOLIDAY																
LAB FEE	$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$	
PER DIEM	$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$	
MILES																
TOTAL OTHER	$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$	
GRADERS EQUIPMENT CODE					☐ COMMITMENT		☐ NONCOMMITMENT				SIGNATURE					
2																
BASE																
PREMIUM																
HOLIDAY																
LAB FEE	$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$	
PER DIEM	$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$	
MILES																
TOTAL OTHER	$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$	
GRADERS EQUIPMENT CODE					☐ COMMITMENT		☐ NONCOMMITMENT				SIGNATURE					
3																
BASE																
PREMIUM																
HOLIDAY																
LAB FEE	$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$	
PER DIEM	$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$	
MILES																
TOTAL OTHER	$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$	
GRADERS EQUIPMENT CODE					☐ COMMITMENT		☐ NONCOMMITMENT				SIGNATURE					
4																
BASE																
PREMIUM																
HOLIDAY																
LAB FEE	$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$	
PER DIEM	$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$	
MILES																
TOTAL OTHER	$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$	
GRADERS EQUIPMENT CODE					☐ COMMITMENT		☐ NONCOMMITMENT				SIGNATURE					
5																
BASE																
PREMIUM																
HOLIDAY																
LAB FEE	$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$	
PER DIEM	$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$	
MILES																
TOTAL OTHER	$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$	
GRADERS EQUIPMENT CODE					☐ COMMITMENT		☐ NONCOMMITMENT				SIGNATURE					

LS 5-5 (02-93)

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3410–02–C

(c) *Distribution.* The original certificate, and not to exceed two copies, shall be delivered or mailed to the applicant or other person designated by him. The remaining copies shall be forwarded as required by agency, division, and branch instructions. Additional copies will be furnished to any person financially interested in the products involved with the concurrence of the applicant and upon payment of fees, as provided in §54.27.

[42 FR 53921, Oct. 4, 1977. Redesignated at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981, and amended at 51 FR 590, Jan. 7, 1986; 61 FR 11506, Mar. 21, 1996]

§54.15 Advance information concerning service rendered.

Upon request of any applicant, all or any part of the contents of any certificate issued to him under the regulations, or other notification concerning the determination of class, grade, other quality, or compliance of products for such applicant may be transmitted by telegraph or telephone to him, or to any person designated by him, at his expense.

§54.16 Marking of products.

All products for which class and grade under the standards in Subpart B of this part, or compliance, is determined under the regulations, or the immediate and shipping containers thereof, shall be stamped, branded, or otherwise marked with an appropriate official identification: *Provided,* That except as otherwise directed by the Chief, such marking will not be required when an applicant only desires official certificates. The marking of products, or their containers, as required by this section shall be done by official graders or under their immediate supervision.

§54.17 Official identifications.

(a) A shield enclosing the letters ''USDA'' and code identification letters of the grader performing the service, as shown below, constitutes a form of official identification under the regulations for preliminary grade of carcasses.

Figure 1.

(b) A shield enclosing the letters ''USDA'' as shown in Figure 1 with the appropriate quality grade designation ''Prime,'' ''Choice,'' ''Select,'' ''Good,'' ''Standard,'' ''Commercial,'' ''Utility,'' ''Cutter,'' ''Canner,'' or ''Cull,'' as provided in the official United States Standards for Grades of Beef, Veal and Calf, Lamb, Yearling Mutton, and Mutton Carcasses and accompanied by the class designation ''Bullock,'' ''Veal,'' ''Calf,'' ''Lamb,'' ''Yearling Mutton,'' or ''Mutton,'' constitutes a form of official identification under the regulations to show the quality grade, and where necessary the class, undersaid standards, of steer, heifer, and cow beef, veal, calf, lamb, yearling mutton and mutton. The code identification letters of the grader performing the service will appear intermittently outside the shield.

Figure 2.

(c) A shield enclosing the letters ''USDA'' and the words ''Yield Grade,'' as in Figure 1, with the appropriate yield grade designation ''1,'' ''2,'' ''3'', ''4,'' or ''5'' as provided in the Official United States Standards for Grades of Fresh Beef Carcasses and the Official United States Standards for Grades of Lamb, Yearling Mutton, and Mutton Carcasses constitutes a form of official identification under the regulations to show the yield grade under said standards. When yield graded, bull and bullock carcasses will be identified with

the class designation ''Bull'' and ''Bullock,'' respectively. The code identification letters of the grader performing the service will appear outside the shield.

Figure 1.

(d) Under the regulations, for carcass grade identification purposes only, a shield enclosing the letters ''USDA'' with the appropriate yield grade designation number of ''1,'' ''2,'' ''3,'' ''4,'' or ''5'' between the ''US'' and ''DA'', with the appropriate quality grade designation of ''Prime'', ''Choice,'' or ''Select,'' below both as shown in Figure 1. The code identification letters for the grader performing the service will appear outside underneath the shield.

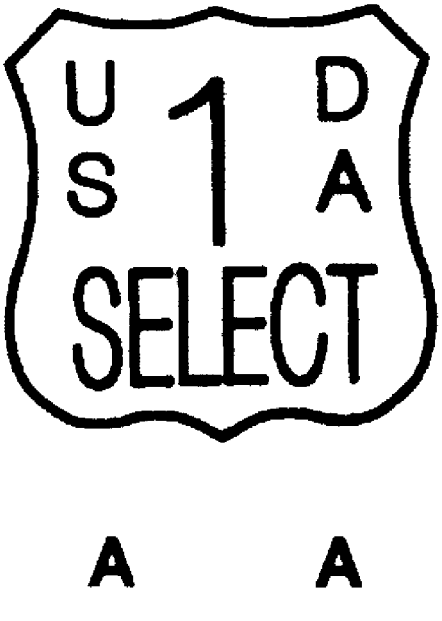


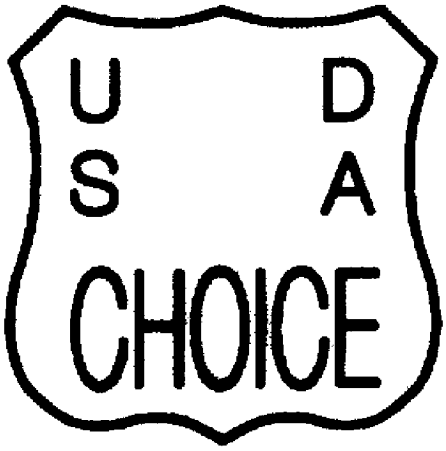
Figure 1.

(e) Under the regulations, for yield grade identification purposes only, a shield enclosing the letters ''US'' on one side and ''DA'' on the other, with the appropriate Yield Grade designation number ''1,'' ''2,'' ''3,'' ''4,'' or ''5'' as shown in Figure 1. The code identification letters for the grader performing the service will appear outside underneath the shield.

A A

Figure 1.

(f) Under the regulations, for quality grade identification only, a shield enclosing the letters ''US'' on one side and ''DA'' on the other with the appropriate Quality Grade designation of ''Prime,'' ''Choice,'' or ''Select'' as shown in Figure 1. The code identification letters for the grader performing the service will appear outside underneath the shield.



A A

Figure 1.

(g) The letters ''USDA'' with the appropriate grade designation ''1,'' ''2,'' ''3,'' ''4,'' ''Utility,'' or ''Cull'' enclosed in a shield as shown in Figure 1, as provided in the Official United States Standards for Grades of Pork Carcasses, constitutes a form of official identification under the regulations to show the grade under said standards of barrow, gilt, and sow pork carcasses.

Figure 1.

(h) The following constitute forms of official identification under the regulations to show compliance of products:

Figure 1.

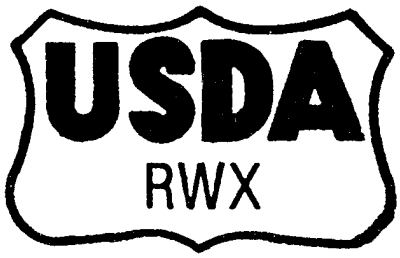


Figure 2.

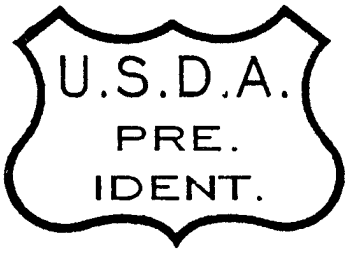


Figure 3.

NOTE: The letters ''RWX'', and ''UF'' shown in figures 1, and 2 are examples, respectively, of the code identification letters of the official grader performing the service.

(i) The following, as shown in Figure 1, constitutes official identification to show quality system certification:

Figure 1.

(j) A shield-shaped ear tag enclosing the letters ''USDA'', the words ''Carcass Data Service,'' as shown below (Figure 1), and a serial number constitutes a form of official identification under the regulations for livestock and carcasses. Other information may appear on the backside of the ear tag at the option of the purchasers.

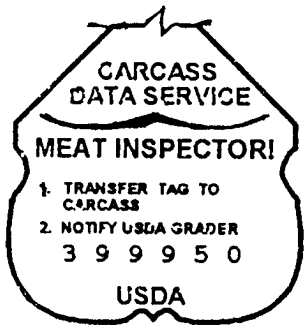


Figure 1.

(k)(1) One device used by USDA graders is a rectangular, serially numbered, orange tag on which a shield encloses the letters ''USDA'' and the words ''Product Control'' as shown in Figure 1, constitutes a form of official identification under the regulations for meat and meat products.

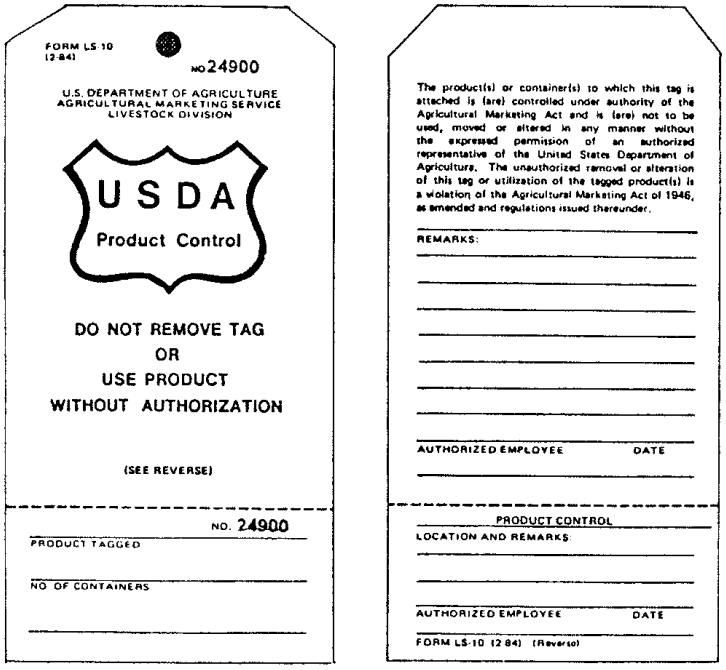


Figure 1. Form LS-10. USDA Product Control.

(2) Official graders and supervisors of grading may use ''Product Control'' tags or other methods and devices as approved by the Administrator for the identification and control of meat and meat products which are not in compliance with the regulations or are held pending the results of an examination. Any such meat or meat product so identified shall not be used, moved, or

altered in any manner; nor shall official control identification be removed, without the express permission of an authorized representative of the USDA.

[42 FR 53921, Oct. 4, 1977, as amended at 45 FR 51762, Aug. 5, 1980. Redesignated at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981, and amended at 50 FR 14367, Apr. 12, 1985; 52 FR 35683, Sept. 23, 1987; 61 FR 11509, Mar. 21, 1996]

§ 54.18 Custody of identification devices.

(a) All identification devices used in marking products or the containers thereof under the regulations, including those indicating compliance with specifications approved by the Chief, shall be kept in the custody of the Branch, and accurate records shall be kept by the Branch of all such devices. Each office of grading shall keep a record of the devices assigned to it. Such devices shall be distributed only to persons authorized by the Department, who shall keep the devices in their possession or control at all times and maintain complete records of such devices.

(b) Upon request, applicants shall provide a metal cabinet(s) or locker(s) for the secure storage of official meat grading equipment and identification devices for each Federal meat grader assigned to their establishment. Such cabinet(s) or locker(s) shall be capable of being locked with a special Government-owned lock and shall be placed in an easily accessible and reasonably secure location within the applicant's establishment.

APPEAL SERVICE

§ 54.19 What is appeal service; marking products on appeal; requirements for appeal; certain determinations not appealable.

(a) Appeal service is a redetermination of the class, grade, other quality, or compliance of product when the applicant for the appeal service formally challenges the correctness of the original determination. Only a person who has title to, or is a party to a contract for the sale of, a product may request appeal service with respect to such product and if the original determination of class, grade, other quality or compliance is found on appeal to have been in error all incorrect marks of class, grade, other quality and compliance will be removed from the product, and if the person having title to the product so requests, correct marks as determined on the appeal will be applied to the product. Examination requested to determine the class, grade, other quality, or compliance of a product which has been altered or has undergone a material change since the original service, or examination of product requested for the purpose of obtaining an up-to-date certificate and not involving any question as to the correctness of the original service for the product involved shall be considered equivalent to original service and not appeal service.

(b) Grade determinations cannot be appealed for any lot or product consisting of less than 10 similar units. Moreover, appeal service will not be furnished with respect to product that has been altered or has undergone any material change since the original service.

[42 FR 53921, Oct. 4, 1977, as amended at 45 FR 51762, Aug. 5, 1980. Redesignated at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981]

§ 54.20 Request for appeal service.

Except as otherwise provided in § 54.19, a request for appeal service with respect to any product under the regulations may be made by any person who is financially interested in the product when he disagrees with the determination as to class, grade, other quality, or compliance of the product as shown by the markings on the product or its containers, or as stated in the applicable certificate. A request for appeal service shall be filed with the Chief, directly or through the official grader who performed the original service or the official in charge of the office of grading to which such grader was assigned at the time of the service, or through the nearest office of grading. The request shall state the reasons therefor and may be accompanied by a copy of any previous certificate or report, or any other information which the applicant may have received regarding the product at the time of the original service. Such request may be made orally (including by telephone) or in writing (including by telegram). If made orally, the person receiving the

request may require that it be confirmed in writing. Requests for appeal service received through an official grader or an office of grading shall be transmitted promptly to the Chief for instructions.

§54.21 When request for appeal service may be withdrawn.

A request for appeal service may be withdrawn by the applicant at any time before the appeal service has been performed, upon payment of any expenses already incurred under the regulations by the Branch in connection therewith.

§54.22 Denial or withdrawal of appeal service.

A request for appeal service may be rejected or such service may be otherwise denied to or withdrawn from any person, without a hearing, in accordance with the procedure set forth in §54.11(b), if it shall appear that the person or product involved is not eligible for appeal service under §54.19, or that the identity of the product has been lost; or for any of the causes set forth in §54.11(b). Appeal service may also be denied to, or withdrawn from, any person in any case under §54.11(a), in accordance with the procedure set forth in said section.

§54.23 Who shall perform appeal service.

Appeal service for products shall be performed by official graders designated by the Chief or by the official in charge of an office of grading when so authorized by the Chief, and shall be conducted jointly by two official graders, or more when practicable. No official grader shall perform appeal service for any product for which he previously performed the service.

§54.24 Appeal certificates.

Immediately after appeal service has been performed for any products, a certificate designated as an ''appeal certificate'' shall be prepared, signed, and issued referring specifically to the original certificate and stating the class, grade, other quality, or compliance of the products as shown by the appeal service.

§54.25 Superseded certificates.

The appeal certificate shall supersede the original certificate which, thereupon, shall become null and void and shall not thereafter be deemed to show the class, grade, other quality, or compliance of the products described therein. However, the fees charged for the original service shall not be remitted. If the original and all copies of the superseded certificate are not delivered to the official with whom the request for appeal service is filed, the official graders issuing the appeal certificate shall forward notice of such issuance and of the cancellation of the original certificate to such persons as they may deem necessary to prevent fraudulent use of the superseded certificate.

§54.26 Application of other regulations to appeal service.

The regulations in §§54.1 through 54.18 and §§54.27 through 54.30 shall apply to appeal service except insofar as they are manifestly inapplicable.

CHARGES FOR SERVICE

§54.27 Fees and other charges for service.

Fees and other charges equal as nearly as may be to the cost of the services rendered shall be assessed and collected from applicants in accordance with the following provisions unless otherwise provided in the cooperative agreement under which the services are furnished, or as provided in §54.6.

(a) *Fees for Service on Noncommitment Basis (Hourly Rates).* Except as otherwise provided in this section, fees for service shall be based on the time required to render the service, calculated to the nearest 15-minute period, including official grader's travel and certificate(s) preparation time in connection with the performance of service. A minimum charge of one-half hour shall be made for service pursuant to each request notwithstanding that the time required to perform service may be less than 30 minutes. The base hourly rate for noncommitment applicants shall be $39.00 per hour for 8 hours or less of work performed between the hours of 6 a.m. and 6 p.m., Monday through Friday, except on legal holidays; $44.60 per hour for work performed in excess of 8

hours per day for each assigned official grader and for work performed before 6 a.m. and after 6 p.m., Monday through Friday, and any time Saturday or Sunday, except on Federal legal holidays; and $73.20 per hour for all work performed on Federal legal holidays.

(b) *Fees for Service on Commitment Basis.* Minimum fees for service performed under a commitment agreement or an agreement by memorandum shall be on the basis of 8 hours per day, Monday through Friday, excluding Federal legal holidays occurring Monday through Friday on which no grading and certification services are performed. The base hourly rate for service performed under such agreements shall be $36.60 per hour for 8 consecutive hours or less of work performed between the hours of 6 a.m. and 6 p.m., Monday through Friday, except on Federal legal holidays; $44.60 per hour for work performed in excess of 8 hours per day for each assigned official grader and for work performed before 6 a.m. and after 6 p.m., Monday through Friday, and any time Saturday or Sunday, except on Federal legal holidays; and $73.20 per hour for all work performed on Federal legal holidays. The Agency reserves the right under such a commitment agreement or agreement by memorandum to use any grader assigned to the plant on a commitment basis to perform service for other applicants, as provided in § 54.6(c), crediting the commitment applicant with the number of hours charged to the other applicant, provided the allowable credit hours plus hours actually worked for the applicants do not exceed 8 hours on any day, Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays.

(c) *Travel charges.* When service is requested at a place so distant from an official grader's headquarters, or place of prior assignment on a circuitous routing that a total of one-half hour or more is required for the grader to travel to such place and back to the headquarters, or to the next place of assignment on a circuitous routing, the charge for such service shall include a mileage charge administratively determined by the Chief, and travel tolls, if applicable, for such travel prorated against all the applicants furnished the service involved on an equitable basis, or where the travel is made by public transportation (including hired vehicles), a fee equal to the actual cost thereof. However, the applicant will not be charged a new mileage rate without notification before the service is rendered.

(d) *Per diem charges.* When service is requested at a place away from the official grader's headquarters, the fee for such service shall include a per diem charge if the employee performing the service is paid per diem in accordance with existing travel regulations. Per diem charges to applicants will cover the same period of time for which the grader receives per diem reimbursement. The per diem rate will be administratively determined by the Chief. However, the applicant will not be charged a new per diem rate without notification before the service is rendered.

(e) *Fees for appeal service.* Fees for appeal service shall be determined on the basis of the time, of two official graders, required to render the service, calculated to the nearest fifteen-minute period, including the time required for the preparation of certificates and travel of such graders in connection with the performance of the service, at the applicable hourly rate prescribed in paragraph (a) of this section, plus any travel charges and per diem for such graders ordinarily chargeable under paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section: *Provided,* That when on appeal it is found that there was error in the original determination equal to or exceeding ten percent of the total number of similar units of the products involved, no charge will be made for the appeal service unless a special agreement therefor was made with the applicant in advance.

(f) *Fees for extra copies of certificates.* In addition to copies of certificates furnished under § 54.14, any financially interested person may obtain not to exceed three copies of any such certificate within one year from its date of issuance upon payment of a fee of $1.00, and not to exceed three copies of any such certificate at any time thereafter, while a copy of such certificate is on file in the Department, upon payment of a fee of $5.00.

(g) *Other charges.* When costs, other than costs specified in paragraphs (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), and (f) of this section, are involved in providing the services, the applicant will be charged for these costs. The amount of these charges will be determined administratively by the Chief. However, the applicant will not be charged for such cost without notification before the service is rendered of the charge for such item of expense.

[42 FR 53921, Oct. 4, 1977. Redesignated at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981, and amended at 47 FR 44704, Oct. 12, 1982; 51 FR 21135, June 11, 1986; 54 FR 21401, May 18, 1989; 55 FR 20443, May 17, 1990; 57 FR 11427, Apr. 3, 1992; 58 FR 48592, Sept. 17, 1993; 58 FR 64670, Dec. 9, 1993; 59 FR 1890, Jan. 13, 1994; 59 FR 13643, Mar. 23, 1994]

§54.28 Payment of fees and other charges.

Fees and other charges for service shall be paid in accordance with the following provisions unless otherwise provided in the cooperative agreement under which the service is furnished. Upon receipt of billing for fees and other charges for service the applicant shall remit by check, draft, or money order, made payable to the Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA, payment for the service in accordance with directions on the billing, and such fees and charges shall be paid in advance if required by the official grader or other authorized official.

MISCELLANEOUS

§54.29 Identification.

All official graders and supervisors of grading shall have their Agricultural Marketing Service identification cards in their possession at all times while they are performing any function under the regulations and shall identify themselves by such cards upon request.

§54.30 Errors in service.

When an official grader, supervisor of grading, or other responsible employee of the Branch has evidence of misgrading, or of incorrect certification or other incorrect determination or identification as to the class, grade, other quality, or compliance of a product, he shall report the matter to his immediate supervisor. The supervisor of grading will investigate the matter and, if he deems advisable, will report it to the owner or his agent. The supervisor of grading shall take appropriate action to correct errors found in the determination or identification of class, grade or other quality or compliance of products if the products are still owned by the person who owned them when, and are still located at the establishment where, the incorrect service was rendered and if such service was rendered by a grader under the jurisdiction of such supervisor, and the supervisor of grading shall take adequate measures to prevent the recurrence of such errors.

§54.31 Uniforms.

All meat graders and their supervisory personnel are required to wear clean, white, well-maintained outer frocks while performing any function under these regulations involving contact with or the handling of any meat or meat product.

[45 FR 19214, Mar. 25, 1980. Redesignated at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981]

Subpart B—Standards

CARCASS BEEF

§54.102 Scope.

These standards for grades of beef are written primarily in terms of carcasses. However, they also are applicable to the grading of sides. To simplify phrasing of the standards, the words ''carcass'' and ''carcasses'' are used to also mean ''side'' or ''sides.''

[45 FR 51762, Aug. 5, 1980. Redesignated at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981]

§54.103 Classes of beef carcasses.

(a) Class determination of beef carcasses is based on evidences of maturity and apparent sex condition at the time of slaughter. The classes of beef carcasses are steers, bullocks, bulls, heifers, and cows. Carcasses from males—steers, bullocks, and bulls—are distinguished from carcasses from females—heifers and cows—as follows:

(1) Steer, bullock, and bull carcasses have a ''pizzle muscle'' (attachment of

the penis) and related ''pizzle eye'' adjacent to the posterior end of the aitchbone.

(2) Steer, bullock, and bull carcasses have, if present, rather rough, irregular fat in the region of the cod. In heifer and cow carcasses, the fat in this region, if present, is much smoother.

(3) In steer, bullock, and bull carcasses, the area of lean exposed immediately ventral to the aitchbone is much smaller than in heifer and cow carcasses.

(b) Steer, bullock, and bull carcasses are distinguished by the following:

(1) In steer carcasses, the ''pizzle muscle'' is relatively small, light red in color, and fine in texture and the related ''pizzle eye'' is relatively small.

(2) In bullock and bull carcasses, the ''pizzle muscle'' is relatively large, dark red in color, and coarse in texture and the related ''pizzle eye'' is relatively large.

(3) Bullock and bull carcasses usually have a noticeable crest.

(4) Bullock and bull carcasses also usually have a noticeably developed small round muscle adjacent to the hipbone commonly referred to as the ''jump muscle.'' However, in carcasses with a considerable amount of external fat, the development of this muscle may be obscured.

(5) Although the development of the secondary sex characteristics is given primary consideration in distinguishing steer carcasses from bullock or bull carcasses, this differentiation is also facilitated by consideration of the color and texture of the lean. In bullock and bull carcasses, the lean is frequently at least dark red in color with a dull, ''muddy'' appearance—and in some cases it may have an iridescent sheen. Also, it frequently has an ''open'' texture.

(6) The distinction between bullock and bull carcasses is based solely on their evidences of skeletal maturity. Carcasses with the maximum maturity permitted in the bullock class have slightly red and slightly soft chine bones, and the cartilages on the ends of the thoracic vertebrae have some evidence of ossification; the sacral vertebrae are completely fused; the cartilages on the ends of the lumbar vertebrae are nearly completely ossified; and the rib bones are slightly wide and slightly flat. Bull carcasses have evidences of more advanced maturity.

(c) Heifer and cow carcasses are distinguished by the following:

(1) Heifer carcasses have a relatively small pelvic cavity and a slightly curved aitchbone. In cow carcasses, the pelvic cavity is relatively large and the aitchbone is nearly straight.

(2) In heifer carcasses, the udder usually will be present. In cow carcasses, the udder usually will have been removed. However, neither of these are requirements.

[42 FR 53921, Oct. 4, 1977, as amended at 45 FR 51762, Aug. 5, 1980. Redesignated at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981]

§ 54.104 Application of standards for grades of carcass beef.

(a) The carcass beef grades identify two separate general considerations: The indicated yield of closely trimmed (½ inch fat or less), boneless retail cuts expected to be derived from the major wholesale cuts (round, sirloin, short loin, rib, and square-cut chuck) of a carcass, herein referred to as the ''yield grade,'' and characteristics of the meat which predict the palatability of the lean, herein referred to as the ''quality grade.'' When officially graded, the grade of a steer, heifer, cow, or bullock carcass may consist of the quality grade only, the yield grade only, or a combination of the quality grade and the yield grade. The grade of a bull carcass consists of the yield grade only.

(b) The carcass beef grade standards are written so that the quality grade and yield grade standards are contained in separate sections. The quality grade section is divided further into two separate sections applicable to carcasses from: (1) Steers, heifers, and cows, and (2) bullocks. Eight quality grade designations—Prime, Choice, Select, Standard, Commercial, Utility, Cutter, and Canner—are applicable to steer and heifer carcasses. Except for Prime, the same designations apply to cow carcasses. The quality grade designations for bullock carcasses are Prime, Choice, Select, Standard, and Utility. There are five yield grades applicable to all classes of beef, denoted by numbers 1 through 5, with Yield

Grade 1 representing the highest degree of cutability.

(c) When officially graded, bullock and bull beef will be further identified for its sex condition; steer, heifer, and cow beef will not be so identified. The designated grades of bullock beef are not necessarily comparable in quality or cutability with a similarly designated grade of beef from steers, heifers, or cows. Neither is the cutability of a designated yield grade of bull beef necessarily comparable with a similarly designated yield grade of steer, heifer, cow, or bullock beef.

(d) The Department uses photographs and other objective aids in the correct interpretation and application of the standards.

(e) To determine the grade of a carcass, it must be split down the back into two sides and one or both sides must be partially separated into a hindquarter and forequarter by cutting it with a saw and knife insofar as practicable, as follows: A saw cut perpendicular to both the long axis and split surface of the vertebral column is made across the 12th thoracic vertebra at a point which leaves not more than one-half of this vertebra on the hindquarters. The knife cut across the ribeye muscle starts—or terminates—opposite the above-described saw cut. From that point it extends across the ribeye muscle perpendicular to the outside skin surface of the carcass at an angle toward the hindquarter which is slightly greater (more nearly horizontal) than the angle made by the 13th rib with the vertebral column of the hindquarter posterior to that point. As a result of this cut, the outer end of the cut surface of the ribeye muscle is closer to the 12th rib than is the end next to the chine bone. Beyond the ribeye, the knife cut shall continue between the 12th and 13th ribs to a point which will adequately expose the distribution of fat and lean in this area. The knife cut may be made prior to or following the saw cut but must be smooth and even, such as would result from a single stroke of a very sharp knife.

(f) Other methods of ribbing may prevent an accurate evaluation of the grade determining characteristics. Therefore, carcasses ribbed by other methods will be eligible for grading only if an accurate grade determination can be made by the official grader under the standards.

(g) Beveling of the fat over the ribeye, application of pressure, or any other influences which may alter the characteristics of the ribeye or thickness of fat over the ribeye prevent an accurate grade determination. Therefore, carcasses subjected to such influences shall not be eligible for grade determinations, and the presentation of such carcasses for official grade determinations shall be considered a fraudulent or deceptive practice in connection with the services requested for such carcasses. Carcasses that have had more than minor amounts of external fat removed shall not be eligible for a yield grade determination, although carcasses with only minor amounts of external fat removed may be yield graded if the official grader determines that an accurate yield grade determination can be made. Although entire carcasses with more than minor amounts of lean removed from the major wholesale cuts (round, sirloin, short loin, rib, or square-cut chuck) shall not be eligible for grade determinations, the remaining portions of these carcasses which are unaffected by the removal of lean shall remain eligible for grade determinations, provided that a cross section at the 12th-13th rib is available and accurate grade determinations may be made.

(h) When both sides of a carcass have been ribbed prior to presentation for grading and the characteristics of the two ribeyes (area, marbling, color, texture, and firmness) would justify different quality and/or yield grades, the final grade of the carcass shall reflect the ''highest'' of each of these grades as determined from either side.

(i) To meet the demand of export trade or changing trade practices, grading of carcasses ribbed other than between the 12th and 13th ribs may be approved by the Director. In such cases, grading shall be based on the requirements specified in these standards and shall be consistent with the normal development of grade characteristics in various parts of a carcass of the quality level involved. When an exception is granted for export trade, such

carcasses shall be identified with the word ''EXPORT'' in such a manner that will clearly distinguish them from other officially graded beef.

(j) Carcasses qualifying for any particular grade may vary with respect to their relative development of the various grade factors. There will be carcasses that qualify for a particular grade, some of whose characteristics may be more nearly typical of another grade. For example, in comparison with the descriptions of maturity contained in the standards, a particular carcass might have a greater relative degree of ossification of the cartilages on the ends of its lumbar vertebrae than its other evidences of maturity. In such instances, the maturity of the carcass is not determined solely by the ossification of the lumbar vertebrae but neither is this ignored. All of the maturity-indicating factors are considered. In making any composite evaluation of two or more factors, it must be remembered that they seldom are developed to the same degree. Because it is impractical to describe the nearly limitless number of recognizable combinations of characteristics, the standards for each quality grade and yield grade describe only beef which has a relatively similar degree of development of the various factors affecting its quality and yield. Also, the quality grade and yield grade standards each describe beef which is representative of the lower limits of each quality grade and yield grade.

(k) For steer, heifer, and cow beef, quality of the lean is evaluated by considering its marbling and firmness as observed in a cut surface in relation to carcass evidences of maturity. The maturity of the carcass is determined by evaluating the size, shape, and ossification of the bones and cartilages—especially the split chine bones—and the color and texture of the lean flesh. In the split chine bones, ossification changes occur at an earlier stage of maturity in the posterior portion of the vertebral column (sacral vertebrae) and at progressively later stages of maturity in the lumbar and thoracic vertebrae. The ossification changes that occur in the cartilages on the ends of the split thoracic vertebrae are especially useful in evaluating maturity and these vertebrae are referred to frequently in the standards. Unless otherwise specified in the standards, whenever reference is made to the ossification of cartilages on the thoracic vertebrae, this shall be construed to refer to the cartilages attached to the thoracic vertebrae at the posterior end of the forequarter. The size and shape of the rib bones also are important considerations in evaluating differences in maturity. In the very youngest carcasses considered as ''beef,'' the cartilages on the ends of the chine bones show no ossification, cartilage is evident on all of the vertebrae of the spinal column, and the sacral vertebrae show distinct separation. In addition, the split vertebrae usually are soft and porous and very red in color. In such carcasses, the rib bones have only a slight tendency toward flatness. In progressively more mature carcasses, ossification changes become evident first in the bones and cartilages of the sacral vertebrae, then in the lumbar vertebrae, and still later in the thoracic vertebrae. In beef which is very advanced in maturity, all the split vertebrae will be devoid of red color, very hard and flinty, and the cartilages on the ends of all the vertebrae will be entirely ossified. Likewise, with advancing maturity, the rib bones will become progressively wider and flatter until in very mature beef the ribs will be very wide and flat.

(l) In steer, heifer, and cow beef, the color and texture of the lean flesh also undergo progressive changes with advancing maturity. In the very youngest carcasses considered as ''beef,'' the lean flesh will be very fine in texture and light grayish red in color. In progressively more mature carcasses, the texture of the lean will become progressively coarser and the color of the lean will become progressively darker red. In very mature beef, the lean flesh will be very coarse in texture and very dark red in color. Since color of lean also is affected by variations in quality, references to color of lean in the standards for a given degree of maturity vary slightly with different levels of quality. In determining the maturity of a carcass in which the skeletal evidences of maturity are different from those indicated by the color and

texture of the lean, slightly more emphasis is placed on the characteristics of the bones and cartilages than on the characteristics of the lean. In no case can the overall maturity of the carcass be considered more than one full maturity group different from that indicated by its bones and cartilages.

(m) The preceding two paragraphs also are applicable to the determination of quality in bullock beef except for carcasses having darker colors of lean than specified in the standards for the quality level for which they would otherwise qualify. In such carcasses, maturity will be evaluated on the basis of skeletal characteristics only, and the final grade will be determined in accordance with the procedures specified in the standards for grading ''dark-cutting beef.''

(n) In determining compliance with the maximum maturity limits for the Prime, Choice, and Standard grades for steer, heifer, and cow carcasses, color and texture of the lean are considered only when the maturity-indicating factors other than color and texture of the lean indicate only a slightly more advanced degree of maturity than that specified as maximum for these grades, and provided further that the lean is considerably finer in texture and lighter in color than normal for the grade and maturity involved. The same principle, in reverse, is likewise applicable to determining compliance with the minimum maturity limits of the Commercial grade.

(o) These standards are applicable to the grading of beef throughout the full range of maturity within which cattle are marketed. However, in steer, heifer, and cow carcasses, the range of maturity permitted within each of the grades varies considerably. The Prime, Choice, Select, and Standard grades are restricted to beef from young cattle; the Commercial grade is restricted to beef from cattle too mature for Prime, Choice, and Standard; and the Utility, Cutter, and Canner grades may include beef from animals of all ages. By definition, bullock carcasses are restricted to those whose evidences of maturity do not exceed those specified for the juncture of the two youngest maturity groups referenced in the standards for steer, heifer, and cow carcasses. Except for the youngest maturity group and the Choice grade in the second maturity group, within any specified grade, the requirements for marbling increase progressively with evidences of advancing maturity. In the youngest maturity group, the marbling requirements do not increase progressively with evidences of advancing maturity. For each grade, the firmness requirements are different for each maturity group, but, within each maturity group, the firmness requirements do not increase progressively with evidences of advancing maturity. Also, regardless of the extent to which marbling may exceed the minimum of a grade, a carcass must meet the minimum firmness requirements for its maturity to qualify for that grade. To facilitate the application of these principles, the standards recognize five different maturity groups and seven different degrees of marbling. The five maturity groups are identified in Figure 1 as A, B, C, D, and E in order of increasing maturity. The limits of these five maturity groups are specified in the grade descriptions for steer, heifer, and cow carcasses. The A maturity portion of the figure is the only portion applicable to bullock carcasses. The degrees of marbling referenced in the specifications, in order of descending quantity are: Slightly abundant, moderate, modest, small, slight, traces, and practically devoid. However, for carcass evaluation programs and other purposes, three higher degrees are recognized—moderately abundant, abundant, and very abundant. Illustrations of the lower limits of nine of these ten degrees of marbling are available from the Department of Agriculture.

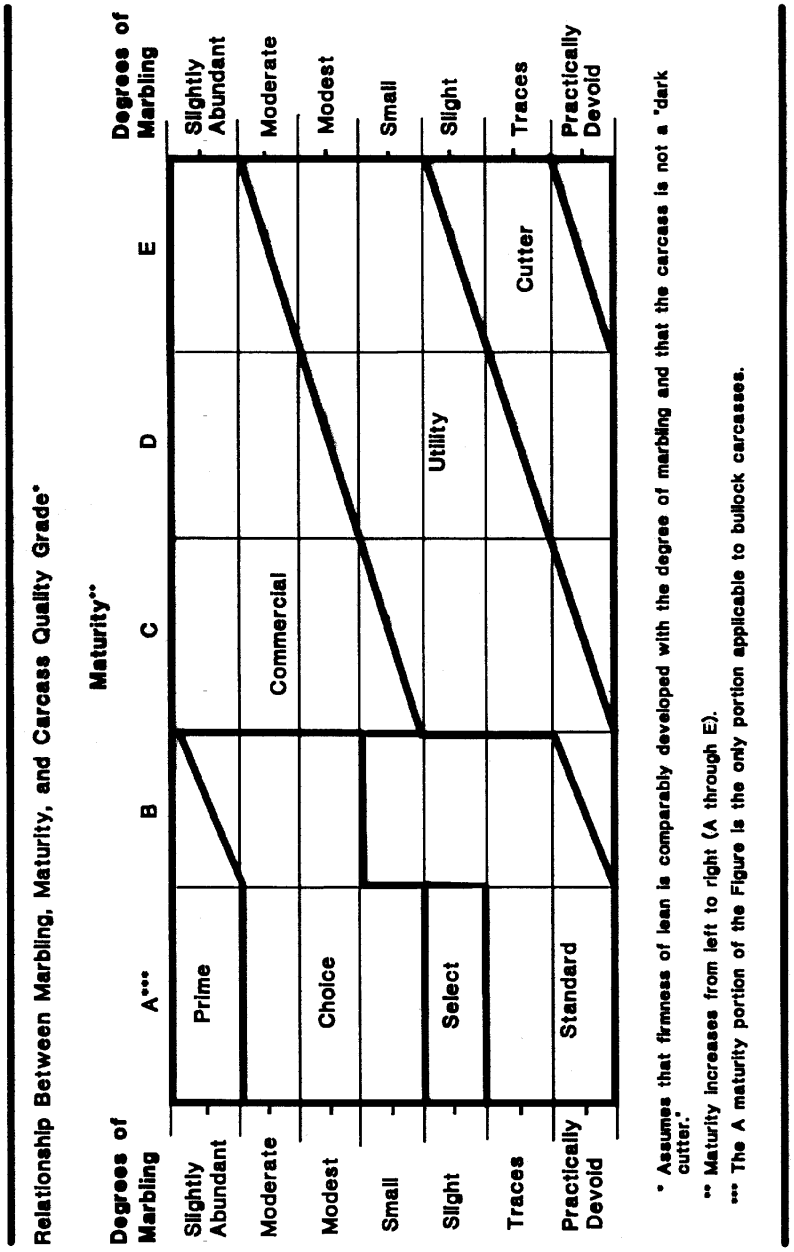


Figure 1

(p) The relationship between marbling, maturity and quality grade is shown in Figure 1. This figure assumes that the firmness of lean is comparably developed with the degree of marbling and that the carcass is not a ''dark cutter.'' From this figure it can be seen,

for instance, that the minimum marbling requirement for Choice varies from a minimum small amount for carcasses throughout the youngest maturity group to a maximum small amount for carcasses having the maximum maturity permitted in Choice. Likewise, in the Commercial grade the minimum marbling requirement varies from a minimum small amount in beef with the minimum maturity permitted to a maximum moderate amount in beef from very mature animals. The marbling and other lean flesh characteristics specified for the various grades are based on their appearance in the ribeye muscle of properly chilled carcasses that are ribbed between the 12th and 13th ribs. For carcass evaluation programs and other purposes, in the Prime and Commercial grades, each additional degree of marbling (up to three) greater than specified as minimum for each of these grades is equal to one-third of a grade of higher quality.

(q) References to color of lean in the standards for steer, heifer, and cow beef involve only colors associated with changes in maturity. They are not intended to apply to colors of lean associated with so-called ''dark-cutting beef.'' Dark-cutting beef is believed to be the result of a reduced sugar content of the lean at the time of slaughter. As a result, this condition does not have the same significance in grading as do the darker shades of red associated with advancing maturity. The dark color of the lean associated with ''dark-cutting beef'' is present in varying degrees from that which is barely evident to so-called ''black cutters'' in which the lean is actually nearly black in color and usually has a ''gummy'' texture. Although there is little or no evidence which indicates that the ''dark–cutting'' condition has any adverse effect on palatability, it is considered in grading because of its effect on acceptability and value. Depending on the degree to which this characteristic is developed, the final grade of carcasses which otherwise would qualify for the Prime, Choice, or Select grades may be reduced as much as one full grade. In beef otherwise eligible for the Standard or Commercial grade, the final grade may be reduced as much as one-half of a grade. In the Utility, Cutter, and Canner grades, this condition is not considered.

(r) The yield grade of a beef carcass is determined by considering four characteristics: (1) The amount of external fat, (2) the amount of kidney, pelvic, and heart fat, (3) the area of the ribeye muscle, and (4) the carcass weight.

(s) The amount of external fat on a carcass is evaluated in terms of the thickness of this fat over the ribeye muscle, measured perpendicular to the outside surface at a point three-fourths of the length of the ribeye from its chine bone end. This measurement may be adjusted, as necessary, to reflect unusual amounts of fat on other parts of the carcass. In determining the amount of this adjustment, if any, particular attention is given to the amount of fat in such areas as the brisket, plate, flank, cod or udder, inside round, rump, and hips in relation to the actual thickness of fat over the ribeye. Thus, in a carcass which is fatter over other areas than is indicated by the fat measurement over the ribeye, the measurement is adjusted upward. Conversely, in a carcass which has less fat over the other areas than is indicated by the fat measurement over the ribeye, the measurement is adjusted downward. In many carcasses no such adjustment is necessary; however, an adjustment in the thickness of fat measurement of one-tenth or two-tenths of an inch is not uncommon. In some carcasses a greater adjustment may be necessary. As the amount of external fat increases, the percent of retail cuts decreases—each one-tenth inch change in adjusted fat thickness over the ribeye changes the yield grade by 25 percent of a yield grade.

(t) The amount of kidney, pelvic, and heart fat considered in determining the yield grade includes the kidney knob (kidney and surrounding fat), the lumbar and pelvic fat in the loin and round, and the heart fat in the chuck and brisket area which are removed in making closely trimmed retail cuts. The amount of these fats is evaluated subjectively and expressed as a percent of the carcass weight. As the amount of kidney, pelvic, and heart fat increases, the percent of retail cuts decreases—a change of 1 percent of the carcass

weight in these fats changes the yield grade by 20 percent of a yield grade.

(u) The area of the ribeye is determined where this muscle is exposed by ribbing. This area usually is estimated subjectively; however, it may be measured. Area of ribeye measurements may be made by means of a grid calibrated in tenths of a square inch or by other devices designated by the Agricultural Marketing Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.[1] An increase in the area of ribeye increases the percent of retail cuts—a change of 1 square inch in area of ribeye changes the yield grade by approximately 30 percent of a yield grade.

(v) Hot carcass weight (or chilled carcass weight x 102 percent) is used in determining the yield grade. As carcass weight increases, the percent of retail cuts decreases—a change of 100 pounds in hot carcass weight changes the yield grade by approximately 40 percent of a yield grade.

(w) The standards include a mathematical equation for determining yield grade. This grade is expressed as a whole number; any fractional part of a designation is always dropped. For example, if the computation results in a designation of 3.9, the final grade is 3—it is not rounded to 4.

(x) The yield grade standards for each of the first four yield grades list characteristics of two carcasses of two different weights together with descriptions of the usual fat deposition pattern on various areas of the carcass. These descriptions are not specific requirements—they are included only as illustrations of carcasses which are near the borderlines between groups. For example, the characteristics listed for Yield Grade 1 represent carcasses which are near the borderline of Yield Grades 1 and 2.

These descriptions facilitate the subjective determination of the yield grade without making detailed measurements and computations. The yield grade for most beef carcasses can be determined accurately on the basis of a visual appraisal.

[42 FR 53921, Oct. 4, 1977, as amended at 45 FR 51762, Aug. 5, 1980. Redesignated at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981, and amended at 52 FR 35683, Sept. 23, 1987; 54 FR 3411, Jan. 24, 1989; 61 FR 2896, Jan. 30, 1996]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 61 FR 2896, Jan. 30, 1996, § 54.104 was amended by removing the word ''Select'' in paragraph (n), revising the third and fifth sentences and Figure 1 in paragraph (o), effective July 1, 1996. At 61 FR 19155, May 1, 1996, the effective date was postponed until Jan. 31, 1997. For the convenience of the reader, the superseded text is set forth as follows:

§ 54.104 Application of standards for grades of carcass beef.

* * * * * *

(o) * * * The Prime, Choice, Select, and Standard grades are restricted to beef from young cattle; the Commercial grade is restricted to beef from cattle too mature for Prime, Choice, Select, and Standard, and the Utility, Cutter, and Canner grades may include beef from animals of all ages. * * * Except for the youngest maturity group, within any specified grade, the requirements for marbling increase progressively with evidences of advancing maturity. * * *

[1] Information concerning such devices may be obtained from the Agricultural Marketing Service, Meat Quality Division.

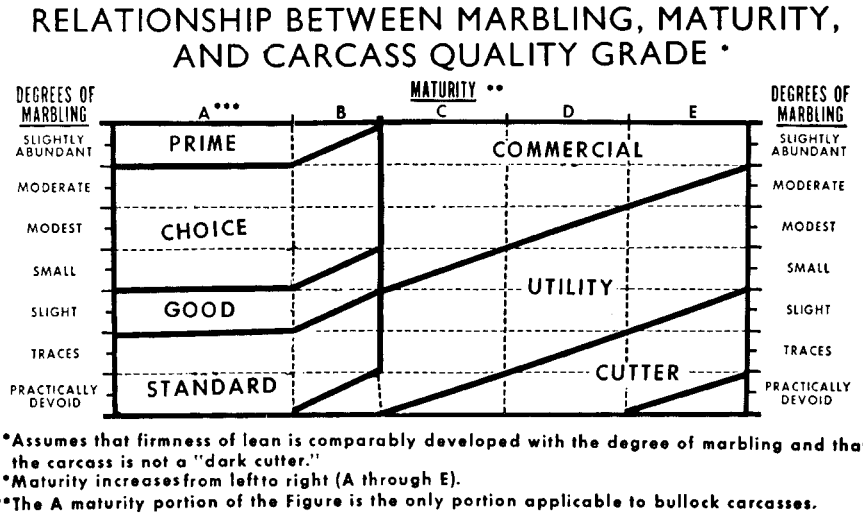


FIGURE 1.

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§54.105 Specifications for official United States standards for grades of carcass beef (yield).

(a) The yield grade of a beef carcass is determined on the basis of the following equation: Yield grade—2.50+(2.50 x adjusted fat thickness, inches)+(0.20 x percent kidney, pelvic, and heart fat)+(0.0038 x hot carcass weight, pounds)—(0.32 x area ribeye, square inches).

(b) The following descriptions provide a guide to the characteristics of carcasses in each yield grade to aid in determining yield grades subjectively.

(1) *Yield Grade 1.* (i) A carcass in Yield Grade 1 usually has only a thin layer of external fat over the ribs, loins, rumps, and clods and slight deposits of fat in the flanks and cod or udder. There is usually a very thin layer of fat over the outside of the rounds and over the tops of the shoulders and necks. Muscles are usually visible through the fat in many areas of the carcass.

(ii) A 500-pound carcass of this yield grade which is near the borderline of Yield Grades 1 and 2 might have three-tenths inch of fat over the ribeye, 11.5 square inches of ribeye, and 2.5 percent of its weight in kidney, pelvic, and heart fat.

(iii) An 800-pound carcass of this yield grade which is near the borderline of Yield Grades 1 and 2 might have four-tenths inch of fat over the ribeye, 16.0 square inches of ribeye, and 2.5 percent of its weight in kidney, pelvic, and heart fat.

(2) *Yield Grade 2.* (i) A carcass in Yield Grade 2 usually is nearly completely covered with fat but the lean is plainly visible through the fat over the outside of the rounds, the tops of the shoulders, and the necks. There usually is a slightly thin layer of fat over the loins, ribs, and inside rounds and the fat over the rumps, hips, and clods usually is slightly thick. There are usually small deposits of fat in the flanks and cod or udder.

(ii) A 500-pound carcass of this yield grade which is near the borderline of Yield Grades 2 and 3 might have five-tenths inch of fat over the ribeye, 10.5 square inches of ribeye, and 3.5 percent of its weight in kidney, pelvic, and heart fat.

(iii) An 800-pound carcass of this yield grade which is near the borderline of Yield Grades 2 and 3 might have

six-tenths inch of fat over the ribeye, 15.0 square inches of ribeye, and 3.5 percent of its weight in kidney, pelvic, and heart fat.

(3) *Yield Grade 3.* (i) A carcass in Yield Grade 3 usually is completely covered with fat and the lean usually is visible through the fat only on the necks and the lower part of the outside of the rounds. There usually is a slightly thick layer of fat over the loins, ribs, and inside rounds and the fat over the rumps, hips, and clods usually is moderately thick. There usually are slightly large deposits of fat in the flanks and cod or udder.

(ii) A 500-pound carcass of this yield grade which is near the borderline of Yield Grades 3 and 4 might have seven-tenths inch of fat over the ribeye, 9.5 square inches of ribeye, and 4.0 percent of its weight in kidney, pelvic, and heart fat.

(iii) An 800-pound carcass of this yield grade which is near the borderline of Yield Grades 3 and 4 might have eight-tenths inch of fat over the ribeye, 14.0 square inches of ribeye, 4.5 percent of its weight in kidney, pelvic, and heart fat.

(4) *Yield Grade 4.* (i) A carcass in Yield Grade 4 usually is completely covered with fat. The only muscles usually visible are those on the shanks and over the outside of the plates and flanks. There usually is a moderately thick layer of fat over the loins, ribs, and inside rounds and the fat over the rumps, hips, and clods usually is thick. There usually are large deposits of fat in the flanks and cod or udder.

(ii) A 500-pound carcass of this yield grade which is near the borderline of Yield Grades 4 and 5 might have one inch of fat over the ribeye, 9.0 square inches of ribeye, and 4.5 percent of its carcass weight in kidney, pelvic, and heart fat.

(iii) A 800-pound carcass of this yield grade which is near the borderline of Yield Grades 4 and 5 might have one and one-tenth inch of fat over the ribeye, 13.5 square inches of ribeye, and 5.0 percent of its weight in kidney, pelvic and heart fat.

(5) *Yield Grade 5.* A carcass in Yield Grade 5 usually has more fat on all of the various parts, a smaller area of ribeye, and more kidney, pelvic, and heart fat than a carcass in Yield Grade 4.

[42 FR 53921, Oct. 4, 1977, as amended at 45 FR 51763, Aug. 5, 1980. Redesignated at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981]

§ 54.106 Specifications for official United States standards for grades of carcass beef (quality-steer, heifer, cow).

(a) *Prime.* (1) Depending on their degree of maturity, beef carcasses possessing the minimum requirements for the Prime grade vary in their other indications of quality as evidenced in the ribeye muscle. Minimum quality characteristics are described for two maturity groups, which cover the entire range of maturity permitted in the Prime grade.

(2) Carcasses in the younger group range from the youngest that are eligible for the beef class to those at the juncture of the two maturity groups, which have slightly red and slightly soft chine bones and cartilages on the ends of the thoracic vertebrae that have some evidence of ossification. In addition, the sacral vertebrae are completely fused and the cartilages on the ends of the lumbar vertebrae are nearly completely ossified. The rib bones are slightly wide and slightly flat and the ribeye muscle is light red in color and is fine in texture. In carcasses throughout the range of maturity included in this group, a minimum slightly abundant amount of marbling is required (see Figure 1) and the ribeye muscle is moderately firm.

(3) Carcasses in the older group range from those described above as representative of the juncture of the two groups to those at the maximum maturity permitted in the Prime grade, which have chine bones tinged with red and cartilages on the ends of the thoracic vertebrae that are partially ossified. In addition, the sacral vertebrae are completely fused, the cartilages on the ends of the lumbar vertebrae are completely ossified, and the cut surface of the lean tends to be fine in texture. The minimum degree of marbling required increases with advancing maturity throughout this group from minimum slightly abundant to maximum slightly abundant (see Figure 1) and the ribeye muscle is firm.

(4) Beef produced from cows is not eligible for the Prime grade.

(b) *Choice.* (1) Depending on their degree of maturity, beef carcasses possessing the minimum requirements for the Choice grade vary in their other indications of quality as evidenced in the ribeye muscle. Minimum quality characteristics are described for two maturity groups, which cover the entire range of maturity permitted in the Choice grade.

(2) Carcasses in the younger group range from the youngest that are eligible for the beef class to those at the juncture of the two maturity groups, which have slightly red and slightly soft chine bones and cartilages on the ends of the thoracic vertebrae that have some evidence of ossification. In addition, the sacral vertebrae are completely fused and the cartilages on the ends of the lumbar vertebrae are nearly completely ossified. The rib bones are slightly wide and slightly flat and the ribeye muscle is moderately light red in color and is fine in texture. In carcasses throughout the range of maturity included in this group, a minimum small amount of marbling is required (see Figure 1) and the ribeye muscle may be slightly soft.

(3) Carcasses in the older group range from those described above as representative of the juncture of the two groups to those at the maximum maturity permitted in the Choice grade, which have chine bones tinged with red and cartilages on the ends of the thoracic vertebrae are partially ossified. In addition, the sacral vertebrae are completely fused, the cartilages on the ends of the lumbar vertebrae are completely ossified, and the cut surface of the lean tends to be fine in texture. In carcasses throughout the range of maturity included in this group, a minimum modest amount of marbling is required (see Figure 1) and the ribeye muscle is slightly firm.

(c) *Select.* (1) For carcasses throughout the range of maturity permitted in the Select grade, the minimum degree of marbling required is a minimum slight amount (see Figure 1) and the ribeye may be moderately soft.

(2) Carcasses in the maturity group permitted range from the youngest that are eligible for the beef class to those at the juncture of the two youngest maturity groups, which have slightly red and slightly soft chine bones and cartilages on the ends of the thoracic vertebrae that have some evidence of ossification. In addition, the sacral vertebrae are completely fused and the cartilages on the ends of the lumbar vertebrae are nearly completely ossified. The rib bones are slightly wide and slightly flat and the ribeye muscle is slightly light red in color and is fine in texture.

(3) Carcasses in the older group range from those described above as representative of the juncture of the two groups to those at the maximum maturity permitted in the Select grade, which have chine bones tinged with red and cartilages on the ends of the thoracic vertebrae that are partially ossified. In addition, the sacral vertebrae are completely fused, the cartilages on the ends of the lumbar vertebrae are completely ossified, and the cut surface of the lean tends to be fine in texture. The minimum degree of marbling required increases with advancing maturity throughout this group from a minimum slight amount to a maximum slight amount (see Figure 1) and the ribeye muscle may be slightly soft.

(d) *Standard.* (1) Depending on their degree of maturity, beef carcasses possessing the minimum requirements for the standard grade vary in their other indications of quality as evidenced in the ribeye muscle. Minimum quality characteristics are described for two maturity groups which cover the entire range of maturity permitted in the Standard grade.

(2) Carcasses in the younger group range from the youngest that are eligible for the beef class to those at the juncture of the two maturity groups, which have slightly red and slightly soft chine bones and cartilages on the ends of the thoracic vertebrae that have some evidence of ossification. In addition, the sacral vertebrae are completely fused and the cartilages on the ends of the lumbar vertebrae are nearly completely ossified. The rib bones are slightly wide and slightly flat and the ribeye muscle is slightly dark red in color and is fine in texture. In carcasses throughout the range of maturity included in this group, a minimum

practically devoid amount of marbling is required (see Figure 1) and the ribeye muscle may be soft.

(3) Carcasses in the older group range from those described above as representative of the juncture of the two groups to those at the maximum maturity permitted in the Standard grade, which have chine bones tinged with red and cartilages on the ends of the thoracic vertebrae that are partially ossified. In addition, the sacral vertebrae are completely fused, the cartilages on the ends of the lumbar vertebrae are completely ossified, and the cut surface of the lean is moderately fine in texture. The minimum degree of marbling required increases with advancing maturity throughout this group from minimum practically devoid to maximum practically devoid (see Figure 1) and the ribeye muscle may be moderately soft.

(e) *Commercial.* (1) Commercial grade beef carcasses are restricted to those with evidences of more advanced maturity than permitted in the Standard grade. Depending on their degree of maturity, beef carcasses possessing the minimum requirements for the Commercial grade vary in their other indications of quality as evidenced in the ribeye muscle. Minimum quality characteristics are described for the youngest and the most mature of these groups. The requirements for the intermediate group are determined by interpolation between the requirements indicated for the two groups described.

(2) Carcasses in the youngest group permitted in the Commercial grade range from those with indications of maturity barely more advanced than described as maximum for the Standard grade to those with moderately hard, rather white chine bones and with cartilages on the ends of the thoracic vertebrae that show considerable ossification but the outlines of the cartilages are still plainly visible. In addition, the rib bones are moderately wide and flat and the ribeye muscle is moderately dark red and slightly coarse in texture. The minimum degree of marbling required increases with advancing maturity throughout this group from a minimum small amount to a maximum small amount (see Figure 1) and the ribeye muscle is slightly firm.

(3) The youngest carcasses in the most mature group included in the Commercial grade have hard, white chine bones and the outlines of the cartilages on the ends of the thoracic vertebrae are barely visible, the rib bones are wide and flat, and the ribeye muscle is dark red and coarse in texture. The range in maturity in this group extends to include carcasses from the oldest animals marketed. The minimum degree of marbling required increases with advancing maturity throughout this group from a minimum moderate amount to a maximum moderate amount (see Figure 1) and the ribeye muscle is firm.

(f) *Utility.* (1) Depending on their degree of maturity, beef carcasses possessing the minimum requirements for the Utility grade vary in their other indications of quality as evidenced in the ribeye muscle. Carcasses within the full range of maturity classified as beef are included in the Utility grade. Thus, five maturity groups are recognized. Minimum quality requirements are described for three of these groups—the first or youngest, the third or intermediate, and the fifth or the most mature. The requirements for the second and fourth maturity groups are determined by interpolation between the requirements described for their adjoining groups.

(2) Carcasses in the first or youngest maturity group range from the youngest that are eligible for the beef class to those at the juncture of the first two maturity groups, which have slightly red and slightly soft chine bones and cartilages on the ends of the thoracic vertebrae that have some evidence of ossification. In addition, the sacral vertebrae are completely fused and the cartilages on the ends of the lumbar vertebrae are nearly completely ossified. The rib bones are slightly flat and the ribeye muscle is slightly dark red in color and fine in texture. In carcasses throughout the range of maturity included in this group, the ribeye muscle is devoid of marbling and may be soft and slightly watery.

(3) Carcasses in the third or intermediate maturity group range from those with indications of maturity barely more advanced than described as maximum for the Standard grade to

those with moderately hard, rather white chine bones and with cartilages on the ends of the thoracic vertebrae that show considerable ossification but the outlines of the cartilages are still plainly visible. In addition, the rib bones are moderately wide and flat and the ribeye muscle is dark red in color and slightly coarse in texture. The minimum degree of marbling required increases with advancing maturity throughout this group from minimum practically devoid to maximum practically devoid (see Figure 1) and the ribeye muscle may be moderately soft.

(4) The youngest carcasses in the fifth or oldest maturity group have hard, white chine bones and the outlines of the cartilages on the ends of the thoracic vertebrae are barely visible, the rib bones are wide and flat, and the ribeye muscle is very dark red in color and coarse in texture. The range in maturity in this group extends to include carcasses from the oldest animals produced. The minimum degree of marbling required increases with advancing maturity throughout this group from a minimum slight amount to a maximum slight amount (see Figure 1) and the ribeye muscle is slightly firm.

(g) *Cutter.* (1) Depending on their degree of maturity, beef carcasses possessing the minimum requirements for the Cutter grade vary in their other indications of quality as evidenced in the ribeye muscle. Carcasses within the full range of maturity classified as beef are included in the Cutter grade. Thus, five maturity groups are recognized. Minimum quality requirements are described for three of these groups—the first or youngest, the third or intermediate, and the fifth or the most mature. The requirements for the second and fourth maturity groups are determined by interpolation between the requirements described for their adjoining groups.

(2) Carcasses in the first or youngest maturity group range from the youngest that are eligible for the beef class to those at the juncture of the first two maturity groups, which have slightly red and slightly soft chine bones and cartilages on the ends of the thoracic vertebrae that have some evidence of ossification. In addition, the sacral vertebrae are completely fused and the cartilages on the ends of the lumbar vertebrae are nearly completely ossified. The rib bones are slightly wide and slightly flat and the ribeye muscle is slightly dark red in color and fine in texture. In carcasses throughout the range of maturity included in this group, the ribeye muscle is devoid of marbling and may be very soft and watery.

(3) Carcasses in the third or intermediate maturity group range from those with indications of maturity barely more advanced than described as maximum for the Standard grade to those with moderately hard, rather white chine bones and with cartilages on the ends of the thoracic vertebrae that show considerable ossification but the outlines of the cartilages are still plainly visible. In addition, the rib bones are moderately wide and flat and the ribeye muscle is dark red in color and slightly coarse in texture. In carcasses throughout the range of maturity included in this group, the ribeye muscle is devoid of marbling and may be soft and watery.

(4) Carcasses in the fifth or oldest maturity group have hard white chine bones and the outlines of the cartilages on the ends of the thoracic vertebrae are barely visible, the rib bones are wide and flat, and the ribeye muscle is very dark red in color and coarse in texture. The range in maturity in this group extends to include carcasses from the oldest animals produced. The minimum degree of marbling required increases with advancing maturity throughout this group from minimum practically devoid to maximum practically devoid (see Figure 1) and the ribeye muscle is soft and slightly watery.

(h) *Canner.* The Canner grade includes only those carcasses that are inferior to the minimum requirements specified for the Cutter grade.

[42 FR 53921, Oct. 4, 1977, as amended at 45 FR 51763, Aug. 5, 1980. Redesignated at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981, and amended at 52 FR 35683, Sept. 23, 1987; 61 FR 2898, Jan. 30, 1996]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 61 FR 2898, Jan. 30, 1996, §54.106 was amended by revising the third sentence of (b)(3), (c)(1) and (2), and removing (c)(3), effective July 1, 1996. At 61 FR 19155, May 1, 1996, the effective date was

postponed until Jan. 31, 1997. For the convenience of the reader, the superseded text is set forth as follows:

§ 54.106 Specifications for official United States standards for grades of carcass beef (quality-steer, heifer, cow).

* * * * * *

(b) * * *

(3) * * * The minimum degree of marbling required increases with advancing maturity throughout this group from a minimum small amount to a maximum small amount (see Figure 1) and the ribeye muscle is slightly firm.

(c) *Select.* (1) Depending on their degree of maturity, beef carcasses possessing the minimum requirements for the Select grade vary in their other indications of quality as evidenced in the ribeye muscle. Minimum quality characteristics are described for two maturity groups, which cover the entire range of maturity permitted in the Select grade.

(2) Carcasses in the younger group range from the youngest that are eligible for the beef class to those at the juncture of the two maturity groups, which have slightly red and slightly soft chine bones and cartilages on the ends of the thoracic vertebrae that have some evidence of ossification. In addition, the sacral vertebrae are completely fused and the cartilages on the ends of the lumbar vertebrae are nearly completely ossified. The rib bones are slightly wide and slightly flat and the ribeye muscle is slightly light red in color and is fine in texture. In carcasses throughout the range of maturity included in this group, a minimum slight amount of marbling is required (see Figure 1) and the ribeye may be moderately soft.

* * * * *

§ 54.107 Specifications for official United States standards for grades of carcass beef (quality—bullock).

(a) *Prime.* For the Prime grade, the minimum degree of marbling required is a minimum slightly abundant amount for carcasses throughout the range of maturity permitted in the bullock class. The ribeye muscle is moderately firm and, in carcasses having the maximum maturity for this class, the ribeye is light red in color.

(b) *Choice.* For the Choice grade, the minimum degree of marbling required is a minimum small amount for carcasses throughout the range of maturity permitted in the bullock class. The ribeye muscle may be slightly soft and, in carcasses having the maximum maturity for this class, the ribeye is moderatlely light red in color.

(c) *Select.* For the Select grade, the minimum degree of marbling required is a minimum slight amount for carcasses throughout the range of maturity permitted in the bullock class. The ribeye muscle may be moderately soft and, in carcasses having the maximum maturity for this class, the ribeye is slightly light red in color.

(d) *Standard.* For the Standard grade, the minimum degree of marbling required is a minimum practically devoid amount for carcasses throughout the range of maturity permitted in the bullock class. The ribeye muscle may be soft and, in carcasses having the maximum maturity for this class, the ribeye is slightly dark red in color.

(e) *Utility.* The Utility grade includes only those carcasses that do not meet the minimum requirements specified for the Standard grade.

[42 FR 53921, Oct. 4, 1977, as amended at 45 FR 51763, Aug. 5, 1980. Redesignated at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981, and amended at 52 FR 35683, Sept. 23, 1987]

PART 55—VOLUNTARY INSPECTION OF EGG PRODUCTS AND GRADING

Subpart A—Inspection and Grading of Egg Products

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AUTHORITY: 7 U.S.C. 1621–1627.

SOURCE: 36 FR 11795, June 19, 1971, unless otherwise noted. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977 and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981.

Subpart A—Inspection and Grading of Egg Products

DEFINITIONS

§55.1 Meaning of words.

Under the regulations in this part words in the singular shall be deemed to import the plural and vice versa, as the case may demand.

§55.2 Terms defined.

For the purpose of the regulations in this part, unless the context otherwise requires, the following terms shall be construed, respectively:

Act means the applicable provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 1087; 7 U.S.C. 1621 et seq.), or any other Act of Congress conferring like authority.

Administrator means the Administrator of the Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) of the Department or any other officer or employee of the Department to whom there has heretofore been delegated, or to whom there may hereafter be delegated the authority to act in his stead.

Applicant means any interested party who requests any grading or inspection service, or appeal grading or appeal inspection, with respect to any product.

Chief of the Grading Branch means the Chief of the Poultry Grading Branch, Poultry Division, Agricultural Marketing Service.

Class means any subdivision of a product based on essential physical

characteristics that differentiate between major groups of the same kind, species, or method of processing.

Condition means any condition (including, but not being limited to, the state of preservation, cleanliness, soundness, wholesomeness, or fitness for human food) of any product which affects its merchantability; or any condition, including, but not being limited to, the processing, handling, or packaging which affects such product.

Department means the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Eggs of Current Production means shell eggs which have moved through the usual marketing channels since the time they were laid and are not in excess of 60 days old.

Holiday or *Legal holiday* shall mean the legal public holidays specified by the Congress in paragraph (a) of section 6103, Title 5, of the United States Code.

Inspection/grading means (1) the act of determining, according to the regulations, the class, quality, quantity, or condition of any product by examining each unit thereof or a representative sample drawn by a grader; (2) the act of issuing a certificate; or (3) the act of identifying, when requested by the applicant, any product by means of official identification pursuant to the Act and this part.

Inspection and grading certificate or *certificate* means a statement, either written or printed, issued by a grader or inspector pursuant to the Act and this part, relative to the class, quality, quantity, and condition of products.

Inspector/grader means any employee of the Department authorized by the Secretary, or any other person to whom a license has been issued by the Secretary, to investigate and certify, in accordance with the Act and this part, to shippers of products and other interested parties the class, quality, quantity, and condition of such products.

Interested party means any person financially interested in a transaction involving any grading, inspection, or appeal grading or inspection of any product.

National Supervisor means (1) the officer in charge of the service of AMS, and (2) such other employee of AMS as may be designated by him.

Office of grading means the office of any grader or inspector.

Official plant means any plant in which the facilities and methods of operation therein have been found by the Administrator to be suitable and adequate for grading service or inspection in accordance with this part and in which such service is carried on.

Person means any individual, partnership, association, business trust, corporation, or any organized group of persons, whether incorporated or not.

Product or *products* means eggs (whether liquid, frozen, or dried), egg products and any food product which is prepared or manufactured and contains eggs as an ingredient.

Quality means the inherent properties of any product which determine its relative degree of excellence.

Regional Director means any employee of the Department in charge of the service in a designated geographical area.

Regulations means the provisions in this part.

Sampling means the act of taking samples of any product for grading or inspection.

Secretary means the Secretary of the Department or any other officer or employee of the Department to whom there has heretofore been delegated, or to whom there may hereafter be delegated, the authority to act in his stead.

Service means (1) any grading or inspection, in accordance with the Act and the regulations in this part, of any product, (2) supervision, in any official plant, of the preparation or packaging of any product, or (3) any appeal grading or appeal inspection of any previously graded or inspected product.

Shell eggs means the shell eggs of the domesticated chicken, turkey, duck, goose, and guinea.

[36 FR 11795, June 19, 1971, as amended at 36 FR 19301, Oct. 2, 1971; 37 FR 17816, Sept. 1, 1972. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and amended at 43 FR 60137, Dec. 26, 1978. Redesignated at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981, and amended at 47 FR 46069, Oct. 15, 1982; 47 FR 54421, Dec. 3, 1982]

§55.5 Designation of official certificates, memoranda, marks, other identifications, and devices for purposes of the Agricultural Marketing Act.

Subsection 203(h) of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946, as amended by Pub. L. 272, 84th Congress, provides criminal penalties for various specified offenses relating to official certificates, memoranda, marks or other identifications, and devices for making such marks or identifications, issued or authorized under section 203 of said Act, and certain misrepresentations concerning the inspection or grading of agricultural products under said section. For the purposes of said subsection and the provisions in this part, the terms listed below shall have the respective meanings specified:

(a) *Official certificate* means any form of certification, either written or printed, used under this part to certify with respect to the sampling, inspection, class, grade, quality, size, quantity, or condition of products (including the compliance of products with applicable specifications).

(b) *Official memorandum* means any initial record of findings made by an authorized person in the process of grading, inspecting, or sampling pursuant to this part, any processing or plant-operation report made by an authorized person in connection with grading, inspecting, or sampling under this part and any report made by an authorized person of services performed pursuant to this part.

(c) *Official mark* means the grade mark, inspection mark, and any other mark or symbol formulated pursuant to the regulations in this part, stating that the product was graded or inspected, or for the purpose of maintaining the identity of the product.

(d) *Official identification* means any United States (U.S.) standard designation of class, grade, quality, size, quantity, or condition specified in this part or any symbol, stamp, label, or seal indicating that the product has been officially graded or inspected and/or indicating the class, grade, quality, size, quantity, or condition of the product approved by the Administrator and authorized to be affixed to any product, or affixed to or printed on the packaging material of any product.

(e) *Official device* means a printed label, or other method as approved by the Administrator for the purpose of applying any official mark or other identification to any product of the packaging material thereof.

ADMINISTRATION

§55.10 Authority.

The Administrator shall perform, for and under the supervision of the Secretary, such duties as the Secretary may require in the enforcement or administration of the provisions of the Act and this part. The Administrator is authorized to waive for a limited period any particular provisions of the regulations in this part to permit experimentation so that new procedures, equipment, and processing techniques may be tested to facilitate definite improvements and at the same time to determine full compliance with the spirit and intent of the regulations in this part. The Agricultural Marketing Service and its officers and employees shall not be liable in damages through acts of commission or omission in the administration of this part.

[42 FR 2969, Jan. 14, 1977. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981]

§55.11 Nondiscrimination.

The conduct of all services and the licensing of graders and inspectors under these regulations shall be accomplished without discrimination as to race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age or disability.

[40 FR 20055, May 8, 1975. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981; 60 FR 49168, Sept. 21, 1995]

GENERAL

§55.20 Kinds of services available.

The regulations in this part provide for the following kinds of services:

(a) Inspection of the processing of products containing eggs in official plants.

(b) Sampling of products.

(c) Quantity and condition inspection of products.

[36 FR 11795, June 19, 1971. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977 and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981, and amended at 58 FR 42413, Aug. 9, 1993]

§ 55.22 Where service is offered.

Any product may be graded or inspected wherever a grader or inspector is available and the facilities and the conditions are satisfactory for the conduct of the service.

§ 55.24 Basis of service.

(a) Products shall be graded or inspected in accordance with such standards, methods, and instructions as may be issued or approved by the Administrator. All service shall be subject to supervision at all times by the applicable State supervisor, egg products supervisor, Regional Director, and National Supervisor. Whenever the supervisor of a grader or inspector has evidence that such grader or inspector incorrectly graded or inspected a product, such supervisor shall take such action as is necessary to correct the grading or inspection and to cause any improper official identification which appears on the product or containers thereof to be corrected prior to shipment of the product from the place of the initial grading or inspection.

(b) Whenever service is performed on a sample basis, such sample shall be drawn in accordance with the instructions as issued by the Administrator.

§ 55.25 OMB control numbers assigned pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act.

(a) *Purpose.* This section collects and displays the control numbers assigned to information collection requirements by the Office of Management and Budget contained in 7 CFR part 55 pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980, Pub. L. 96–511.

(b) *Display.*

7 CFR section where identified and described	Current OMB control number
§ 55.10	0581–0146
§ 55.24(a)	0581–0146
§ 55.30(a)	0581–0146
§ 55.40	0581–0146
§ 55.90(b)	0581–0146
§ 55.95(b)	0581–0146
§ 55.96	0581–0146
§ 55.120	0581–0146
§ 55.130(a)	0581–0146
§ 55.130(b)	0581–0146
§ 55.130(c)	0581–0146
§ 55.140	0581–0146
§ 55.150	0581–0146
§ 55.160	0581–0146
§ 55.200(a)	0581–0146
§ 55.240	0581–0146
§ 55.300	0581–0146
§ 55.340(c)	0581–0146
§ 55.370(a)	0581–0146
§ 55.380	0581–0146
§ 55.390	0581–0146
§ 55.400	0581–0146
§ 55.420	0581–0146
§ 55.560(a)(1)	0581–0146
§ 55.560(b)(1)	0581–0146
§ 55.560(b)(3)(ii)	0581–0146
§ 55.600	0581–0146

[49 FR 2880, Jan. 24, 1984, as amended at 55 FR 23421, June 8, 1990]

PERFORMANCE OF SERVICES

§ 55.30 Licensed graders and inspectors.

(a) Any person who is a Federal or State employee, the employee of a local jurisdiction, or the employee of a cooperating agency possessing proper qualifications as determined by an examination for competency and who is to perform grading service under this part, may be licensed by the Secretary as a grader or inspector.

(b) All licenses issued by the Secretary are to be countersigned by the officer-in-charge of the service of the Agricultural Marketing Service or by any other official of AMS designated by such officer.

(c) No person may be licensed to grade or inspect any product in which he is financially interested.

[36 FR 11795, June 19, 1971, as amended at 37 FR 12918, June 30, 1972. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981]

§ 55.40 Suspension of license; revocation.

Pending final action by the Secretary, any person authorized to countersign a license to perform service may, whenever he deems such action necessary to assure that any grading or inspection services are properly performed, suspend any license to perform

grading or inspection service issued pursuant to this part, by giving notice of such suspension to the respective licensee, accompanied by a statement of the reasons therefor. Within 7 days after the receipt of the aforesaid notice and statement of reasons, the licensee may file an appeal in writing, with the Secretary, supported by any argument or evidence that he may wish to offer as to why his license should not be further suspended or revoked. After the expiration of the aforesaid 7-day period and consideration of such argument and evidence, the Secretary will take such action as he deems appropriate with respect to such suspension or revocation. When no appeal is filed within the prescribed 7 days, the license to perform grading or inspection service is revoked.

§55.50 Cancellation of license.

Upon termination of his services as a grader or inspector, each licensee shall surrender his license immediately for cancellation.

§55.60 Surrender of license.

Each license which is canceled, suspended, or revoked shall immediately be surrendered by the licensee to the office of the service in the region in which he is located.

§55.70 Identification.

All graders, inspectors, and supervisors shall have in their possession at all times while on duty and present upon request the means of identification furnished by the Department to such person.

§55.80 Political activity.

All graders and inspectors are forbidden during the period of their respective appointments or licenses, to take an active part in political management or in political campaigns. Political activity in city, county, State, or national elections, whether primary or regular, or in behalf of any party or candidate is prohibited, except as authorized by law or regulation of the Department. This applies to all appointees, including, but not being limited to, temporary and cooperative employees and employees on leave of absence with or without pay. Willful violation of this section will constitute grounds for dismissal in the case of appointees and revocation of licenses in the case of licensees.

[36 FR 11795, June 19, 1971, as amended at 42 FR 2969, Jan. 14, 1977. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981]

§55.90 Authority and duties of inspectors performing service on a resident inspection basis.

(a) Each inspector is authorized:

(1) To make such observations and inspections as he deems necessary to enable him to certify that products have been prepared, processed, stored, and otherwise handled in conformity with the regulations in this part;

(2) To supervise the marking of packages containing products which are eligible to be identified with official identification;

(3) To retain in his custody, or under his supervision, labels with official identification, marking devices, samples, certificates, seals, and reports of inspectors;

(4) To deface or remove, or cause to be defaced or removed under his personal supervision, any official identification from any package containing products whenever he determines that such products were not processed in accordance with the regulations in this part or are not fit for human food;

(5) To issue a certificate upon request on any product processed in the official plant; and

(6) To use retention tags or other devices and methods as may be approved by the Administrator for the identification and control of products which are not in compliance with the regulations in this part or are held for further examination, and any equipment, utensils, rooms or compartments which are found to be unclean or otherwise in violation of any of the regulations in this part. No product, equipment, utensil, room or compartment shall be released for use until it has been made acceptable. Such identification shall not be removed by anyone other than inspector or grader.

(b) Each inspector shall prepare such reports and records as may be prescribed by the officer-in-charge of the service.

[36 FR 11795, June 19, 1971, as amended at 42 FR 2969, Jan. 14, 1977. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981]

§ 55.95 Facilities and equipment to be furnished for use of graders and inspectors in performing service on a resident inspection basis.

(a) Facilities and equipment for proper sampling, weighing, examination of products and monitoring processing procedures shall be furnished by the official plant for use by inspectors and graders. Such facilities and equipment shall include but not be limited to a room or area suitable for sampling product, and acceptable candling light, flashlight, heavy duty, high speed drill with an eleven sixteenths-inch or larger bit of sufficient length to reach the bottom of containers used for frozen eggs, metal stem thermometer(s), test thermometer(s), stop watch, test weighing scale(s) and test weight(s), test kit for determining the bactericidal strength of sanitizing solutions, and stationary or adequately secured storage box or cage (capable of being locked only by the inspector) for holding official samples.

(b) Acceptable furnished office space and equipment, including but not being limited to, a desk, lockers or cabinets (equipped with a satisfactory locking device) suitable for the protection and storage of supplies, and with facilities for inspectors and graders to change clothing.

[60 FR 49168, Sept. 21, 1995]

§ 55.96 Schedule of operation of official plants.

Grading operating schedules for services performed pursuant to § 55.560 shall be requested in writing and be approved by the Administrator. Normal operating schedules for a full week consist of a continuous 8-hour period per day (excluding not to exceed 1 hour for lunch), 5 consecutive days per week, within the administrative workweek, Sunday through Saturday, for each shift required. Less than 8-hour schedules may be requested and will be approved if a grader is available. Clock hours of daily operations need not be specified in the request, although as a condition of continued approval, the hours of operation shall be reasonably uniform from day to day. As an alternative, the normal operating schedule shall consist of a continuous 10-hour period per day (excluding not to exceed 1 hour for lunch), 4 consecutive days per week, within the administrative workweek, Sunday through Saturday for each full shift required. Graders are to be given reasonable advance notice by management of any change in the hours that grading service is requested.

[48 FR 20682, May 9, 1983, as amended at 60 FR 49168, Sept. 21, 1995]

APPLICATION FOR SERVICE

§ 55.100 Who may obtain service.

(a) An application for service may be made by any interested person, including, but not being limited to, the United States, any State, county, municipality, or common carrier, and any authorized agent of the foregoing.

(b) Where service is offered: Any product may be graded or inspected, wherever a grader or inspector is available and the facilities and the conditions are satisfactory for the conduct of the service.

§ 55.120 Authority of applicant.

Proof of the authority of any person applying for any service may be required at the discretion of the Administrator.

§ 55.130 How application for service may be made; conditions of resident service.

(a) *On a fee basis.* An application for any service may be made in any office of grading, or with any grader or inspector at or nearest the place where the service is desired. Such application for service may be made orally (in person or by telephone), in writing or by telegraph. If an application for grading service is made orally, the office of grading, grader or inspector with whom such application is made, or the Administrator may require that the application be confirmed in writing.

(b) *On a resident inspection basis.* An application for inspection on a resident

inspection basis to be rendered in an official plant must be made in writing on forms approved by the Administrator and filed with the Administrator. Such forms may be obtained at the national, regional, or State grading office. In making application, the applicant agrees to comply with the terms and conditions of the regulations in this part (including, but not being limited to, such instructions governing grading and inspection of products as may be issued from time to time by the Administrator). No member of or delegate to Congress or Resident Commissioner, shall be admitted to any benefit that may arise from such service unless derived through service rendered a corporation for its general benefit.

(c) *Form of application.* Each application for grading or inspecting a specified lot of any product shall include such information as may be required by the Administrator in regard to the product and the premises where such product is to be graded or inspected.

§55.140 Application for inspection in official plants; approval.

Any person desiring to process products under inspection service must receive approval of such plant and facilities as an official plant prior to the installation of such service. The initial survey, drawings, and specifications to be submitted, changes and revisions in the official plant, and final survey and procedure for plant approval shall be in accordance with and conform with the applicable provisions of §59.146 of this chapter, regulations governing the inspection of eggs and egg products.

[40 FR 20055, May 8, 1975. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981]

§55.150 When application may be rejected.

Any application for service may be rejected by the Administrator (a) whenever the applicant fails to meet the requirements of the regulations in this part prescribing the conditions under which the service is made available; (b) whenever the product is owned by or located on the premises of a person currently denied the benefits of the Act; (c) where any individual holding office or a responsible position with or having a substantial financial interest or share in the applicant is currently denied the benefits of the Act or was responsible in whole or in part for the current denial of the benefits of the Act to any person; (d) where the Administrator determines that the application is an attempt on the part of a person currently denied the benefits of the Act to obtain service; (e) whenever the applicant, after an initial survey has been made in accordance with §55.140, fails to bring the plant, facilities, and operating procedures into compliance with the regulations in this part within a reasonable period of time; (f) notwithstanding any prior approval whenever, before inauguration of service, the applicant fails to fulfill commitments concerning the inauguration of the service; (g) when it appears that to perform the services specified in this part would not be to the best interests of the public welfare or of the Government; or (h) when it appears to the Administrator that prior commitments of the Department necessitate rejection of the application. Each such applicant shall be promptly notified by registered mail of the reasons for the rejection. A written petition for reconsideration of such rejection may be filed by the applicant with the Administrator if postmarked or delivered within 10 days after receipt of notice of the rejection. Such petition shall state specifically the errors alleged to have been made by the Administrator in rejecting the application. Within 20 days following the receipt of such a petition for reconsideration, the Administrator shall approve the application or notify the applicant by registered mail of the reasons for the rejection thereof.

[36 FR 11795, June 19, 1971. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981, as amended at 47 FR 46069, Oct. 15, 1982; 47 FR 54421, Dec. 3, 1982]

§55.160 When application may be withdrawn.

An application for service may be withdrawn by the applicant at any time before the service is performed upon payment, by the applicant, of all expenses incurred by AMS in connection with such application.

§ 55.170 Order of service.

Service shall be performed, insofar as practicable, in the order in which applications therefor are made except that precedence may be given to any application for an appeal.

[36 FR 11795, June 19, 1971, as amended at 42 FR 2969, Jan. 14, 1977. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981]

§ 55.180 Suspension of plant approval.

(a) Any plant approval pursuant to the regulations in this part may be suspended for (1) failure to maintain plant and equipment in a satisfactory state of repairs; (2) the use of operating procedures which are not in accordance with the regulations in this part; or (3) alterations of buildings, facilities, or equipment which cannot be approved in accordance with the regulations in this part.

(b) During such period of suspension, inspection service shall not be rendered. However, the other provisions of the regulations in this part pertaining to providing service on a resident basis will remain in effect unless service is terminated in accordance with the terms thereof. If the plant facilities or methods of operation are not brought into compliance within a reasonable period of time to be specified by the Administrator, the application and service shall be terminated. Upon termination of service in an official plant pursuant to the regulations in this part, the plant approval shall also become terminated and all labels, seals, tags, or packaging material bearing official identification shall, under the supervision of a person designated by the Administrator, either be destroyed, or the official identification completely obliterated, or sealed in a manner acceptable to the Department.

DENIAL OF SERVICE

§ 55.200 Debarment.

(a) The following acts or practices or the causing thereof may be deemed sufficient cause for the debarment by the Administrator, of any person, including any agents, officers, subsidiaries, or affiliates of such person, from any or all benefits of the Act for a specified period. The rules of practice governing withdrawal of inspection and grading services in formal adjudicatory proceedings instituted by the Secretary (7 CFR, part 1, subpart H) shall be applicable to such a debarment action:

(1) *Misrepresentation, deceptive, or fraudulent act or practice.* Any willful misrepresentation or any deceptive or fraudulent act or practice found to be made or committed by any person in connection with:

(i) The making or filing of an application for any service or appeal;

(ii) The making of the product accessible for sampling, grading or inspection;

(iii) The making, issuing or using or attempting to issue or use any certificate, symbol, stamp, label, seal, or identification authorized pursuant to the regulations in this part;

(iv) The use of the terms ''United States,'' ''U.S.,'' ''Government Graded,'' ''Federal-State Graded,'' ''U.S. Inspected,'' ''Government Inspected,'' or terms of similar import in the labeling or advertising of any product;

(v) The use of any official stamp, symbol, label, seal, or identification in the labeling or advertising of any product.

(2) *Use of facsimile forms.* Using or attempting to use a form which simulates in whole or in part any certificate, symbol, stamp, label, seal, or identification authorized to be issued or used under the regulations in this part.

(3) *Willful violation of the regulations.* Any willful violation of the regulations in this part or the Act.

(4) *Interfering with a grader, inspector, or employee of AMS.* Any interference with or obstruction or any attempted interference or obstruction of or assault upon any grader, licensee, inspector or employee of AMS in the performance of his duties. The giving or offering, directly or indirectly, of any money, loan, gift, or anything of value to an employee of AMS, or the making or offering of any contribution to or in any way supplementing the salary, compensation or expenses of an employee of AMS, or the offering or entering into a private contract or agreement with an employee of AMS for any services to be rendered while employed by AMS.

(5) *Miscellaneous.* The existence of any of the conditions set forth in §55.150 constituting the basis for the rejection of an application for grading or inspection service.

[36 FR 11795, June 19, 1971. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and amended at 43 FR 60137, Dec. 26, 1978. Redesignated at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981]

§55.220 Other applicable regulations.

Compliance with the regulations in this part shall not excuse failure to comply with any other Federal or any State or municipal applicable laws or regulations.

§55.240 Report of violations.

Each grader and inspector shall report, in the manner prescribed by the Administrator, all violations and noncompliance under the Act and this part of which such grader or inspector has knowledge.

§55.260 Reuse of containers bearing official identification prohibited.

The reuse, by any person, of containers bearing official identification is prohibited unless such identification is applicable in all respects to product being packed therein. In such instances, the container and label may be used provided the packaging is accomplished under the supervision of an inspector or grader and the container is in clean, sound condition and lined with a suitable inner liner.

IDENTIFYING AND MARKING PRODUCTS

§55.300 Approval of official identification.

Labeling procedures, required information on labels, and method of label approval, shall be in accordance with and conform with the applicable provisions of §59.411 of this chapter, regulations governing the inspection of eggs and egg products, except where ''egg product(s)'' is used in §59.411, the word ''product(s)'' shall be substituted and used for this part 55.

[40 FR 20055, May 8, 1975. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981]

§55.310 Form of official identification symbol and inspection mark.

(a) The shield set forth in Figure 1, containing the letters ''USDA,'' shall be the official identification symbol for the purposes of this part and when used, imitated, or simulated in any manner in connection with a product shall be deemed to constitute a representation that the product has been officially inspected for the purpose of §55.5.

FIGURE 1.

(b) The inspection marks which are permitted to be used on products shall be contained within the outline of a shield and with the wording and design set forth in Figure 2 of this section, except the plant number may be preceded by the letter ''P'' in lieu of the word ''plant''. Alternatively, it may be omitted from the official shield if applied on the container's principal display panel or other prominent location and preceded by the letter ''P'' or the word ''Plant''.

FIGURE 2.

[36 FR 11795, June 19, 1971, as amended at 40 FR 20055, May 8, 1975. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981; and amended at 60 FR 49168, Sept. 21, 1995]

§ 55.320 Products that may bear the inspection mark.

Products which are permitted to bear the inspection mark shall be processed in an official plant from edible shell eggs or other edible egg products eligible to bear the inspection mark and may contain other edible ingredients. The official mark, when used, shall be printed or lithographed and applied as a part of the principal display panel of the container, but shall not be applied to a detachable cover.

§ 55.330 Unauthorized use or disposition of approved labels.

(a) Containers or labels which bear official identification approved for use pursuant to § 55.300 shall be used only for the purpose for which approved. Any unauthorized use or disposition of approved containers or labels which bear any official identification may result in cancellation of the approval and denial of the use of containers or labels bearing official identification or denial of the benefits of the Act pursuant to the provisions of § 55.200;

(b) The use of simulations or imitations of any official identification by any person is prohibited;

(c) Upon termination of inspection service in an official plant pursuant to the regulations in this part, all labels or packaging material bearing official identification to be used to identify product packed by the plant shall either be destroyed, or have the official identification completely obliterated under the supervision of a USDA representative, or, if to be used at another location, modified in a manner acceptable to the Service.

[36 FR 11795, June 19, 1971, as amended at 40 FR 20055, May 8, 1975; 42 FR 2969, Jan. 14, 1977. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981; and amended at 60 FR 49168, Sept. 21, 1995]

§ 55.340 Supervision of marking and packaging.

(a) *Evidence of label approval.* No grader or inspector shall authorize the use of official identification on any inspected product unless he has on file evidence that such official identification or packaging material bearing such official identification has been approved in accordance with the provisions of § 55.300.

(b) *Affixing of official identification.* No official identification may be affixed to or placed on or caused to be affixed to or placed on any product or container thereof except by a grader or inspector or under the supervision of a grader or inspector or other person authorized by the Administrator. All such products shall have been inspected in accordance with the regulations in this part. The grader or inspector shall have supervision over the use and handling of all material bearing any official identification.

(c) *Labels for products sold under Government contract.* The grader or inspector-in-charge may approve labels for containers of product sold under a contract specification to governmental agencies when such product is not offered for resale to the general public: *Provided,* That the contract specifications include complete specific requirements with respect to labeling, and are made available to the grader or inspector.

§ 55.350 Accessibility of product.

Each product for which service is requested shall be so placed as to disclose fully its class, quality, quantity, and condition as the circumstances may warrant.

§55.360 Certificates.

Certificates (including appeal certificates) shall be issued on forms approved by the Administrator.

§55.370 Certificate issuance.

(a) *Resident service.* Certificates will be issued only upon a request therefor by the applicant or AMS. When requested, an inspector shall issue a certificate covering product inspected by him. In addition, an inspector may issue a certificate covering product inspected in whole or in part by another inspector when the inspector has knowledge that the product is eligible for certification based on personal examination of the product or official inspection records.

(b) *Other than resident service.* Each inspector shall, in person or by his authorized agent, issue a certificate covering each product inspected by him. An inspector's name may be signed on a certificate by a person other than the inspector, if such person has been designated as the authorized agent of such inspector by the National Supervisor: *Provided,* That the certificate is prepared from an official memorandum of inspection signed by the inspector: *And provided further,* That a notarized power of attorney authorizing such signature has been issued to such person by the inspector and is on file in the office of the service. In such case, the authorized agent shall sign both his own and the inspector's name, e.g., ''John Doe by Richard Roe.''

§55.380 Disposition of certificates.

The original and a copy of each certificate, issued pursuant to §55.370 and not to exceed two additional copies thereof if requested by the applicant prior to issuance, shall, immediately upon issuance, be delivered or mailed to the applicant or person designated by him. Other copies shall be filed and retained in accordance with the disposition schedule for inspection program records.

[36 FR 11795, June 19, 1971. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977 and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981, as amended at 47 FR 46069, Oct. 15, 1982; 47 FR 54421, Dec. 3, 1982]

§55.390 Advance information.

Upon request of an applicant, all or part of the contents of any certificate issued to such applicant may be telephoned or telegraphed to him, or to any person designated by him, at his expense.

APPEALS

§55.400 Who may request an appeal grading or inspection or review of a grader's or inspector's decision.

An appeal grading or inspection may be requested by any interested party who is dissatisfied with the determination by a grader or inspector of the class, quality, quantity, or condition of any product, as evidenced by the USDA inspection mark and accompanying label, or as stated on a certificate and a review may be requested by the operator of an official plant with respect to a grader's or inspector's decision or on any other matter related to grading or inspection in the official plant.

§55.410 Where to file an appeal.

(a) *Appeal of resident grader's or inspector's grading or decision in an official plant.* Any interested party who is not satisfied with the determination of the class, quality, quantity, or condition of product which was graded or inspected by a grader or inspector in an official plant and has not left such plant, and the operator of any official plant who is not satisfied with a decision by a grader or inspector on any other matter relating to grading or inspection in such plant may request an appeal grading or inspection or review of the decision by the grader or inspector by filing such request with the grader's or inspector's immediate supervisor.

(b) *All other appeal requests.* Any interested party who is not satisfied with the determination of the class, quality, quantity, or condition of product which has left the official plant where it was graded or inspected or which was graded or inspected other than in an official plant may request an appeal grading or inspection by filing such request with the Regional Director in the region

where the product is located or with the Chief of the Grading Branch.

[36 FR 11795, June 19, 1971. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981; and amended at 60 FR 49168, Sept. 21, 1995]

§ 55.420 How to file an appeal.

The request for an appeal grading or inspection or review of a grader's or inspector's decision may be made orally or in writing. If made orally, written confirmation may be required. The applicant shall clearly state the identity of the product, the decision which is questioned, and the reason(s) for requesting the appeal service. If such appeal request is based on the results stated on an official certificate, the original and all copies of the certificate available at the appeal grading or inspection site shall be provided to the appeal grader or inspector assigned to make the appeal grading or inspection.

[60 FR 49168, Sept. 21, 1995]

§ 55.430 When an application for an appeal grading or inspection may be refused.

When it appears to the official with whom an appeal request is filed that the reasons given in the request are frivolous or not substantial, class, quality, quantity, or that the condition of the product has undergone a material change since the original grading or inspection, or that the original lot has changed in some manner, or the Act or the regulations in this part have not been complied with, the applicant's request for the appeal grading or inspection may be refused. In such case, the applicant shall be promptly notified of the reason(s) for refusal.

[36 FR 11795, June 19, 1971. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981; and amended at 60 FR 49168, Sept. 21, 1995]

§ 55.440 Who shall perform the appeal.

(a) An appeal grading or inspection or review of a decision requested under § 55.410(a) shall be made by the grader's or inspector's immediate supervisor or by a licensed grader or inspector assigned by the immediate supervisor other than the grader or inspector whose grading or inspection or decision is being appealed.

(b) Appeal gradings or inspections requested under § 55.410(b) shall be performed by a grader or inspector other than the grader or inspector who originally graded or inspected the product.

(c) Whenever practical, an appeal grading or inspection shall be conducted jointly by two graders or inspectors. The assignment of the grader(s) or inspector(s) who will make the appeal grading or inspection under § 55.410(b) shall be made by the Regional Director or the Chief of the Grading Branch.

§ 55.450 Procedures for selecting appeal samples.

(a) Prohibition on movement of product. Products shall not have been moved from the place where the grading or inspection being appealed was performed and must have been maintained under adequate refrigeration, when applicable.

(b) *Laboratory analyses.* The appeal sample shall consist of product taken from the original sample containers plus an equal number of containers selected at random. When the original sample containers cannot be located, the appeal sample shall consist of product taken at random from double the number of original sample containers.

(c) *Condition inspection.* The appeal sample shall consist of product taken from the original sample containers plus an equal number of containers selected at random. A condition appeal cannot be made unless all originally sampled containers are available.

[36 FR 11795, June 19, 1971. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981; and amended at 60 FR 49168, Sept. 21, 1995]

§ 55.460 Appeal certificates.

Immediately after an appeal grading or inspection is completed, an appeal certificate shall be issued to show that the original grading or inspection was sustained or was not sustained. Such certificate shall supersede any previously issued certificate for the product involved and shall clearly identify the number and date of the superseded certificate. The issuance of the appeal certificate may be withheld until any

previously issued certificate and all copies have been returned when such action is deemed necessary to protect the interest of the Government. When the appeal grader or inspector assigns a different class to the lot or determines that a net weight shortage exists, the lot shall be retained pending correction of the labeling or approval of the product disposition by the National Supervisor.

[36 FR 11795, June 19, 1971. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981; and amended at 60 FR 49168, Sept. 21, 1995]

FEES AND CHARGES

§55.500 Payment of fees and charges.

(a) Fees and charges for any service shall be paid by the interested party making the application for such service, in accordance with the applicable provisions of this section and §§55.510 through 55.560, both inclusive. If so required by the grader or inspector, such fees and charges shall be paid in advance.

(b) Fees and charges for any service shall, unless otherwise required pursuant to paragraph (c) of this section, be paid by check, draft, or money order payable to the Agricultural Marketing Service and remitted promptly to AMS.

(c) Fees and charges for any service under a cooperative agreement with any State or person shall be paid in accordance with the terms of such cooperative agreement.

[36 FR 11795, June 19, 1971, as amended at 42 FR 2969, Jan. 14, 1977. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981]

§55.510 Fees and charges for services other than on a continuous resident basis.

(a) Unless otherwise provided in this part, the fees to be charged and collected for any service (other than for an appeal) performed, in accordance with this part on a fee basis shall be based on the applicable rates specified in §§55.510 through 55.560, both inclusive.

(b) Fees for product inspection and sampling for laboratory analysis will be based on the time required to perform the services. The hourly charge shall be $33.64 and shall include the time actually required to perform the sampling and inspection, waiting time, travel time, and any clerical costs involved in issuing a certificate.

(c) Services rendered on Saturdays, Sundays, or legal holidays shall be charged for at the rate of $35.52 per hour. Information on legal holidays is available from the Supervisor.

(d) The cost of an appeal grading, inspection, laboratory analysis, or review of a grader's or inspector's decision shall be borne by the appellant at an hourly rate of $27.36 for time spent performing the appeal and travel time to and from the site of the appeal, plus any additional expenses. If the appeal grading, inspection, laboratory analysis, or review of a grader's or inspector's decision discloses that a material error was made in the original determination, no fee or expenses will be charged.

[36 FR 11795, June 19, 1971. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and amended at 46 FR 8, Jan. 2, 1981. Redesignated at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981, and amended at 59 FR 52637, Oct. 18, 1994]

§55.530 Travel expenses and other charges.

Charges are to be made to cover the cost of travel and other expenses incurred by the Department in connection with rendering grading service. Such charges shall include the costs of transportation, per diem, shipping containers, postage, and any other expenses.

[42 FR 2969, Jan. 14, 1977. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and amended at 46 FR 8, Jan. 2, 1981. Redesignated at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981]

§55.560 Charges for continuous inspection and grading service on a resident basis.

Fees to be charged and collected for service on a resident basis shall be those provided in this section. The fees to be charged for any appeal grading or inspection shall be as provided in §55.510.

(a) *Charges.* The charges for the service shall be paid by the applicant and shall include items listed in this section as are applicable. Payment for the

full cost of the service rendered to the applicant shall be made by the applicant to the Agricultural Marketing Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture. Such full costs shall comprise such of the items listed in this section as are due and included in the bill or bills covering the period or periods during which the grading and inspection service was rendered. Bills will be rendered by the 10th day following the end of the billing period in which the service was rendered and are payable upon receipt.

(1) An inauguration charge of $310 will be made at the time an application for service is signed except when the application is required because of a change in name or ownership. If service is not installed within 6 months from the date the application is filed, or if service is inactive due to an approved request for removal of a grader(s) or inspector(s) for a period of 6 months, the application will be considered terminated, but a new application may be filed at any time. In addition, there will be a charge of $300 if the application is terminated at the request of the applicant for reasons other than for a change in location, within 12 months from the date of the inauguration of service.

(2) A charge for the salary and other costs, as specified in this subparagraph, for each grader or inspector while assigned to a plant, except that no charge will be made when the assigned grader or inspector is temporarily reassigned by AMS to perform grading or inspection service for other than the applicant. Base salary rates will be determined on a national average for all official plants operating in States under a Federal Trust Fund Agreement where Federal graders, State graders, or a combination of Federal and State graders are used, by averaging the salary rates paid to each Federal or State grader assigned to such plants. Charges to plants are as follows:

(i) For all regular hours of work scheduled and approved as an established tour of duty for a plant, the regular rate charge will be made. The regular rate charge will be determined by adding an amount to the base salary rate to cover the costs to AMS for such items as the Employer's Tax imposed under the U.S. Internal Revenue Code (26 U.S.C.) for Old Age and Survivor's Benefits under the Social Security System, retirement benefits, groups life insurance, severance pay, sick leave, annual leave, additional salary and travel costs for relief grading service, accident payments, certain moving costs, and related servicing costs.

(ii) All hours worked by an assigned grader or inspector or another grader or inspector in excess of the approved tour of duty, or worked on a nonscheduled workday, or actually worked on a holiday in excess of the tour of duty, will be considered as overtime. The charge for such overtime will be 150 percent of the grader's or inspector's base salary rate.

(iii) For work performed on a holiday which is within the established tour of duty approved for a plant, the added charge will be the same as the grader's or inspector's base rate.

(iv) For work performed between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m., night differential charges (for regular, overtime, or holiday hours worked during this period) will be at the applicable rates established plus 10 percent of the base rate.

(v) For work performed on Sunday, Sunday differential charges (for regular, overtime, or holiday hours worked on Sunday) will be at the applicable rates established plus 25 percent of the base rate.

(vi) For all hours of work performed in a plant without an approved tour of duty, the charge will be one of the applicable hourly rates in § 55.510.

(3) An administrative service charge equal to 25 percent of the grader's or inspector's total salary costs. A minimum charge of $215 will be made each billing period. The minimum charge also applies where an approved application is in effect and no product is handled.

(b) *Other provisions.* (1) The applicant shall designate in writing the employees of the applicant who will be required and authorized to furnish each grader or inspector with such information as may be necessary for the performance of the service.

(2) AMS will provide, as available, an adequate number of graders or inspectors to perform the service. The number of graders or inspectors required

will be determined by AMS based on the expected demand for service.

(3) The service shall be provided at designated locations and shall be continued until the service is suspended, withdrawn, or terminated by:

(i) Mutual consent;

(ii) Thirty (30) days' written notice, by either the applicant or AMS specifying the date of suspension, withdrawal, or termination;

(iii) One (1) day's written notice by AMS to the applicant if the applicant fails to honor any invoice within thirty (30) days after date of invoice covering the cost of the grading and inspection service; or

(iv) Action taken by AMS pursuant to the provisions of §55.180 or §55.200.

(4) Graders or inspectors will be required to confine their activities to those duties necessary in the rendering of service and such closely related activities as may be approved by the Administrator.

(5) When similar services are furnished to the same applicant under part 56 or part 70 of this chapter, the charges listed in this section shall not be repeated.

[36 FR 11795, June 19, 1971. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977. Redesignated at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting §55.560, see the List of CFR Sections Affected in the Finding Aids section of this volume.

§55.570 Fees for service performed under cooperative agreement.

The fees to be charged and collected for any service performed under cooperative agreement shall be those provided for by such agreement.

SANITARY AND PROCESSING REQUIREMENTS

§55.600 General.

Except as otherwise approved by the Administrator, the sanitary, processing, and facility requirements, as applicable, shall be the same for the product processed under this part as for egg products processed under §§59.500 through 59.580(c) of this chapter and §55.650.

§55.650 Inspection and grading.

Examinations of the ingredients, processing, and the product shall be made to assure the production of a wholesome, unadulterated, and properly labeled product. Such examinations include, but are not being limited to:

(a) Sanitation checks of plant premises, facilities, equipment, and processing operations.

(b) Checks on ingredients and additives used in products to assure that they are not adulterated, are fit for use as human food, and are stored, handled, and used in a sanitary manner.

(c) Examination of the eggs or egg products used in the products to assure they are wholesome, not adulterated, and comply with the temperature, pasteurization, or other applicable requirements.

(d) Inspection during the processing and production of the product to determine compliance with any applicable standard or specification for such product.

(e) Examination during processing of the product to assure compliance with approved formulas and labeling.

(f) Test weighing and organoleptic examinations of finished product.

Subpart B—Official U.S. Standards for Palatability Scores for Dried Whole Eggs

§55.800 Preparation of samples for palatability test.

Reconstitute 33 grams of dried whole egg powder as completely as possible with 90 grams of distilled water in a suitable, clean container. Add the water and mix until the mixture is smooth and free from lumps. Place the container in gently boiling water and stir the mixture while coagulation takes place. When coagulated to the consistency of scrambled eggs, the sample is ready for the palatability test.

§55.820 Palatability scores for dried whole eggs.

The palatability score of the prepared sample shall be determined by a panel of officially qualified graders of

dried eggs of the Agricultural Marketing Service, and shall be rated in accordance with the following table:

Score	Description of Quality
8	No detectable off flavor, comparable to high quality fresh shell eggs.
7½	Very slight off flavor.
7	Slight but not unpleasant off flavor.
6½	Definite but not unpleasant off flavor.
6	Pronounced off flavor (slightly unpleasant).
5	Unpleasant off flavor.
4	Definite unpleasant off flavor.
3	Pronounced unpleasant off flavor.
2	Repulsive flavor.
1	Definite repulsive flavor.
0	Pronounced repulsive flavor.

[36 FR 11795, June 19, 1971. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981, as amended at 47 FR 46070, Oct. 15, 1982; 47 FR 54421, Dec. 3, 1982]

PART 56—GRADING OF SHELL EGGS AND U.S. STANDARDS, GRADES, AND WEIGHT CLASSES FOR SHELL EGGS

Subpart A—Grading of Shell Eggs

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56.1 Meaning of words and terms defined.
56.2 Designation of official certificates, memoranda, marks, other identifications, and devices for purposes of the Agricultural Marketing Act.

ADMINISTRATION

56.3 Administration.

GENERAL

56.4 Basis of grading service.
56.5 Accessibility and condition of product.
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LICENSED GRADERS

56.10 Who may be licensed.
56.11 Authorization to perform limited grading services.
56.12 Suspension of license; revocation.
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AUTHORITY: 7 U.S.C. 1621–1627.

Subpart A—Grading of Shell Eggs

DEFINITIONS

§ 56.1 Meaning of words and terms defined.

For the purpose of the regulations in this part, words in the singular shall be deemed to import the plural and vice versa, as the case may demand, and unless the context otherwise requires, the following terms shall be construed, respectively, as follows:

Act means the applicable provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 1087; 7 U.S.C. 1621 *et seq.*), or any other act of Congress conferring like authority.

Administrator means the Administrator of the Agricultural Marketing Service of the Department or any other officer or employee of the Department to whom there has heretofore been delegated, or to whom there may hereafter be delegated the authority to act in his stead.

Applicant means an interested party who requests any grading service, appeal grading, or regrading with respect to any product.

Cage mark means any stain-type mark caused by an egg coming in contact with a material that imparts a rusty or blackish appearance to the shell.

Case means, when referring to containers, an egg case, as used in commercial practice in the United States, holding 30 dozens of shell eggs.

Chief of the Grading Branch means the Chief of the Poultry Grading Branch of the Poultry Division, Agricultural Marketing Service.

Class means any subdivision of a product based on essential physical characteristics that differentiate between major groups of the same kind, species, or method of processing.

Condition means any condition (including, but not being limited to, the state of preservation, cleanliness, soundness, wholesomeness, or fitness for human food) of any product which affects its merchantability.

Department means the United States Department of Agriculture.

Eggs of current production means shell eggs which have moved through usual marketing channels since the time they were laid and have not been held in refrigerated storage in excess of 30 days. ''Refrigerator or storage eggs'' means shell eggs which have been held under refrigeration for a period of more than 30 days.

Grader means any employee of the Department authorized by the Secretary, or any other person to whom a license has been issued by the Secretary, to investigate and certify, in accordance with the act and this part, to shippers of products and other interested parties the class, quality, quantity, and condition of such products.

Grading or *grading service* means: (1) The act whereby a grader determines, according to the regulations in this part, the class, quality, quantity, or condition of any product by examining each unit thereof or each unit of the representative sample thereof drawn by a grader and issues a grading certificate with respect thereto, except that with respect to grading service performed on a resident basis the issuance of a grading certificate shall be pursuant to a request therefor by the applicant or the Service; (2) the act whereby the grader identifies, according to the regulations in this part, the graded product; (3) continuous supervision, in an official plant, of the handling or packaging of any product; and (4) any regrading or any appeal grading of a previously graded product.

Grading certificate means a statement, either written or printed, issued by a grader pursuant to the act and this part, relative to the class, quantity, quality, or condition of products.

Holiday or *legal holiday* shall mean the legal public holidays specified by the Congress in paragraph (a) of section 6103, title 5, of the United States Code.

Interested party means any person financially interested in a transaction involving any grading, appeal grading, or regrading of any product.

National supervisor means (1) the officer in charge of the shell egg grading service of the Agricultural Marketing Service, and (2) such other employees of the Service as may be designated by him.

Nest run eggs means eggs which are packed as they come from the production facilities without having been washed, sized and/or candled for quality, with the exception that some Checks, Dirties, or other obvious undergrades may have been removed.

Office of grading means the office of any grader.

Official plant means any plant in which the facilities and methods of operation therein have been found by the Administrator to be suitable and adequate for grading service in accordance with this part and in which grading service is carried on.

Origin grading is a grading made on a lot of eggs at a plant where the eggs are graded and packed.

Person means any individual, partnership, association, business trust, corporation, or any organized group of persons, whether incorporated or not.

Potable water means water that has been approved by the State health authority or agency or laboratory acceptable to the Administrator as safe for drinking and suitable for food processing.

Product or *products* means shell eggs of the domesticated chicken.

Quality means the inherent properties of any product which determine its relative degree of excellence.

Quality assurance inspector means any designated company employee other than the plant owner, manager, foreman, or supervisor, authorized by the Secretary to examine product and to supervise the labeling, dating, and lotting of officially graded shell eggs and to assure that such product is packaged under sanitary conditions, graded by authorized personnel, and maintained under proper inventory control until released by an employee of the Department.

Regional director means any employee of the Department in charge of the shell egg grading service in a designated geographical area.

Regulations means the provisions in this part.

Sampling means the act of taking samples of any product for grading.

Secretary means the Secretary of the Department or any other officer or employee of the Department to whom there has heretofore been delegated, or to whom there may hereafter be delegated, the authority to act in his stead.

Service means the Agricultural Marketing Service of the Department.

Shell eggs means shell eggs of domesticated chickens.

Shell protected means eggs which have had a protective covering such as oil applied to the shell surface. The product used shall be acceptable to the Food and Drug Administration.

Washed ungraded eggs means eggs which have been washed but not sized or segregated for quality.

[20 FR 669, Feb. 1, 1955; 20 FR 757, Feb. 4, 1955]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting § 56.1, see the List of CFR Sections Affected in the Finding Aids section of this volume.

§ 56.2 Designation of official certificates, memoranda, marks, other identifications, and devices for purposes of the Agricultural Marketing Act.

Subsection 203(h) of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946, as amended by Pub. L. 272, 84th Congress, provides criminal penalties for various specified offenses relating to official certificates, memoranda, marks or other identifications, and devices for making such marks or identifications, issued or authorized under section 203 of said act, and certain misrepresentations concerning the grading of agricultural products under said section. For the purposes of said subsection and the provisions in this part, the terms listed in this section shall have the respective meanings specified:

(a) *Official certificate* means any form of certification, either written or printed, used under this part to certify with respect to the sampling, class, grade, quality, size, quantity, or condition of products (including the compliance of products with applicable specifications).

(b) *Official memorandum* means any initial record of findings made by an authorized person in the process of grading or sampling pursuant to this

part, any processing or plant-operation report made by an authorized person in connection with grading or sampling under this part, and any report made by an authorized person of services performed pursuant to this part.

(c) *Official mark* means the grademark and any other mark, or any variations in such marks approved by the Administrator and authorized to be affixed to any product, or affixed to or printed on the packaging material of any product, stating that the product was graded, or indicating the appropriate U.S. grade or condition of the product, or for the purpose of maintaining the identity of products graded under this part, including but not limited to, those set forth in § 56.36.

(d) *Official identification* means any United States (U.S.) standard designation of class, grade, quality, size, quantity, or condition specified in this part or any symbol, stamp, label or seal indicating that the product has been officially graded and/or indicating the class, grade, quality, size, quantity, or condition of the product approved by the Administrator and authorized to be affixed to any product, or affixed to or printed on the packaging material of any product.

(e) *Official device* means a stamping appliance, branding device, stencil, printed label, or any other mechanically or manually operated tool that is approved by the Administrator for the purpose of applying any official mark or other identification to any product or the packaging material thereof.

[28 FR 6341, June 20, 1963. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981]

ADMINISTRATION

§ 56.3 Administration.

(a) The Administrator shall perform, for and under the supervision of the Secretary, such duties as the Secretary may require in the enforcement or administration of the provisions of the Act and this part. The Administrator is authorized to waive for limited periods any particular provisions of the regulations in this part to permit experimentation so that new procedures, equipment, and processing techniques may be tested to facilitate definite improvements and at the same time to determine full compliance with the spirit and intent of the regulations in this part. The Agricultural Marketing Service and its officers and employees shall not be liable in damages through acts of commission or omission in the administration of this part.

(b) The conduct of all services and the licensing of graders under these regulations shall be accomplished without discrimination as to race, color, national origin, religion, age, sex, or disability.

[20 FR 670, Feb. 1, 1955, as amended at 38 FR 26798, Sept. 26, 1973; 42 FR 2970, Jan. 14, 1977. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981; 60 FR 12402, Mar. 7, 1995]

GENERAL

§ 56.4 Basis of grading service.

(a) Any grading service in accordance with the regulations in this part shall be for class, quality, quantity, or condition or any combination thereof. Grading service with respect to the determination of the quality of products shall be on the basis of the ''United States Standards, Grades, and Weight Classes'' as contained in subpart C of this part. However, grading service may be rendered with respect to products which are bought and sold on the basis of institutional contract specifications or specifications of the applicant and such service, when approved by the Administrator, shall be rendered on the basis of such specifications. The supervision of packaging shall be in accordance with such instructions as may be approved or issued by the Administrator.

(b) Whenever grading service is performed on a representative sample basis, such sample shall be drawn and consist of not less than the minimum number of cases as indicated in the following table. A minimum of one hundred eggs shall be examined per sample case. For lots which consist of less than 1 case, a minimum of 50 eggs shall be examined. If the lot consists of less than 50 eggs, all eggs will be examined.

MINIMUM NUMBER OF CASES COMPRISING A REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLE

Cases in lot	Cases in sample
1 case	1
2 to 10, inclusive	2
11 to 25, inclusive	3
26 to 50, inclusive	4
51 to 100, inclusive	5
101 to 200, inclusive	8
201 to 300, inclusive	11
301 to 400, inclusive	13
401 to 500, inclusive	14
501 to 600, inclusive	16

For each additional 50 cases, or fraction thereof, in excess of 600 cases, one additional case shall be included in the sample.

[20 FR 670, Feb. 1, 1955, as amended at 22 FR 8167, Oct. 16, 1957; 28 FR 6342, June 20, 1963; 42 FR 2970, Jan. 14, 1977. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981]

§ 56.5 Accessibility and condition of product.

Each product for which grading service is requested shall be so conditioned and placed as to permit a proper determination of the class, quality, quantity, or condition of such product.

[20 FR 670, Feb. 1, 1955, as amended at 27 FR 10317, Oct. 23, 1962. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981]

§ 56.6 Supervision.

All grading service shall be subject to supervision at all times by the applicable State supervisor, regional director and national supervisor. Such service shall be rendered where the facilities and conditions are satisfactory for the conduct of the service and the requisite graders are available. Whenever the supervisor of a grader has evidence that such grader incorrectly graded a product, such supervisor shall take such action as is necessary to correct the grading and to cause any improper grademarks which appear on the product or the containers thereof to be corrected prior to shipment of the product from the place of initial grading.

[40 FR 20055, May 8, 1975. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and amended at 43 FR 60138, Dec. 26, 1978. Redesignated at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981]

§ 56.8 Other applicable regulations.

Compliance with the regulations in this part shall not excuse failure to comply with any other Federal, or any State, or municipal applicable laws or regulations.

[20 FR 670, Feb. 1, 1955. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981]

§ 56.9 OMB control numbers assigned pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act.

(a) *Purpose.* This section collects and displays the control numbers assigned to information collection requirements by the Office of Management and Budget contained in 7 CFR part 56 pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980, Pub. L. 96–511.

(b) Display.

7 CFR section where identified and described	Current OMB control number
56.3(a)	0581–0128
56.4(a)	0581–0128
56.10(a)	0581–0128
56.11	0581–0128
56.12	0581–0128
56.17(b)	0581–0128
56.18	0581–0128
56.21(a)	0581–0128
56.21(b)	0581–0128
56.23	0581–0128
56.24	0581–0128
56.25	0581–0128
56.26	0581–0128
56.30	0581–0128
56.31(a)	0581–0128
56.35(b)	0581–0128
56.35(c)	0581–0128
56.37	0581–0128
56.52(a)(1)	0581–0128
56.52(a)(4)	0581–0128
56.52(b)(1)	0581–0128
56.52(b)(3)(ii)	0581–0128
56.54(b)(1)	0581–0128
56.54(b)(3)(ii)	0581–0128
56.56(a)	0581–0128
56.57	0581–0128
56.58	0581–0128
56.60	0581–0128
56.62	0581–0128
56.76(e)(6)	0581–0128
56.76(g)	0581–0128

[48 FR 56565, Dec. 22, 1983, as amended at 52 FR 23935, June 26, 1987]

LICENSED GRADERS

§56.10 Who may be licensed.

(a) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (c) of this section, any person who is a Federal or State employee, the employee of a local jurisdiction, or the employee of a cooperating agency possessing proper qualifications as determined by an examination for competency and who is to perform grading service under this part, may be licensed by the Secretary as a grader.

(b) All licenses issued by the Secretary shall be countersigned by the officer in charge of the poultry grading service of the Agricultural Marketing Service or any other designated officer of such Service.

(c) No person may be licensed to grade or sample any product in which he is financially interested.

[20 FR 670, Feb. 1, 1955, as amended at 28 FR 6342, June 20, 1963; 37 FR 12918, June 30, 1972. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981]

§56.11 Authorization to perform limited grading services.

Any person who is employed by any official plant and possesses proper qualifications, as determined by the Administrator, may be authorized to candle and grade eggs on the basis of the ''U.S. Standards for Quality of Individual Shell Eggs,'' with respect to eggs purchased from producers or eggs to be packaged with official identification. In addition, such authorization may be granted to any qualified person to act as a ''quality assurance inspector'' in the packaging and grade labeling of products. No person to whom such authorization is granted shall have authority to issue any grading certificates, grading memoranda, or other official documents; and all eggs which are graded by any such person shall thereafter be check graded by a grader.

[42 FR 2970, Jan. 14, 1977. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981]

§56.12 Suspension of license; revocation.

Pending final action by the Secretary, any person authorized to countersign a license to perform grading service may, whenever he deems such action necessary to assure that any grading service is properly performed, suspend any license to perform grading service issued pursuant to this part, by giving notice of such suspension to the respective licensee, accompanied by a statement of the reasons therefor. Within 7 days after the receipt of the aforesaid notice and statement of reasons, the licensee may file an appeal in writing, with the Secretary, supported by any argument or evidence that he may wish to offer as to why his license should not be further suspended or revoked. After the expiration of the aforesaid 7-day period and consideration of such argument and evidence, the Secretary will take such action as he deems appropriate with respect to such suspension or revocation. When no appeal is filed within the prescribed 7 days, the license to perform grading service is revoked.

[35 FR 19327, Dec. 22, 1970. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981]

§56.13 Cancellation of license.

Upon termination of his services as a grader, each licensee shall surrender his license immediately for cancellation.

[42 FR 2970, Jan. 14, 1977. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981]

§56.14 Surrender of license.

Each license which is canceled, suspended, or has expired shall immediately be surrendered by the licensee to the office of grading serving the area in which he is located.

[31 FR 2773, Feb. 16, 1966. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981]

§56.15 Political activity.

All graders are forbidden during the period of their respective appointments or licenses, to take an active part in political management or in political campaigns. Political activity in city, county, State, or national elections, whether primary or regular, or in behalf of any party or candidate, or any

measure to be voted upon, is prohibited. This applies to all appointees, including, but not being limited to, temporary and cooperative employees, and employees on leave of absence with or without pay. Willful violation of this section will constitute grounds for dismissal in the case of appointees and revocation of licenses in the case of licensees.

[42 FR 2970, Jan. 14, 1977. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981]

§ 56.16 Identification.

All graders shall each have in possession at all times, and present upon request, while on duty, the means of identification furnished by the Department to such person.

[42 FR 2970, Jan. 14, 1977. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981]

§ 56.17 Facilities and equipment for graders.

Facilities and equipment to be furnished by the applicant for use of graders in performing service on a resident basis shall include (when deemed necessary) the following:

(a)(1) An accurate metal stem thermometer;

(2) Scales to weigh individual eggs, cartons of eggs, and bulk eggs. Test weights for each type scale used;

(3) An acceptable candling light.

(b) Furnished office space, a desk and file or storage cabinets (equipped with a satisfactory locking device), suitable for the security and storage of official stamps and supplies, and other facilities and equipment as may otherwise be required. Such space and equipment must meet the approval of the National supervisor.

[32 FR 8230, June 8, 1967. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and amended at 46 FR 39570, Aug. 4, 1981. Redesignated at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981; 60 FR 12402, Mar. 7, 1995]

§ 56.18 Schedule of operation of official plants.

Grading operating schedules for services performed pursuant to §§ 56.52 and 56.54 shall be requested in writing and be approved by the Administrator. Normal operating schedules for a full week consist of a continuous 8-hour period per day (excluding not to exceed 1 hour for lunch), 5 consecutive days per week, within the administrative workweek, Sunday through Saturday, for each shift required. Less than 8-hour schedules may be requested and will be approved if a grader is available. Clock hours of daily operations need not be specified in the request, although as a condition of continued approval, the hours of operation shall be reasonably uniform from day to day. Graders are to be notified by management 1 day in advance of any change in the hours grading service is requested.

[48 FR 20683, May 9, 1983]

APPLICATION FOR GRADING

§ 56.20 Who may obtain grading service.

An application for grading service may be made by any interested person, including, but not being limited to, the United States, any State, county, municipality, or common carrier, and any authorized agent of the foregoing.

[42 FR 2970, Jan. 14, 1977. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981]

§ 56.21 How application for service may be made; conditions of service.

(a) *Noncontinuous grading service on a fee basis.* An application for any noncontinuous grading service on a fee basis may be made in any office of grading, or with any grader at or nearest the place where the service is desired. Such application may be made orally (in person or by telephone), in writing, or by telegraph. If the application for grading service is made orally, the office of grading or the grader with whom such application is made, or the Administrator, may require that the application be confirmed in writing.

(b) *Continuous grading service on a resident basis or continuous grading service on a nonresident basis.* An application for continuous grading service on a resident basis or for continuous grading service on a nonresident basis must be made in writing on forms approved by the Administrator and filed with the Administrator. Such forms may be obtained at the national, regional, or State grading office. In making application, the applicant agrees to comply

with the terms and conditions of the regulations (including, but not being limited to, such instructions governing grading of products as may be issued from time to time by the Administrator). No member of or Delegate to Congress or Resident Commissioner shall be admitted to any benefit that may arise from such service unless derived through service rendered a corporation for its general benefit.

[42 FR 2970, Jan. 14, 1977. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981]

§ 56.22 Filing of application.

An application for grading or sampling of a specified lot of any product shall be regarded as filed only when made pursuant to this part.

[28 FR 6342, June 20, 1963. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981]

§ 56.23 Form of application.

Each application for grading or sampling a specified lot of any product shall include such information as may be required by the Administrator in regard to the product and the premises where such product is to be graded or sampled.

[28 FR 6342, June 20, 1963. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981]

§ 56.24 When application may be rejected.

An application for grading service may be rejected by the Administrator (a) whenever the applicant fails to meet the requirements of the regulations prescribing the conditions under which the service is made available; (b) whenever the product is owned by or located on the premises of a person currently denied the benefits of the act; (c) where any individual holding office or a responsible position with or having a substantial financial interest or share in the applicant is currently denied the benefits of the act or was responsible in whole or in part for the current denial of the benefits of the act to any person; (d) where the Administrator determines that the application is an attempt on the part of a person currently denied the benefits of the act to obtain grading services; (e) whenever the applicant fails to bring the plant facilities, and operating procedures into compliance with the regulations within a reasonable period of time; (f) notwithstanding any prior approval whenever, before inauguration of service, the applicant fails to fulfill commitments concerning the inauguration of the service; (g) when it appears that to perform the services specified in this part would not be to the best interests of the public welfare or of the Government; or (h) when it appears to the Administrator that prior commitments of the Department necessitate rejection of the application. Each such applicant shall be promptly notified by registered mail of the reasons for the rejection. A written petition for reconsideration of such rejection may be filed by the applicant with the Administrator if postmarked or delivered within 10 days after the receipt of notice of the rejection. Such petition shall state specifically the errors alleged to have been made by the Administrator in rejecting the application. Within 20 days following the receipt of such a petition for reconsideration, the Administrator shall approve the application or notify the applicant by registered mail of the reasons for the rejection thereof.

[28 FR 6342, June 20, 1963, as amended at 42 FR 2970, Jan. 14, 1977. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981]

§ 56.25 When application may be withdrawn.

An application for grading service may be withdrawn by the applicant at any time before the service is performed upon payment, by the applicant, of all expenses incurred by the Service in connection with such application.

[20 FR 671, Feb. 1, 1955. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981]

§ 56.26 Authority of applicant.

Proof of the authority of any person applying for any grading service may

be required at the discretion of the Administrator.

[20 FR 671, Feb. 1, 1955. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981]

§ 56.27 Order of service.

Grading service shall be performed, insofar as practicable, in the order in which applications therefor are made except that precedence may be given to any application for an appeal grading.

[20 FR 671, Feb. 1, 1955; 20 FR 757, Feb. 4, 1955, as amended at 42 FR 2970, Jan. 14, 1977. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981]

VIOLATIONS

§ 56.30 Report of violations.

Each grader, shall report in the manner prescribed by the Administrator, all violations and noncompliances under the Act and this part of which such grader, has knowledge.

[42 FR 2970, Jan. 14, 1977. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981]

DENIAL OF SERVICE

§ 56.31 Debarment.

(a) The following acts or practices or the causing thereof may be deemed sufficient cause for the debarment by the Administrator, of any person, including any agents, officers, subsidiaries or affiliates of such person, from all benefits of the act for a specific period. The rules of practice governing withdrawal of grading services in formal adjudicatory proceedings instituted by the Secretary (7 CFR, part 1, subpart H) shall be applicable to such debarment action.

(1) *Misrepresentation, deceptive, or fraudulent act or practice.* Any willful misrepresentation or any deceptive or fraudulent act or practice found to be made or committed by any person in connection with:

(i) The making or filing of an application for any grading service or appeal service;

(ii) The making of the product accessible for sampling or grading;

(iii) The making, issuing, or using or attempting to issue or use any grading certificate, symbol, stamp, label, seal, or identification authorized pursuant to the regulations in this part;

(iv) The use of the terms ''United States'' or ''U.S.'' in conjunction with the grade of the product;

(v) The use of any of the aforesaid terms or any official stamp, symbol, label, seal, or identification in the labeling or advertising of any product; or

(vi) The use of the terms ''Government Graded,'' ''Federal-State Graded'' or terms of similar import in the labeling or advertising of any product.

(2) *Use of facsimile forms.* Using or attempting to use a form which simulates in whole or in part any certificate, symbol, stamp, label, seal or identification authorized to be issued or used under the regulations in this part.

(3) *Willful violation of the regulations.* Any willful violation of the regulations in this part or the act.

(4) *Interfering with a grader or employee of the Service.* Any interference with or obstruction or any attempted interference or obstruction of or assault upon any grader, licensee, or employee of the Service in the performance of his duties. The giving or offering, directly or indirectly, of any money, loan, gift, or anything of value to an employee of the Service or the making or offering of any contribution to or in any way supplementing the salary, compensation or expenses of an employee of the Service or the offering or entering into a private contract or agreement with an employee of the Service for any services to be rendered while employed by the Service.

(5) *Misleading labeling.* The use of the terms ''Government Graded'', ''Federal-State Graded'', or terms of similar import in the labeling or advertising of any product without stating in the label or advertisement the U.S. grade of the product as determined by an authorized grader.

(6) *Miscellaneous.* The existence of any of the conditions set forth in § 56.24 constituting the basis for the rejection of an application for grading service.

[20 FR 9895, Dec. 23, 1955, as amended at 28 FR 6343, June 20, 1963; 35 FR 5664, Apr. 8, 1970; 42 FR 2970, Jan. 14, 1977. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and amended at 43 FR 60138, Dec. 26, 1978. Redesignated at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981]

§ 56.32 Retention authorities.

A grader may use retention tags or other devices and methods as approved by the Administrator for the identification and control of shell eggs which are not in compliance with the regulations or are held for further examination and for any equipment, utensils, rooms or compartments which are found unclean or otherwise in violation of the regulations. Any such item shall not be released until in compliance with the regulations and retention identification shall not be removed by anyone other than a grader.

[35 FR 5664, Apr. 8, 1970. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981]

IDENTIFYING AND MARKING PRODUCTS

§ 56.35 Authority to use, and approval of official identification.

(a) *Authority to use official identification.* Authority to officially identify product graded pursuant to this part is granted only to applicants who make the services of a grader or quality assurance inspector available for use in accordance with this part. Packaging materials bearing official identification marks shall be approved pursuant to §§ 56.35 to 56.37, inclusive, and shall be used only for the purpose for which approved and prescribed by the Administrator. Any unauthorized use or disposition of approved labels or packaging materials which bear any official identification may result in cancellation of the approval and denial of the use of labels or packaging materials bearing official identification or denial of the benefits of the Act pursuant to the provisions of § 56.31.

(b) *Approval of official identification.* No label, container, or packaging material which bears official identification may contain any statement that is false or misleading. No label, container, or packaging material bearing official identification may be printed or prepared for use until the printers' or other final proof has been approved by the Administrator in accordance with the regulations in this part, the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, the Fair Packaging and Labeling Act, and the regulations promulgated under these acts. The use of finished labels must be approved as prescribed by the Administrator. A grader may apply official identification stamps to shipping containers if they do not bear any statement that is false or misleading. If the label is printed or otherwise applied directly to the container, the principal display panels of such container shall for this purpose be considered as the label. The label shall contain the name, address, and ZIP Code of the packer or distributor of the product, the name of the product, a statement of the net contents of the container, and the U.S. grademark.

(c) *Nutritional labeling.* Nutrition information must be included with the labeling on each unit container of consumer packaged shell eggs in accordance with the provisions of Title 21, Chapter I, Part 101, Regulations for the Enforcement of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and the Fair Packaging and Labeling Act. The nutrition information included on labels is subject to review by the Food and Drug Administration prior to approval by the Department.

[40 FR 20055, May 8, 1975, as amended at 42 FR 2970, Jan. 14, 1977. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981; 60 FR 12402, Mar. 7, 1995]

§ 56.36 Information required on and form of grademark.

(a) *Information required on grademark.* (1) Except as otherwise authorized, each grademark provided for in this section shall conspicuously and legibly indicate the letters ''USDA,'' and the U.S. grade of the product it identifies, such as ''A Grade'' (illustrated in Figure 2). The letters ''USDA'' shall be printed in a light color on and surrounded by a dark field, and the U.S. grade printed in a dark color on a light field.

(2) The size or weight class of the product such as ''Large'' and such terms as ''Federal-State Graded'' or words of similar import may be shown within the grademark (illustrated in Figure 3). This information shall be printed in a dark color on a light field. However, such terms as ''Federal-State Graded'' need not be shown. The grademark shall be printed on the carton.

(3) The plant number of the official plant preceded by the letter ''P'' must be shown on each carton or packaging material.

(b) *Form of official identification symbol and grademark.* (1) The shield set forth in Figure 1 containing the letters ''USDA'' shall be the official identification symbol for purposes of this part and when used, imitated, or simulated in any manner in connection with shell eggs, shall be deemed to constitute a representation that the product has been officially graded for the purpose of § 56.2.

FIGURE 1.

(2) Except as otherwise authorized, the grademark permitted to be used to officially identify cartons of shell eggs which are graded pursuant to the regulations in this part shall be contained in a shield and in the form and design indicated in Figures 2, 3, and 4 of this section. The shield shall be of sufficient size so that the print and other information contained therein is distinctly legible and in approximately the same proportion and size as shown in Figures 2 and 3. The grademark shall be printed on the carton or on a tape used to seal the carton.

FIGURE 2.

FIGURE 3.

FIGURE 4.

[28 FR 6343, June 20, 1963, as amended at 32 FR 8230, June 8, 1967; 40 FR 20055, May 8, 1975; 42 FR 2971, Jan. 14, 1977. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and amended at 46 FR 39570, Aug. 4, 1981. Redesignated at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981; 60 FR 12402, Mar. 7, 1995]

§ 56.37 Lot marking of officially identified product.

Each carton identified with the grademarks shown in Figures 2, 3, or 4 of § 56.36 shall be legibly lot numbered on either the carton or the consumer package. The lot number shall be the consecutive day of the year on which the eggs were packed (e.g., 132), except other lot numbering systems may be used when submitted in writing and approved by the Administrator.

[35 FR 5664, Apr. 8, 1970. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and amended at 46 FR 39570, Aug. 4, 1981. Redesignated at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981; 60 FR 12402, Mar. 7, 1995]

§ 56.38 [Reserved]

PREREQUISITES TO PACKAGING SHELL EGGS IDENTIFIED WITH CONSUMER GRADEMARKS

§ 56.39 Quality assurance inspector required.

The official identification of any graded product as provided in §§ 56.35 to

56.41, inclusive, shall be done only under the supervision of a grader or quality assurance inspector. The grader or quality assurance inspector shall have supervision over the use and handling of all material bearing any official identification.

[42 FR 2971, Jan. 14, 1977. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and amended at 46 FR 39570, Aug. 4, 1981. Redesignated at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981]

§56.40 Grading requirements of shell eggs identified with consumer grademarks.

(a) Shell eggs to be identified with the marks illustrated in Figures 2, 3, and 4 of §56.36 must be individually graded by a grader or by authorized personnel pursuant to §56.11 and thereafter check graded by a grader.

(b) Shell eggs not graded in accordance with paragraph (a) of this section may be officially graded on a sample basis and the shipping containers may be identified with grademarks which contain the words ''Sample Graded'' and which are approved by the Administrator.

(c) Shell eggs which are to bear the U.S. consumer grademark shall be packed only from eggs of current production. They shall not possess any undesirable odors or flavors.

[32 FR 8231, June 8, 1967. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and amended at 46 FR 39571, Aug. 4, 1981. Redesignated at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981]

§56.41 Check grading officially identified product.

Officially identified shell eggs packed or received in an official plant may be subject to final check grading prior to their shipment. Such product found not to be in compliance with the assigned official grade shall be placed under a retention tag until it is regraded to comply with the grade assigned or until the official identification is removed.

[35 FR 5664, Apr. 8, 1970. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981]

§§56.42—56.43 [Reserved]

FEES AND CHARGES

§56.45 Payment for fees and charges.

(a) Fees and charges for any grading service shall be paid by the interested party making the application for such grading service, in accordance with the applicable provisions of this section and §§56.46 to 56.54, both inclusive; and, if so required by the grader, such fees and charges shall be paid in advance.

(b) Fees and charges for any grading service shall, unless otherwise required pursuant to paragraph (c) of this section, be paid by check, draft, or money order payable to the Agricultural Marketing Service and remitted promptly to the Service.

(c) Fees and charges for any grading service under a cooperative agreement with any State or person shall be paid in accordance with the terms of such cooperative agreement.

[33 FR 20004, Dec. 31, 1968 and 42 FR 2971, Jan. 14, 1977. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981]

§56.46 On a fee basis.

(a) Unless otherwise provided in this part, the fees to be charged and collected for any service (other than for an appeal grading) performed, in accordance with this part, on a fee basis shall be based on the applicable rates specified in this section.

(b) Fees for grading services will be based on the time required to perform the services. The hourly charge shall be $33.64 and shall include the time actually required to perform the grading, waiting time, travel time, and any clerical costs involved in issuing a certificate.

(c) Grading services rendered on Saturdays, Sundays, or legal holidays shall be charged for at the rate of $35.52 per hour. Information on legal holidays is available from the Supervisor.

[33 FR 20004, Dec. 31, 1968. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981, and amended at 59 FR 52637, Oct. 18, 1994]

§ 56.47 Fees for appeal grading or review of a grader's decision.

The cost of an appeal grading or review of a grader's decision shall be borne by the appellant at an hourly rate of $27.36 for the time spent in performing the appeal and travel time to and from the site of the appeal, plus any additional expenses. If the appeal grading or review of a grader's decision discloses that a material error was made in the original determination, no fee or expenses will be charged.

[59 FR 52637, Oct. 18, 1994]

§ 56.49 Travel expenses and other charges.

Charges are to be made to cover the cost of travel and other expenses incurred by the service in connection with rendering grading service. Such charges shall include the cost of transportation, per diem, and any other expenses.

[42 FR 2971, Jan. 14, 1977. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and amended at 46 FR 8, Jan. 2, 1981. Redesignated at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981]

§ 56.52 Continuous grading performed on a resident basis.

Fees to be charged and collected for any grading service, other than for an appeal grading, on a resident grading basis, shall be those provided in this section. The fees to be charged for any appeal grading shall be as provided in § 56.47.

(a) *Charges.* The charges for the grading of shell eggs shall be paid by the applicant for the service and shall include items listed in this section as are applicable. Payment for the full cost of the grading service rendered to the applicant shall be made by the applicant to Agricultural Marketing Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture (hereinafter referred to as ''AMS''). Such full costs shall comprise such of the items listed in this section as are due and included in the bill or bills covering the period or periods during which the grading service was rendered. Bills will be rendered by the 10th day following the end of the period in which the service was rendered and are payable upon receipt.

(1) An inauguration charge of $310 will be made at the time an application for service is signed except when the application is required because of a change in name or ownership. If service is not installed within 6 months from the date the application is filed, or if service is inactive due to an approved request for removal of a grader(s) for a period of 6 months, the application will be considered terminated, but a new application may be filed at any time. In addition there will be a charge of $300 if the application is terminated at the request of the applicant for reasons other than for a change in location, within 12 months from the date of the inauguration of service.

(2) A charge for the salary and other costs, as specified in this paragraph, for each grader while assigned to a plant, except that no charge will be made when the assigned grader is temporarily reassigned by AMS to perform grading service for other than the applicant. Base salary rates will be determined on a national average for all official plants operating in States under a Federal Trust Fund Agreement where Federal graders, State graders, or a combination of Federal and State graders are used, by averaging the salary rates paid to each Federal or State grader assigned to such plants. Charges to plants are as follows:

(i) For all regular hours of work scheduled and approved as an established tour of duty for a plant, the regular rate charge will be made. The regular rate charge will be determined by adding an amount to the base salary rate to cover the costs to AMS for such items as the Employer's Tax imposed under the U.S. Internal Revenue Code (26 U.S.C.) for Old Age and Survivor's Benefits under the Social Security System, retirement benefits, group life insurance, severance pay, sick leave, annual leave, additional salary and travel costs for relief grading service, accident payments, certain moving costs, and related servicing costs.

(ii) All hours worked by an assigned grader or another grader in excess of the approved tour of duty, or worked on a nonscheduled workday, or actually worked on a holiday in excess of the tour of duty, will be considered as overtime. The charge for such overtime

will be 150 percent of the grader's base salary rate.

(iii) For work performed on a holiday which is within the established tour of duty approved for a plant, the added charge will be the same as the grader's base rate.

(iv) For work performed between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m., night differential charges (for regular, overtime, or holiday hours worked during this period) will be at the applicable rates established plus 10 percent of the base rate.

(v) For work performed on Sunday, Sunday differential charges (for regular, overtime, or holiday hours worked on Sunday) will be at the applicable rates established plus 25 percent of the base rate.

(vi) For all hours of work performed in a plant without an approved tour of duty, the charge will be one of the applicable hourly rates in §56.46.

(3) A charge at the hourly rates specified in §56.46, plus actual travel expenses incurred by AMS for intermediate surveys to firms without grading service in effect.

(4) An administrative service charge based upon the aggregate number of 30-dozen cases of all shell eggs handled in the plant per billing period multiplied by $0.036, except that the minimum charge per billing period shall be $215 and the maximum charge shall be $2,150. The minimum charge also applies where an approved application is in effect and no product is handled.

(b) *Other provisions.* (1) The applicant shall designate in writing the employees of the applicant who will be required and authorized to furnish each grader with such information as may be necessary for the performance of the grading service.

(2) AMS will provide, as available, an adequate number of graders to perform the grading service. The number of graders required will be determined by AMS based on the expected demand for service.

(3) The grading service shall be provided at the designated plant and shall be continued until the service is suspended, withdrawn, or terminated by:

(i) Mutual consent;

(ii) Thirty (30) days' written notice, by either the applicant or AMS specifying the date of suspension, withdrawal, or termination;

(iii) One (1) day's written notice by AMS to the applicant if the applicant fails to honor any invoice within thirty (30) days after date of invoice covering the cost of the grading service; or

(iv) Action taken by AMS pursuant to the provisions of §56.31.

(4) Graders will be required to confine their activities to those duties necessary in the rendering of grading service and such closely related activities as may be approved by AMS: *Provided,* That in no instance may the graders assume the duties of management.

[34 FR 8232, May 28, 1969]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations to §56.52, see the List of CFR Sections Affected appearing in the Finding Aids section of this volume.

§56.53 Fees or charges for grading service performed under cooperative agreement.

Fees or charges to be made to an applicant for grading service which differ from those listed in §§56.45 through 56.54 shall be provided for by a cooperative agreement.

[36 FR 7894, Apr. 28, 1971. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981]

§56.54 Charges for continuous grading performed on a nonresident basis.

Fees to be charged and collected for grading service on a nonresident grading basis, shall be those provided in this section. The fees to be charged for any appeal grading shall be as provided in §56.47.

(a) *Charges.* The charges for the grading of shell eggs shall be paid by the applicant for the service and shall include items listed in this section as are applicable. Payment for the full cost of the grading service rendered to the applicant shall be made by the applicant to the Agricultural Marketing Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture (hereinafter referred to as ''AMS''). Such full costs shall comprise such of the items listed in this section as are due and included in the bill or bills covering the period or periods during which the grading service was rendered. Bills will be rendered by the 10th day following the end of the billing period in

which the service was rendered and are payable upon receipt.

(1) A charge for the salary and other costs, as specified in this paragraph, for each grader while assigned to a plant, except that no charge will be made when the assigned grader is temporarily reassigned by AMS to perform grading service for other than the applicant. Base salary rates will be determined on a national average for all official plants operating in States under a Federal Trust Fund Agreement where Federal graders, State graders, or a combination of Federal and State graders are used, by averaging the salary rates paid to each Federal or State grader assigned to such plants. Charges to plants are as follows:

(i) For all regular hours of work scheduled and approved as an established tour of duty for a plant, the regular rate charge will be made. The regular rate charge will be determined by adding an amount to the base salary rate to cover the costs to AMS for such items as the Employer's Tax imposed under the U.S. Internal Revenue Code (26 U.S.C.) for Old Age and Survivor's Benefits under the Social Security System, retirement benefits, group life insurance, severance pay, sick leave, annual leave, additional salary and travel costs for relief grading service, accident payments, certain moving costs, and related servicing costs.

(ii) All hours worked by an assigned grader or another grader in excess of the approved tour of duty, or worked on a nonscheduled workday, or actually worked on a holiday in excess of the tour of duty, will be considered as overtime. The charge for such overtime will be 150 percent of the grader's base salary rate.

(iii) For work performed on a holiday which is within the established tour of duty approved for a plant, the added charge will be the same as the grader's base rate.

(iv) For work performed between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m., night differential charges (for regular, overtime, or holiday hours worked during this period) will be at the applicable rates established plus 10 percent of the base rate.

(v) For work performed on Sunday, Sunday differential charges (for regular, overtime, or holiday hours worked on Sunday) will be at the applicable rates established plus 25 percent of the base rate.

(vi) For all hours of work performed in a plant without an approved tour of duty, the charge will be one of the applicable hourly rates in § 56.46.

(2) An administrative service charge equal to 25 percent of the grader's total salary costs. A minimum charge of $215 will be made each billing period. The minimum charge also applies where an approved application is in effect and no product is handled.

(b) *Other provisions.* (1) The applicant shall designate in writing the employees of the applicant who will be required and authorized to furnish each grader with such information as may be necessary for the performance of the grading service.

(2) AMS will provide, as available, an adequate number of graders to perform the grading service. The number of graders required will be determined by AMS based on the expected demand for service.

(3) The grading service shall be provided at designated locations and shall be continued until the service is suspended, withdrawn, or terminated by:

(i) Mutual consent;

(ii) Thirty (30) days' written notice, by either the applicant or AMS specifying the date of suspension, withdrawal, or termination;

(iii) One (1) day's written notice by AMS to the applicant if the applicant fails to honor any invoice within thirty (30) days after date of invoice covering the cost of the grading service; or

(iv) Action taken by AMS pursuant to the provisions of § 56.31.

(4) Graders will be required to confine their activities to those duties necessary in the rendering of grading service and such closely related activities as may be approved by AMS: *Provided,* That in no instance may the graders assume the duties of management.

(5) When similar nonresident grading services are furnished to the same applicant under part 55 or part 70 of this chapter, the charges listed in this section shall not be repeated.

[35 FR 19327, Dec. 22, 1970]

EDITORIAL NOTE: FOR FEDERAL REGISTER citations to §56.54, see the List of CFR Sections Affected appearing in the Finding Aids section of this volume.

GRADING CERTIFICATES

§56.55 Grading certificates and sampling report forms.

Grading certificates and sampling report forms shall be issued on forms approved by the Administrator.

[20 FR 673, Feb. 1, 1955. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981]

§56.56 Grading certificate issuance.

(a) *Resident grading basis.* Certificates will be issued only upon request therefor by the applicant or the Service. When requested, a grader shall issue a certificate covering product graded by him. In addition, a grader may issue a grading certificate covering product graded in whole or in part by another grader when the grader has knowledge that the product is eligible for certification based on personal examination of the product or official grading records.

(b) *Other than resident grading.* Each grader shall, in person or by his authorized agent, issue a grading certificate covering each product graded by him. A grader's name may be signed on a grading certificate by a person other than the grader, if such person has been designated as the authorized agent of such grader by the National Supervisor: *Provided,* That the certificate is prepared from an official memorandum of grading signed by the grader: *And provided further,* That a notarized power of attorney authorizing such signature has been issued to such person by the grader and is on file in the office of grading. In such case, the authorized agent shall sign both his own and the grader's name, e.g., ''John Doe by Richard Roe.''

[36 FR 9841, May 29, 1971, as amended at 36 FR 10937, June 5, 1971. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981]

§56.57 Disposition of grading certificates.

The original and a copy of each grading certificate, issued pursuant to §56.56, and not to exceed two additional copies thereof if requested by the applicant prior to issuance, shall, immediately upon issuance, be delivered or mailed to the applicant or person designated by him. Other copies shall be filed and retained in accordance with the disposition schedule for grading program records.

[36 FR 9842, May 29, 1971. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981, and amended at 47 FR 46070, Oct. 15, 1982; 47 FR 54421, Dec. 3, 1982]

§56.58 Advance information.

Upon request of an applicant, all or part of the contents of any grading certificate issued to such applicant may be telephoned or telegraphed to him, or to any person designated by him, at his expense.

[20 FR 673, Feb. 1, 1955. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981]

APPEAL OF A GRADING OR DECISION

SOURCE: Sections 56.60 through 56.66 appear at 35 FR 9918, June 17, 1970, unless otherwise noted. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981.

§56.60 Who may request an appeal grading or review of a grader's decision.

An appeal grading may be requested by any interested party who is dissatisfied with the determination by a grader of the class, quality, quantity, or condition of any product as evidenced by the USDA grademark and accompanying label, or as stated on a grading certificate and a review may be requested by the operator of an official plant with respect to a grader's decision or on any other matter related to grading in the official plant.

§56.61 Where to file an appeal.

(a) *Appeal from resident grader's grading or decision in an official plant.* Any interested party who is not satisfied with the determination of the class, quality, quantity, or condition of product which was graded by a grader in an official plant and has not left such plant, and the operator of any official plant who is not satisfied with a decision by a grader on any other matter related to grading in such plant may

request an appeal grading or review of the decision by the grader by filing such request with the grader's immediate supervisor.

(b) *All other appeal requests.* Any interested party who is not satisfied with the class, quality, quantity, or condition of product which has left the official plant where it was graded or which was graded other than in an official plant may request an appeal grading by filing such request in the area where the product is located or with the Chief of the Grading Branch.

§ 56.62 How to file an appeal.

Any request for an appeal grading or review of a grader's decision may be made orally or in writing. If made orally, written confirmation may be required. The applicant shall clearly state the reasons for requesting the appeal service and a description of the product, or the decision which is questioned. If such appeal request is based on the results stated on an official certificate, the original and all available copies of the certificate shall be returned to the appeal grader assigned to make the appeal grading.

§ 56.63 When an application for an appeal grading may be refused.

When it appears to the official with whom an appeal request is filed that the reasons given in the request are frivolous or not substantial, or that the quality or condition of the product has undergone a material change since the original grading, or that the original lot has changed in some manner, or the Act or the regulations in this part have not been complied with, the applicant's request for the appeal grading may be refused. In such case, the applicant shall be promptly notified of the reason(s) for such refusal.

§ 56.64 Who shall perform the appeal.

(a) An appeal grading or review of a decision requested under § 56.61(a) shall be made by the grader's immediate supervisor, or by a licensed grader assigned by the immediate supervisor other than the grader whose grading or decision is being appealed.

(b) Appeal gradings requested under § 56.61(b) shall be performed by a grader other than the grader who originally graded the product.

(c) Whenever practical, an appeal grading shall be conducted jointly by two graders. The assignment of the grader(s) who will make the appeal grading requested under § 56.61(b) shall be made by the regional director or the Chief of the Grading Branch.

[35 FR 9918, June 17, 1970, as amended at 40 FR 20056, May 8, 1975. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981]

§ 56.65 Procedures for appeal gradings.

(a) When all of the originally graded and identified samples are available, the appeal sample shall consist of such samples plus an equal number of samples.

(b) When the original samples are not available, the appeal sample size for the lot shall consist of double the samples required in § 56.4(b).

(c) Shell eggs shall not have been moved from the original place of grading and must have been maintained under adequate refrigeration and humidity conditions.

[35 FR 9918, June 17, 1970. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981, and as amended at 47 FR 46070, Oct. 15, 1982; 47 FR 54421, Dec. 3, 1982]

§ 56.66 Appeal grading certificates.

Immediately after an appeal grading is completed, an appeal certificate shall be issued to show that the original grading was sustained or was not sustained. Such certificate shall supersede any previously issued certificate for the product involved and shall clearly identify the number and date of the superseded certificate. The issuance of the appeal certificate may be withheld until any previously issued certificate and all copies have been returned when such action is deemed necessary to protect the interest of the Government. When the appeal grader assigns a different grade to the lot, the existing grade mark shall be changed or obliterated as necessary. When the appeal grader assigns a different class or quantity designation to the lot, the labeling shall be corrected.

FACILITY REQUIREMENTS

§56.75 Applicability of facility and operating requirements.

The provisions of §56.76 shall be applicable to any grading service that is provided on a resident basis.

[28 FR 6345, June 20, 1963. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981]

§56.76 Minimum facility and operating requirements for shell egg grading and packing plants.

(a) *General requirements for buildings and plant facilities.* (1) Buildings shall be of sound construction so as to prevent, insofar as practicable, the entrance or harboring of vermin.

(2) Grading and packing rooms shall be of sufficient size to permit installation of necessary equipment and the conduct of grading and packing in a sanitary manner. These rooms shall be kept reasonably clean during grading and packing operations and shall be thoroughly cleaned at the end of each operating day.

(3) Adequate lavatory and toilet accommodations shall be provided. Toilet and locker rooms shall be maintained in a clean and sanitary condition. Hot and cold running water shall be provided. Rooms shall be ventilated to the outside of the building. Signs shall be posted in the rest rooms instructing employees to wash their hands before returning to work.

(4) A separate refuse room or a designated area for the accumulation of trash must be provided in plants which do not have a system for the daily removal or destruction of such trash.

(5) Wood benches, platforms, etc., in areas which are subjected to moisture and which develop odors shall be replaced with equipment of metal construction. Wood walls or partitions which develop odors shall be replaced with materials impervious to moisture. Newly constructed plants should be equipped with metal benches, platforms, etc., in areas which are subjected to moisture.

(b) *Grading room requirements.* (1) The egg grading or candling area shall be adequately darkened to make possible the accurate quality determination of the candled appearance of eggs. There shall be no other light source or reflections of light that interfere with, or prohibit the accurate quality determination of eggs in the grading or candling area.

(2) The grading and candling equipment shall provide adequate light to facilitate quality determinations. Other light sources and equipment or facilities shall be provided to permit the detection and removal of stained and dirty eggs or other undergrade eggs.

(3) Adequate facilities, equipment, and light sources shall be provided to determine the condition of packing material.

(4) Egg weighing equipment shall be provided. The egg weighing equipment shall be constructed to permit cleaning; operation in a clean, sanitary manner; and shall be capable of ready adjustment.

(5) Adequate ventilation shall be provided.

(c) *Cooler room requirements.* (1) Cooler rooms shall have refrigeration facilities capable of reducing within 24 hours and holding the maximum volume of eggs handled to 60 °F. or below. Accurate thermometers shall be provided.

(2) Cooler rooms shall be free from objectionable odors and from mold, and shall be maintained in a sanitary condition.

(3) All shell egg coolers shall be equipped with a hygrometer or portable equipment such as a psychrometer shall be available to determine the relative humidity. Humidifying equipment capable of maintaining a relative humidity which will minimize shrinkage shall be provided.

(d) *Shell egg protecting operations.* Shell egg protecting (oil processing) operations shall be conducted in a manner to avoid contamination of the product and maximize conservation of its quality.

(1) Eggs with excess moisture on the shell shall not be shell protected.

(2) Oil having any off odor, or that is obviously contaminated, shall not be used in shell egg protection.

(3) Processing oil that has been previously used and which has become contaminated shall be filtered and heat treated at 180 °F. for 3 minutes prior to use.

(4) Shell egg processing equipment shall be washed, rinsed, and treated with a bactericidal agent each time the oil is removed. It is preferable to filter and heat treat processing oil and clean processing equipment daily when in use.

(5) Adequate coverage and protection against dust and dirt shall be provided when the equipment is not in use.

(e) *Shell egg cleaning operations.* (1) Shell egg cleaning equipment shall be kept in good repair and shall be cleaned after each day's use or more frequently, if necessary.

(2) The temperature of the wash water shall be maintained at 90 °F. or higher, and shall be at least 20 °F. warmer than the temperature of the eggs to be washed. These temperatures shall be maintained throughout the cleaning cycle.

(3) An approved cleaning compound shall be used in the wash water. (The use of metered equipment for dispensing the compound into solution is recommended.)

(4) Wash water shall be changed approximately every 4 hours or more often if needed to maintain sanitary conditions, and at the end of each shift. Remedial measures shall be taken to prevent excess foaming during the egg washing operation.

(5) Replacement water shall be added continuously to the wash water of washers to maintain a continuous overflow. Rinse water, chlorine, or quaternary sanitizing rinse may be used as part of the replacement water, provided, they are compatible with the washing compound. Iodine sanitizing rinse may not be used as part of the replacement water.

(6) Only potable water may be used to wash eggs. Each official plant shall submit certification to the national office stating that their water supply is potable. An analysis of the iron content of the water supply, stated in parts per million, is also required. When the iron content exceeds 2 parts per million, equipment shall be provided to correct the excess iron content. Frequency of testing shall be determined by the Administrator. When the water source is changed, new tests are required.

(7) Waste water from the egg washing operation shall be piped directly to drains.

(8) The washing and drying operation shall be continuous and shall be completed as rapidly as possible. Eggs shall not be allowed to stand or soak in water. Immersion-type washers shall not be used.

(9) Prewetting shell eggs prior to washing may be accomplished by spraying a continuous flow of water over the eggs in a manner which permits the water to drain away or other methods which may be approved by the Administrator. The temperature of the water shall be the same as prescribed in this section.

(10) Washed eggs shall be spray-rinsed with water having a temperature equal to, or warmer than, the temperature of the wash water and contain an approved sanitizer of not less than 50 p/m nor more than 200 p/m of available chlorine or its equivalent. Alternate procedures, in lieu of a sanitizer rinse, may be approved by the National Supervisor.

(11) Test kits shall be provided and used to determine the strength of the sanitizing solution.

(12) During any rest period, eggs shall be removed from the washing and rinsing area of the egg washer and from the scanning area whenever there is a buildup of heat.

(13) Washed eggs shall be reasonably dry before cartoning or casing.

(14) When steam or vapors originate from the washing operation, they shall be continuously and directly removed to the outside of the building.

(f) *Requirements for eggs which are to be marked with official U.S. identification mark.* (1) Shell eggs held in the official plant shall be placed under refrigeration of 60 °F. or lower promptly after packaging. Officially identified shell eggs with an internal temperature of 70 °F. or higher when shipped from the official plant should be transported at a temperature of 60 °F. or less.

(2) Every reasonable precaution shall be exercised to prevent ''sweating'' of eggs.

(3) Eggs which are to be officially identified with consumer grademarks shall be packaged only in new or good used cases and packing materials.

Cases and packing materials must be reasonably clean, free of mold, mustiness and off odors and must be of sufficient strength and durability to adequately protect the eggs during normal distribution.

(g) The following substances used in the plant shall be approved and handled in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions: Pesticides, insecticides, rodenticides, cleaning compounds, destaining compounds, foam control compounds, sanitizers, and inks and oils coming into contact with the product.

[20 FR 674, Feb. 1, 1955, as amended at 22 FR 8168, Oct. 16, 1957; 28 FR 6346, June 20, 1963; 32 FR 8232, June 8, 1967; 35 FR 5664, Apr. 8, 1970; 40 FR 20056, May 8, 1975. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and amended at 46 FR 39571, Aug. 4, 1981. Redesignated at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981, and amended at 47 FR 46070, Oct. 15, 1982; 47 FR 54421, Dec. 3, 1982; 60 FR 12402, Mar. 7, 1995]

§ 56.77 Health and hygiene of personnel.

(a) No person known to be affected by a communicable or infectious disease shall be permitted to come in contact with the product.

(b) Plant personnel coming into contact with the product shall wear clean clothing.

[32 FR 8232, June 8, 1967. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981]

PART 58—GRADING AND INSPECTION, GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS FOR APPROVED PLANTS AND STANDARDS FOR GRADES OF DAIRY PRODUCTS[1]

Subpart A—Regulations Governing the Inspection and Grading Services of Manufactured or Processed Dairy Products

DEFINITIONS

Sec.

58.1 Meaning of words.
58.2 Designation of official certificates, memoranda, marks, identifications, and devices for purpose of the Agricultural Marketing Act.

[1] Compliance with these standards does not excuse failure to comply with the provisions of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act.

ADMINISTRATION

58.3 Authority.

INSPECTION OR GRADING SERVICE

58.4 Basis of service.
58.5 Where service is offered.
58.6 Supervision of service.
58.7 Who may obtain service.
58.8 How to make application.
58.9 Form of application.
58.10 Filing of application.
58.11 Approval of application.
58.12 When application may be rejected.
58.13 When application may be withdrawn.
58.14 Authority of applicant.
58.15 Accessibility and condition of product.
58.16 Disposition of samples.
58.17 Order of service.
58.18 Inspection or grading certificates, memoranda, or reports.
58.19 Issuance of inspection or grading certificates.
58.20 Disposition of inspection or grading certificates or reports.
58.21 Advance information.

APPEAL INSPECTION OR GRADING AND REINSTATEMENT OF REGRADING

58.22 When appeal inspection or grading may be requested.
58.23 How to obtain appeal inspection or grading.
58.24 Record of filing time.
58.25 When an application for appeal inspection or grading may be refused.
58.26 When an application for an appeal inspection or grading may be withdrawn.
58.27 Order in which appeal inspections or gradings are performed.
58.28 Who shall make appeal inspections or gradings.
58.29 Appeal inspection or grading certificate or report.
58.30 Application for reinspection or regrading.
58.31 Reinspection or regrading certificate or report.
58.32 Superseded certificates or reports.

LICENSING OF INSPECTORS OR GRADERS

58.33 Who may be licensed.
58.34 Suspension or revocation of license.
58.35 Surrender of license.
58.36 Identification.
58.37 Financial interest of licensees.

FEES AND CHARGES

58.38 Payment of fees and charges.
58.39 Fees for holiday or other nonworktime.
58.40 Fees for appeal inspection or grading.
58.41 Fees for additional copies of certificates.
58.42 Travel expenses and other charges.
58.43 Fees for inspection, grading, and sampling.

58.45 Fees for continuous resident service.
58.46 Fees for service performed under cooperative agreement.

MARKING, BRANDING, AND IDENTIFYING PRODUCT

58.49 Authority to use official identification.
58.50 Approval and form of official identification.
58.51 Information required on official identification.
58.52 Time limit for packaging inspected or graded products with official identification.

PREREQUISITES TO PACKAGING PRODUCTS WITH OFFICIAL IDENTIFICATION

58.53 Supervisor of packaging required.
58.54 Packing and packaging room and equipment.
58.55 Facilities for keeping quality samples.
58.56 Incubation of product samples.
58.57 Product not eligible for packaging with official identification.

VIOLATIONS

58.58 Debarment of service.

MISCELLANEOUS

58.61 Political activity.
58.62 Report of violations.
58.63 Other applicable regulations.
58.64 OMB control numbers assigned pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act.

Subpart B—General Specifications for Dairy Plants Approved for USDA Inspection and Grading Service

DEFINITIONS

58.100 OMB control numbers assigned pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act.
58.101 Meaning of words.

PURPOSE

58.122 Approved plants under USDA inspection and grading service.

APPROVED PLANTS

58.123 Survey and approval.
58.124 Denial or suspension of plant approval.

PREMISES, BUILDINGS, FACILITIES, EQUIPMENT AND UTENSILS

58.125 Premises.
58.126 Buildings.
58.127 Facilities.
58.128 Equipment and utensils.

PERSONNEL, CLEANLINESS AND HEALTH

58.129 Cleanliness.
58.130 Health.

PROTECTION AND TRANSPORT OF RAW MILK AND CREAM

58.131 Equipment and facilities.

QUALITY SPECIFICATIONS FOR RAW MILK

58.132 Basis for classification.
58.133 Methods for quality and wholesomeness determination.
58.134 Sediment content.
58.135 Bacterial estimate.
58.136 Rejected milk.
58.137 Excluded milk.
58.138 Quality testing of milk from new producers.
58.139 Record of tests.
58.140 Field service.
58.141 Alternate quality control program.

OPERATIONS AND OPERATING PROCEDURES

58.142 Product quality and stability.
58.143 Raw product storage.
58.144 Pasteurization or ultra-pasteurization.
58.145 Composition and wholesomeness.
58.146 Cleaning and sanitizing treatment.
58.147 Insect and rodent control program.
58.148 Plant records.
58.149 Alternate quality control programs for dairy products.

PACKAGING AND GENERAL IDENTIFICATION

58.150 Containers.
58.151 Packaging and repackaging.
58.152 General identification.

STORAGE OF FINISHED PRODUCT

58.153 Dry storage.
58.154 Refrigerated storage.

INSPECTION, GRADING AND OFFICIAL IDENTIFICATION

58.155 Grading.
58.156 Inspection.
58.157 Inspection or grading certificates.
58.158 Official identification.

EXPLANATION OF TERMS

58.159 Terms.

SUPPLEMENTAL SPECIFICATIONS FOR PLANTS MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING AND PACKAGING NONFAT DRY MILK, INSTANT NONFAT DRY MILK, DRY WHOLE MILK, AND DRY BUTTERMILK

DEFINITIONS

58.205 Meaning of words.

ROOMS AND COMPARTMENTS

58.210 Dry storage of product.
58.211 Packaging room for bulk products.
58.212 Hopper or dump room.
58.213 Repackaging room.

EQUIPMENT AND UTENSILS

58.214 General construction, repair and installation.
58.215 Pre-heaters.
58.216 Hotwells.
58.217 Evaporators and/or vacuum pans.
58.218 Surge tanks.
58.219 High pressure pumps and lines.
58.220 Drying systems.
58.221 Collectors and conveyors.
58.222 Dry dairy product cooling equipment.
58.223 Special treatment equipment.
58.224 Sifters.
58.225 Clothing and shoe covers.
58.226 Portable and stationary bulk bins.
58.227 Sampling device.
58.228 Dump hoppers, screens, mixers and conveyors.
58.229 Filler and packaging equipment.
58.230 Heavy duty vacuum cleaners.

QUALITY SPECIFICATIONS FOR RAW MATERIALS

58.231 General.
58.232 Milk.
58.233 Skim milk.
58.234 Buttermilk.
58.235 Modified dry milk products.

OPERATIONS AND OPERATING PROCEDURES

58.236 Pasteurization and heat treatment.
58.237 Condensed surge supply.
58.238 Condensed storage tanks.
58.239 Drying.
58.240 Cooling dry products.
58.241 Packaging, repackaging and storage.
58.242 Product adulteration.
58.243 Checking quality.
58.244 Number of samples.
58.245 Method of official sample analysis.
58.246 Cleaning of dryers, collectors, conveyors, ducts, sifters and storage bins.
58.247 Insect and rodent control program.

REQUIREMENTS FOR FINISHED PRODUCTS BEARING USDA OFFICIAL IDENTIFICATION

58.248 Nonfat dry milk.
58.249 Instant nonfat dry milk.
58.250 Dry whole milk.
58.251 Dry buttermilk and dry buttermilk product.

SUPPLEMENTAL SPECIFICATIONS FOR PLANTS MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING AND PACKAGING BUTTER AND RELATED PRODUCTS

DEFINITIONS

58.305 Meaning of words.

ROOMS AND COMPARTMENTS

58.311 Coolers and freezers.
58.312 Churn rooms.
58.313 Print and bulk packaging rooms.

EQUIPMENT AND UTENSILS

58.314 General construction, repair and installation.
58.315 Continuous churns.
58.316 Conventional churns.
58.317 Bulk butter trucks, boats, texturizers, and packers.
58.318 Butter, frozen or plastic cream melting machines.
58.319 Printing equipment.
58.320 Brine tanks.
58.321 Cream storage tanks.

QUALITY SPECIFICATIONS FOR RAW MATERIAL

58.322 Cream.
58.323 [Reserved]
58.324 Butteroil.
58.325 Anhydrous milkfat.
58.326 Plastic cream.
58.327 Frozen cream.
58.328 Salt.
58.329 Color.
58.330 Butter starter cultures.
58.331 Starter distillate.

OPERATIONS AND OPERATING PROCEDURES

58.332 Segregation of raw material.
58.334 Pasteurization.
58.335 Quality control tests.
58.336 Frequency of sampling for quality control of cream, butter and related products.
58.337 Official test methods.
58.338 Composition and wholesomeness.
58.339 Containers.
58.340 Printing and packaging.
58.341 Repackaging.
58.342 General identification.
58.343 Storage of finished product in coolers.
58.344 Storage of finished product in freezer.

REQUIREMENTS FOR FINISHED PRODUCTS BEARING USDA OFFICIAL IDENTIFICATION

58.345 Butter.
58.346 Whipped butter.
58.347 Butteroil or anhydrous milkfat.
58.348 Plastic cream.
58.349 Frozen cream.

SUPPLEMENTAL SPECIFICATIONS FOR PLANTS MANUFACTURING AND PACKAGING CHEESE

DEFINITIONS

58.405 Meaning of words.

ROOMS AND COMPARTMENTS

58.406 Starter facility.
58.407 Make room.
58.408 Brine room.
58.409 Drying room.
58.410 Paraffining room.
58.411 Rindless cheese wrapping area.
58.412 Coolers or curing rooms.
58.413 Cutting and packaging rooms.

EQUIPMENT AND UTENSILS

58.414 General construction, repair and installation.
58.415 Starter vats.
58.416 Cheese vats, tanks and drain tables.
58.417 Mechanical agitators.
58.418 Automatic cheese making equipment.
58.419 Curd mill and miscellaneous equipment.
58.420 Hoops, forms and followers.
58.421 Press.
58.422 Brine tank.
58.423 Cheese vacuumizing chamber.
58.424 Monorail.
58.425 Conveyor for moving and draining block or barrel cheese.
58.426 Rindless cheese wrapping equipment.
58.427 Paraffin tanks.
58.428 Specialty equipment.
58.429 Washing machine.

QUALITY SPECIFICATIONS FOR RAW MATERIAL

58.430 Milk.
58.431 Hydrogen peroxide.
58.432 Catalase.
58.433 Cheese cultures.
58.434 Calcium chloride.
58.435 Color.
58.436 Rennet, pepsin, or other milk clotting enzymes and flavor enzymes.
58.437 Salt.

OPERATIONS AND OPERATING PROCEDURES

58.438 Cheese from pasteurized milk.
58.439 Cheese from unpasteurized milk.
58.440 Make schedule.
58.441 Records.
58.442 Laboratory and quality control tests.
58.443 Whey handling.
58.444 Packaging and repackaging.
58.445 General identification.

REQUIREMENTS FOR FINISHED PRODUCTS BEARING USDA OFFICIAL IDENTIFICATION

58.446 Quality requirements.

SUPPLEMENTAL SPECIFICATIONS FOR PLANTS MANUFACTURING AND PACKAGING COTTAGE CHEESE

DEFINITIONS

58.505 Meaning of words.

ROOMS AND COMPARTMENTS

58.510 Rooms and compartments.

EQUIPMENT AND UTENSILS

58.511 General construction, repair and installation.
58.512 Cheese vats or tanks.
58.513 Agitators.
58.514 Container fillers.
58.515 Mixers.
58.516 Starter vats.

QUALITY SPECIFICATIONS FOR RAW MATERIAL

58.517 General.
58.518 Milk.
58.519 Dairy products.
58.520 Nondairy ingredients.

OPERATIONS AND OPERATING PROCEDURES

58.521 Pasteurization and product flow.
58.522 Reconstituting nonfat dry milk.
58.523 Laboratory and quality control tests.
58.524 Packaging and general identification.
58.525 Storage of finished product.

REQUIREMENTS FOR COTTAGE CHEESE BEARING USDA OFFICIAL IDENTIFICATION

58.526 Official identification.
58.527 Physical requirements.
58.528 Microbiological requirements.
58.529 Chemical requirements.
58.530 Keeping quality requirements.

SUPPLEMENTAL SPECIFICATIONS FOR PLANTS MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING, AND PACKAGING FROZEN DESSERTS

DEFINITIONS

58.605 Meaning of words.

ROOMS AND COMPARTMENTS

58.619 Mix processing room.
58.620 Freezing and packaging rooms.
58.621 Freezing tunnels.
58.622 Hardening and storage rooms.

EQUIPMENT AND UTENSILS

58.623 Homogenizer.
58.624 Freezers.
58.625 Fruit or syrup feeders.
58.626 Packaging equipment.

QUALITY SPECIFICATIONS FOR RAW MATERIAL

58.627 Milk and dairy products.
58.628 Sweetening agents.
58.629 Flavoring agents.
58.630 Stabilizers.
58.631 Emulsifiers.
58.632 Acid.
58.633 Color.

OPERATIONS AND OPERATING PROCEDURES

58.634 Assembling and combining mix ingredients.
58.635 Pasteurization of the mix.
58.636 Homogenization.
58.637 Cooling the mix.
58.638 Freezing the mix.
58.639 Addition of flavor.
58.640 Packaging.
58.641 Hardening and storage.
58.642 Quality control tests.
58.643 Frequency of sampling.
58.644 Test methods.
58.645 General identification.

REQUIREMENTS FOR FINISHED PRODUCTS BEARING USDA OFFICIAL IDENTIFICATION

58.646 Official identification.
58.647 Composition requirements for ice cream.
58.648 Microbiological requirements for ice cream.
58.649 Physical requirements for ice cream.
58.650 Requirements for frozen custard.
58.651 Requirements for ice milk.
58.652 Composition requirements for sherbet.
58.653 Microbiological requirements for sherbet.
58.654 Physical requirements for sherbet.

SUPPLEMENTAL SPECIFICATIONS FOR PLANTS MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING AND PACKAGING PASTEURIZED PROCESS CHEESE AND RELATED PRODUCTS

DEFINITIONS

58.705 Meaning of words.

EQUIPMENT AND UTENSILS

58.706 General construction, repair and installation.
58.707 Conveyors.
58.708 Grinders or shredders.
58.709 Cookers.
58.710 Fillers.

QUALITY SPECIFICATIONS FOR RAW MATERIAL

58.711 Cheddar, colby, washed or soaked curd, granular or stirred curd cheese.
58.712 Swiss.
58.713 Gruyere.
58.714 Cream cheese, Neufchatel cheese.
58.715 Cream, plastic cream and anhydrous milkfat.
58.716 Nonfat dry milk.
58.717 Whey.
58.718 Flavor ingredients.
58.719 Coloring.
58.720 Acidifying agents.
58.721 Salt.
58.722 Emulsifying agents.

OPERATIONS AND OPERATING PROCEDURES

58.723 Basis for selecting cheese for processing.
58.724 Blending.
58.725 Trimming and cleaning.
58.726 Cutting and grinding.
58.727 Adding optional ingredients.
58.728 Cooking the batch.
58.729 Forming containers.
58.730 Filling containers.
58.731 Closing and sealing containers.
58.732 Cooling the packaged cheese.
58.733 Quality control tests.

REQUIREMENTS FOR PROCESSED CHEESE PRODUCTS BEARING USDA OFFICIAL IDENTIFICATION

58.734 Official identification.
58.735 Quality specifications for raw materials.

QUALITY SPECIFICATIONS FOR FINISHED PRODUCTS

58.736 Pasteurized process cheese.
58.737 Pasteurized process cheese food.
58.738 Pasteurized process cheese spread and related products.

SUPPLEMENTAL SPECIFICATIONS FOR PLANTS MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING, AND PACKAGING WHEY, WHEY PRODUCTS AND LACTOSE

DEFINITIONS

58.805 Meaning of words.

ROOMS AND COMPARTMENTS

58.806 General.

EQUIPMENT AND UTENSILS

58.807 General construction, repair and installation.

QUALITY SPECIFICATIONS FOR RAW MATERIALS

58.808 Whey.

OPERATIONS AND OPERATING PROCEDURES

58.809 Pasteurization.
58.810 Temperature requirements.
58.811 General.
58.812 Methods of official sample analysis.

REQUIREMENTS FOR FINISHED PRODUCTS BEARING USDA OFFICIAL IDENTIFICATION

58.813 Dry whey.

SUPPLEMENTAL SPECIFICATIONS FOR PLANTS MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING AND PACKAGING EVAPORATED AND CONDENSED MILK OR ULTRA-PASTEURIZED PRODUCTS

DEFINITIONS

58.905 Meaning of words.

EQUIPMENT AND UTENSILS

58.912 General construction, repair and installation.
58.913 Evaporators and vacuum pans.
58.914 Fillers.
58.915 Batch or continuous in-container thermal processing equipment.
58.916 Homogenizer.

OPERATIONS AND OPERATING PROCEDURES

58.917 General.
58.918 Standardization.
58.919 Pre-heat, pasteurization.
58.920 Homogenization.
58.921 Concentration.
58.922 Thermal processing.
58.923 Filling containers.
58.924 Aseptic filling.
58.925 Sweetened condensed.
58.926 Heat stability.

58.927 Storage.
58.928 Quality control tests.
58.929 Frequency of sampling for quality control.
58.930 Official test methods.
58.931 General identification.

QUALITY SPECIFICATIONS FOR RAW MATERIALS

58.932 Milk.
58.933 Stabilizers.
58.934 Sugars.
58.935 Chocolate and cocoa.

REQUIREMENTS FOR FINISHED PRODUCTS BEARING USDA OFFICIAL IDENTIFICATION

58.936 Milk.
58.937 Physical requirements for evaporated milk.
58.938 Physical requirements and microbiological limits for sweetened condensed milk.

Subparts C–H—[Reserved]

Subpart I—United States Standards for Grades of Monterey (Monterey Jack) Cheese

DEFINITIONS

58.2465 Monterey (Monterey Jack) cheese.
58.2466 Types of surface protection.

U.S. GRADES

58.2467 Nomenclature of U.S. grades.
58.2468 Basis for determination of U.S. grade.
58.2469 Specifications for U.S. grades.
58.2470 U.S. grade not assignable.

EXPLANATION OF TERMS

58.2471 Explanation of terms.

Subpart J–K—[Reserved]

Subpart L—United States Standards for Grades of Nonfat Dry Milk (Spray Process)[1]

DEFINITIONS

58.2525 Nonfat dry milk.

U.S. GRADES

58.2526 Nomenclature of U.S. grades.
58.2527 Basis for determination of U.S. grade.
58.2528 Specifications for U.S. grades.
58.2529 U.S. grade not assignable.
58.2532 Test methods.

EXPLANATION OF TERMS

58.2537 Explanation of terms.

SUPPLEMENT TO U.S. STANDARDS FOR GRADES OF NONFAT DRY MILK (SPRAY PROCESS): U.S. HEAT TREATMENT CLASSIFICATION

58.2538 Basis for obtaining heat treatment classification.
58.2539 Nomenclature of U.S. Heat Treatment Classification.
58.2540 Basis for determination of U.S. Heat Treatment Classification.
58.2541 Test method; whey protein nitrogen.

Subpart M–T—[Reserved]

Subpart U—United States Standards for Instant Nonfat Dry Milk

DEFINITIONS

58.2750 Instant nonfat dry milk.

U.S. GRADE

58.2751 Nomenclature of the U.S. grade.
58.2752 Basis for determination of the U.S. grade.
58.2753 Specifications for the U.S. grade.
58.2754 U.S. grade not assignable.
58.2756 Test methods.

EXPLANATION OF TERMS

58.2759 Explanation of terms.

Subpart V—[Reserved]

Subpart W—United States Department of Agriculture Standard for Ice Cream

58.2825 United States Standard for ice cream.
58.2826 General identification.
58.2827 Official identification.

AUTHORITY: 7 U.S.C. 1621—1627.

SOURCE: 23 FR 9410, Dec. 5, 1958, unless otherwise noted. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981.

NOTE: Compliance with these standards does not excuse failure to comply with the provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

Subpart A—Regulations Governing the Inspection and Grading Services of Manufactured or Processed Dairy Products

SOURCE: 37 FR 22363, Oct. 19, 1972, unless otherwise noted. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981.

[1] Compliance with these standards does not excuse failure to comply with the provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmestic Act.

DEFINITIONS

§ 58.1 Meaning of words.

For the purpose of the regulations in this subpart, words in the singular form shall be deemed to import the plural and vice versa, as the case may demand. Unless the context otherwise requires, the following terms shall have the following meaning:

Act means the applicable provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 1087, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 1621–1627) or any other act of Congress conferring like authority.

Administrator means the Administrator of the Agricultural Marketing Service or any other officer or employee of the Agricultural Marketing Service to whom authority has heretofore been delegated, or to whom authority may hereafter be delegated, to act in his stead.

Agricultural Marketing Service or *AMS* means the Agricultural Marketing Service of the Department.

Applicant means any interested party who has applied for inspection or grading service.

Approved laboratory means a laboratory in which the facilities and equipment used for official testing have been adequate to perform the necessary official tests in accordance with this part.

Approved plant means one or more adjacent buildings, or parts thereof, comprising a single plant at one location in which the facilities and methods of operation therein have been surveyed and approved by the Administrator as suitable and adequate for inspection or grading service in accordance with this part.

Area Supervisor means any employee of the Branch in charge of dairy inspection or grading service in a designated geographical area.

Branch means the Dairy Inspection Branch of the Poultry and Dairy Quality Division.

Chief means the Chief of the Branch, or any officer or employee of the Branch to whom authority has been heretofore delegated, or to whom authority may hereafter be delegated, to act in his stead.

Class means any subdivision of a product based on essential physical characteristics that differentiate between major groups of the same kind or method of processing.

Condition of container means the degree of acceptability of the container with respect to freedom from defects which affect its serviceability, including appearance as well as usability, of the container for its intended purpose.

Condition of product or *condition* is an expression of the extent to which a product is free from defects which affect its usability, including but not limited to, the state of preservation, cleanliness, soundness, wholesomeness, or fitness for human food.

Continuous resident service or *resident service* is inspection or grading service performed at a dairy manufacturing plant or grading station by an inspector or grader assigned to the plant or station on a continuous, year-round, resident basis.

Department or *USDA* means the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Director means the Director of the Poultry and Dairy Quality Division, or any other officer or employee of the Division to whom authority has heretofore been delegated or to whom authority may hereafter be delegated, to act in his stead.

Division means the Poultry and Dairy Quality Division of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

Inspection or grading service or *service* means in accordance with this part, the act of (a) drawing samples of any product; (b) determining the class, grade, quality, composition, size, quantity, or condition of any product by examining each unit or representative samples; (c) determining condition of product containers; (d) identifying any product or packaging material by means of official identification; (e) regrading or appeal grading of a previously graded product; (f) inspecting dairy plant facilities, equipment, and operations; such as, processing, manufacturing, packaging, repackaging, and quality control; (g) supervision of packaging inspected or graded product; (h) reinspection or appeal inspection; and (i) issuing an inspection or grading certificate or sampling, inspection, or other report related to any of the foregoing.

Inspector or grader means any Federal or State employee to whom a license

has been issued by the Administrator to perform one or more types of inspection or grading services.

Inspection or grading office means the office of any inspector or grader.

Interested party means any person financially interested in a transaction involving any inspection or grading service.

Licensed plant employee means an employee of an approved plant to whom a license is issued by the Administrator to supervise packaging of officially inspected or graded product, perform laboratory tests, or perform other duties as assigned by the Administrator. A licensed plant employee is not authorized to issue any inspection or grading certificate.

Product means butter, cheese (whether natural or processed), milk, cream, milk products (whether dried, frozen, evaporated, stabilized, or condensed), ice cream, dry whey, dry buttermilk, and any other food product, which is prepared or manufactured in whole or in part from any of the aforesaid products, as the Administrator may hereafter designate.

Person means any individual, partnership, association, business, trust, corporation, or any organized group of persons, whether incorporated or not.

Plant survey means an appraisal of the plant to determine extent to which facilities, equipment, method of operation, and raw material being received are in accordance with the provisions of this part. The survey shall be used to determine suitability of the plant for inspection or grading service.

Quality means the inherent properties of any product which determine its relative degree of excellence.

Regulations means the provisions of this subpart.

Sampling report means a statement issued by an inspector or grader identifying samples taken by him for inspection or grading service.

Supervisor of packaging means an employee of the Department or other person licensed by the Administrator to supervise the packaging and official identification of product or any repackaging of bulk product.

(60 Stat. 1087, 7 U.S.C. 1621 *et seq.*; 84 Stat. 1620, 21 U.S.C. 1031 *et seq.*)

[37 FR 22363, Oct. 19, 1972, as amended at 38 FR 4381, Feb. 14, 1973. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and further amended at 43 FR 60138, Dec. 26, 1978. Redesignated at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981; 54 FR 15167, Apr. 17, 1989]

§ 58.2 Designation of official certificates, memoranda, marks, identifications, and devices for purpose of the Agricultural Marketing Act.

Subsection 203(h) of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946, as amended by Pub. L. 272, 84th Congress, provides criminal penalties for various specified offenses relating to official certificates, memoranda, marks or identifications, and devices for making such marks or identifications, issued or authorized under section 203 of said Act, and certain misrepresentations concerning the inspection or grading of agricultural products under said section. For the purposes of said subsection and the provisions in this part, the terms listed below shall have the respective meanings specified:

(a) *Official certificate* means any form of certification, either written or printed (including that prescribed in § 58.18) used under the regulations in this subpart to certify with respect to the inspection of dairy processing plants and the inspection, class, grade, quality, size, quantity, or condition of products (including the compliance of products and packaging material with applicable specifications).

(b) *Official memorandum* means any initial record of findings made by an authorized person in the process of inspecting, grading, determining compliance, or sampling pursuant to the regulations in this subpart, any processing or plant-operation report made by an authorized person in connection with inspecting, grading, determining compliance, or sampling under the regulations in this subpart, and any report made by an authorized person of services performed pursuant to the regulations in this subpart.

(c) *Official identification* or *other official marks* means any form of identification or mark (including, but not limited to, those in §§58.49 through 58.51) approved by the Administrator and authorized to be affixed to any product, or affixed to or printed on the packaging material of any product certifying the inspection, class, grade, quality, size, quantity, or condition of the products (including the compliance of products with applicable specifications) or to maintain the identity of the product for which service is provided under the regulations in this subpart.

(d) *Official device* means a stamping applicance, branding device, stencil, printed label, or any other mechanically or manually operated tool that is approved by the Administrator for the purpose of applying any official mark or other identification to any product or the packaging material thereof.

ADMINISTRATION

§58.3 Authority.

The Administrator shall perform such duties as may be required in the enforcement and administration of the provisions of the Act and this part.

INSPECTION OR GRADING SERVICE

§58.4 Basis of service.

Inspection or grading service shall be performed in accordance with the provisions of this part, the instructions and procedures issued or approved by the Administrator, U.S. standards for grades, Federal specifications, and specifications as defined in a specific purchase contract. All services provided in accordance with these regulations shall be rendered without discrimination on the basis of race, color, creed, or national origin.

[39 FR 986, Jan. 4, 1974. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981]

§58.5 Where service is offered.

Subject to the provisions of this part, inspection or grading service may be performed when a qualified inspector or grader is available, and when the facilities and conditions are satisfactory for the conduct of the service.

§58.6 Supervision of service.

All inspection or grading service shall be subject to supervision by a supervisory inspector or grader, Area Supervisor, or by the Chief, or such other person of the Branch as may be designated by the Chief. Whenever there is evidence that inspection or grading service has been incorrectly performed, a supervisor shall immediately make a reinspection or regrading, and he shall supersede the previous inspection or grading certificate or report with a new certificate or report showing the corrected information.

§58.7 Who may obtain service.

An application for inspection or grading service may be made by any interested person, including, but not limited to, the United States, any State, county, municipality, or common carrier, or any authorized agent of the foregoing.

§58.8 How to make application.

(a) *On a fee basis.* An application for inspection or grading service may be made in any inspection or grading office or with any inspector or grader. Such application may be made orally (in person or by telephone), in writing, or by telegraph. If made orally, written confirmation may be required.

(b) *On a continuous basis.* Application for inspection or grading service on a continuous basis as provided in §58.45 shall be made in writing on application forms as approved by the Administrator and filed with the Administrator.

§58.9 Form of application.

Each application for inspection or grading service shall include such information as may be required by the Administrator in regard to the type of service; kind of products and place of manufacture, processing, or packaging: and location where service is desired.

§58.10 Filing of application.

An application for inspection or grading service shall be regarded as filed only when made pursuant to this subpart.

§ 58.11 Approval of application.

An application for inspection or grading service may be approved when (a) a qualified inspector or grader is available, (b) facilities and conditions are satisfactory for the conduct of the service, and (c) the product has been manufactured or processed in a plant approved for inspection or grading service in accordance with the provisions of this part and instructions issued thereunder.

§ 58.12 When application may be rejected.

An application for inspection or grading service may be rejected by the Administrator (a) when the applicant fails to meet the requirements of the regulations in this subpart prescribing the conditions under which the service is made available; (b) when the product is owned by, or located on the premises of, a person currently denied the benefits of the Act; (c) when an individual holding office or a responsible position with or having a substantial financial interest or share with the applicant is currently denied the benefits of the Act or was responsible in whole or in part for the current denial of the benefits of the Act to any person; (d) when the application is an attempt on the part of a person currently denied the benefits of the Act to obtain inspection or grading service; (e) when the product was produced from unwholesome raw material or was produced under insanitary or otherwise unsatisfactory conditions; (f) when the product is of illegal composition or is lacking satisfactory keeping quality; (g) when the product has been produced in a plant which has not been surveyed and approved for inspection or grading service; (h) when fees billed are not paid within 30 days; or (i) when there is noncompliance with the Act or this part or instructions issued hereunder. When an application is rejected, the applicant shall be notified in writing by the Area Supervisor or his designated representative, the reason or reasons for the rejection.

[37 FR 22363, Oct. 19, 1972, as amended at 53 FR 20278, June 3, 1988]

§ 58.13 When application may be withdrawn.

An application for inspection or grading service may be withdrawn by the applicant at any time before the service is performed upon payment, by the applicant, of all expenses incurred by AMS in connection with such application.

§ 58.14 Authority of applicant.

Proof of the authority of any person applying for any inspection or grading service may be required in the discretion of the Administrator.

§ 58.15 Accessibility and condition of product.

Each lot of product for which inspection or grading service is requested shall be so conditioned and placed as to permit selection of representative samples and proper determination of the class, grade, quality, quantity, or condition of such product. In addition, if sample packages are furnished by the applicant, such samples shall be representative of the lot to be inspected or graded and additional samples shall be made available for verification. The room or area where the service is to be performed shall be clean and sanitary, free from foreign odors, and shall be provided with adequate lighting, ventilation, and temperature control.

§ 58.16 Disposition of samples.

Any sample of product used for inspection or grading may be returned to the applicant at his request and at his expense if such request was made at the time of the application for the service. In the event the aforesaid request was not made at the time of application for the service, the sample of product may be destroyed, disposed of to a charitable organization, or disposed of by any other method prescribed by the Administrator.

§ 58.17 Order of service.

Inspection or grading service shall be performed, insofar as practicable and subject to the availability of qualified inspectors or graders, in the order in which applications are made except that precedence may be given to any application for an appeal inspection or grading.

§58.18 Inspection or grading certificates, memoranda, or reports.

Inspection or grading certificates and sampling, plant survey, and other memoranda or reports shall be issued on forms approved by the Administrator.

§58.19 Issuance of inspection or grading certificates.

An inspection or grading certificate shall be issued to cover a product inspected or graded in accordance with Instructions issued by the Administrator and shall be signed by an inspector or grader. This does not preclude an inspector or grader from granting a power of attorney to another person to sign in his stead, if such grant of power of attorney has been approved by the Administrator: *Provided,* That in all cases any such certificate shall be prepared in accordance with the facts set forth in the official memorandum defined in §58.2(b): And provided further, that whenever a certificate is signed by a person under a power of attorney the certificate should so indicate. The signature of the holder of the power shall appear in conjunction with the name of the grader or inspector who personally graded or inspected the product.

[39 FR 986, Jan. 4, 1974. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981]

§58.20 Disposition of inspection or grading certificates or reports.

The original of any inspection or grading certificate or report issued pursuant to §58.19, and not to exceed four copies thereof, shall immediately upon issuance be delivered or mailed to the applicant or person designated by him. One copy shall be filed in the inspection and grading office serving the area in which the service was performed and all other copies shall be filed in such manner as the Administrator may approve. Additional copies of any such certificate or report may be supplied to any interested party as provided in §58.41.

§58.21 Advance information.

Upon request of an applicant, all or part of the contents of any inspection or grading certificate or report issued to such applicant may be telephoned or telegraphed to him, or to any person designed by him, at applicant's expense.

Appeal Inspection or Grading and Reinstatement of Regrading

§58.22 When appeal inspection or grading may be requested.

(a) An application for an appeal inspection or grading may be made by any interested party who is dissatisfied with any determination stated in any inspection or grading certificate or report if the identity of the samples or the product has not been lost; or the conditions under which inspection service was performed have not changed. Such application for appeal inspection or grading shall be made within 2 days following the day on which the service was performed. Upon approval by the Administrator, the time within which an application for an appeal grading may be made may be extended.

(b) An appeal inspection shall be limited to a review of the sampling procedure and in analysis of the official sample used, when, as a result of the original inspection, the commodity was found to be contaminated with filthy, putrid, and decomposed material. If it is determined that the sampling procedures were improper, a new sample shall be obtained.

§58.23 How to obtain appeal inspection or grading.

Appeal inspection or grading may be obtained by filing a request therefore, (a) with the Administrator, (b) with the inspector or grader who issued the inspection or grading certificate or report with respect to which the appeal service is requested, or (c) with the supervisor of such inspector or grader. The application for appeal inspection or grading shall state the reasons therefore, and may be accompanied by a copy of the aforesaid inspection or grading certificate or report or any other information the applicant may have secured regarding the product or the service from which the appeal is requested. Such application may be made orally (in person or by telephone), in

writing, or by telegraph. If made orally, written confirmation may be required.

§ 58.24 Record of filing time.

A record showing the date and hour when each such application for appeal inspection or grading is received shall be maintained in such manner as the Administrator may prescribe.

§ 58.25 When an application for appeal inspection or grading may be refused.

The Administrator may refuse an application for an appeal inspection or grading when (a) the quality or condition of the products has undergone a material change since the time of original service, (b) the identical products inspected or graded cannot be made accessible for reinspection or regrading, (c) the conditions under which inspection service was performed have changed, (d) it appears that the reasons for an appeal inspection or grading are frivolous or not substantial, or (e) the Act or this part have not been complied with. The applicant shall be promptly notified of the reason for such refusal.

§ 58.26 When an application for an appeal inspection or grading may be withdrawn.

An application for appeal inspection or grading may be withdrawn by the applicant at any time before the appeal inspection or grading is made upon payment, by the applicant, of all expenses incurred by AMS in connection with such application.

§ 58.27 Order in which appeal inspections or gradings are performed.

Appeal inspections or gradings shall be performed, insofar as practicable, in the order in which applications therefor are received; and any such application may be given precedence pursuant to § 58.17.

§ 58.28 Who shall make appeal inspections or gradings.

An appeal inspection or grading of any product or service shall be made by any inspector or grader (other than the one from whose service the appeal is made) designated for this purpose by the Administrator; and, whenever practical, such appeal inspection or grading shall be conducted jointly by two such inspectors or graders.

§ 58.29 Appeal inspection or grading certificate or report.

Immediately after an appeal inspection or grading has been completed, an appeal inspection or grading certificate or report shall be issued showing the results of the inspection or grading. Such certificate or report shall thereupon supersede the previous certificate or report and will be effective retroactive to the date of the previous certificate or report. Each appeal certificate or report shall clearly set forth the number and the date of the previous certificate or report which it supersedes. The provisions of §§ 58.18 through 58.21 shall, whenever applicable, also apply to appeal certificates or reports except that copies shall be furnished each interested party of record.

§ 58.30 Application for reinspection or regrading.

An application for the reinspection or regrading of any previously inspected or graded product may be made at any time by any interested party; and such application shall clearly indicate the reasons for requesting the reinspection or regrading. The provisions of the regulations in this subpart relative to inspection or grading service shall apply to reinspection or regrading service.

§ 58.31 Reinspection or regrading certificate or report.

Immediately after a reinspection or regrading has been completed, a reinspection or a regrading certificate or report shall be issued showing the results of such reinspection or regrading; and such certificate or report shall thereupon supersede, as of the time of issuance, the inspection or grading certificate or report previously issued. Each reinspection or regrading certificate or report shall clearly set forth the number and date of the inspection or grading certificate or report that it supersedes. The provisions of §§ 58.18 through 58.21 shall, whenever applicable, also apply to reinspection or regrading certificates or reports except

that copies shall be furnished each interested party of record.

§58.32 Superseded certificates or reports.

When any inspection or grading certificate or report is superseded in accordance with this part, such certificate or report shall become null and void and, after the effective time of the supersedure, shall no longer represent the class, grade, quality, quantity, or condition described therein. If the original and all copies of such superseded certificate or report are not returned to the inspector or grader issuing the reinspection or regrading or appeal inspection or grading certificate or report, the inspector or grader shall notify such persons as he considers necessary to prevent fraudulent use of the superseded certificate or report.

LICENSING OF INSPECTORS OR GRADERS

§58.33 Who may be licensed.

Any person processing proper qualifications, as determined by an examination for competency, held at such time and in such manner as may be prescribed by the Administrator, may be licensed to perform specified inspection or grading service. Each license issued shall be signed by the Administrator.

[53 FR 20278, June 3, 1988]

§58.34 Suspension or revocation of license.

For good cause and in instances of willful wrongdoing, the Administrator may suspend any license issued under the regulations in this subpart by giving notice of such suspension to the respective individual involved, accompanied by a statement of reasons therefor. Within 10 days after receipt of the aforesaid notice and statement of reasons by such individual, he may file an appeal in writing with the Administrator supported by any argument or evidence that he may wish to offer as to why his license should not be suspended or revoked. In conjunction therewith, he may request and, in such event, shall be accorded an oral hearing. After consideration of such argument and evidence, the Administrator will take such action as warranted with respect to such suspension or revocation. When no appeal is filed within the prescribed 10 days, the license is revoked.

§58.35 Surrender of license.

Each license which is suspended or revoked shall be surrendered promptly by the licensee to his supervisor. Upon termination of the services of a licensee, the license shall be surrendered promptly by the licensee to his supervisor.

§58.36 Identification.

Each licensee shall have his license card in his possession at all times while performing any function under the regulations in this subpart and shall identify himself by such card upon request.

§58.37 Financial interest of licensees.

No licensee shall render service on any product in which he is financially interested.

FEES AND CHARGES

§58.38 Payment of fees and charges.

(a) Fees and charges for any inspection or grading service shall be paid by the interested party, making the application for such service, in accordance with the applicable provisions of this section and §§58.39 through 58.46 and, if so required by the inspector or grader, such fees and charges shall be paid in advance.

(b) Fees and charges for any inspection or grading service performed by any inspector or grader who is a salaried employee of the Department shall, unless otherwise required pursuant to paragraph (c) of this section, be paid by the interested party making application for such inspection or grading service by check, draft, or money order payable to the Agricultural Marketing Service and remitted promptly to the office indicated on the bill.

(c) Fees and charges for any inspection or grading service under a cooperative agreement with any State or person shall be paid in accordance with the terms of the cooperative agreement by the interested party making application for the service.

§ 58.39 Fees for holiday or other nonworktime.

If an applicant requests that inspection or grading service be performed on a holiday, Saturday, or Sunday or in excess of each 8-hour shift Monday through Friday, he shall be charged for such service at a rate of 1½ times the rate which would be applicable for such service if performed during normal working hours.

§ 58.40 Fees for appeal inspection or grading.

The fees to be charged for any appeal inspection or grading shall be double the fees specified on the inspection or grading certificate from which the appeal is taken: *Provided,* That the fee for any appeal grading requested by any agency of the U.S. Government shall be the same as set forth in the certificate from which the appeal is taken. If the result of any appeal inspection or grading discloses that a material error was made in the inspection or grading appealed from, no fee shall be required.

§ 58.41 Fees for additional copies of certificates.

Additional copies of any inspection or grading certificates (including takeoff certificates), other than those provided for in § 58.20 may be supplied to any interested party upon payment of a fee based on time required to prepare such copies at the hourly rate specified in § 58.43.

[54 FR 15167, Apr. 17, 1989]

§ 58.42 Travel expenses and other charges.

Charges shall be made to cover the cost of travel and other expenses incurred by AMS in connection with the performance of any inspection or grading service.

[53 FR 20278, June 3, 1988]

§ 58.43 Fees for inspection, grading, and sampling.

Except as otherwise provided in §§ 58.38 through 58.46, charges shall be made for inspection, grading, and sampling service at the hourly rate of $52.00 for service performed between 6:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. and $57.20 for service performed between 6:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m., for the time required to perform the service calculated to the nearest 15-minute period, including the time required for preparation of certificates and reports and the travel time of the inspector or grader in connection with the performance of the service. A minimum charge of one-half hour shall be made for service pursuant to each request or certificate issued.

[61 FR 68998, Dec. 31, 1996]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 61 FR 68998, Dec. 31, 1996, Section 58.43 was revised, eff. Jan. 5, 1997. For the convenience of the user, the superseded text is set forth as follows:

§ 58.43 Fees for inspection, grading, and sampling.

Except as otherwise provided in sections 58.38 through 58.46, charges shall be made for inspection, grading, and sampling service at the hourly rate of $48.00 for service performed between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m., and $52.80 for service performed between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m., for the time required to perform the service calculated to the nearest 15-minute period, including the time required for preparation of certificates and reports and the travel time of the inspector and grader in connection with the performance of the service. A minimum charge of one-half hour shall be made for service pursuant to each request or certificate issued.

[60 FR 50078, Sept. 28, 1995]

§ 58.45 Fees for continuous resident services.

Irrespective of the fees and charges provided in §§ 58.39 and 58.43, charges for the inspector(s) and grader(s) assigned to a continuous resident program shall be made at the rate of $47.00 per hour for services performed during the assigned tour of duty. Charges for service performed in excess of the assigned tour of duty shall be made at a rate of 1½ times the rate stated in this section.

[61 FR 68998, Dec. 31, 1996]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 61 FR 68998, Dec. 31, 1996, Section 58.45 was revised, eff. Jan. 5, 1997. For the convenience of the user, the superseded text is set forth as follows:

§ 58.45 Fees for continuous resident service.

Irrespective of the fees and charges provided in sections 58.39 and 58.43, charges for the inspector(s) and grader(s) assigned to a continuous resident program shall be made at the rate of $43.00 per hour for services performed during the assigned tour of duty.

Charges for service performed in excess of the assigned tour of duty shall be made at a rate of 1½ times the rate stated in this section.

[60 FR 50078, Sept. 28, 1995]

§58.46 Fees for service performed under cooperative agreement.

The fees to be charged and collected for any service performed under cooperative agreement shall be those provided for by such agreement.

MARKING, BRANDING, AND IDENTIFYING PRODUCT

§58.49 Authority to use official identification.

Whenever the Administrator determines that the granting of authority to any person to package any product, inspected or graded pursuant to this part, and to use official identification, pursuant to §§58.49 through 58.57, will not be inconsistent with the Act and this part, he may authorize such use of official identification. Any application for such authority shall be submitted to the Administrator in such form as he may require.

§58.50 Approval and form of official identification.

(a) Any package label or packaging material which bears any official identification shall be used only in such manner as the Administrator may prescribe, and such official identification shall be of such form and contain such information as the Administrator may require. No label or packaging material bearing official identification shall be used unless finished copies or samples thereof have been approved by the Administrator.

(b) Inspection or grade mark permitted to be used to officially identify packages containing dairy products which are inspected or graded pursuant to this part shall be contained in a shield in the form and design indicated in Figures 1, 2, and 3 of this section or such other form, design, or wording as may be approved by the Administrator.

FIGURE 1.

FIGURE 2.

FIGURE 3.

The official identification illustrated in Figure 1 is designed for use on graded product packed under USDA inspection. Figure 2 is designed for graded product processed and packed under USDA inspection. Figure 3 is designated for inspected product (when U.S. standards for grades are not established) processed and packed under USDA quality control service. The official identification shall be printed on the package label, on the carton or on the wrapper and, preferably, on one of the main panels of the carton or wrapper. The shield identification shall be not less than ¾ inch by ¾ inch in size, and preferably 1 inch by 1 inch on 1-pound cartons or wrappers. Consideration will be given by the Administrator of a smaller shield on special packages where the size of the label does not permit use of the ¾ inch by ¾ inch shield.

(c) Official identification under this subpart shall be limited to U.S. Grade B or higher or to an equivalent standard of quality for U.S. name grades or numerical score grades when U.S. standards for grades of a product have not been established.

(d) A sketch, proof, or photocopy of each proposed label or packaging material bearing official identification shall be submitted to the Chief of the Dairy Inspection Branch, Poultry and Dairy Quality Division, Agricultural Marketing Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC 20250, for review and tentative approval prior to acquisition of a supply of material.

(e) The firm packaging the product shall furnish to the Chief four copies of the printed labels and packaging materials bearing official identification for final approval prior to use.

(60 Stat. 1087, 7 U.S.C. 1621 *et seq.*; 84 Stat. 1620, 21 U.S.C. 1031 *et seq.*)

[37 FR 22363, Oct. 19, 1972, as amended at 39 FR 987, Jan. 4, 1974. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and amended at 43 FR 60138, Dec. 26, 1978. Redesignated at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981]

§ 58.51 Information required on official identification.

Each official identification shall conspicuously indicate the U.S. grade of the product it identifies, if there be a grade, or such other appropriate terminology as may be approved by the Administrator. Also, it shall include the appropriate phrase: ''Officially graded,'' ''Officially Inspected,'' or ''Federal-State graded.'' When required by the Administrator, the package label, carton, or wrapper bearing official identification for dairy products shall be stamped or perforated with the date packed and the certificate number or a code number to indicate lot and date packed. Such coding shall be made available to and approved by the Administrator.

§ 58.52 Time limit for packaging inspected or graded products with official identification.

Any lot of butter which is graded for packaging with official grade identification shall be packaged within 10 days immediately following the date of grading, and any lot of natural cheese or dry milk shall be packaged within 30 days immediately following date of grading provided the product is properly stored during the 10- or 30-day period. Time limit for packaging other inspected or graded products shall be as approved by the Administrator. If inspected or graded product is moved to another location, a reinspection or regrading shall be required.

PREREQUISITES TO PACKAGING PRODUCTS WITH OFFICIAL IDENTIFICATION

§ 58.53 Supervisor of packaging required.

The official identification of any inspected or graded product, as provided in §§ 58.50 through 58.52, this section, and §§ 58.54 through 58.57, shall be done only under the supervision of a supervisor of packaging. The authority to use official identification may be granted by the Administrator only to applicants who utilize the services of a supervisor of packaging in accordance with this subpart. The supervisor of packaging shall have jurisdiction over the use and handling of all packaging material bearing any official identification.

§ 58.54 Packing and packaging room and equipment.

Each applicant who is granted authority to package any product with official identification and who operates, for such purpose, a packaging room shall maintain the room and the equipment therein in accordance with this part.

§ 58.55 Facilities for keeping quality samples.

Each applicant granted authority, as aforesaid, to package product with official identification shall provide and maintain suitable equipment for the purpose of incubating samples of product.

§ 58.56 Incubation of product samples.

(a) Samples of product may be taken from any lot of product which is submitted for inspection or grading and packaging with official identification, or sample may be taken after packaging for the purpose of determining in accordance with provisions of this part

if such product possesses satisfactory keeping quality.

(b) Samples of product may be taken for keeping quality tests in accordance with provisions of this part from any lot of product submitted for inspection or grading. Issuance of the inspection or grading certificate may be withheld pending completion of the tests.

§58.57 Product not eligible for packaging with official identification.

(a) When a lot of inspected or graded product shows unsatisfactory keeping quality, other lots from the same manufacturing plant shall not be packaged with official identification. Packaging with official identification may be resumed only when it is determined that product from such plant possesses satisfactory keeping quality.

(b) Any manufacturing or processing plant supplying product, directly or indirectly, for packaging with official identification shall be surveyed and approved for inspection or grading service.

VIOLATIONS

§58.58 Debarment of service.

(a) The following acts or practices, or the causing thereof, may be deemed sufficient cause for the debarment, by the Administrator, of any person, including any agents, officers, subsidiaries, or affiliates of such person, from any or all benefits of the Act for a specified period. The rules of practice governing withdrawal of inspection and grading services in formal adjudicatory proceedings instituted by the Secretary (7 CFR, part 1, subpart H) shall be applicable to such debarment action.

(1) *Fraud or misrepresentation.* Any willful misrepresentation or deceptive or fraudulent practice or act found to be made or committed by any person in connection with:

(i) The making or filing of any application for any inspection or grading service, appeal reinspection, or regrading service;

(ii) The making of the product accessible for inspection or grading service;

(iii) The making, issuing, or using or attempting to issue or use any inspection or grading certificate issued pursuant to the regulations in this subpart or the use of any official stamp, label, or identification;

(iv) The use of the terms ''United States,'' ''U.S.,'' ''Officially graded,'' ''Officially Inspected,'' ''Federal-State graded,'' or ''Government graded,'' or terms of similar import in the labeling or advertising of any product without stating in conjunction therewith the official U.S. grade of the product; or

(v) The use of any of the aforesaid terms or an official stamp, label, or identification in the labeling or advertising of any product that has not been inspected or graded pursuant to this part.

(2) *Use of facsimile form.* Using or attempting to use a form which simulates in whole or in part any official identification for the purpose of purporting to evidence the U.S. grade of any product; or the unauthorized use of a facsimile form which simulates in whole or in part any official inspection or grading certificate, stamp, label, or other official inspection mark; and

(3) *Mislabeling.* The use of any words, numerals, letters, or facsimile form which simulates in whole or in part any identification purporting to be a grade when such product does not comply with any recognized standards in general use for such grade, and such activity may be deemed sufficient cause for debarring such person from any or all benefits of the Act.

(4) *Willful violation of the regulations in this subpart.* Willful violation of the provisions in this part or the Act, or the instructions or specifications issued thereunder.

(5) *Interfering with an inspector or grader.* Any interference with or obstruction or any attempted interference or obstruction of any inspector or grader in the performance of his duties by intimidation, threat, bribery, assault, or other improper means.

(b) [Reserved].

(60 Stat. 1087, 7 U.S.C. 1621 et seq.; 84 Stat. 1620, 21 U.S.C. 1031 et seq.)

[37 FR 22363, Oct. 19, 1972. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and amended at 43 FR 60138, Dec. 26, 1978. Redesignated at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981]

MISCELLANEOUS

§ 58.61 Political activity.

All inspectors or graders are forbidden during the period of their respective appointments or licenses to take an active part in political management or in political campaigns. Political activities in city, county, State, or national elections, whether primary or regular, or in behalf of any party or candidate, or any measure to be voted upon, is prohibited. This applies to all appointees, including, but not being limited to, temporary and cooperative employees and employees on leave of absence with or without pay. Willful violation of this section will constitute grounds for dismissal in the case of appointees and revocation of licenses in the case of licensees.

§ 58.62 Report of violations.

Each inspector, grader, and supervisor of packaging shall report, in the manner prescribed by the Administrator, all violations and noncompliances under the Act and this part of which such inspector, grader, or supervisor of packaging has knowledge.

§ 58.63 Other applicable regulations.

Compliance with the provisions in this part shall not excuse failure to comply with any other Federal, or any State, or municipal applicable laws or regulations.

§ 58.64 OMB control numbers assigned pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act.

The following control number has been assigned to the information collection requirements in 7 CFR part 58, subpart A, by the Office of Management and Budget pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980, Pub. L. 96–511.

7 CFR section where requirements are described	Current OMB control No.
58.8(a)(b)	0581–0126
58.9	0581–0126
58.14	0581–0126
58.23	0581–0126
58.30	0581–0126
58.33	0581–0126
58.49	0581–0126
58.50(d)(e)	0581–0126
58.51	0581–0126
58.122(b)	0581–0126

[49 FR 6881, Feb. 24, 1984]

Subpart B—General Specifications for Dairy Plants Approved for USDA Inspection and Grading Service[1]

SOURCE: 40 FR 47911, Oct. 10, 1975, unless otherwise noted. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981.

DEFINITIONS

§ 58.100 OMB control numbers assigned pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act.

The following control number has been assigned to the information collection requirements in 7 CFR part 58, subpart B, by the Office of Management and Budget pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980, Pub. L. 96–511.

7 CFR section where requirements are described	Current OMB control No.
58.139	0581–0110
58.148	0581–0110
58.441	0581–0110

[49 FR 6881, Feb. 24, 1984; as amended at 61 FR 67448, Dec. 23, 1996]

§ 58.101 Meaning of words.

For the purpose of the regulations of this subpart, words in the singular form shall be deemed to impart the plural and vice versa, as the case may demand. Unless the context otherwise requires, the following terms shall have the following meaning:

(a) *Act.* The applicable provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 1087, as amended; (7 U.S.C. 1621–1627)), or any other Act of Congress conferring like authority.

(b) *Administrator.* The Administrator of the Agricultural Marketing Service

[1] Compliance with these standards does not excuse failure to comply with the provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, Environmental Protection Act, or applicable laws and regulations of any State or Municipality.

or any other officer or employee of the Agricultural Marketing Service of the Department to whom there has heretofore been delegated, or to whom there may hereafter be delegated the authority to act in his stead.

(c) *Approved laboratory.* A laboratory in which the facilities and equipment used for official testing have been approved by the Administrator as being adequate to perform the necessary official tests in accordance with this part, and operates under a USDA surveillance program as set forth by the Administrator.

(d) *Approved plant.* One or more adjacent buildings, or parts thereof, comprising a single plant at one location in which the facilities and methods of operation therein have been surveyed and approved by the Administrator as suitable and adequate for inspection or grading service in accordance with the following:

(1) Shall satisfactorily meet the specifications of this subpart as determined by the Administrator.

(2) Receive dairy products only from plants, transfer stations, receiving stations and cream buying stations which satisfactorily comply with the applicable requirements of this subpart as determined by the Administrator. (Occasional shipments may be received from nonapproved plants provided the product is tested and meets the quality requirements for No. 2 milk.)

(e) *Sanitizing treatment.* Subjection of a clean product contact surface to steam, hot water, hot air, or an acceptable sanitizing solution of sufficient strength, and for a duration of time to effectively destroy microorganisms. Sanitizing solutions shall comply with 21 CFR 121.2547.[2]

(f) *Resident service.* Inspection or grading service performed at a dairy manufacturing plant or grading station by an inspector or grader assigned to the plant or station on a continuous basis.

(g) *Dairy products.* Butter, cheese (whether natural or processed), skim milk, cream, whey or buttermilk (whether dry, evaporated, stabilized or condensed), frozen desserts and any other food product which is prepared or manufactured in whole or in part from any of the aforesaid products, as the Administrator may hereafter designate.

(h) *Grader.* Any employee of the Department authorized by the Administrator or any other person to whom a license has been issued by the Administrator to investigate and certify, in accordance with the Act and this part, to shippers of products and other interested parties, the class, quality, quantity, and condition of such products.

(i) *Inspector.* Any employee of the Department authorized by the Administrator or any other person to whom a license has been issued by the Administrator to inspect and certify quality, quantity and condition of products, observe the manufacturing, processing, packaging and handling of dairy products, and to perform dairy plant surveys in accordance with the regulations of this part.

(j) *Inspection or grading service.* Means in accordance with this part, the act of (1) drawing samples of any product; (2) determining the class, grade, quality, composition, size, quantity, condition, or wholesomeness of any product by examining each unit or representative samples; (3) determining condition of product containers; (4) identifying any product or packaging material by means of official identification; (5) regrading or appeal grading of a previously graded product; (6) inspecting dairy plant facilities, equipment, and operations; such as, processing, manufacturing, packaging, repackaging, and quality control; (7) supervision of packaging inspected or graded product; (8) reinspection or appeal inspection; and (9) issuing an inspection or grading certificate or sampling, inspection, or other report related to any of the foregoing.

(k) *Milk.* The term *milk* shall include the following:

(1) Milk is the lacteal secretion, practically free from colostrum, obtained by the complete milking of one or more healthy cows. The cows shall be located in a Modified Accredited Area, an Accredited Free State, or an Accredited Free Herd for tuberculosis as

[2] Section 121.2547 of title 21 was redesignated as § 178.1010 at 42 FR 14305, Mar. 15, 1977.

determined by the Department. In addition, the cows shall be located in States meeting Class B status or Certified-Free Herds or shall be involved in a milk ring testing program or blood testing program under the current USDA Brucellosis Eradication Uniform Methods and Rules.

(2) Goat milk is the lacteal secretion, practically free from colostrum, obtained by the complete milking of one or more healthy goats. The goats shall be located in States meeting the current USDA Uniform Methods and Rules for Bovine Tuberculosis Eradication or an Accredited Free Goat Herd. Goat milk shall only be used to manufacture dairy products that are legally provided for in 21 CFR or recognized as non-standardized traditional products normally manufactured from goats milk.

(l) *Official identification.* Official identification is provided for use on product packed under USDA inspection. Any package label or packaging material which bears any official identification shall be used only in such manner as the Administrator may prescribe, and such official identification shall be of such form and contain such information as the Administrator may require.

(m) *Official methods.* Official Methods of Analysis of the Association of Official Analytical Chemists, a publication of the Association of Official Analytical Chemists, Box 540, Benjamin Franklin Station, Washington, DC 20044.

(n) *Pasteurization* (*Pasteurized*). Pasteurization shall mean that every particle of product shall have been heated in properly operated equipment to one of the temperatures specified in the table and held continuously at or above that temperature for at least the specified time (or other time/temperature relationship equivalent thereto in microbial destruction):

Fluid Products

Temperature	Time
145 °F (vat pasteurization)	30 minutes.
161 °F (high temperature short time pasteurization).	15 seconds.
191 °F (higher heat shorter time pasteurization).	1.0 second.
194 °F (higher heat shorter time pasteurization).	0.5 second.

Fluid Products—Continued

Temperature	Time
201 °F (higher heat shorter time pasteurization).	0.1 second.
204 °F (higher heat shorter time pasteurization).	.05 second.
212 °F (higher heat shorter time pasteurization).	.01 second.

Products Having Dairy Ingredients With a Fat Content of 10 Percent or More, or Contain Added Sweeteners

150 °F	30 minutes.
166 °F	15 seconds.

Frozen Dessert Mix

155 °F	30 minutes.
175 °F	25 seconds.

Condensed Milk To Be Repasteurized

166 °F	15 seconds.

(o) *Plant survey.* An appraisal of a plant to determine the extent to which facilities, equipment, method of operation, and raw material being received are in accordance with the provisions of this part. The survey shall be used to determine suitability of the plant for USDA inspection or grading service.

(p) *Plant status.* The extent to which a plant complies with this subpart shall be determined under procedures as set forth by the Administrator.

(q) *Producer.* The person or persons who exercise control over the production of the milk delivered to a processing plant or receiving station and who receive payment for this product.

(r) *Quality control.* The inspection of the quality of the raw material and the conditions relative to the preparation of the product from its raw state through each step in the entire process. It includes the inspection of conditions under which the product is prepared, processed, manufactured, packed and stored. In addition, assistance and guidance is offered to improve the raw milk quality, processing methods, quality, stability, and packaging and handling of the finished product.

(s) *Regulations.* The term ''regulations'' means the provisions contained in this part.

(t) *Shall.* Expresses a provision that is mandatory.

(u) *Should.* Expresses recommended nonmandatory provisions which when followed would significantly aid in a quality improvement program.

(v) *Standard methods.* Standard Methods for the Examination of Dairy Products, a publication of the American Public Health Association, 1790 Broadway, New York, New York.

(w) *3–A Sanitary Standards and Accepted Practice.* The latest standards for dairy equipment and accepted practices formulated by the 3–A Sanitary Standards Committees representing the International Association of Milk, Food and Environmental Sanitarians, the Food and Drug Administration and the Dairy Industry Committee. Published by the International Association of Milk, Food and Environmental Sanitarians, Box 701, Ames, Iowa.

(x) *USDA* or *Department.* Means the United States Department of Agriculture.

(y) *Receiving Station.* Any place, premise, or establishment where milk or dairy products are received, collected or handled for transfer to a processing or manufacturing plant.

(z) *Transfer station.* Any place, premise, or establishment where milk or dairy products are transferred directly from one transport tank to another.

(aa) *Corrosion-resistant.* Those materials that maintain their original surface characteristics under prolonged influence of the product to be contacted, cleaning compounds and sanitizing solutions, and other conditions of the environment in which used.

[40 FR 47911, Oct. 10, 1975. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981, and amended at 50 FR 34672, Aug. 27, 1985; 58 FR 42413, Aug. 9, 1993; 59 FR 24321, May 10, 1994; 59 FR 50121, Sep. 30, 1994]

PURPOSE

§58.122 Approved plants under USDA inspection and grading service.

(a) Adoption of certain sound practices at dairy plants will significantly aid the operators to manufacture more consistently, uniform high-quality stable dairy products. Only dairy products manufactured, processed and packaged in an approved plant may be graded or inspected and identified with official identification. The specifications established herein provide the basis for a quality maintenance program which may be effectively carried forward through official inspection, grading, and quality control service.

(b) USDA inspection and grading service is provided to dairy product manufacturing plants on a voluntary basis. The operator of any dairy plant desiring to have such a plant qualified as an approved plant under USDA inspection and grading service may request surveys of such plant, premises, equipment, facilities, methods of operation, and raw material to determine whether they are adequate to permit inspection and grading service. The cost of this survey shall be borne by the applicant.

APPROVED PLANTS

§58.123 Survey and approval.

Prior to the approval of a plant, a designated representative of the Administrator shall make a survey of the plant, premises, storage facilities, equipment and raw material, volume of raw material processed daily, and facilities for handling the products at the plant. The survey shall be made at least twice a year to determine whether the facilities, equipment, method of operation, and raw material being received are adequate and suitable for USDA inspection and grading service in accordance with the provisions of this part. To be eligible for approval a plant shall satisfactorily meet the specifications of this subpart as determined by the Administrator.

§58.124 Denial or suspension of plant approval.

Plant approval may be denied or suspended if a determination is made by a designated representative of the Administrator that the plant is not performing satisfactorily in regard to; (a) the classification of milk, (b) proper segregation and disposal of unwholesome raw materials or finished product, (c) adequate facilities and condition of processing equipment, (d) sanitary conditions of plant and equipment, (e) control of insects, rodents and other vermin, (f) use of non-toxic

product contact surfaces and prevention of adulteration of raw materials and products with chemicals or other foreign material, (g) proper operating procedures, (h) the maintenance of legal composition of finished products, (i) the manufacture of stable dairy products, of desirable keeping quality characteristics, (j) proper storage conditions for ingrpackaging methods and material.

PREMISES, BUILDINGS, FACILITIES, EQUIPMENT AND UTENSILS

§ 58.125 Premises.

(a) The premises shall be kept in a clean and orderly condition, and shall be free from strong or foul odors, smoke, or excessive air pollution. Construction and maintenance of driveways and adjacent plant traffic areas should be of cement, asphalt, or similar material to keep dust and mud to a minimum.

(b) *Surroundings.* The immediate surroundings shall be free from refuse, rubbish, overgrown vegetation, and waste materials to prevent harborage of rodents, insects and other vermin.

(c) *Drainage.* A suitable drainage system shall be provided which will allow rapid drainage of all water from plant buildings and driveways, including surface water around the plant and on the premises, and all such water shall be disposed of in such a manner as to prevent an environmental or health hazard.

§ 58.126 Buildings.

The building or buildings shall be of sound construction and shall be kept in good repair to prevent the entrance or harboring of rodents, birds, insects, vermin, dogs, and cats. All service pipe openings through outside walls shall be effectively sealed around the opening or provided with tight metal collars.

(a) *Outside doors, windows, openings, etc.* All openings to the outer air including doors, windows, skylights and transoms shall be effectively protected or screened against the entrance of flies and other insects, rodents, birds, dust and dirt. All outside doors opening into processing rooms shall be in good condition and fit propperly. All hinged, outside screen doors shall open outward. All doors and windows should be kept clean and in good repair. Outside conveyor openings and other special-type outside openings shall be effectively protected to prevent the entrance of flies and rodents, by the use of doors, screens, flaps, fans or tunnels. Outside openings for sanitary pipelines shall be covered when not in use. On new construction window sills should be slanted downward at approximately a 45° angle.

(b) *Walls, ceilings, partitions and posts.* The walls, ceilings, partitions, and posts of rooms in which milk, or dairy products are processed, manufactured, handled, packaged or stored (except dry storage of packaged finished products and supplies) or in which utensils are washed and stored, shall be smoothly finished with a suitable material of light color, which is substantially impervious to moisture and kept clean. They shall be refinished as often as necessary to maintain a neat, clean surface. For easier cleaning new construction should have rounded cove at the juncture of the wall and floor in all receiving, pasteurizing, manufacturing, packaging and storage rooms.

(c) *Floors.* The floors of all rooms in which milk, or dairy products are processed, manufactured, packaged or stored or in which utensils are washed shall be constructed of tile properly laid with impervious joint material, concrete, or other equally impervious material. The floors shall be smooth, kept in good repair, graded so that there will be no pools of standing water or milk products after flushing, and all openings to the drains shall be equipped with traps properly constructed and kept in good repair. On new construction, bell and standpipe type traps shall not be used. The plumbing shall be so installed as to prevent the back-up of sewage into the drain lines and to the floor of the plant. Cold storage rooms used for storage of product and starter rooms need not be provided with floor drains if the floor is sloped to drain to an exit.

Sound, smooth, wood floors which can be kept clean, may be used in rooms where new containers and supplies and certain packaged finished products are stored.

(d) *Lighting and ventilation.* (1) Light shall be ample, natural or artificial, or both, of good quality and well distributed. All rooms in which dairy products are manufactured or packaged or where utensils are washed shall have at least 30 foot-candles of light intensity on all working surfaces. Rooms where dairy products are graded or examined for condition and quality shall have at least 50 foot-candles of light intensity on the working surface. Restrooms and locker rooms should have at least 30 foot-candles of light intensity. In all other rooms there shall be provided at least 5 foot-candles of light intensity when measured at a distance of 30 inches from the floor. Where contamination of product by broken glass is possible, light bulbs and fluorescent tubes shall be protected against breakage.

(2) There shall be adequate heating, ventilation or air conditioning for all rooms and compartments to permit maintenance of sanitary conditions. Exhaust or inlet fans, vents, hoods or temperature and humidity control equipment shall be provided where and when needed, to minimize or control room temperatures, eliminate objectionable odors, and aid in prevention of moisture condensation and mold. Inlet fans should be provided with an adequate air filtering device to eliminate dirt and dust from the incoming air. Ventilation systems shall be cleaned periodically as needed and maintained in good repair. Exhaust outlets shall be screened or provided with self closing louvers to prevent the entrance of insects when not in use.

(e) *Rooms and compartments.* Rooms and compartments in which any raw material, packaging, ingredient supplies or dairy products are handled, manufactured, packaged or stored shall be so designed, constructed and maintained as to assure desirable room temperatures and clean and orderly operating conditions free from objectionable odors and vapors. Enclosed bulk milk receiving rooms, when present, shall be separated from the processing rooms by a wall. Rooms for receiving can milk shall be separated from the processing rooms by a partition or by suitable arrangement of equipment. Processing rooms shall be kept free from equipment and materials not regularly used.

(1) *Coolers and freezers.* Coolers and freezers where dairy products are stored shall be clean, reasonably dry and maintained at the proper uniform temperature and humidity to adequately protect the product, and minimize the growth of mold. Adequate circulation of air shall be maintained at all times. They shall be free from rodents, insects, and pests. Shelves shall be kept clean and dry. Refrigeration units shall have provisions for collecting and disposing of condensate.

(2) *Supply room.* The supply rooms or areas used for the storing of packaging materials; containers, and miscellaneous ingredients shall be kept clean, dry, orderly, free from insects, rodents, and mold, and maintained in good repair. Such items stored therein shall be adequately protected from dust, dirt, or other extraneous material and so arranged on racks, shelves or pallets to permit access to the supplies and cleaning and inspection of the room. Insecticides, rodenticides, cleaning compounds and other nonfood products shall be properly labeled and segregated, and stored in a separate room or cabinet away from milk, dairy products, ingredients or packaging supplies.

(3) *Boiler rooms, shop rooms and shop areas.* The boiler, and shop rooms shall be separated from other rooms where milk, and dairy products are processed, manufactured, packaged, handled or stored. Shop rooms or areas should be kept orderly and reasonably free from dust and dirt.

(4) *Toilet and dressing rooms.* Adequate toilet and dressing room facilities shall be conveniently located.

(i) Toilet rooms shall not open directly into any room in which milk or dairy products are processed, manufactured, packaged or stored; doors shall be self-closing; ventilation shall be provided by mechanical means to the outer air; fixtures shall be kept clean and in good repair.

(ii) All employees shall be furnished with a locker or other suitable facility and the lockers and dressing rooms shall be kept clean and orderly. Adequate handwashing facilities shall be provided. Legible signs shall be posted conspicuously in each toilet or dressing

room directing employees to wash their hands before returning to work.

(5) *Laboratory.* (i) Consistent with the size and type of plant and the volume of dairy products manufactured, an adequately equipped laboratory shall be maintained and properly staffed with qualified and trained personnel for quality control and analytical testing. The laboratory should be located reasonably close to the processing activity and be of sufficient size to perform tests necessary in evaluating the quality of raw and finished products.

(ii) Approved laboratories shall be supervised by the USDA resident inspector in all aspects of official testing and reporting results. Plant laboratory personnel in such plants may be licensed by the USDA to perform official duties. The AMS Science Division will provide independent auditing of laboratory analysis functions.

(iii) An approved central control laboratory serving more than one plant may be acceptable, if conveniently located to the dairy plants, and if samples and results can be transmitted without undue delay.

(6) *Starter facilities.* Adequate facilities shall be provided for the handling of starter cultures. The facilities shall not be located near areas where contamination is likely to occur.

(7) *Grading and inspection room.* When grading or inspection of product is performed the plants shall furnish a room or designated area specifically for this purpose. The room or area shall be suitably located, sufficient in size, well lighted (see §58.126d), ventilated and the temperature shall be not less than 60 °F. It shall be kept clean and dry, free from foreign odors and reasonably free from disturbing elements which would interfere with proper concentration by the grader or inspector. The grading or inspection room or area shall be equipped with a table or desk and convenient facilities for washing hands.

(8) *Resident inspector's facilities.* In resident plants, an office or space shall be provided for official purposes. The room or space should be conveniently located in or near the approved laboratory, adequate in size, and equipped with desk and a lockable storage supply cabinet, and clothes locker. It shall be well lighted, ventilated or air conditioned, and heated. Custodial service shall be furnished on a regular basis.

(9) *Lunch rooms and eating areas.* When these areas are provided, they (i) shall be kept clean and orderly, (ii) should not open directly into any room in which milk or dairy products are processed, manufactured or packaged, and (iii) signs shall be posted directing employees to wash their hands before returning to work.

[40 FR 47911, Oct. 10, 1975. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981, as amended at 58 FR 42413, Aug. 9, 1993; 59 FR 24321, May 10, 1994; 59 FR 50121, Sept. 30, 1994]

§ 58.127 Facilities.

(a) *Water supply.* There shall be an ample supply of both hot and cold water of safe and sanitary quality, with adequate facilities for its proper distribution throughout the plant, and protected against contamination. Water from other facilities, when officially approved, may be used for boiler feed water and condenser water provided that such water lines are completely separated from the water lines carrying the sanitary water supply, and the equipment is so constructed and controlled as to preclude contamination of product contact surfaces. There shall be no cross connection between potable water lines and non-potable water lines or between public and private water supplies. Bacteriological examinations shall be made of the plant's sanitary water supply taken at the plant at least twice a year, or as often as necessary to determine safety and suitability as related to product keeping quality for use in manufactured products shall be made by a USDA or State agency laboratory except for supplies that are regularly tested for purity and bacteriological quality, and approved by the local health officer. The results of all water tests shall be kept on file at the plant for which the test was performed.

The location, construction, and operation of any well shall comply with regulations of the appropriate agency.

(b) *Drinking-water facilities.* Drinking-water facilities of a sanitary type shall be provided in the plant and should be conveniently located.

(c) *Hand-washing facilities.* Convenient hand-washing facilities shall be provided, including hot and cold running water, soap or other detergents, and sanitary single service towels or air driers. Such accommodations shall be located in or adjacent to toilet and dressing rooms and also at such other places in the plant as may be essential to the cleanliness of all personnel handling products. Vats for washing equipment or utensils shall not be used as hand-washing facilities. Containers shall be provided for used towels and other wastes. The containers may be metal or plastic, disposable or reuseable and should have self-closing covers.

(d) *Steam.* Steam shall be supplied in sufficient volume and pressure for satisfactory operation of each applicable piece of equipment. Culinary steam used in direct contact with milk or dairy products shall be free from harmful substances or extraneous material and only those boiler water additives which meet the requirements of 21 CFR 121.1088 shall be used, or a secondary steam generator shall be used in which soft water is converted to steam and no boiler compounds are used. Steam traps, strainers and condensate traps shall be used wherever applicable to insure a satisfactory and safe steam supply. Culinary steam shall comply with the recommended practices for ''Producing Culinary Steam for Processing Milk and Milk Products'' as published by the National Association of Food and Dairy Equipment Manufacturers, Washington, DC, April 1963 or latest revision thereof.

(e) *Air under pressure.* The method for supplying air under pressure, which comes in contact with milk or dairy products or any product contact surface shall comply with the 3–A Accepted Practices for Supplying Air Under Pressure.

(f) *Disposal of wastes.* Dairy wastes shall be properly disposed of from the plant and premises consistent with requirements imposed by the Environmental Protection Act. The sewer system shall have sufficient slope and capacity to readily remove all waste from the various processing operations. Where a public sewer is not available, all wastes shall be properly disposed of so as not to contaminate milk equipment or to create a nuisance or public health hazard. Containers used for the collection and holding of wastes shall be constructed of metal, plastic, or other equally impervious material and kept covered with tight fitting lids. Waste shall be stored in an area or room in a manner to protect it from flies and vermin. Solid wastes shall be disposed of regularly and the containers cleaned before reuse. Accumulation of dry waste paper and cardboard shall be kept to a minimum and disposed of in a manner that is environmentally acceptable.

§58.128 Equipment and utensils.

(a) *General construction, repair and installation.* The equipment and utensils used for the processing of milk and manufacture of dairy products shall be constructed to be readily demountable where necessary for cleaning and sanitizing. The product contact surfaces of all utensils and equipment such as holding tanks, pasteurizers, coolers, vats, agitators, pumps, sanitary piping and fittings or any specialized equipment shall be constructed of stainless steel, or other materials which under conditions of intended use are as equally corrosion resistant. Non-metallic parts other than glass having product contact surfaces shall comply with 3–A Sanitary Standards for Plastic or Rubber and Rubber-Like Materials. Equipment and utensils used for cleaning shall be in an acceptable condition, such as not rusty, pitted or corroded. All equipment and piping shall be designed and installed so as to be easily accessible for cleaning, and shall be kept in good repair, free from cracks and corroded surfaces. New or rearranged equipment, shall be set away from any wall or spaced in such a manner as to facilitate proper cleaning and to maintain good housekeeping. All parts or interior surfaces of equipment, pipes (except certain piping cleaned-in-place) or fittings, including valves and connections shall be accessible for inspection. Milk and dairy product pumps shall be of a sanitary type and easily dismantled for cleaning or shall be of specially approved construction to allow effective cleaning in place.

All C.I.P. systems shall comply with the 3–A Accepted Practices for Permanently Installed Sanitary Product, Pipelines and Cleaning Systems.

(b) *Weigh cans and receiving tanks.* Weigh cans and receiving tanks shall comply with the 3–A Sanitary Standards for Weigh Cans and Receiving Tanks for Raw Milk and shall be easily accessible for cleaning both inside and outside and shall be elevated above the floor and protected sufficiently with the necessary covers or baffles to prevent contamination from splash, condensate and drippage. Where necessary to provide easy access for cleaning of floors and adjacent wall areas, the receiving tank shall be equipped with wheels or casters to allow easy removal.

(c) *Can washers.* Can washers shall have sufficient capacity and ability to discharge a clean dry can and cover and shall be kept properly timed in accordance with the instructions of the manufacturer. They should be equipped with proper temperature controls on the wash and rinse tanks and the following additional devices: Prerinse jet, wash tank solution feeder, can sanitizing attachment, forced air vapor exhaust, and removable air filter on drying chamber. The water and steam lines supplying the washer shall maintain a reasonably uniform pressure and if necessary be equipped with pressure regulating valves. The steam pressure to the can washer should be not less than 80 pounds, and the temperature of the wash and final rinse solution should be automatically controlled and not exceed 140 °F.

(d) *Product storage tanks or vats.* Storage tanks or vats shall be fully enclosed or tightly covered and well insulated. The entire interior surface, agitator and all appurtenances shall be accessible for thorough cleaning and inspection. Any opening at the top of the tank or vat including the entrance of the shaft shall be suitably protected against the entrance of dust, moisture, insects, oil or grease. The sight glasses, if used, shall be sound, clear, and in good repair. Vats which have hinged covers shall be easily cleaned and shall be so designed that moisture, or dust on the surface cannot enter the vat when the covers are raised. If the storage tanks or vats are equipped with air agitation, the system shall be of an approved type and properly installed in accordance with the 3–A Accepted Practices for Supplying Air Under Pressure. Storage tanks or vats intended to hold product for longer than approximately 8 hours shall be equipped with adequate refrigeration and/or have adequate insulation. New or replacement storage tanks or vats shall comply with the appropriate 3–A Sanitary Standards for Storage Tanks for Milk and Milk Products or Sanitary Standards for Silo-Type Storage Tanks for Milk and Milk Products and shall be equipped with thermometers in good operating order.

(e) *Separators.* All product contact surfaces of separators shall be free from rust and pits and insofar as practicable shall be of stainless steel or other equally noncorrosive metals.

(f) *Coil or dome type batch pasteurizers.* Coil or dome type batch pasteurizers shall be stainless steel lined and if the coil is not stainless steel or other equally noncorrosive metal it shall be properly tinned over the entire surface. Sanitary seal assemblies at the shaft ends of coil vats shall be of the removable type, except that existing equipment not provided with this type gland will be acceptable if the packing glands are maintained and operated without adverse effects. New or replacement units shall be provided with removable packing glands. Dome type pasteurizer agitators shall be stainless steel except that any non-metallic parts shall comply with 3–A Sanitary Standards for Plastic or Rubber and Rubberlike Materials, as applicable. Each pasteurizer used for heating product at a temperature of 5 °F. or more above the minimum pasteurization temperature need not have the airspace heater. It shall be equipped with an airspace thermometer to insure a temperature at least 5 °F. above that required for pasteurization of the product. There shall be adequate means of controlling the temperature of the heating medium, Batch pasteurizers shall have temperature indicating and recording devices.

(g) *Short time pasteurizing systems.* When pasteurization is intended or required, an approved timing pump or device, recorder-controller, automatic

flow diversion valve and holding tube or its equivalent, if not a part of the existing equipment, shall be installed on all such equipment used for pasteurization, to assure complete pasteurization. The entire facility shall comply with the 3–A Accepted Practices for the Sanitary Construction, Installation, Testing and Operation of High Temperature Short Time Pasteurizers. After the unit has been tested according to the 3–A Accepted Practices, the timing pump or device and the recorder controller shall be sealed at the correct setting to assure pasteurization. The system should be rechecked semi-annually to assure continued compliance with the 3–A Accepted Practices. Sealing and rechecking of the unit shall be performed by the control authority having jurisdiction. When direct steam pasteurizers are used, the steam, prior to entering the product, shall be conducted through a steam strainer and a steam purifier equipped with a steam trap and only steam meeting the requirements for culinary steam shall be used.

(h) *Thermometers and recorders*—(1) *Indicating thermometers.* (i) Long stem indicating thermometers which are accurate within 0.5 °F., plus or minus, for the applicable temperature range, shall be provided for checking the temperature of pasteurization and cooling of products in vats and checking the accuracy of recording thermometers.

(ii) Short stem indicating thermometers, which are accurate within 0.5 °F., plus or minus, for the applicable temperature range, shall be installed in the proper stationary position in all pasteurizers. Storage tanks where temperature readings are required shall have thermometers which are accurate within 2.0 °F., plus or minus.

(iii) Air space indicating thermometers, where applicable, which are accurate within 1.0 °F., plus or minus, for the proper temperature range shall also be installed above the surface of the products pasteurized in vats, to make certain that the temperature of the foam and/or air above the products pasteurized also received the required minimum temperature treatment.

(2) *Recording thermometers.* (i) Recording thermometers that are accurate within 1 °F., plus or minus, for the applicable temperature range, shall be used on each heat treating, pasteurizing or thermal processing unit to record the heating process.

(ii) Additional use of recording thermometers accurate within 2 °F., plus or minus may be required where a record of temperature or time of cooling and holding is of significant importance.

(iii) Recorder charts shall be marked to show date and plant identification, reading of the indicating thermometer at a particular referenced reading point on the recording chart, amount and name of product, product temperature at which the ''cut-in'' and ''cut-out'' function, record of the period in which flow diversion valve is in forward-flow position, signature or initials of operator.

(i) *Surface coolers.* Surface coolers shall be equipped with hinged or removable covers for the protection of the product. The edges of the fins shall be so designed as to divert condensate on nonproduct contact surfaces away from product contact surfaces. All gaskets or swivel connections shall be leak proof.

(j) *Plate type heat exchangers.* Plate type heat exchanger shall comply with the 3–A Sanitary Standards Plate Type Heat Exchangers for Milk and Milk Products. All gaskets shall be tight and kept in good operating order. Plates shall be opened for inspection by the operator at sufficiently frequent intervals to determine if the equipment is clean and in satisfactory condition. A cleaning regimen should be posted to insure proper cleaning procedures between inspection periods.

(k) *Internal return tubular heat exchangers.* Internal return tubular heat exchangers shall comply with the 3–A Sanitary Standards for Internal Return Tubular Heat Exchangers for Use with Milk and Milk Products.

(l) *Pumps.* Pumps used for milk, and dairy products shall be of the sanitary type and constructed to comply with 3–A Sanitary Standards for Pumps for Milk and Milk Products. Unless pumps are specifically designed for effective cleaning-in-place they shall be disassembled and thoroughly cleaned after use.

(m) *Scales.* All scales shall comply with National Bureau of Standards Handbook 44. (Latest revision).

(1) Small capacity scales shall be capable of the following accuracy, and shall be graduated in no higher than one ounce graduations. (This table taken from the presently effective 1973 revision.)

	Minimum tolerance	
	Ounces	Pounds
Load in pounds:		
0 to 4 inclusive	1/32	0.002
5 to 10 inclusive	1/16	.004
11 to 20 inclusive	1/8	.008
21 to 30 inclusive	3/16	.012
31 to 50 inclusive	1/2	.031
51 to 500 inclusive	3/4	.047

(2) Large capacity scales shall be capable of the following accuracy, and shall be graduated in no higher than ¼ pound graduations for scales of capacity of up to 250 pounds; ½ pound graduations for scales above 250 pounds capacity.

(This table taken from the presently effective 1973 revision.)

	Minimum tolerance	
	Ounces	Pounds
Load in pounds:		
101 to 150 inclusive	1¼	0.078
151 to 250 inclusive	2	.125
251 to 500 inclusive	4	.250
501 to 1000 inclusive	8	.500
1001 to 2500 inclusive	.....	1.0

Compliance shall be determined by the appropriate regulatory authority.

(n) *Homogenizers.* Homogenizers and high pressure pumps of the plunger type shall comply with the 3–A Sanitary Standards for Homogenizers and Pumps of the Plunger Type and shall be disassembled and thoroughly cleaned after use.

(o) *New equipment and replacements.* New equipment and replacements, including all plastic parts and rubber and rubberlike materials for parts and gaskets having product contact surfaces, shall comply with the then current 3–A Sanitary Standards. If 3–A Sanitary Standards are not available, such equipment and replacements shall meet the general requirements of this section. Only material that is sanitary, readily cleanable and non-toxic shall be used for product contact surfaces, parts and gaskets.

(p) *Vacuumizing equipment.* The vacuum chamber, as used for flavor control, shall be made of stainless steel or other equally corrosion resistant metal. The unit shall be constructed to facilitate cleaning and all product contact surfaces shall be accessible for inspection. Vacuum chambers located on the pasteurized side of the unit shall be isolated by means of a vacuum breaker and a positive activated check valve on the product inlet side and a vacuum breaker and a positive activated check valve on the discharge side. If direct steam is used, it should also be equipped with a ratio controller to regulate the composition when applicable to the finished product. Only steam which meets the requirements for culinary steam shall be used. The incoming steam supply shall be regulated by an automatic solenoid valve which will cut off the steam supply in the event the flow diversion valve of the pasteurizer is not in the forward flow position. Condensers when used shall be equipped with a water level control and an automatic safety shutoff valve.

PERSONNEL, CLEANLINESS AND HEALTH

§ 58.129 Cleanliness.

All employees shall wash their hands before beginning work and upon returning to work after using toilet facilities, eating, smoking or otherwise soiling their hands. They shall keep their hands clean and follow good hygienic practices while on duty. Expectorating or use of tobacco in any form shall be prohibited in each room and compartment where any milk, dairy products, or supplies are prepared, stored or otherwise handled. Clean white or light-colored washable or disposable outer garments and caps (paper caps, hard hats, or hair nets acceptable) shall be worn to adequately protect the hair and beards when grown by all persons engaged in receiving, testing, processing milk, manufacturing, packaging or handling dairy products.

§ 58.130 Health.

No person afflicted with a communicable disease shall be permitted in any room or compartment where milk

and dairy products are prepared, manufactured or otherwise handled. No person who has a discharging or infected wound, sore or lesion on hands, arms or other exposed portion of the body shall work in any dairy processing rooms or in any capacity resulting in contact with milk, or dairy products. Each employee whose work brings him in contact with the processing or handling of dairy products, containers or equipment should have a medical and physical examination by a registered physician or by the local department of health at the time of employment. An employee returning to work following illness from a communicable disease shall have a certificate from the attending physician to establish proof of complete recovery.

PROTECTION AND TRANSPORT OF RAW MILK AND CREAM

§58.131 Equipment and facilities.

(a)(1) *Milk cans.* Cans used in transporting milk from dairy farm to plant shall be of such construction (preferably seamless with umbrella lids) as to be easily cleaned, and shall be inspected, repaired, and replaced as necessary to exclude substantially the use of cans and lids with open seams, cracks, rust, milkstone, or any unsanitary condition. Adequate provisions should be made so that milk in cans will be cooled immediately after milking to 50 °F. or lower unless delivered to the plant within two hours after milking.

(2) *Farm bulk tanks.* Farm bulk tanks shall comply with 3–A Sanitary Farm Cooling and Holding Tanks or 3–A Sanitary Standards for Farm Cooling and Holding Tanks or 3–A Sanitary Standards for Farm Milk Storage Tanks as applicable. They shall be installed in a milk house in accordance with the requirements of the regulatory agency in jurisdiction. The bulk cooling tanks shall be designed and equipped with refrigeration to permit the cooling of the milk to 40 °F. or lower within two hours after milking, and maintain it at 45 °F. or below until picked up.

(b)(1) *Receiving stations.* Receiving stations shall comply with the applicable sections of this subpart covering premises, buildings, facilities, equipment, utensils, personnel, cleanliness and health.

(2) *Transfer stations.* Transfer stations shall comply with the applicable sections of this subpart covering premises, floors, lighting, water supply, handwashing facilities, disposal of wastes, general construction, repair and installation of equipment, piping and utensils and personnel—cleanliness and health. As climatic and operating conditions require the transfer station shall comply with the applicable sections for walls, ceilings, doors and windows.

(3) *Cream stations.* Cream stations shall provide adequate protection and facilities for the handling, transferring and cooling of farm separated cream. The area shall be large enough to avoid undue crowding with a normal volume of business and shall be separated from other areas and the outside by self closing, tight fitting doors. All openings shall be screened during fly season. The floor, walls and ceiling shall be of satisfactory construction, in good repair and kept clean. Lighting and ventilation shall meet the requirements of §58.126(d). Cooling facilities shall be provided to cool the cream to 50 °F. or lower unless shipped within 8 hours after receipt. Facilities shall be provided to wash, sanitize and store cans and equipment used in the operation. The cream should not be more than 4 days old when picked up for delivery to the processing plant.

(c)(1) *Transporting milk or cream.* Vehicles used for the transportation of can milk or cream shall be of the enclosed type, constructed and operated to protect the product from extreme temperature, dust, or other adverse conditions and they shall be kept clean. Decking boards or racks shall be provided where more than one tier of cans is carried. Cans or vehicles used for the transportation of milk from the farm to the plant shall not be used for transporting skim milk, buttermilk, or whey to producers.

(2) *Transport tanks.* The exterior shell shall be clean and free from open seams or cracks which would permit liquid to enter the jacket. The interior shell shall be stainless steel and so constructed that it will not buckle, sag or prevent complete drainage. All product

contact surfaces shall be smooth, easily cleaned and maintained in good repair. The pump and hose cabinet shall be fully enclosed with tight fitting doors and the inlet and outlet shall be provided with dust covers to give adequate protection from road dust. Tank manholes should be equipped with an adequate filtering system during loading and unloading. New and replacement transport tanks shall comply with 3–A Sanitary Standards for Stainless Steel Automotive Milk and Milk Products Transportation Tanks for Bulk Delivery and/or Farm Pick-up Service.

(3) *Facilities for cleaning and sanitizing.* Enclosed or covered facilities (as climatic conditions require) shall be available for washing and sanitizing of transport tanks, piping, and accessories, at central locations or at all plants that receive or ship milk or milk products in transport tanks.

(d) *Transfer of milk to transport tank.* Milk shall be transferred under sanitary conditions from farm bulk tanks through stainless steel piping or approved tubing. The sanitary piping and tubing shall be capped when not in use.

QUALITY SPECIFICATIONS FOR RAW MILK

§ 58.132 Basis for classification.

The quality classification of raw milk for manufacturing purposes from each producer shall be based on an organoleptic examination for appearance and odor, a drug residue test, and quality control tests for sediment content, bacterial estimate and somatic cell count. All milk received from producers shall not exceed the Food and Drug Administration's established limits for pesticide, herbicide and drug residues. Producers shall be promptly notified of any shipment or portion thereof of their milk that fails to meet any of these quality specifications.

[58 FR 26912, May 6, 1993]'

§ 58.133 Methods for quality and wholesomeness determination.

(a) *Appearance and odor.* The appearance of acceptable raw milk shall be normal and free of excessive coarse sediment when examined visually or by an acceptable test procedure. The milk shall not show any abnormal condition (including, but not limited to, curdled, ropy, bloody or mastitic condition), as indicated by sight or other test procedures. The odor shall be fresh and sweet. The milk shall be free from objectionable feed and other off-odors that adversely affect the finished product.

(b) *Somatic cell count.* (1) A laboratory examination to determine the level of somatic cells shall be made at least four times in each 6-month period at irregular intervals on milk received from each patron.

(2) A confirmatory test for somatic cells shall be done when a herd sample exceeds either of the following screening test results:

(i) California Mastitis Test—Weak Positive (CMT 1).

(ii) Wisconsin Mastitis Test—WMT value of 18 mm.

(3) The confirmatory test for somatic cells shall be performed by using one of the following procedures:

(i) Direct Microscopic Somatic Cell Count (Single Strip Procedure). Pyronin Y-methyl green stain shall be used for goat milk.

(ii) Electronic Somatic Cell Count.

(iii) Optical Somatic Cell Count.

(4) The results of the confirmatory test for somatic cells shall be the official result.

(5) Whenever the confirmatory somatic cell count indicates the presence of more than 1,000,000 somatic cells per ml., the following procedures shall be applied:

(i) The producer shall be notified with a warning of the excessive somatic cell count.

(ii) Whenever two of the last four consecutive somatic cell counts exceed 1,000,000 per ml., the appropriate state regulatory authority shall be notified and a written notice given to the producer. This notice shall be in effect as long as two of the last four consecutive samples exceed 1,000,000 per ml.

(6) An additional sample shall be taken after a lapse of 3 days but within 21 days of the notice required in paragraph (b)(5)(ii) of this section. If this sample also exceeds 1,000,000 per ml., subsequent milkings shall not be accepted for market until satisfactory compliance is obtained. Shipment may

be resumed and a temporary status assigned to the producer by the appropriate State regulatory agency when an additional sample of herd milk is tested and found satisfactory. The producer may be assigned a full reinstatement status when three out of four consecutive somatic cell count tests do not exceed 1,000,000 per ml. The samples shall be taken at a rate of not more than two per week on separate days within a 3-week period.

(c) *Drug residue level.* (1) USDA-approved plants shall not accept for processing any milk testing positive for drug residue. All milk received at USDA-approved plants shall be sampled and tested, prior to processing, for beta lactam drug residue. When directed by the regulatory agency, additional testing for other drug residues shall be performed. Samples shall be analyzed for beta lactams and other drug residues by methods evaluated by the Association of Official Analytical Chemists (AOAC) and accepted by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) as effective in determining compliance with ''safe levels'' or established tolerances. ''Safe levels'' and tolerances for particular drugs are established by the FDA. Other test methods evaluated by the Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, or by other institutions using equivalent evaluation procedures, and determined to demonstrate accurate compliance results, may be employed on a temporary basis until they are evaluated by the AOAC and accepted or rejected by the FDA.

(2) Individual producer milk samples for beta lactam drug residue testing shall be obtained from each milk shipment as follows:

(i) *Milk in farm bulk tanks.* A sample shall be taken at each farm and shall include milk from each farm bulk tank.

(ii) *Milk in cans.* A sample shall be formed separately at the receiving plant for each can milk producer included in a delivery, and shall be representative of all milk received from the producer.

(3) Load milk samples for beta lactam drug residue testing shall be obtained from each milk shipment as follows:

(i) *Milk in bulk milk pickup tankers.* A sample shall be taken from the bulk milk pickup tanker after its arrival at the plant and prior to further commingling.

(ii) *Milk in cans.* A sample representing all of the milk received on a shipment shall be formed at the plant, using a sampling procedure that includes milk from every can on the vehicle.

(4) *Follow-up to positive-testing samples.* (i) When a load sample tests positive for drug residue, the appropriate State regulatory agency shall be notified immediately of the positive test result and of the intended disposition of the shipment of milk containing the drug residue.

(ii) Each individual producer sample represented in the positive-testing load sample shall be singly tested to determine the producer of the milk sample testing positive for drug residue. Identification of the producer responsible for producing the milk testing positive for drug residue, and details of the final disposition of the shipment of milk containing the drug residue, shall be reported immediately to the appropriate agency.

(iii) Milk shipment from the producer identified as the source of milk testing positive for drug residue shall cease immediately and may resume only after a sample from a subsequent milking does not test positive for drug residue.

[50 FR 34672, Aug. 27, 1985, as amended at 58 FR 26912, May 6, 1993]

§58.134 Sediment content.

(a) *Method of testing.* Methods for determining the sediment content of the milk of individual producers shall be those described in the latest edition of Standard Methods for the Examination of Dairy Products. Sediment content shall be based on comparison with applicable charts of the United States Sediment Standards for Milk and Milk Products, subpart T, §58.2728 through 58.2732, of this part.

(b) *Sediment content classification.* Milk shall be classified for sediment content, regardless of the results of the appearance and odor examination required in §58.133(a), as follows:

USDA SEDIMENT STANDARD

No. 1 (acceptable)—not to exceed 0.50 mg. or equivalent.

No. 2 (acceptable)—not to exceed 1.50 mg. or equivalent.

No. 3 (probational, not over 10 days)—not to exceed 2.50 mg. or equivalent.

No. 4 (reject)—over 2.50 mg. or equivalent.

(c) *Frequency of tests.* At least once each month, at irregular intervals, the milk from each producer shall be tested as follows:

(1) *Milk in cans.* One or more cans of milk selected at random from each producer.

(2) *Milk in farm bulk tanks.* A sample shall be taken from each farm bulk tank.

(d) *Acceptance or rejection of milk.* If the sediment disc is classified as No. 1, No. 2, or No. 3 the producer's milk may be accepted. If the sediment disc is classified No. 4 the milk shall be rejected: *Provided that,* If the shipment of milk is commingled with other milk in a transport tank the next shipment shall not be accepted until its quality has been determined before being picked up; however, if the person making the test is unable to get to the farm before the next shipment it may be accepted but no further shipments shall be accepted unless the milk meets the requirements of No. 3 or better. In the case of milk classified as No. 3 or No. 4, if in cans, all cans shall be tested. Producers of No. 3 or No. 4 milk (cans or bulk) shall be notified immediately and shall be furnished applicable sediment discs and the next shipment shall be tested.

(e) *Retests.* On test of the next shipment (if in cans, all cans shall be tested) milk classified as No. 1, No. 2, or No. 3 may be accepted, but No. 4 milk shall be rejected. Retests of bulk milk classified as No. 4 shall be made before pickup. The producers of No. 3 or No. 4 milk shall be notified immediately, furnished applicable sediment discs and the next shipment tested.

This procedure of retesting successive shipments and accepting probational (No. 3) milk and rejecting No. 4 milk may be continued for not more than 10 calendar days. If at the end of this time all of the producer's milk does not meet the acceptable sediment content classification (No. 1 or No. 2), it shall be rejected.

[40 FR 47911, Oct. 10, 1975, Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981, and amended at 50 FR 34673, Aug. 27, 1985]

§ 58.135 Bacterial estimate.

(a) *Method of testing.* Methods for determining the bacterial estimate of the milk of individual producers shall be those described in the latest edition of Standard Methods for the Examination of Dairy Products.

(b) *Bacterial estimate classification.* Milk shall be classified for bacterial estimate by one of the following methods:

Bacterial estimate classification	Direct Microscopic count, standard plate count or plate loop count
No. 1	Not over 500,000 per ml.
No. 2	Not over 1,000,000 per ml.
Undergrade	Over 1,000,000 per ml.

(c) *Frequency of tests.* At least once each month, at irregular intervals, a mixed sample of each producer's milk shall be tested.

(d) *Acceptance of milk.* If the sample of milk is classified as No. 1 or No. 2 the producer's milk may be accepted without qualification. If the sample is classified as ''Undergrade'' (probational) the producer's milk may be accepted for a temporary period of 4 weeks. The producer of ''Undergrade'' milk shall be notified immediately.

(e) *Retests.* Additional samples shall be tested and classified at least weekly and the producer notified immediately of the results. This procedure of testing at least weekly and accepting ''Undergrade'' milk may be continued for a time period not exceeding four weeks. If at the end of this time the producer's milk does not meet the acceptable bacterial estimate requirements (No. 1 or No. 2), it shall not be accepted.

[40 FR 47911, Oct. 10, 1975. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981, and amended at 50 FR 34673, Aug. 27, 1985]

§ 58.136 Rejected milk.

A plant shall reject specific milk from a producer if the milk fails to meet the requirements for appearance

and odor (§58.133(a)), if it is classified No. 4 for sediment content (§58.134), or if it tests positive for drug residue (§58.133(c)).

[58 FR 26913, May 6, 1993]

§58.137 Excluded milk.

A plant shall not accept milk from a producer if:

(a) The milk has been in a probational (No. 3) sediment content classification for more than 10 calendar days (§58.134);

(b) The milk has been classified ''Undergrade'' for bacterial estimate for more than 4 successive weeks (§58.135);

(c) Three of the last five milk samples have exceeded the maximum somatic cell count level of 1,000,000 per ml. (§58.133(b)(6)); or

(d) The producer's milk shipments to either the Grade A or the manufacturing grade milk market currently are not permitted due to a positive drug residue test (§58.133(c)(4)).

[58 FR 26913, May 6, 1993]

§58.138 Quality testing of milk from new producers.

A quality examination and tests shall be made on the first shipment of milk from a producer shipping milk to a plant for the first time or resuming shipment to a plant after a period of non-shipment. The milk shall meet the requirements for acceptable milk, somatic cell count and drug residue level (§§58.133, 58.134 and 58.135). The buyer shall also confirm that the producer's milk is currently not excluded from the market (§58.137). Thereafter, the milk shall be tested in accordance with the provisions in §§58.133, 58.134 and 58.135.

[58 FR 26913, May 6, 1993]

§58.139 Record of tests.

Accurate records listing the results of quality and drug residue tests for each producer shall be kept on file at the plant. Additionally, the plant shall obtain the quality and drug residue test records (§58.148(a), (e) and (g)) for any producer transferring milk shipment from another plant. These records shall be available for examination by the inspector.

[58 FR 26913, May 6, 1993]

§58.140 Field service.

A representative of the plant shall arrange to promptly visit the farm of each producer whose milk tests positive for drug residue, exceeds the maximum somatic cell count level, or does not meet the requirements for acceptable milk. The purpose of the visit shall be to inspect the milking equipment and facilities and to offer assistance to improve the quality of the producer's milk and eliminate any potential causes of drug residues. A representative of the plant should routinely visit each producer as often as necessary to assist and encourage the production of high quality milk.

[58 FR 26913, May 6, 1993]

§58.141 Alternate quality control program.

When a plant has in operation an acceptable quality program, at the producer level, which is approved by the Administrator as being effective in obtaining results comparable to or higher than the quality program as outlined above for milk or cream, then such a program may be accepted in lieu of the program herein prescribed.

Operations and Operating Procedures

§58.142 Product quality and stability.

The receiving, holding and processing of milk and cream and the manufacturing, handling, packaging, storing and delivery of dairy products shall be in accordance with clean and sanitary methods, consistent with good commercial practices to promote the production of the highest quality of finished product and improve product stability. Milk should not be more than three days old when picked up from the producer and delivered to the plant, receiving station or transfer station.

§58.143 Raw product storage.

(a) All milk shall be held and processed under conditions and at temperatures that will avoid contamination and rapid deterioration. Drip milk

from can washers and any other source shall not be used for the manufacture of dairy products. Bulk milk in storage tanks within the dairy plant shall be handled in such a manner as to minimize bacterial increase and shall be maintained at 45 °F. or lower until processing begins. This does not preclude holding milk at higher temperatures for a period of time, where applicable to particular manufacturing or processing practices.

(b) The bacteriological quality of commingled milk in storage tanks shall not exceed 3,000,000/ml.

§ 58.144 Pasteurization or ultra-pasteurization.

When pasteurization or ultra-pasteurization is intended or required, or when a product is designated ''pasteurized'' or ''ultra-pasteurized'' every particle of the product shall be subjected to such temperatures and holding periods in approved systems as will assure proper pasteurization or ultra-pasteurization of the product. The heat treatment by either process shall be sufficient to insure public health safety and to assure adequate keeping quality, yet retaining the most desirable flavor and body characteristics of the finished product.

§ 58.145 Composition and wholesomeness.

All necessary precautions shall be taken to prevent contamination or adulteration of the milk or dairy products during manufacturing. All substances and ingredients used in the processing or manufacturing of any dairy product shall be subject to inspection and shall be wholesome and practically free from impurities. The finished products shall comply with the requirements of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act as to their composition and wholesomeness.

§ 58.146 Cleaning and sanitizing treatment.

(a) *Equipment and utensils.* The equipment, sanitary piping and utensils used in receiving and processing of the milk, and manufacturing and handling of the product shall be maintained in a sanitary condition. Sanitary seal assemblies shall be removable on all agitators, pumps, and vats and shall be inspected at regular intervals and kept clean. Unless other provisions are recommended in the following supplement sections, all equipment not designed for C.I.P. cleaning or mechanical cleaning shall be disassembled after each day's use for thorough cleaning. Dairy cleaners, detergents, wetting agents or sanitizing agents, or other similar materials which will not contaminate or adversely affect the products may be used. Steel wool or metal sponges shall not be used in the cleaning of any dairy equipment or utensils.

(1) Product contact surfaces shall be subjected to an effective sanitizing treatment prior to use, except where dry cleaning is permitted. Utensils and portable equipment used in processing and manufacturing operations shall be stored above the floor in clean, dry locations and in a self draining position on racks constructed of impervious corrosion-resistant material.

(2) C.I.P. cleaning or mechanical cleaning systems shall be used only on equipment and pipeline systems which have been designed, engineered and installed for that purpose. When such cleaning is used, careful attention shall be given to the proper procedures to assure satisfactory cleaning. All C.I.P. installations and cleaning procedures shall be in accordance with 3–A Suggested Method for the Installation and Cleaning of Cleaned-In-Place Sanitary Milk Pipelines for Milk and Milk Products Plants. Because of the possibilities of corrosion, the recommendations of the cleaning compound manufacturer should be followed with respect to time, temperature and concentration of specific acid or alkaline solutions and bactericides. Such cleaning operation should be preceded by a thorough rinse at approximately 110–115 °F. continuously discarding the water. Following the circulation of the cleaning solution the equipment and lines shall be thoroughly rinsed with lukewarm water and checks should be made for effectiveness of cleaning. All caps, plugs, special fittings, valve seats, cross ends, pumps, and tee ends shall be opened or removed and brushed clean. All non-pasteurized product contact surfaces should be sanitized. Immediately prior to starting the product

flow, the pasteurized product contact surfaces shall be given sanitizing treatment.

(b) *Milk cans and can washers.* Milk cans and lids shall be cleaned, sanitized and dried before returning to producers. Inspection, repair or replacement of cans and lids shall be adequate to substantially exclude from use cans and lids showing open seams, cracks, rust condition, milkstone or any unsanitary condition.

Washers shall be maintained in a clean and satisfactory operating condition and kept free from accumulation of scale or debris which will adversely affect the efficiency of the washer. Only washing compounds which are compatible with the water for effective cleaning, should be used. The can washer should be checked regularly during the run for proper operation. At the end of the day, the wash and rinse tanks should be drained and cleaned, jets and strainers cleaned, air filters checked and changed or cleaned if needed, and checks should be made for proper adjustment and condition of mechanical parts.

(c) *Milk transport tanks.* A covered or enclosed wash dock and cleaning and sanitizing facilities shall be available to all plants that receive or ship milk in tanks. Milk transport tanks, sanitary piping, fittings, and pumps shall be cleaned and sanitized at least once each day after use: Provided that, if they are not to be used immediately after emptying a load of milk, they shall be washed promptly after use and given bactericidal treatment immediately before use. After being washed and sanitized, each tank should be identified by a tag attached to the outlet valve, bearing the following information: Plant and specific location where cleaned, date and time of day of washing and sanitizing, and name of person who washed and name of person who sanitized the tank. The tag shall not be removed until the tank is again washed and sanitized.

(d) *Building.* All windows, glass, partitions, and skylights should be washed as often as necessary to keep them clean. Cracked or broken glass shall be replaced promptly. The walls, ceilings and doors should be washed periodically and kept free from soil and unsightly conditions. The shelves and ledges should be wiped or vacuumed as often as necessary to keep them free from dust and debris. The material picked up by the vacuum cleaners shall be disposed of in sealed containers which will prevent contamination or insect infestation from the waste material.

§58.147 Insect and rodent control program.

In addition to any commercial pest control service, if one is utilized, a specially designated employee should be made responsible for the performance of a regularly scheduled insect and rodent control program. Poisonous substances shall be properly labeled, and shall be handled, stored and used in such a manner as considered satisfactory by the Environmental Protection Agency.

§58.148 Plant records.

Adequate plant records shall be maintained of all required tests and analyses performed in the laboratory or throughout the plant during storage, processing and manufacturing, on all raw milk receipts and dairy products. Such records shall be available for examination at all reasonable times by the inspector. The following are the records which shall be maintained for examination at the plant or receiving station where performed.

(a) Sediment and bacterial test results on raw milk from each producer. Retain for 12 months.

(1) Routine tests and monthly summary of all producers showing number and percent of total in each class.

(2) Retests, if initial test places milk in probationary status.

(3) Rejections of raw milk over No. 3 in quality.

(b) Pasteurization recorder charts. Retain for 3 months.

(c) Water supply test certificate. Retain current copy for 6 months.

(d) Cooling and heating recorder charts. Retain for 3 months.

(e) Load and individual drug residue test results. Retain for 12 months.

(f) Notifications to appropriate State regulatory agencies of positive drug residue tests and intended and final

dispositions of milk testing positive for drug residue. Retain for 12 months.

(g) Somatic cell count test results on raw milk from each producer. Retain for 12 months.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under OMB control number 0583–0047)[1]

[40 FR 47911, Oct. 10, 1975. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981, and amended at 47 FR 745, Jan. 7, 1982; 58 FR 26913, May 6, 1993]

§ 58.149 Alternate quality control programs for dairy products.

(a) When a plant has in operation an acceptable quality control program which is approved by the Administrator as being effective in obtaining results comparable to or higher than the quality control program as outlined in this subpart, then such a program may be accepted in lieu of the program herein prescribed.

(b) Where a minimum number of samples per batch of product, or per unit of time on continuous production runs are not specified, the phrase ''as many samples shall be taken as is necessary to assure compliance to specific quality requirements'' is used. Acceptable performance of this would be any method approved by the Administrator as meeting sound statistical methods of selecting samples and determining the number of samples to be taken.

PACKAGING AND GENERAL IDENTIFICATION

§ 58.150 Containers.

(a) The size, style, and type of packaging used for dairy products shall be commercially acceptable containers and packaging materials which will satisfactorily cover and protect the quality of the contents during storage and regular channels of trade and under normal conditions of handling.

(b) Packaging materials for dairy products shall be selected which will provide sufficiently low permeability to air and vapor to prevent the formation of mold growth and surface oxidation. In addition, the wrapper should be resistant to puncturing, tearing, cracking or breaking under normal conditions of handling, shipping and storage. When special type packaging is used, the instructions of the manufacturer shall be followed closely as to its application and methods of closure.

§ 58.151 Packaging and repackaging.

(a) Packaging dairy products or cutting and repackaging all styles of dairy products shall be conducted under rigid sanitary conditions. The atmosphere of the packaging rooms, the equipment and packaging materials shall be practically free from mold and bacterial contamination. Methods for checking the level of contamination shall be as prescribed by the latest edition of Standard Methods or by other satisfactory methods approved by the Administrator.

(b) When officially graded bulk dairy products are to be repackaged into consumer type packages with official grade labels or other official identification, a supervisor of packaging shall be required, see subpart A of this part. (title 7, §§ 58.2 and 58.53 of the Code of Federal Regulations). If the packaging or repackaging is done in a plant other than the one in which the dairy product is manufactured, the plant, equipment, facilities and personnel shall meet the same requirements as outlined in this subpart.

§ 58.152 General identification.

All commercial bulk packages or consumer packaged product containing dairy products manufactured under the provisions of this subpart shall comply with the applicable regulation of the Food and Drug Administration.

STORAGE OF FINISHED PRODUCT

§ 58.153 Dry storage.

The product should be stored at least 18 inches from the wall in aisles, rows, or sections and lots, in such a manner as to be orderly and easily accessible for inspection. Rooms should be cleaned regularly. It is recommended that dunnage or pallets be used when practical. Care shall be taken in the storage of any other product foreign to dairy products in the same room, in order to prevent impairment or damage

[1] EDITORIAL NOTE: See table appearing in § 58.100 for correct OMB control number.

to the dairy product from mold, absorbed odors, or vermin or insect infestation. Control of humidity and temperature shall be maintained at all times, consistent with good commercial practices, to prevent conditions detrimental to the product and container.

§58.154 Refrigerated storage.

Finished product in containers subject to such conditions that will affect its useability shall be placed on shelves, dunnage or pallets and properly identified. It shall be stored under temperatures that will best maintain the initial quality. The product shall not be exposed to anything from which it might absorb any foreign odors or be contaminated by drippage or condensation.

INSPECTION, GRADING AND OFFICIAL IDENTIFICATION

§58.155 Grading.

Dairy products which have been processed or manufactured in accordance with the provisions of this subpart may be graded by the grader in accordance with the U.S. Standards for Grades. Laboratory analyses, when required in determining the final grade shall be conducted in an approved laboratory.

§58.156 Inspection.

Dairy products, which have been processed or manufactured in an approved plant, and for which there are no official U.S. Standards for Grades, shall be inspected for quality by the inspector in accordance with contract requirements or product specifications established by the U.S. Department of Agriculture or other Federal agency or buyer and seller. Laboratory analysis when required shall be conducted in an approved laboratory.

§58.157 Inspection or grading certificates.

All dairy products which have been processed or manufactured, packaged and inspected or graded in accordance with the provision of this part may be covered by an inspection or grading certificate issued by the inspector or grader.

§58.158 Official identification.

(a) Application for authority to apply official identification to packaging material or containers shall be made in accordance with the provisions of subpart A of this part. (title 7, §§58.49 through 58.57 of the Code of Federal Regulations.)

(b) Only dairy products received, processed, or manufactured in accordance with the specifications contained in this subpart and inspected and/or graded in accordance with the provisions of this part may be identified with official identification.

EXPLANATION OF TERMS

§58.159 Terms.

(a) *Fresh and sweet.* Free from ''old milk'' flavor of developed acidity or other off-flavors.

(b) *Normal feed.* Regional feed flavors, such as alfalfa, clover, silage, or similar feeds or grasses (weed flavors, such as peppergrass, French weed, onion, garlic, or other obnoxious weeds, excluded).

(c) *Off-flavors.* Tastes or odors, such as utensil, bitter, barny, or other associated defects when present to a degree readily detectable.

(d) *Developed acidity*. An apparent increase from the normal acidity of the milk to a degree of taste and odor which is detectable.

(e) *Extraneous matter.* Foreign substances, such as filth, hair, insects and fragments thereof, and rodents, and materials, such as metal, fiber, wood and glass.

(f) *Sediment.* Fine particles of material other than the foreign substances and materials defined in paragraph (e) of this section.

(g) *C.I.P.* The abbreviation of an approved system of cleaning pipelines called ''Cleaned-in-Place.''

(h) *Mechanical cleaning.* Denotes cleaning solely by circulation and/or flowing chemical detergent solution and water rinses onto and over the surfaces to be cleaned, by mechanical means.

SUPPLEMENTAL SPECIFICATIONS FOR PLANTS MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING, AND PACKAGING NONFAT DRY MILK, INSTANT NONFAT DRY MILK, DRY WHOLE MILK, AND DRY BUTTERMILK

DEFINITIONS

§ 58.205 Meaning of words.

For the purpose of the regulations in this subpart, words in the singular form shall be deemed to impart the plural and vice versa, as the case may demand. Unless the context otherwise requires, the following terms shall have the following meaning:

(a) *Nonfat dry milk.* The product obtained by the removal of only water from pasteurized skim milk. It contains not more than 5 percent by weight of moisture and not more than 1½ percent by weight of milkfat and it conforms to the applicable provisions of 21 CFR 131 ''Milk and Cream'' as issued by the Food and Drug Administration. Nonfat dry milk shall not contain nor be derived from dry buttermilk, dry whey, or products other than skim milk, and shall not contain any added preservative, neutralizing agent, or other chemical.

(b) *Instant nonfat dry milk.* Instant nonfat dry milk is nonfat dry milk which has been produced in such a manner as to substantially improve its dispersing and reconstitution characteristics over that produced by the conventional process. Instant nonfat dry milk shall not contain dry buttermilk, dry whey, or products other than nonfat dry milk, except that lactose may be added as a processing aid during instantizing. The instant nonfat dry milk shall not contain any added preservatives, neutralizing agent, or other chemical. If lactose is used, the amount of lactose shall be the minimum required to produce the desired effect, but in no case shall the amount exceed 2.0 percent of the weight of the nonfat dry milk. If instant nonfat dry milk is fortified with vitamin A, and the product is reconstituted in accordance with the label directions, each quart of the reconstituted product shall contain 2000 International Units thereof. If instant nonfat dry milk is fortified with vitamin D, and the product is reconstituted in accordance with the label directions, each quart of the reconstituted product shall contain 400 International Units thereof.

(c) *Dry whole milk.* The pasteurized product resulting from the removal of water from milk and contains the lactose, milk proteins, milk fat, and milk minerals in the same relative proportions as in the fresh milk from which made. The milk may be standardized but shall not contain buttermilk, or any added preservative, neutralizing agent or other chemicals.

(d) *Dry buttermilk.* The product resulting from drying liquid buttermilk that was derived from the churning of butter and pasteurized prior to condensing at a temperature of 161 °F for 15 seconds or its equivalent in bacterial destruction. Dry buttermilk shall have a protein content of not less than 30.0 percent. Dry buttermilk shall not contain nor be derived from nonfat dry milk, dry whey, or products other than buttermilk, and shall not contain any added preservative, neutralizing agent, or other chemical.

(e) *Dry buttermilk product.* The product resulting from drying liquid buttermilk that was derived from the churning of butter and pasteurized prior to condensing at a temperature of 161 °F for 15 seconds or its equivalent in bacterial destruction. Dry buttermilk product has a protein content less than 30.0 percent. Dry buttermilk product shall not contain nor be derived from nonfat dry milk, dry whey, or products other than buttermilk, and shall not contain any added preservative, neutralizing agent, or other chemical.

[40 FR 47911, Oct. 10, 1975. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981, and amended at 56 FR 33855, July 24, 1991; 61 FR 17548, Apr. 22, 1996; 61 FR 35590, July 8, 1996]

ROOMS AND COMPARTMENTS

§ 58.210 Dry storage of product.

Storage rooms for the dry storage of product shall be adequate in size, kept clean, orderly, free from rodents, insects, and mold, and maintained in good repair. They shall be adequately lighted and ventilated. The ceilings, walls, beams and floors should be free

from structural defects and inaccessible false areas which may harbor insects.

§58.211 Packaging room for bulk products.

A separate room or area shall be provided for filling bulk containers, and shall be constructed in accordance with §58.126. The number of control panels and switch boxes in this area should be kept to a minimum. Control panels shall be mounted a sufficient distance from the walls to facilitate cleaning or satisfactorily sealed to the wall, or shall be mounted in the wall and provided with tight fitting removable doors to facilitate cleaning. An adequate exhaust system shall be provided to minimize the accumulation of product dust within the packaging room and where needed, a dust collector shall be provided and properly maintained to keep roofs and outside areas free of dry product. Only packaging materials that are used within a day's operation may be kept in the packaging area. These materials shall be kept on metal racks or tables at least six inches off the floor. Unnecessary fixtures, equipment, or false areas which may collect dust and harbor insects, should not be allowed in the packaging room.

§58.212 Hopper or dump room.

A separate room shall be provided for the transfer of bulk dry dairy products to the hoppers and conveyors which lead to the fillers. This room shall meet the same requirements for construction and facilities as the bulk packaging operation. Areas and facilities provided for the transfer of dry dairy products from portable bulk bins will be accepted if gasketed surfaces or direct connections are used that appreciably eliminate the escape of product into the area.

§58.213 Repackaging room.

A separate room shall be provided for the filling of small packages and shall meet the same requirements for construction and facilities as the bulk packaging operation.

EQUIPMENT AND UTENSILS

§58.214 General construction, repair and installation.

All equipment and utensils necessary to the manufacture of dry milk products, including pasteurizer, timing-pump or device, flow diversion valve and recorder controller, shall meet the same general requirements as outlined in §58.128 of this subpart. In addition, for certain other equipment the following requirements shall be met.

§58.215 Pre-heaters.

The pre-heaters shall be of stainless steel or other equally corrosion resistant material, cleanable, accessible for inspection and shall be equipped with suitable automatic temperature controls.

§58.216 Hotwells.

The hotwells shall be enclosed or covered and should be equipped with indicating thermometers either in the hotwell or in the hot milk inlet line to the hotwell. If used for holding high heat products, they should also have recorders.

§58.217 Evaporators and/or vacuum pans.

Evaporators or vacuum pans or both, with open type condensers shall be equipped with an automatic condenser water level control, barometric leg, or so constructed so as to prevent water from entering the product. New or replacement units shall comply with the 3–A Sanitary Standards for Milk and Milk Products Evaporators and Vacuum Pans. When enclosed type condensers are used, no special controls are needed to prevent water from entering the product. Water collected from the condensing of product (cow water) in this equipment may be utilized for prerinsing and cleaning solution make-up; provided it is equipped with proper controls that will automatically divert water with entrained solids to the waste water system. ''Cow water'' shall not be used for acidified or final equipment rinse.

§58.218 Surge tanks.

If surge tanks are used for hot milk, and temperatures of product including

foam being held in the surge tank during processing, is not maintained at a minimum of 150 °F, then two or more surge tanks shall be installed with cross connections to permit flushing and cleaning during operation. Covers easily removable for cleaning shall be provided and used at all times.

§ 58.219 High pressure pumps and lines.

High pressure lines may be cleaned-in-place and shall be of such construction that dead ends, valves and the high pressure pumps can be disassembled for hand cleaning. The high pressure pump shall comply with the 3–A Sanitary Standard for Homogenizers and Pumps of the Plunger Type.

§ 58.220 Drying systems.

(a) *Spray dryers.* Spray dryers shall be of a continuous discharge type and all product contact surfaces shall be of stainless steel or other equally corrosion resistant material. All joints and seams in the product contact surfaces shall be welded and ground smooth. All dryers shall be constructed so as to facilitate ease in cleaning and inspection. Sight glasses or ports of sufficient size shall be located at strategic positions. Dryers shall be equipped with suitable air intake filters. The filter system shall comply with the applicable requirements of the 3–A Accepted Practices for Milk and Milk Products Spray Drying Systems. The filtering system shall be cleaned or component parts replaced as often as necessary to maintain a clean and adequate air supply. In gas fired dryers, precautions should be taken to assure complete combustion. Air shall be drawn into the dryer from sources free from objectionable odors and smoke, dust or dirt. New systems, replacement systems, or portions of systems replaced shall comply with the requirements of the 3–A Accepted Practices for Milk and Milk Products Spray Drying Systems.

(b) *Roller dryers.* (1) The drums of a roller dryer shall be smooth, readily cleanable and free of pits and rust. The knives shall be maintained in such condition so as not to cause scoring of the drums.

(2) The end boards shall have an impervious surface and be readily cleanable. They shall be provided with a means of adjustment to prevent leakage and accumulation of milk solids. The stack, hood, the drip pan inside of the hood and related shields shall be constructed of stainless steel and be readily cleanable. The lower edge of the hood shall be constructed so as to prevent condensate from entering the product zone. The hood shall be properly located and the stack of adequate capacity to remove the vapors. The stack shall be closed when the dryer is not in operation. The augers shall be stainless steel or properly plated, and readily cleanable. The auger troughs and related shields shall be of stainless steel and be readily cleanable. All air entering the dryer room shall be filtered to eliminate dust and dirt. The filter system shall consist of filtering media or device that will effectively, and in accordance with good commercial practices, prevent the entrance of foreign substances into the drying room. The filtering system shall be cleaned or component parts replaced as often as necessary to maintain a clean and adequate air supply. All dryer adjustments shall be made and the dryer operating normally before food grade product is collected from the dryer.

(c) *Other drying systems.* These systems shall be constructed following the applicable principles of the 3–A Accepted Practices for Milk and Milk Products Spray Drying Systems.

§ 58.221 Collectors and conveyors.

Collectors shall be made of stainless steel or equally noncorrosive material and should be constructed to facilitate cleaning and inspection. Filter sack collectors, if used, shall be in good condition and the system shall be of such construction that all parts are accessible for cleaning and inspection. Conveyors shall be of stainless steel or equally corrosion resistant material and should be constructed to facilitate thorough cleaning and inspection.

§ 58.222 Dry dairy product cooling equipment.

Cooling equipment shall be provided with sufficient capacity to cool the product as specified in § 58.240. A suitable dry air supply with an effective

filtering system meeting the requirements of §58.220(a) shall be provided where air cooling and conveying is used.

§58.223 Special treatment equipment.

Any special equipment (instantizers, hammer mills, etc.) used to treat dry milk products shall be of sanitary construction and all parts shall be accessible for cleaning and inspection. New or replacement instantizing systems shall comply with the 3–A Accepted Practices for Instantizing Systems for Dry Milk and Dry Milk Products.

§58.224 Sifters.

All newly installed sifters used for dry milk and dry milk products shall comply with the 3–A Sanitary Standards for Sifters for Dry Milk and Dry Milk Products. All other sifters shall be constructed of stainless steel or other equally noncorrosive material and shall be of sanitary construction and accessible for cleaning and inspection. The mesh size of sifter screen used for various dry dairy products shall be those recommended in the appendix of the 3–A Standard for sifters.

§58.225 Clothing and shoe covers.

Clean clothing and shoe covers shall be provided exclusively for the purpose of cleaning the interior of the dryer when it is necessary to enter the dryer to perform the cleaning operation.

§58.226 Portable and stationary bulk bins.

Bulk bins shall be constructed of stainless steel, aluminum or other equally corrosion resistant materials, free from cracks, seams and must have an interior surface that is relatively smooth and easily cleanable. All product contact surfaces shall be easily accessible for cleaning. The capacity of each portable and bulk bin shall be limited to permit proper operating procedures such as sampling and daily removal of all product to preclude commingling of different days production.

§58.227 Sampling device.

If automatic sampling devices are used, they shall be constructed in such a manner as to prevent contamination of the product, and all parts must be readily accessible for cleaning. The type of sampler and the sampling procedure shall be as approved by the Administrator.

§58.228 Dump hoppers, screens, mixers and conveyors.

The product contact surfaces of dump hoppers, screens, mixers and conveyors which are used in the process of transferring dry products from bulk containers to fillers for small packages or containers, shall be of stainless or equally corrosion resistant material and designed to prevent contamination. All parts should be accessible for cleaning. The dump hoppers shall be of such height above floor level as to prevent foreign material or spilled product from entering the hopper.

§58.229 Filler and packaging equipment.

All filling and packaging equipment shall be of sanitary construction and all parts, including valves and filler heads accessible for cleaning. New or replacement equipment should comply with the 3–A Sanitary Standards for equipment for Packaging Dry Milk and Dry Milk Products.

§58.230 Heavy duty vacuum cleaners.

Each plant handling dry milk products shall be equipped with a heavy duty industrial vacuum cleaner. The vacuum cleaner shall be of a type that has a collector or disposable bag which will not recontaminate the atmosphere of the processing and packaging areas. Regular scheduling shall be established for its use in vacuuming applicable areas.

QUALITY SPECIFICATIONS FOR RAW MATERIALS

§58.231 General.

All raw materials received at the drying plant shall meet the following quality specifications.

§58.232 Milk.

Raw milk shall meet the requirements as outlined in §§58.132 through 58.138 and, unless processed within two hours after being received, it shall be cooled to and held at a temperature of 45 °F. or lower until processed.

§ 58.233 Skim milk.

The skim milk shall be separated from whole milk meeting the requirements as outlined in §§ 58.132 through 58.138, and unless processed immediately, it shall be cooled to and maintained at a temperature of 45 °F. or lower from the time of separating until the time of processing.

§ 58.234 Buttermilk.

Buttermilk for drying as dry buttermilk or dry buttermilk product shall be fresh and derived from the churning of butter, with or without the addition of harmless lactic culture. No preservative, neutralizing agent or other chemical may be added. Fluid buttermilk, unless cultured, shall be held at 45 °F or lower unless processed within 2 hours.

[56 FR 33855, July 24, 1991]

§ 58.235 Modified dry milk products.

Dry milk products to which approved neutralizing agents or chemicals have been added or constituents removed to alter their original characteristics for processing or usage shall come from products meeting the requirements of §§ 58.232, 58.233, or 58.234. These products shall meet the applicable labeling requirements.

Operations and Operating Procedures

§ 58.236 Pasteurization and heat treatment.

All milk and buttermilk used in the manufacture of dry milk products and modified dry milk products shall be pasteurized at the plant where dried, except that acidified buttermilk containing 40 percent or more solids may be transported to another plant for drying without repasteurization. Provided the condensed product is handled according to sanitary conditions approved by the Administrator.

(a) *Pasteurization.* (1) All milk or skim milk to be used in the manufacture of nonfat dry milk shall be pasteurized prior to condensing at a minimum temperature of 161 °F. for at least 15 seconds or its equivalent in bacterial destruction. Condensed milk products made from pasteurized milk may be transported to a drying plant, provided that it shall be effectively repasteurized at the drying plant, prior to drying, at no less than 166 °F. for 15 seconds or its equivalent in bacterial destruction.

(2) All buttermilk to be used in the manufacture of dry buttermilk or dry buttermilk product shall be pasteurized prior to condensing at a temperature of 161 °F for 15 seconds or its equivalent in bacterial destruction.

(b) *Heat treatment—(1) High-heat.* The finished product shall not exceed 1.5 mg. undenatured whey protein nitrogen per gram of nonfat dry milk as classified in the U.S. Standards for Grades of Nonfat Dry Milk (Spray Process).

(2) *Medium-heat.* The finished product shall show undenatured whey protein nitrogen between the levels of ''high-heat'' and ''low-heat'' (1.51 to 5.99 mg.).

(3) *Low-heat.* The finished product shall show not less than 6.0 undenatured whey protein nitrogen per gram of non-fat dry milk as classified in the U.S. Standards for Grades of Nonfat Dry Milk (Spray Process).

[40 FR 47911, Oct. 10, 1975. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981, and amended at 56 FR 33855, July 24, 1991]

§ 58.237 Condensed surge supply.

Surge tanks or balance tanks if used between the evaporators and dryer shall be used to hold only the minimum amount of condensed product necessary for a uniform flow to the dryers. Such tanks holding product at temperatures below 150 °F. shall be completely emptied and washed after each 4 hours of operation or less. Alternate tanks shall be provided to permit continuous operation during washing of tanks.

§ 58.238 Condensed storage tanks.

(a) Excess production of condensed product over that which the dryer will take continuously from the pans should be bypassed through a cooler into a storage tank at 50 °F. or lower and held at this temperature until used.

(b) Product cut-off points shall be made at least every 24 hours and the

tank completely emptied, washed, and sanitized before reuse.

§58.239 Drying.

Each dryer should be operated to produce the highest quality dry product consistent with the most efficient operation. The dry products shall be removed from the drying chamber continuously during the drying process.

§58.240 Cooling dry products.

Prior to packaging and immediately following removal from the drying chamber the dry product shall be cooled to a temperature not exceeding 110 °F, however, if the product is to be held in a bulk bin the temperature should be reduced to approximately 90 °F but shall be not more than 110 °F.

§58.241 Packaging, repackaging and storage.

(a) *Containers.* Packages or containers used for the packaging of nonfat dry milk or other dry milk products shall be any clean, sound commercially accepted container or packaging material which will satisfactorily protect the contents through the regular channels of trade, without significant impairment of quality with respect to flavor, wholesomeness or moisture content under the normal conditions of handling. In no instance will containers which have previously been used for nonfood items, or food items which would be deleterious to the dairy product be allowed to be used for the bulk handling of dairy products.

(b) *Filling.* Empty containers shall be protected at all times from possible contamination and containers which are to be lined shall not be prepared more than one hour in advance of filling. Every precaution shall be taken during the filling operation to minimize product dust and spillage. When necessary a mechanical shaker shall be provided; the tapping or pounding of containers should be prohibited. The containers shall be closed immediately after filling and the exteriors shall be vacuumed or brushed when necessary to render them practically free of residual product before being transferred from the filling room to the palleting or dry storage areas.

(c) *Repackaging.* The entire repackaging operation shall be conducted in a sanitary manner with all precautions taken to prevent contamination and to minimize dust. All exterior surfaces of individual containers shall be practically free of product before overwrapping or packing in shipping containers. The room shall be kept free of dust accumulation, waste, cartons, liners, or other refuse. Conveyors, packaging and carton making equipment shall be vacuumed frequently during the operating day to prevent the accumulation of dust. No bottles or glass materials of any kind shall be permitted in the repackaging or hopper room. The inlet openings of all hoppers and bins shall be of minimum size, screened and placed well above the floor level. The room and all packaging equipment shall be cleaned as often as necessary to maintain a sanitary operation. Close attention shall be given to cleaning equipment where residues of the dry product may accumulate. A thorough clean-up including windows, doors, walls, light fixtures and ledges, should be performed as frequently as is necessary to maintain a high standard of cleanliness and sanitation. All waste dry dairy products including dribble product at the fillers, shall be properly identified and disposed of as animal feed.

(d) *Storage*—(1) *Product.* The packaged dry milk product shall be stored or so arranged in aisles, rows, or sections and lots at least 18 inches from any wall and in such a manner as to be orderly, easily accessible for inspection or for cleaning of the room. All bags and small containers of products shall be placed on pallets elevated from the floor. Products in small containers may be stored by methods preventing direct contact with the floor when the condition of the container is satisfactorily maintained. The storage room shall be kept clean and dry and all openings protected against entrance of insects and rodents.

(2) *Supplies.* All supplies shall be placed on dunnage or pallets and arranged in an orderly manner for accessibility and cleaning of the room. It is preferable that supplies be stored in an area separate from that used for storing the dry products. Supplies shall be

kept enclosed in their original wrapping material until used. After removal of supplies from their original containers, they shall be kept in an enclosed metal cabinet, bins or on shelving and if not enclosed shall be protected from powder, and dust or other contamination. The room should be vacuumed as often as necessary and kept clean and orderly.

§ 58.242 Product adulteration.

All necessary precautions shall be taken throughout the entire operation to prevent the adulteration of one product with another. The commingling of one type of liquid or dry product with another shall be considered as an adulteration of that product. This does not prohibit the normal standardization of like products in accordance with good commercial practices or the production of specific products for special uses, provided applicable labeling requirements are met.

§ 58.243 Checking quality.

All milk, milk products and dry milk products shall be subject to inspection and analysis by the dairy plant for quality and condition throughout each processing operation. Periodically samples of product and environmental material shall be tested for salmonella. Test results shall be negative when samples are tested for salmonella. Line samples should be taken periodically as an aid to quality control in addition to the regular routine analysis made on the finished products.

§ 58.244 Number of samples.

As many samples shall be taken from each dryer production lot as is necessary to assure proper composition and quality control. A sufficient number of representative samples from the lot shall be taken to assure compliance with the stated net weight on the container.

§ 58.245 Method of official sample analysis.

Samples shall be tested according to the applicable methods of laboratory analysis contained in DA Instruction 918–103, 918–109–1 and 918–109–3 as issued by the USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service, Dairy Division.

§ 58.246 Cleaning of dryers, collectors, conveyors, ducts, sifters and storage bins.

This equipment shall be cleaned as often as is necessary to maintain such equipment in a clean and sanitary condition. The kind of cleaning procedure either wet or dry and the frequency of cleaning shall be based upon observation of actual operating results and conditions.

§ 58.247 Insect and rodent control program.

In addition to any commercial pest control service, if one is utilized, a specially designated employee should be made responsible for the performance of a regularly scheduled insect and rodent control program as outlined in University of Wisconsin Extension Bulletin A2518 or subsequent revisions thereof, or one equivalent thereto.

Requirements for Finished Products Bearing USDA Official Identification

§ 58.248 Nonfat dry milk.

(a) Nonfat dry milk in commercial bulk containers bearing an official identification shall meet the requirements of U.S. Extra Grade or U.S. Standard Grade.

(b) Regular nonfat dry milk in consumer size packages which bears an official identification shall meet the requirements of U.S. Extra Grade. In addition, the nonfat dry milk shall be sampled and tested in accordance with §§ 58.244 and 58.245.

§ 58.249 Instant nonfat dry milk.

(a) Only instant nonfat dry milk manufactured and packaged in accordance with the requirements of this part and with the applicable requirements in subpart A of this part which has been officially inspected in process and found to be in compliance with these requirements may be identified with the official USDA U.S. Extra Grade, processed and packed inspection shield.

(b) Instant nonfat dry milk shall meet the applicable standard for U.S. Extra Grade.

§58.250 Dry whole milk.

Dry whole milk in commercial bulk containers which bears an official identification shall meet the requirements for the U.S. Standards for Grades of Dry Whole Milk. Quality requirements for dry whole milk in consumer packages shall be for U.S. Extra Grade and shall be gas packed with an oxygen content of not more than 2.0 percent.

§58.251 Dry buttermilk and dry buttermilk product.

The quality requirements for dry buttermilk or dry buttermilk product bearing an official identification shall be in accordance with the U.S. Standards for Grades of Dry Buttermilk and Dry Buttermilk Product.

[56 FR 33855, July 24, 1991]

SUPPLEMENTAL SPECIFICATIONS FOR PLANTS MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING AND PACKAGING BUTTER AND RELATED PRODUCTS

DEFINITIONS

§58.305 Meaning of words.

For the purpose of the regulations in this subpart, words in the singular form shall be deemed to impart the plural and vice versa, as the case may demand. Unless the context otherwise requires, the following terms shall have the following meaning.

(a) *Butter.* The food product usually known as butter, and which is made exclusively from milk or cream, or both, with or without common salt, with or without additional coloring matter, and containing not less than 80 percent by weight of milkfat, all tolerances having been allowed for.

(b) *Butteroil.* The food product resulting from the removal of practically all of the moisture and solids-not-fat from butter. It contains not less than 99.6 percent fat and not more than 0.3 percent moisture and not more than 0.1 percent other butter constituents, of which the salt shall be not more than 0.05 percent. Antioxidants permitted to be used are as follows:

Antioxidant	Maximum level
Propyl gallate	0.02% of fat.
Butylated hydroxytoluene (BHT)	0.02% of fat.
Butylated hydroxyanisole (BHA)	0.02% of fat.
Tocopherols	Limit by GMP.
Ascorbyl palmitate	Limit by GMP.
Dilauryl thiodipropionate	0.02% of fat.
Antioxidant synergists	
Citric acid	Limit by GMP.
Sodium citrate	Limit by GMP.
Isopropyl citrate	0.02% of food.
Phosphoric acid	Limit by GMP.
Monoglyceride citrate	200 ppm of fat.

An inert gas may be used to flush air-tight containers before, during, and after filling. Carbon dioxide may not be used for this purpose.

(c) *Anhydrous milkfat.* The food product resulting from the removal of practically all of the moisture and solids-not-fat from pasteurized cream or butter. It contains not less than 99.8 percent fat and not more than 0.1 percent moisture and, when produced from butter, not more than 0.1 percent other butter constituents, of which the salt shall be not more than 0.05 percent. An inert gas may be used to flush air-tight containers before, during, and after filling. Carbon dioxide may not be used for this purpose.

(d) *Frozen cream.* Sweet cream which has been pasteurized and frozen. It contains approximately 40 percent milkfat.

(e) *Plastic cream.* Sweet cream which has been pasteurized and contains approximately 80 percent milkfat.

(f) *Whipped butter.* The food product is made by the uniform incorporation of air or inert gas into butter.

[40 FR 47911, Oct. 10, 1975. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981, and amended at 59 FR 1264, Jan. 10, 1994; 60 FR 4825, Jan. 24, 1995]

ROOMS AND COMPARTMENTS

§58.311 Coolers and freezers.

The coolers and freezers shall be equipped with facilities for maintaining proper temperature and humidity conditions, consistent with good commercial practices for the applicable product, to protect the equality and condition of the products during storage or during tempering prior to further processing. Coolers and freezers shall be kept clean, orderly, free from insects, rodents, and mold, and maintained in good repair. They shall be

adequately lighted and proper circulation of air shall be maintained at all times. The floors, walls, and ceilings shall be of such construction as to permit thorough cleaning.

§ 58.312 Churn rooms.

Churn rooms in addition to proper construction and sanitation shall be so equipped that the air is kept free from objectionable odors and vapors and extreme temperatures by means of adequate ventilation and exhaust systems or air conditioning and heating facilities.

§ 58.313 Print and bulk packaging rooms.

Rooms used for packaging print or bulk butter and related products should, in addition to proper construction and sanitation, provide an atmosphere relatively free from mold (not more than 15 colonies per plate during a 15 min. exposure), dust, or other airborne contamination and maintain a reasonable room temperature in accordance with good commercial practices.

EQUIPMENT AND UTENSILS

§ 58.314 General construction, repair and installation.

All equipment and utensils necessary to the manufacture of butter and related products shall meet the same general requirements as outlined in § 58.128. In addition for certain other equipment, the following requirements shall be met.

§ 58.315 Continuous churns.

All product contact surfaces of the churn and related equipment shall be of noncorrosive material. All non-metallic product contact surfaces shall comply with 3–A Standards for Plastic, Rubber, and Rubber-Like Materials. All product contact surfaces of the churn and related equipment shall be readily accessible for cleaning and inspection. Construction shall follow the applicable principles of the 3–A Sanitary Standards.

§ 58.316 Conventional churns.

Churns shall be constructed of aluminum, stainless steel or equally corrosion resistant metal, free from cracks, and in good repair. All gasket material shall be fat resistant, nontoxic and reasonably durable. Seals around the doors shall be tight.

§ 58.317 Bulk butter trucks, boats, texturizers, and packers.

Bulk butter trucks, boats, texturizers, and packers shall be constructed of aluminum, stainless steel, or equally corrosion resistant metal free from cracks, seams and must have a surface that is relatively smooth and easily cleanable. All non-metallic product surfaces shall comply with 3–A Standards for Plastic, Rubber, and Rubber-Like Material.

§ 58.318 Butter, frozen or plastic cream melting machines.

Shavers, shredders or melting machines used for rapid melting of butter, frozen or plastic cream shall be of stainless steel or equally corrosion resistant metal, free from cracks and of sanitary construction, and readily cleanable.

§ 58.319 Printing equipment.

All printing equipment shall be designed so as to adequately protect the product and be readily demountable for cleaning of product contact surfaces. All product contact surfaces shall be aluminum, stainless steel or equally corrosion resistant metal, or plastic, rubber and rubber like material which comply with 3–A standards, except that conveyors may be constructed of material which can be properly cleaned and maintained in a satisfactory manner.

§ 58.320 Brine tanks.

Brine tanks used for the treating of parchment liners shall be constructed of noncorrosive material and have an adequate and safe means of heating the salt solution for the treatment of the liners. The tank should also be provided with a satisfactory drainage outlet.

§ 58.321 Cream storage tanks.

Cream storage tanks shall meet the requirements of § 58.128(d). Cream storage tanks for continuous churns should be equipped with effective temperature controls and recording devices.

QUALITY SPECIFICATIONS FOR RAW MATERIAL

§58.322 Cream.

Cream separated at an approved plant and used for the manufacture of butter shall have been derived from raw material meeting the requirements as listed under §§58.132 through 58.138 of this subpart.

[50 FR 34673, Aug. 27, 1985]

§58.323 [Reserved]

§58.324 Butteroil.

To produce butteroil eligible for official certification, the butter used shall conform to the flavor requirements of U.S. Grade AA, U.S. Grade A, or U.S. Grade B, and shall have been manufactured in an approved plant.

§58.325 Anhydrous milkfat.

If cream is used in the production of anhydrous milkfat that is eligible for official certification, the anhydrous milkfat shall be made by a continuous separation process directly from milk or cream. The cream used shall be comparable to the flavor quality specified above for U.S. Grade AA or U.S. Grade A butter. The milkfat from cream may then be further concentrated into oil. The cream or oil shall be pasteurized in accordance with the procedures for cream for buttermaking (§58.334a). If butter is used in the production of anhydrous milkfat that is eligible for official certification, the butter used shall conform to the flavor requirements of U.S. Grade AA or U.S. Grade A butter and shall have been manufactured in an approved plant. The appearance of anhydrous milkfat should be fairly smooth and uniform in consistency.

[60 FR 4826, Jan. 24, 1995]

§58.326 Plastic cream.

To produce plastic cream eligible for official certification, the quality of the cream used shall meet the requirements of cream acceptable for the manufacture of U.S. Grade AA or U.S. Grade A butter.

§58.327 Frozen cream.

To produce frozen cream eligible for official certification, the quality of the cream used shall meet the requirements of cream acceptable for the manufacture of U.S. Grade AA or U.S. Grade A butter.

§58.328 Salt.

The salt shall be free-flowing, white refined sodium chloride and shall meet the requirements of The Food Chemical Codex.

§58.329 Color.

Coloring, when used shall be Annatto or any color which is approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

§58.330 Butter starter cultures.

Harmless bacterial cultures when used in the development of flavor components in butter and related products shall have a pleasing and desirable flavor and shall have the ability to transmit these qualities to the finished product.

§58.331 Starter distillate.

The refined flavor components when used to flavor butter and related products. It shall be of food grade quality, free of extraneous material and prepared in accordance with good commercial practice.

OPERATIONS AND OPERATING PROCEDURES

§58.332 Segregation of raw material.

The milk and cream received at the dairy plant shall meet the quality specifications as indicated under §58.322. The milk and cream should be segregated by quality and processed separately in such a manner that the finished product will fully meet the requirements of a particular U.S. Grade or other specification, whichever is applicable.

§58.334 Pasteurization.

The milk or cream shall be pasteurized at the plant where the milk or cream is processed into the finished product or by procedures as set forth by the Administrator.

(a) *Cream for butter making.* The cream for butter making shall be pasteurized at a temperature of not less than 165 °F. and held continuously in a vat at such temperature for not less than 30 minutes; or pasteurized by HTST method at a minimum temperature of not less than 185 °F. for not less than 15 seconds; or it shall be pasteurized by any other equivalent temperature and holding time which will assure adequate pasteurization. Additional heat treatment above the minimum pasteurization requirement is advisable to insure improved keeping-quality characteristics.

Adequate pasteurization control shall be used and the diversion valve shall be set to divert at no less than 185 °F. with a 15 second holding time or its equivalent in time and temperature to assure pasteurization. If the vat or holding method of pasteurization is used, vat covers shall be closed prior to holding period to assure temperature of air space reaching 5 °F. higher than the minimum temperature during the holding time. Covers shall also be kept closed during the holding and cooling period.

(b) *Cream for plastic or frozen cream.* The pasteurization of cream for plastic or frozen cream shall be accomplished in the same manner as in paragraph (a) of this section, except, that the temperature for the vat method shall be not less than 170 °F. for not less than 30 minutes, or not less than 190 °F. for not less than 15 seconds or by any other temperature and holding time which will assure adequate pasteurization and comparable keeping-quality characteristics.

§ 58.335 Quality control tests.

All milk, cream and related products are subject to inspection for quality and condition throughout each processing operation. Quality control tests shall be made on flow samples as often as necessary to check the effectiveness of processing and manufacturing and as an aid in correcting deficiencies in processing and manufacturing. Routine analysis shall be made on raw materials and finished products to assure adequate microbiological, composition and chemical control.

§ 58.336 Frequency of sampling for quality control of cream, butter and related products.

(a) *Microbiological.* Samples shall be taken from churnings or batches and should be taken as often as is necessary to insure microbiological control.

(b) *Composition.* Sampling and testing for product composition shall be made on churns or batches as often as is necessary to insure adequate composition control. For in-plant control, the Kohman or modified Kohman test may be used.

(c) *Chemical*—(1) *Acid degree value.* This test should be made on churnings or batches from samples taken from the cream as often as is necessary to aid in the control of lipase activity.

(2) *Free fatty acid.* This test should be made on churnings or batches from samples taken from the butter as often as is necessary to aid in the control of lipase activity.

(d) *Other analysis.* Other chemical analysis or physical measurements shall be performed as often as is necessary to insure meeting grade standards and contract specifications.

(e) *Weight or volume control.* Representative samples of the packaged product should be checked using procedures prescribed by the Administrator during the packaging operation to assure compliance with the stated net weight or volume on the container.

(f) *Keeping quality and stability.* Samples from churnings shall be subjected to a seven day keeping quality test at a temperature of 72 °F. to establish and maintain a satisfactory keeping quality history. Optionally 98 °F. for 48 hours may be used, however, in case of a dispute, the results of the seven days at 72 °F. will prevail.

§ 58.337 Official test methods.

(a) *Chemical.* Chemical analyses except where otherwise prescribed herein, shall be made in accordance with the methods described in the latest edition of Official Methods of Analysis of the Association of Official Analytical Chemists, published by the Association of Official Analytical Chemists, the Official and Tentative Methods of the American Oil Chemists Society or any

other methods giving equivalent results.

(b) *Microbiological.* Microbiological determinations shall be made in accordance with the methods described or suggested in the latest edition of Standard Methods for the Examination of Dairy Products, published by the American Public Health Association.

§58.338 Composition and wholesomeness.

All ingredients used in the manufacture of butter and related products shall be subject to inspection and shall be wholesome and practically free from impurities. Chlorinating facilities shall be provided for butter wash water if needed and all other necessary precautions shall be taken to prevent contamination of products. All finished products shall comply with the requirements of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, as to composition and wholesomeness.

§58.339 Containers.

(a) Containers used for the packaging of butter and related products shall be commercially acceptable containers or packaging material that will satisfactorily protect the quality of the contents in regular channels of trade. Caps or covers which extend over the lip of the container shall be used on all cups or tubs containing two pounds or less, to protect the product from contamination during subsequent handling.

(b) *Liners and wrappers.* Supplies of parchment liners, wrappers and other packaging material shall be protected against dust, mold and other possible contamination.

(1) Prior to use, parchment liners for bulk butter packages shall be completely immersed in a boiling salt solution in a suitable container constructed of stainless steel or other equally non-corrosive material. The liners shall be maintained in the solution for not less than 30 minutes. The liners shall be effectively treated with a solution consisting of at least 15 pounds of salt for every 85 pounds of water and shall be strengthened or changed as frequently as necessary to keep the solution full strength and in good condition.

(2) Other liners such as polyethylene shall be treated or handled in such a manner as to prevent contamination of the liner prior to filling.

(c) *Filling bulk butter containers.* The lined butter containers shall be protected from possible contamination prior to filling. Use of parchment liners may be accomplished by alternately inverting one container over the other or stacking the lined boxes on their sides in a rack, until ready for use. When using polyethylene liners the boxes should be lined immediately prior to use. When packing butter into the bulk containers, care shall be taken to fill the corners leaving as few holes or openings as possible. The surface of the butter as well as the covering liner shall be smoothed evenly over the top surface before closing and sealing the container. Containers should be stacked only as high as the firmness of the product will support weight, so as not to crush or distort the container.

§58.340 Printing and packaging.

Printing and packaging of consumer size containers of butter shall be conducted under sanitary conditions. Separate rooms equipped with automatic filling and packaging equipment should be provided. The outside cartons should be removed from bulk butter in a room outside of the printing operation but the parchment removal and cutting of the butter may be done in the print room.

§58.341 Repackaging.

When officially graded or inspected bulk product is to be repackaged into consumer type packages for official grade labeling or other official identification, a supervisor of packaging shall be required and the plant, equipment, facilities and personnel shall meet the same specifications as outlined in this part, including such markings or identification as may be required.

§58.342 General identification.

Commercial bulk shipping containers shall be legibly marked with the name of the product, net weight, name and address of manufacturer, processor or distributor or other assigned plant identification (manufacturer's lot

number, churn number, etc.) and any other identification that may be required. Packages of plastic or frozen cream shall be marked with the percent of milkfat.

§ 58.343 Storage of finished product in coolers.

All products shall be kept under refrigeration at temperatures of 40 °F. or lower after packaging and until ready for distribution or shipment. The products shall not be placed directly on floors or exposed to foreign odors or conditions such as drippage due to condensation which might cause package or product damage.

§ 58.344 Storage of finished product in freezer.

(a) *Sharp freezers.* Plastic cream or frozen cream intended for storage shall be placed in quick freezer rooms immediately after packaging, for rapid and complete freezing within 24 hours. The packages shall be piled or spaced in such a manner that air can freely circulate between and around the packages. The rooms shall be maintained at −10 °F. or lower and shall be equipped to provide sufficient high velocity, air circulation for rapid freezing. After the products have been completely frozen, they may be transferred to a freezer storage room for continued storage.

(b) *Freezer storage.* The room shall be maintained at a temperature of 0 °F. or lower. Adequate air circulation is desirable.

Butter intended to be held more than 30 days shall be placed in a freezer room as soon as possible after packaging. If not frozen before being placed in the freezer, the packages shall be spaced in such a manner as to permit rapid freezing and repiled, if necessary, at a later time.

Requirements for Finished Products Bearing USDA Official Identification

§ 58.345 Butter.

The quality requirements for butter shall be in accordance with the U.S. Standards for Grades of Butter for U.S. Grade AA, U.S. Grade A, or U.S. Grade B, respectively.

(a) In addition, the butter is subject to the following specifications when sampled and tested in accordance with §§ 58.336 and 58.337.

(b) Proteolytic count, not more than 100 per gram; yeast and mold count, not more than 20 per gram; coliform count, not more than 10 per gram.

(c) Optional except when required or requested: Copper content, not more than 0.3 ppm; iron content, not more than 1.0 ppm; enterococci, not more than 10 per gram.

§ 58.346 Whipped butter.

(a) The quality requirements for whipped butter shall be in accordance with the U.S. Standards for Grades of Whipped Butter for U.S. Grade AA and U.S. Grade A, respectively.

(b) Whipped butter shall also be subject to the following specifications when sampled and tested in accordance with § 58.336 and § 58.337, respectively:

(1) Proteolytic count, not more than 50 per gram; yeast and mold count, not more than 10 per gram; coliform count, not more than 10 per gram; and keeping-quality test, satisfactory after 7 days at 70°F.

(2) Optional except when required or requested: Copper content, not more than 0.3 ppm; iron content, not more than 1.0 ppm; enterococci, not more than 10 per gram.

[59 FR 1264, Jan. 10, 1994]

§ 58.347 Butteroil or anhydrous milkfat.

The flavor shall be bland and free from rancid, oxidized, or other objectionable flavors.

(a) In addition, the finished products shall meet the following specifications when sampled and tested in accordance with §§ 58.336 and 58.337:

	Butteroil	Anhydrous milkfat
Milkfat	Not less than 99.6 percent	Not less than 99.8 percent.
Moisture	Not more than 0.3 percent	Not more than 0.1 percent.

	Butteroil	Anhydrous milkfat
Other butter constituents including salt	Not more than 0.1 percent	Not more than 0.1 percent.
Salt	Not more than 0.05 percent	Not more than 0.05 percent.
Antioxidants	Those permitted by standards of the Codex Alimentarius Commission and authorized for use by the Food and Drug Administration.	Those permitted by standards of the Codex Alimentarius Commission and authorized for use by the Food and Drug Administration.
Free fatty acids	Not more than 0.5 percent (calculated as oleic acid).	Not more than 0.3 percent (calculated as oleic acid).
Peroxide value	Not more than 0.1 milliequivalent per kilogram of fat.	Not more than 0.1 milliequivalent per kilogram of fat.
Iron content	Not more than 0.2 ppm	Not more than 0.2 ppm.
Copper content	Not more than 0.05 ppm	Not more than 0.05 ppm.

(b) [Reserved]

[60 FR 4826, Jan. 24, 1995]

§58.348 Plastic cream.

The flavor shall be sweet, pleasing and desirable but may possess the following flavors to a slight degree; aged, bitter, flat, smothered and storage; and cooked and feed flavors to a definite degree. It shall be free from rancid, oxidized or other objectionable flavors.

(a) In addition, the finished product shall meet the following specifications when sampled and tested in accordance with §§58.336 and 58.337.

(b) Standard plate count, not more than 30,000 per gram; coliform count, not more than 10 per gram; yeast and mold, not more than 20 per gram;

(c) Optional except when required or requested: Copper content not more than 0.3 ppm; iron content not more than 1.0 ppm.

§58.349 Frozen cream.

The flavor shall be sweet, pleasing and desirable, but may possess the following flavors to a slight degree: Aged, bitter, flat, smothered, storage; and cooked and feed flavors to a definite degree. It shall be free from rancid, oxidized or other objectionable flavors.

(a) In addition, the product shall meet the following specifications when sampled and tested in accordance with §§58.336 and 58.337. Samples for analysis should be taken prior to freezing of the product.

(b) Standard plate count, not more than 30,000 per ml.; coliform count, not more than 10 per ml.; yeast and mold, not more than 20 per ml.

(c) Optional except when required or requested: Copper content, not more than 0.3 ppm; iron content not more than 1.0 ppm.

SUPPLEMENTAL SPECIFICATIONS FOR PLANTS MANUFACTURING AND PACKAGING CHEESE

DEFINITIONS

§58.405 Meaning of words.

For the purpose of the regulations in this subpart, words in the singular form shall be deemed to impart the plural and vice versa as the case may demand. Unless the context otherwise requires, the following terms shall have the following meaning:

(a) *Cheese.* The fresh or matured product obtained by draining after coagulation of milk, cream, skimmed or partly skimmed milk or a combination of some or all of these products and including any cheese that conforms to the provisions of 21 CFR 19.500 up to 19.750,[1] ''Definitions and Standards of Identity for Cheese and Cheese Products,'' Food and Drug Administration.

(b) *Milkfat from whey.* The fat obtained from the separation of cheese whey.

ROOMS AND COMPARTMENTS

§58.406 Starter facility.

A separate starter room or properly designed starter tanks and satisfactory air movement techniques shall be provided for the propagation and handling of starter cultures. All necessary precaution shall be taken to prevent contamination of the facility, equipment and the air therein. A filtered air supply with a minimum average efficiency

[1] 21 CFR part 19 was redesignated as part 133 at 42 FR 14302, Mar. 15, 1977.

of 90 percent when tested in accordance with the ASHRAE Synthetic Dust Arrestance Test should be provided so as to obtain outward movement of air from the room to minimize contamination.

§ 58.407 Make room.

The rooms in which the cheese is manufactured shall be of adequate size, and the equipment adequately spaced to permit movement around the equipment for proper cleaning and satisfactory working conditions. Adequate filtered air ventilation should be provided. When applicable, the mold count should be not more than 15 colonies per plate during a 15 minute exposure.

§ 58.408 Brine room.

A brine room, when applicable, should be a separate room constructed so it can be readily cleanable. The brine room equipment shall be maintained in good repair and corrosion kept at a minimum.

§ 58.409 Drying room.

When applicable, a drying room of adequate size shall be provided to accommodate the maximum production of cheese during the flush period. Adequate shelving and air circulation shall be provided for proper drying. Temperature and humidity control facilities should be provided which will promote the development of a sound, dry surface of the cheese.

§ 58.410 Paraffining room.

When applicable for rind cheese, a separate room or compartment should be provided for paraffining and boxing the cheese. The room shall be of adequate size and the temperature maintained near the temperature of the drying room to avoid sweating of the cheese prior to paraffining.

§ 58.411 Rindless cheese wrapping area.

For rindless cheese a suitable space shall be provided for proper wrapping and boxing of the cheese. The area shall be free from dust, condensation, mold or other conditions which may contaminate the surface of the cheese or contribute to unsatisfactory packaging of the cheese.

§ 58.412 Coolers or curing rooms.

Coolers or curing rooms where cheese is held for curing or storage shall be clean and maintained at the proper uniform temperature and humidity to adequately protect the cheese, and minimize the undesirable growth of mold. Proper circulation of air shall be maintained at all times. The shelves shall be kept clean and dry. This does not preclude the maintenance of suitable conditions for the curing of mold and surface ripened varieties.

§ 58.413 Cutting and packaging rooms.

When small packages of cheese are cut and wrapped, separate rooms shall be provided for the cleaning and preparation of the bulk cheese and for the cutting and wrapping operation. The rooms shall be well lighted, ventilated and provided with filtered air. Air movement shall be outward to minimize the entrance of unfiltered air into the cutting and packaging room. The waste materials and waste cheese shall be disposed of in an environmentally and/or sanitary approved manner.

EQUIPMENT AND UTENSILS

§ 58.414 General construction, repair and installation.

All equipment and utensils necessary to the manufacture of cheese and related products shall meet the same general requirements as outlined in § 58.128. In addition, for certain other equipment the following requirements shall be met.

§ 58.415 Starter vats.

Bulk starter vats shall be of stainless steel or equally corrosion resistant metal and should be constructed according to the applicable 3–A Sanitary Standards. New or replacement vats shall be constructed according to the applicable 3–A Sanitary Standards. The vats shall be in good repair, equipped with tight fitting lids and have adequate temperature controls such as valves, indicating and/or recording thermometers.

§ 58.416 Cheese vats, tanks and drain tables.

(a) The vats, tanks and drain tables used for making cheese should be of

metal construction with adequate jacket capacity for uniform heating. The inner liner shall be minimum 16 gauge stainless steel or other equally corrosion resistant metal, properly pitched from side to center and from rear to front for adequate drainage. The liner shall be smooth, free from excessive dents or creases and shall extend over the edge of the outer jacket. The outer jacket shall be constructed of stainless steel or other metal which can be kept clean and sanitary. The junction of the liner and outer jackets shall be constructed so as to prevent milk or cheese from entering the inner jacket.

(b) The vat, tank and/or drain table shall be equipped with a suitable sanitary outlet valve. Effective valves shall be provided and properly maintained to control the application of heat to this equipment. If this equipment is provided with removable cloth covers, they shall be clean.

§58.417 Mechanical agitators.

The mechanical agitators shall be of sanitary construction. The carriages shall be of the enclosed type and all product contact surfaces, shields, shafts, and hubs shall be constructed of stainless steel or other equally corrosion resistant metal. Metal blades, forks, or stirrers shall be constructed of stainless steel and of material approved in the 3–A Sanitary Standards for Plastic, and Rubber and Rubber-Like Materials and shall be free from rough or sharp edges which might scratch the equipment or remove metal particles.

§58.418 Automatic cheese making equipment.

(a) *Automatic Curd Maker.* The automatic curd making system shall be constructed of stainless steel or of material approved in the 3–A Sanitary Standards for Plastic, and Rubber and Rubber-Like Material. All areas shall be free from cracks and rough surfaces and constructed so that they can be easily cleaned.

(b) *Curd conveying systems.* The curd conveying system, conveying lines and cyclone separator shall be constructed of stainless steel or other equally corrosion resistant metal and in such manner that it can be satisfactorily cleaned. The system shall be of sufficient size to handle the volume of curd and be provided with filtered air of the quality satisfactory for the intended use. Air compressors or vacuum pumps shall not be located in the processing or packaging areas.

(c) *Automatic salter.* The automatic salter shall be constructed of stainless steel or other equally corrosion resistant metal. This equipment shall be constructed to equally distribute the salt throughout the curd. It shall be designed to accurately weigh the amount of salt added. The automatic salter shall be constructed so that it can be satisfactorily cleaned. The salting system shall provide for adequate absorption of the salt in the curd. Water and steam used to moisten the curd prior to salting shall be potable water or culinary steam.

(d) *Automatic curd filler.* The automatic curd filler shall be constructed of stainless steel or other equally corrosion resistant metal. This equipment shall be of sufficient size to handle the volume of curd and constructed and controlled so as to accurately weigh the amount of curd as it fills. The curd filler shall be constructed so that it can be satisfactorily cleaned.

(e) *Hoop and barrel washer.* The washer shall be constructed so that it can be satisfactorily cleaned. It shall also be equipped with temperature and pressure controls to ensure satisfactory cleaning of the hoops or barrels. It should be adequately vented to the outside.

§58.419 Curd mill and miscellaneous equipment.

Knives, hand rakes, shovels, scoops, paddles, strainers, and miscellaneous equipment shall be stainless steel or of material approved in the 3–A Sanitary Standards for Plastic and Rubber-like Material. The product contact surfaces of the curd mill should be of stainless steel. All pieces of equipment shall be so constructed that they can be kept clean and free from rough or sharp edges which might scratch the equipment or remove metal particles. The wires in the curd knives shall be stainless steel, kept tight and replaced when necessary.

§ 58.420 Hoops, forms and followers.

The hoops, forms, and followers shall be constructed of stainless steel, heavy tinned steel or other approved materials. If tinned, they shall be kept tinned and free from rust. All hoops, forms, and followers shall be kept in good repair. Drums or other special forms used to press and store cheese shall be clean and sanitary.

§ 58.421 Press.

The cheese press should be constructed of stainless steel and all joints welded and all surfaces, seams and openings readily cleanable. The pressure device shall be the continuous type. Press cloths shall be maintained in good repair and in a sanitary condition. Single service press cloths shall be used only once.

§ 58.422 Brine tank.

The brine tank shall be constructed of suitable non-toxic material and should be resistant to corrosion, pitting or flaking. The brine tank shall be operated so as to assure the brine is clean, well circulated, and of the proper strength and temperature for the variety of cheese being made.

§ 58.423 Cheese vacuumizing chamber.

The vacuum chamber shall be satisfactorily constructed and maintained so that the product is not contaminated with rust or flaking paint. An inner liner of stainless steel or other corrosion resistant material should be provided.

§ 58.424 Monorail.

The monorail shall be constructed so as to prevent foreign material from falling on the cheese or cheese containers.

§ 58.425 Conveyor for moving and draining block or barrel cheese.

The conveyor shall be constructed so that it will not contaminate the cheese and be easily cleaned. It shall be installed so that the press drippings will not cause an environmental problem.

§ 58.426 Rindless cheese wrapping equipment.

The equipment used to heat seal the wrapper applied to rindless cheese shall have square interior corners, reasonably smooth interior surface and have controls that shall provide uniform pressure and heat equally to all surfaces. The equipment used to apply shrinkable wrapping material to rindless cheese shall operate to maintain the natural intended shape of the cheese in an acceptable manner, reasonably smooth surfaces on the cheese and tightly adhere the wrapper to the surface of the cheese.

§ 58.427 Paraffin tanks.

The metal tank should be adequate in size, have wood rather than metal racks to support the cheese, have heat controls and an indicating thermometer. The cheese wax shall be kept clean.

§ 58.428 Speciality equipment.

All product contact areas of speciality equipment shall be constructed of stainless steel or of material approved in the 3–A Sanitary Standards for Plastic and Rubber and Rubber-Like Material, and constructed following 3–A Sanitary Standards principles.

§ 58.429 Washing machine.

When used, the washing machine for cheese cloths and bandages shall be of commercial quality and size; or of sufficient size to handle the applicable load. It should be equipped with temperature and water level controls.

QUALITY SPECIFICATIONS FOR RAW MATERIAL

§ 58.430 Milk.

The milk shall be fresh, sweet, pleasing and desirable in flavor and shall meet the requirements as outlined under §§ 58.132 through 58.138. The milk may be adjusted by separating part of the fat from the milk or by adding one or more of the following dairy products: Cream, skim milk, concentrated skim milk, nonfat dry milk, and water in a quantity sufficient to reconstitute any concentrated or dry milk used.

Such dairy products shall have originated from raw milk meeting the same requirements as outlined under §§58.132 through 58.138.

§58.431 Hydrogen peroxide.

The solution shall comply with the specification of the U.S. Pharmacopeia, except that it may exceed the concentration specified therein and it does not contain added preservative. Application and usage shall be as specified in the ''Definitions and Standards of Identity for Cheese and Cheese Products'', Food and Drug Administration.

§58.432 Catalase.

The catalase preparation shall be a stable, buffered solution, neutral in pH, having a potency of not less than 100 Keil units per milliliter. The source of the catalase, its application and usage shall be as specified in the ''Definitions and Standards of Identity for Cheese and Cheese Products,'' Food and Drug Administration.

§58.433 Cheese cultures.

Harmless microbial cultures used in the development of acid and flavor components in cheese shall have a pleasing and desirable taste and odor and shall have the ability to actively produce the desired results in the cheese during the manufacturing process.

§58.434 Calcium chloride.

Calcium chloride, when used, shall meet the requirements of the Food Chemical Codex.

§58.435 Color.

Coloring when used, shall be Annatto or any cheese or butter color which meet the requirements of the Food and Drug Administration.

§58.436 Rennet, pepsin, other milk clotting enzymes and flavor enzymes.

Enzyme preparations used in the manufacture of cheese shall be safe and suitable.

§58.437 Salt.

The salt shall be free-flowing, white refined sodium chloride and shall meet the requirements of the Food Chemical Codex.

Operations and Operating Procedures

§58.438 Cheese from pasteurized milk.

If the cheese is labeled as pasteurized, the milk shall be pasteurized by subjecting every particle of milk to a minimum temperature of 161 °F. for not less than 15 seconds or by any other acceptable combination of temperature and time treatment approved by the Administrator. HTST pasteurization units shall be equipped with the proper controls and equipment to assure pasteurization. If the milk is held more than 2 hours between the time of pasteurization and setting, it shall be cooled to 45 °F. or lower until time of setting.

§58.439 Cheese from unpasteurized milk.

If the cheese is labeled as ''heat treated'', ''unpasteurized,'' ''raw milk'', or ''for manufacturing'' the milk may be raw or heated at temperatures below pasteurization. Cheese made from unpasteurized milk shall be cured for a period of 60 days at a temperature not less than 35 °F. If the milk is held more than 2 hours between time of receipt or heat treatment and setting, it shall be cooled to 45 °F. or lower until time of setting.

§58.440 Make schedule.

A uniform schedule should be established and followed as closely as possible for the various steps of setting, cutting, cooking, draining the whey and milling the curd, to promote a uniform quality of cheese.

§58.441 Records.

Starter and make records should be kept at least three months.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under OMB control number 0583–0047)[1]

[40 FR 47911, Oct. 10, 1975. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981, and amended at 47 FR 745, Jan. 7, 1982]

[1] EDITORIAL NOTE: See table appearing in §58.100 for correct OMB control number.

§ 58.442 Laboratory and quality control tests.

(a) *Chemical analyses*—(1) *Milkfat and moisture.* One sample shall be tested from each vat of the finished cheese to assure compliance with composition requirements.

(2) *Test method.* Chemical analysis shall be made in accordance with the methods described in Official Methods of Analysis of the Association of Official Analytical Chemists as specified in the appropriate standards of identity, the latest edition of Standard Methods or by other methods giving equivalent results.

(b) *Weight or volume control.* Representative samples of the finished product shall be checked during the packaging operation to assure compliance with the stated net weight on the container of consumer size packages.

§ 58.443 Whey handling.

(a) Adequate sanitary facilities shall be provided for the handling of whey. If outside, necessary precautions shall be taken to minimize flies, insects and development of objectionable odors.

(b) Whey or whey products intended for human food shall at all times be handled in a sanitary manner in accordance with the procedures of this subpart as specified for handling milk and dairy products.

(c) Milkfat from whey should not be more than four days old when shipped.

§ 58.444 Packaging and repackaging.

(a) Packaging rindless cheese or cutting and repackaging all styles of bulk cheese shall be conducted under rigid sanitary conditions. The atmosphere of the packaging rooms, the equipment and the packaging material shall be practically free from mold and bacterial contamination.

(b) When officially graded bulk cheese is to be repackaged into consumer type packages with official grade labels or other official identification, a supervisor of packaging shall be required. If the repackaging is performed in a plant other than the one in which the cheese is manufactured and the product is officially identified, the plant, equipment, facilities and personnel shall meet the same requirements as outlined in this part.

§ 58.445 General identification.

Bulk cheese for cutting and the container for cheese for manufacturing shall be legibly marked with the name of the product, code or date of manufacture, vat number, officially designated code number or name and address of manufacturer. Each consumer sized container shall meet the applicable regulations of the Food and Drug Administration.

REQUIREMENTS FOR FINISHED PRODUCTS BEARING USDA OFFICIAL IDENTIFICATION

§ 58.446 Quality requirements.

(a) *Cheddar cheese.* The quality requirements for Cheddar cheese shall be in accordance with the U.S. Standards for Grades of Cheddar Cheese.

(b) *Colby cheese.* The quality requirements for Colby cheese shall be in accordance with the U.S. Standards for Grades of Colby Cheese.

(c) *Monterey* (*Monterey Jack*) *cheese.* The quality requirements for Monterey (Monterey Jack) cheese shall be in accordance with the U.S. Standards for Grades of Monterey (Monterey Jack) Cheese.

(d) *Swiss cheese, Emmentaler cheese.* The quality requirements for Swiss cheese, Emmentaler cheese shall be in accordance with the U.S. Standards for Grades for Swiss Cheese, Emmentaler Cheese.

(e) *Bulk American cheese for manufacturing.* The quality requirements for bulk American cheese for manufacturing shall be in accordance with the U.S. Standards for Grades of Bulk American Cheese for Manufacturing.

SUPPLEMENTAL SPECIFICATIONS FOR PLANTS MANUFACTURING AND PACKAGING COTTAGE CHEESE

DEFINITIONS

§ 58.505 Meaning of words.

For the purpose of the regulations in this subpart, words in the singular form shall be deemed to impart the plural and vice versa, as the case may demand. Unless the context otherwise requires, the following terms shall have the following meaning:

(a) *Condensed skim.* Skim milk which has been condensed to approximately one-third the original volume in accordance with standard commercial practice.

(b) *Cottage cheese.* (1) *Cottage cheese dry curd.* The soft uncured cheese meeting the requirements of 21 CFR 19.525[1] Food and Drug Administration.

(2) *Cottage cheese.* The soft uncured cheese meeting the requirements of 21 CFR 19.530,[1] Food and Drug Administration.

(3) *Lowfat Cottage cheese.* The soft uncured cheese meeting the requirements of 21 CFR 19.531,[1] Food and Drug Administration.

(c) *Direct acidification.* The production of cottage cheese, without the use of bacterial starter cultures, through the use of approved food grade acids. This product shall be labeled according to the requirements of 21 CFR 19.530(d),[1] Food and Drug Administration.

(d) *Cottage cheese with fruits, nuts, chives, or other vegetables.* Shall consist of cottage cheese to which has been added fruits, nuts, chives or other vegetables. The finished cheese shall comply with §58.505(b).

(e) *Cream.* The milkfat portion of milk which rises to the surface of milk on standing or is separated from it by centrifugal force and contains not less than 18.0 percent of milkfat.

(f) *Creaming mixture.* The creaming mixture consists of cream or a mixture of cream with milk or skim milk or both. To adjust the solids content, nonfat dry milk or concentrated skim milk may be added but not to exceed 3.0 percent by weight of the creaming mixture. It may or may not contain a culture of harmless lactic acid and flavor producing bacteria, food grade acid, salt, and stabilizers with or without carriers. The creaming mixture in its final form may or may not be homogenized and shall conform to the provisions of 21 CFR 19.530(b),[1] Food and Drug Administration.

[1] See footnote at §58.405.

[1] See footnote at §58.405.

ROOMS AND COMPARTMENTS

§58.510 Rooms and compartments.

(a) Processing operations with open cheese vats should be separated from other rooms or areas. Excessive personnel traffic or other possible contaminating conditions should be avoided. Rooms, compartments, coolers, and dry storage space in which any raw material, packaging or ingredients supplies or finished products are handled, processed, packaged or stored shall be designed and constructed to assure clean and orderly operations.

(b) *Ventilation.* Processing and packaging rooms or compartments shall be ventilated to maintain sanitary conditions, preclude the growth of mold and air borne bacterial contaminants, prevent undue condensation of water vapor and minimize or eliminate objectionable odors. To minimize air borne contamination in processing and packaging rooms a filtered air supply meeting the requirements of §58.510(c) shall be provided. The incoming air shall exert an outward pressure so that the movement of air will be outward and prevent the movement of unfiltered air inward.

(c) *Starter facility.* A separate starter room or properly designed starter tanks and satisfactory air movement techniques shall be provided for the propagation and handling of starter cultures. All necessary precautions shall be taken to prevent contamination of the room, equipment and the air therein. A filtered air supply with a minimum average efficiency of 90% when tested in accordance with the ASHRAE Synthetic Dust Arrestance Test should be provided so as to obtain an outward movement of air from the room to minimize contamination.

(d) *Coolers.* Coolers shall be equipped with facilities for maintaining proper temperature and humidity conditions, consistent with good commercial practices for the applicable product, to protect the quality and condition of the products. Coolers shall be kept clean, orderly and free from mold, and maintained in good repair. They shall be adequately lighted and proper circulation of air shall be maintained at all

times. The floors, walls, and ceilings shall be of such construction as to permit thorough cleaning.

EQUIPMENT AND UTENSILS

§ 58.511 General construction, repair and installation.

The equipment and utensils used for the manufacture and handling of cottage cheese shall be as specified in § 58.128. In addition for certain other equipment the following requirements shall be met.

§ 58.512 Cheese vats or tanks.

(a) Cheese vats or tanks shall meet the requirements of § 58.416. When direct steam injection is used for heating the milk, the vat or tank may be of single shell construction. The steam shall be culinary steam.

(b) Vats shall be equipped with valves to control the heating and cooling medium and a suitable sanitary outlet valve. Vats used for creaming curd should be equipped with a refrigerated cooling medium. A circulating pump for the heating and cooling medium is recommended.

§ 58.513 Agitators.

Mechanical agitators shall meet the requirements of § 58.417.

§ 58.514 Container fillers.

Shall comply with the 3–A Sanitary Standards for Equipment for Packaging Frozen Desserts and Cottage Cheese.

§ 58.515 Mixers.

Only mixers shall be used which will mix the cheese carefully and keep shattering of the curd particles to a minimum. They shall be constructed in such a manner as to be readily cleanable. If shafts extend through the wall of the tank below the level of the product, they shall be equipped with proper seals which are readily removable for cleaning and sanitizing. The mixer shall be enclosed or equipped with tight fitting covers.

§ 58.516 Starter vats.

Bulk starter vats shall meet the requirements of § 58.415.

QUALITY SPECIFICATIONS FOR RAW MATERIAL

§ 58.517 General.

Raw materials used for manufacturing cottage cheese shall meet the following quality specifications.

§ 58.518 Milk.

The selection of raw milk for cottage cheese shall be in accordance with §§ 58.132 through 58.138.

§ 58.519 Dairy products.

(a) *Raw skim milk.* All raw skim milk obtained from a secondary source shall be separated from milk meeting the same quality requirements for milk as outlined in § 58.518 above. Skim milk after being pasteurized and separated shall be cooled to 45 °F. or lower unless the skim milk is to be set for cheese within two hours after pasteurizing. The skim milk should not be more than 48 hours old from the time the milk was received at the plant and the skim milk is set for cheese.

(b) *Nonfat dry milk.* Nonfat dry milk, when used, shall be obtained from milk meeting the same quality requirements as outlined in § 58.518 above. It shall be processed according to the requirements of this Subpart, and should meet the requirements of § 58.236(b)(3).

(c) *Condensed skim milk.* Condensed skim milk, if used, shall be prepared from raw milk or skim milk that meets the same quality requirements outlined above for raw milk or skim milk. It shall be cooled promptly after drawing from the vacuum pan or evaporator and shall have been pasteurized before concentrating or during the manufacture. The standard plate count of the concentrated milk shall not exceed 30,000 per ml. at time of use.

(d) *Cream.* Any cream used for preparing the dressing for creamed cottage cheese shall be separated from milk meeting at least the same quality requirements as the skim milk used for making the curd. The flavor of the cream shall be fresh and sweet. Cream obtained from a secondary source shall meet the same requirements. The creaming mixture prepared from this cream, after pasteurization, shall have a standard plate count of no more than 30,000 per ml.

§58.520 Nondairy ingredients.

(a) *Calcium chloride.* Calcium chloride, when used, shall be of food grade quality and free from extraneous material.

(b) *Salt.* Salt shall be free flowing, white refined sodium chloride and shall meet the requirements of The Food Chemical Codex.

(c) *Other ingredients.* Other ingredients such as fruits, nuts, chives or other vegetables used or blended with cottage cheese shall be reasonably free of bacteria so as not to appreciably increase the bacterial count of the finished product. The various ingredients in kind shall be consistent in size and color so as to produce the desired appearance and appeal of the finished product. The flavor of the ingredients used shall be natural and represent the intended flavor and intensity desired in the finished product. Such ingredients shall be clean, wholesome, of uniformly good quality, free from mold, rancid or decomposed particles. Vegetables used in cottage cheese may first be soaked for 15 to 20 minutes in a cold 25 to 50 ppm chlorine solution to appreciably reduce the bacterial population. After soaking, the vegetables shall be drained and used soon thereafter.

Operations and Operating Procedures

§58.521 Pasteurization and product flow.

(a) The skim milk used for the manufacture of cottage cheese shall be pasteurized not more than 24 hours prior to the time of setting by heating every particle of skim milk to a temperature of 161 °F. for not less than 15 seconds or by any other combination of temperature and time giving equivalent results. All skim milk must be cooled promptly to setting temperature. If held more than two hours between pasteurization and time of setting, the skim milk shall be cooled and held at 45 °F. or lower until set.

(b) Cream or cheese dressing shall be pasteurized at not less than 150 °F. for not less than 30 minutes or at not less than 166 °F. for not less than 15 seconds or by any other combination of temperature and time treatment giving equivalent results. Cream and cheese dressing shall be cooled promptly to 40 °F. or lower after pasteurization to aid in further cooling of cottage cheese curd for improved keeping quality.

(c) Reconstituted nonfat dry milk for cottage cheese manufacture need not be re-pasteurized provided it is reconstituted within two hours prior to the time of setting using water which is free from viable pathogenic or otherwise harmful microorganisms as well as microorganisms which may cause spoilage of cottage cheese. Skim milk separated from pasteurized whole milk need not be re-pasteurized provided it is separated in equipment from which all traces of raw milk from previous operations have been removed by proper cleaning and sanitizing.

§58.522 Reconstituting nonfat dry milk.

Nonfat dry milk shall be reconstituted in a sanitary manner.

§58.523 Laboratory and quality control tests.

(a) Quality control tests shall be made on samples as often as necessary to determine the shelf-life and stability of the finished product. Routine analyses shall be made on raw materials and finished product to assure satisfactory composition, shelf-life and stability.

(b) *Frequency of sampling*—(1) *Microbiological.* Samples of raw milk for testing shall be taken as prescribed in §58.135. Representative samples shall be taken of finished cottage cheese and from each lot or batch of product used as an ingredient. For keeping quality tests representative samples shall be taken of finished cottage cheese;

(2) *Chemical*—(i) *Milkfat and Moisture.* Representative samples shall be taken of cottage cheese; dry cottage cheese shall be tested for moisture only.

(ii) *pH.* Representative samples shall be taken of finished cottage cheese.

(c) *Test methods*—(1) *Microbiological.* Microbiological determinations shall be made for coliform, psychrotrophic and yeasts and molds. These tests shall be made in accordance with the methods described in the latest edition of Standard Methods for the Examination of Dairy Products, published by the American Public Health Association.

(2) *Chemical.* Chemical analysis shall be made in accordance with the methods described in the latest edition of Official Methods of Analysis of the Association of Official Analytical Chemists, published by the Association of Official Analytical Chemists, the latest edition of Standard Methods for the Examination of Dairy Products, or by other methods giving equivalent results.

§ 58.524 Packaging and general identification.

(a) *Containers.* Containers used for packaging cottage cheese shall be any commercially acceptable multiple use or single service container or packaging material which will satisfactorily protect the contents through the regular channels of trade without significant impairment of quality with respect to flavor, or contamination under normal conditions of handling. Caps or covers which extend over the lip of the container shall be used on all cups or tubs containing two pounds or less, to protect the product from contamination during subsequent handling.

(b) *Packaging.* The cheese shall be packaged in a sanitary manner and automatic filling and capping equipment shall be used on all small sizes. The containers shall be checked weighed during the filling operation to assure they are filled uniformly to not less than the stated net weight on the container. Also care shall be taken that the cottage cheese be of uniform consistency at the time of packaging to assure legal composition in all packages.

(c) *General identification.* Bulk packages containing cottage cheese shall be adequately and legibly marked with the name of the product, net weight, name and address of the manufacturer, lot number, code or date of packaging and any other identification as may be required. Consumer size packaged products shall meet the applicable regulations of the Food and Drug Administration.

§ 58.525 Storage of finished product.

Cottage cheese after packaging shall be promptly stored at a temperature of 45 °F. or lower to maintain quality and condition until loaded for distribution. During distribution and storage prior to sale the product should be maintained at a temperature of 45 °F. or lower. The product shall not be exposed to foreign odors or conditions such as drippage or condensation that might cause package or product damage. Packaged cottage cheese shall not be placed directly on floors.

Requirements for Cottage Cheese Bearing USDA Official Identification

§ 58.526 Official identification.

(a) Only cottage cheese manufactured and packaged in accordance with the requirements of this part and with the applicable requirements in subpart A of this part which has been officially inspected in process and found to be in compliance with these requirements may be identified with the official USDA Quality Approved Inspection Shield.

(b) *Nonfat dry milk.* Nonfat dry milk, when used in cottage cheese bearing official identification, shall meet the requirements for U.S. Extra Grade (Spray Process), at time of use, and should be of U.S. Low Heat Classification (not less than 6.0 mg. undenatured whey protein nitrogen per gram of nonfat dry milk). In addition, the nonfat dry milk shall have a direct microscopic count not exceeding 75 million per gram. The age of the nonfat dry milk shall be covered by a USDA grading certificate, evidencing compliance with quality requirements, dated not more than 6 months prior to use of the dry milk. In the interim between manufacture and use, the nonfat dry milk shall be stored in a clean, dry, vermin-free space. In any case, if the nonfat dry milk is more than 120 days old, at time of use, it shall be examined for flavor to make certain that it meets the requirements for U.S. Extra Grade.

§ 58.527 Physical requirements.

(a) *Flavor.* The cottage cheese shall possess a mild pleasing flavor, similar to fresh whole milk or light cream and may possess the delicate flavor and aroma of a good lactic starter. The product may possess to a slight degree a feed, acid, or salty flavor but shall be free from chalky, bitter, utensil,

fruity, yeasty, or other objectionable flavors.

(b) *Body and texture.* The curd particles shall have a meaty texture, but sufficiently tender to permit proper absorption of cream or cheese dressing. The texture shall be smooth and velvety and shall not be mealy, crumbly, pasty, sticky, mushy, watery, rubbery or slimy or possess any other objectionable characteristics of body and texture. Small curd style (cut with ¼ inch knives) should have curd particles approximately ¼ inch or less in size. Large curd style (cut with knives over ¼ inch) should have curd particles approximately ⅜ inch or more in size.

(c) *Color and appearance.* The finished cottage cheese, creamed or plain curd, shall have an attractive natural color and appearance with curd particles of reasonably uniform size. The creamed cottage cheese shall be uniformly mixed with the cream or dressing properly absorbed or adhering to the curd so as to prevent excessive drainage.

§58.528 Microbiological requirements.

Compliance shall be based on 3 out of 5 consecutive samples taken at the time of packaging.

(a) *Coliform.* Not more than 10 per gram.

(b) *Psychrotrophic.* No more than 100 per gram.

(c) *Yeasts and molds.* Not more than 10 per gram.

§58.529 Chemical requirements.

(a) *Moisture.* See §58.505(b).

(b) *Milkfat.* See §58.505(b).

(c) *pH.* Not higher than 5.2.

(d) *Phosphatase.* Not more than 4 micrograms of phenol equivalent per gram of cheese.

§58.530 Keeping quality requirements.

Keeping quality samples taken from the packaging line shall be held at 45 °F. for 10 days. At the end of the 10 day period the samples shall possess a satisfactory flavor and appearance, and shall be free from bitter, sour, fruity, or other objectionable tastes and odors. The surface shall not be discolored, translucent, slimy or show any other objectionable condition.

SUPPLEMENTAL SPECIFICATIONS FOR PLANTS MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING AND PACKAGING FROZEN DESSERTS

DEFINITIONS

§58.605 Meaning of words.

For the purpose of the regulations in this subpart, words in the singular form shall be deemed to impart the plural and vice versa, as the case may demand. Unless the context otherwise requires, the following terms shall have the following meaning as applied to frozen desserts meeting FDA requirements and briefly defined as follows:

(a) *Ice cream.* The product conforming to the requirements of §20.2[1] ''Definitions and Standards of Identity for Frozen Desserts,'' U.S. Food and Drug Administration (21 CFR 20.2).[1]

(b) *Frozen custard.* The product conforming to the requirements of §20.2[1] ''Definitions and Standards of Identity for Frozen Desserts,'' U.S. Food and Drug Administration (21 CFR 20.2).[1]

(c) *Ice milk.* The product conforming to the requirements of §20.3[1] ''Definitions and Standards of Identity for Frozen Desserts,'' U.S. Food and Drug Administration (21 CFR 20.3).[1]

(d) *Sherbet.* The product conforming to the requirements of §20.4[1] ''Definitions and Standards of Identity for Frozen Desserts,'' U.S. Food and Drug Administration (21 CFR 20.4).[1]

(e) *Mellorine.* The product conforming to the requirements of §20.8[1] ''Definitions and Standards of Identity for Frozen Desserts,'' U.S. Food and Drug Administration (21 CFR 20.8).[1]

(f) *Overrun.* The trade expression used to reference the increase in volume of the frozen product over the volume of the mix. This increase in volume is due to air being whipped into the product during the freezing process. It is expressed as percent of the volume of the mix.

(g) *Mix.* The trade name for the combined and processed ingredients which after freezing become a frozen dessert.

[1] 21 CFR part 20 was redesignated as part 135 at 42 FR 14303, Mar. 15, 1977.

ROOMS AND COMPARTMENTS

§ 58.619 Mix processing room.

The rooms used for combining mix ingredients and processing the mix shall meet the applicable requirements for rooms specified in § 58.126. The room shall be ventilated to remove moisture and prevent condensation from forming on walls and ceiling. The room shall be well lighted.

§ 58.620 Freezing and packaging rooms.

The rooms used for freezing and packaging frozen desserts shall be adequate in size to permit satisfactory air circulation and maintained in a clean and sanitary condition. The rooms shall be constructed in the same manner as prescribed above for mix rooms.

§ 58.621 Freezing tunnels.

Freezing tunnels for quick freezing at extremely low temperatures shall be designed and constructed as to insure ease in cleaning and satisfactory conditions of operation.

§ 58.622 Hardening and storage rooms.

Hardening and storage rooms for frozen desserts shall be constructed of satisfactory material for this purpose. The rooms shall be maintained in a clean and orderly manner. Adequate shelves, bins, or pallets shall be provided to keep the packages of finished products off the floor and to prevent damage to the containers. Sufficient refrigeration should be provided to insure adequate storage temperature (−10° or lower). Air shall be circulated to maintain uniform temperature throughout the rooms. A vestibule or double entry way should be provided to minimize heat shock of the frozen products.

EQUIPMENT AND UTENSILS

§ 58.623 Homogenizer.

Homogenizer shall comply with 3–A Sanitary Standards.

§ 58.624 Freezers.

Product contact surfaces of freezers used to lower the temperature of the liquid mix to a semi-frozen mass by a stirring action shall be constructed of a stainless steel or equally corrosion resistant metal and all parts easily accessible for cleaning and sanitizing. Batch and continuous freezers should comply with the applicable 3–A Standards.

§ 58.625 Fruit or syrup feeders.

Fruit or syrup feeders inject flavoring material into the semi-frozen product. Product contact surfaces shall be constructed of stainless steel or equally corrosion resistant metal and all pumps shall be in accordance to 3–A Sanitary Standards for dairy equipment. The feeder shall be constructed to enable complete disassembly for cleaning and sanitizing.

§ 58.626 Packaging equipment.

Packaging equipment designed to mechanically fill and close single service containers with frozen desserts shall be constructed so that all product contact surfaces shall be of stainless steel or equally corrosion-resistant metal. All product contact surfaces shall be easily accessible for cleaning. The design and operation of the machine shall in no way contaminate the container of the finished product placed therein. New or replacement equipment shall comply with the 3A Sanitary Standards for Equipment for Packaging Frozen Desserts and Cottage Cheese.

QUALITY SPECIFICATIONS FOR RAW MATERIAL

§ 58.627 Milk and dairy products.

To produce ice cream and related products the raw milk and cream shall meet the quality requirements as prescribed in §§ 58.132 through 58.138, except that only commingled milk and cream meeting the bacteriological requirements of No. 1 shall be used.

§ 58.628 Sweetening agents.

Sweetening agents shall be clean and wholesome and consist of one or more of the approved sweeteners listed in § 58.605.

§ 58.629 Flavoring agents.

Flavoring agents either natural or artificial shall be wholesome and free from undesirable flavors. They must impart the desired characteristic to

the finished product. Flavoring agents shall be one or more of those approved in §58.605.

§58.630 Stabilizers.

Stabilizers shall be clean and wholesome and consist of one or more of those approved in §58.605.

§58.631 Emulsifiers.

Emulsifiers shall be clean and wholesome and consist of one or more of those approved in §58.605.

§58.632 Acid.

Acids used in sherbet shall be wholesome and of food grade quality and consist of one or more of those approved in §58.605.

§58.633 Color.

Coloring used for ice cream and related products shall be those certified by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration as safe for human consumption.

OPERATIONS AND OPERATING PROCEDURES

§58.634 Assembling and combining mix ingredients.

The assembling and combining of mix ingredients for processing shall be in accordance with clean and sanitary methods and shall be consistent with good commercial practices. All raw materials shall be subjected to inspection for quality and condition prior to being combined and processed into the finished mix. All necessary precautions shall be taken to prevent the contamination of any raw material or the finished mix with any foreign substance.

§58.635 Pasteurization of the mix.

Every particle of the mix, except added flavoring ingredients, shall be pasteurized at not less than 155 °F. and held at that temperature for 30 minutes or for 175 °F. for 25 seconds; or it may be pasteurized by any other equivalent temperature and holding time which will assure adequate pasteurization.

§58.636 Homogenization.

Homogenization of the pasteurized mix shall be accomplished to effectively reduce the size of the milkfat globules and evenly disperse them throughout the mix.

§58.637 Cooling the mix.

The mix shall be immediately cooled to a temperature of 45 °F. or lower, and stored at this temperature until further processing begins.

§58.638 Freezing the mix.

After the mix enters the freezer, it shall be frozen as rapidly as possible to assure the formation of minute crystals. Proper adjustment of rate of flow, refrigerant and air pressure controls shall be achieved to assure correct overrun and consistency of the product for packaging and further freezing.

§58.639 Addition of flavor.

The addition of flavoring ingredients to semi-frozen mix just prior to packaging shall be performed in a clean and sanitary manner. Care shall be taken to insure the flavor injection equipment has been properly cleaned and sanitized prior to use and that the flavor ingredients are of good quality and wholesome.

§58.640 Packaging.

The packaging of the semifrozen product shall be done by means which will in no way contaminate the container or the product. When single service containers and lids are used, they shall be of good construction and protect the finished product. Containers used for frozen products shall be stored and handled in a sanitary manner so as to protect them from dust and bacterial contamination.

§58.641 Hardening and storage.

Immediately after the semifrozen product is placed in its intended container it shall be placed in a hardening tunnel or hardening room to continue the freezing process. Rapid freezing to 0° to −15 °F is desirable to produce a good textured product.

§58.642 Quality control tests.

All mix ingredients shall be subject to inspection for quality and condition throughout each processing operation. Quality control tests shall be made on flow line samples as often as necessary to check the effectiveness of processing

and sanitation and as an aid in correcting deficiencies. Routine analysis shall be made on raw materials and finished products to assure adequate composition, weight or volume control.

§ 58.643 Frequency of sampling.

(a) *Microbiological.* Representative samples shall be taken from each type of mix, and for the finished frozen product one sample from each flavor made.

(b) *Composition.* Representative samples shall be tested for fat and solids-not-fat on each type of mix manufactured. Spot checks shall be made on the finished products as often as is necessary to assure compliance with composition standards.

(c) *Weight or volume control.* Representative samples of the packaged products shall be checked during the packaging operation to assure compliance with the stated volume on the container as well as weight and overrun requirements.

§ 58.644 Test methods.

(a) *Microbiological.* Microbiological determinations shall be made in accordance with the methods described in the latest edition of Standard Methods for the Examination of Dairy Products.

(b) *Chemical.* Chemical analysis shall be made in accordance with the methods described in the latest edition of Official Methods of Analysis of the Association of Official Analytical Chemists, the latest edition of Standard Methods, or by other methods giving equivalent results.

§ 58.645 General identification.

The various types of frozen desserts shall be packaged and labeled in accordance with the applicable regulations of the Food and Drug Administration.

Requirements for Finished Products Bearing USDA Official Identification

§ 58.646 Official identification.

(a) Only ice cream and related products manufactured and packaged in accordance with the requirements of this part and with the applicable requirements in subpart A of this part which have been officially inspected in process and found to be in compliance with these requirements may be identified with the official USDA Quality Approved Inspection Shield.

(b) Dairy products used in the manufacture of frozen desserts for which there are U.S. grades established (nonfat dry milk, whole milk, buttermilk and whey) shall be U.S. Extra Grade or better, and in the case of unsalted butter, shall be no lower than U.S. Grade A. Dairy products for which there are not USDA grade shall meet the applicable requirements of this part which permit such product to bear the USDA Quality Approved Inspection Shield.

§ 58.647 Composition requirements for ice cream.

See § 58.605(a).

§ 58.648 Microbiological requirements for ice cream.

The finished product shall contain not more than 50,000 bacteria per gram as determined by the standard plate count, and shall contain not more than 10 coliform organisms per gram for plain and not more than 20 coliform per gram in chocolate, fruit, nut or other flavors in three out of five samples.

§ 58.649 Physical requirements for ice cream.

(a) *Flavor.* The flavor of the finished ice cream shall be pleasing and desirable, and characteristic of the fresh milk and cream and the particular flavoring used.

(b) *Body and texture.* The body shall be firm, have substance and readily melt to a creamy consistency when exposed to room temperatures; the texture shall be fine, smooth, and have the appearance of creaminess throughout.

(c) *Color.* The color shall be attractive, pleasing, uniform and characteristic of the flavor represented.

§ 58.650 Requirements for frozen custard.

The same requirements apply as for ice cream except plain frozen custard shall have a minimum egg yolk solids content of 1.4 percent, and 1.12 percent when fruits, nuts and other such ingredients are used for flavoring.

§58.651 Requirements for ice milk.

The requirements are the same as for ice cream except: (a) The minimum milk fat content shall be 2 percent by weight and the maximum milk fat content 7 percent by weight, (b) the total milk solids content shall be no less than 11 percent by weight, (c) the minimum total food solids weight per gallon shall be 1.3 pounds, (d) no reduction in the standards are permitted when fruits, nuts and other such ingredients are used for flavoring.

§58.652 Composition requirements for sherbet.

See §58.605(d).

§58.653 Microbiological requirements for sherbet.

The finished product shall contain not more than 50,000 bacteria per gram as determined by the standard plate count and shall contain not more than 10 coliform organisms per gram in three out of five samples.

§58.654 Physical requirements for sherbet.

(a) *Flavor.* The flavor of the finished sherbet shall be pleasing and desirable and characteristic of the particular flavoring used and shall impart a sweet yet tart sensation.

(b) *Body and texture.* The body shall be firm, compact, somwhat chewy and readily melt to an even syrupy consistency at room temperatures; the texture shall be smooth but not as fine as in ice cream and shall be even throughout.

(c) *Color.* The color shall be attractive, pleasing, uniform and characteristic of the flavor represented.

SUPPLEMENTAL SPECIFICATIONS FOR PLANTS MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING AND PACKAGING PASTEURIZED PROCESS CHEESE AND RELATED PRODUCTS

DEFINITIONS

§58.705 Meaning of words.

(a) *Pasteurized process cheese and related products.* Pasteurized process cheese and related products are the foods which conform to the applicable provisions of part 19, title 21, §§19.750 through 19.790,[1] ''Definitions and Standards of Identity for Cheese and Cheese Products,'' Food and Drug Administration.

(b) *Blend set up.* The trade term for a particular group of vat lots of cheese selected to form a blend based upon their combined ability to impart the desired characteristics to a pasteurized process cheese product.

(c) *Cooker batch.* The amount of cheese and added optional ingredients placed into a cooker at one time, heated to pasteurization temperature, and held for the required length of time.

EQUIPMENT AND UTENSILS

§58.706 General construction, repair and installation.

The equipment and utensils used for the handling and processing of cheese products shall be as specified in §58.128 of this subpart. In addition, for certain other equipment the following requirements shall be met.

§58.707 Conveyors.

Conveyors shall be constructed of material which can be properly cleaned, will not rust, or otherwise contaminate the cheese, and shall be maintained in good repair.

§58.708 Grinders or shredders.

The grinders or shredders used in the preparation of the trimmed and cleaned cheese shall be of corrosion-resistant material, and of such construction as to prevent contamination of the cheese and to allow thorough cleaning of all parts and product contact surfaces.

§58.709 Cookers.

The cookers shall be the steam jacketed or direct steam type. They shall be constructed of stainless steel or other equally corrosion-resistant material. All product contact surfaces shall be readily accessible for cleaning. Each cooker shall be equipped with an indicating thermometer, and shall be equipped with a temperature recording device. The recording thermometer stem may be placed in the cooker if satisfactory time charts are obtained,

[1] See footnote at §58.405.

if not, the stem shall be placed in the hotwell or filler hopper. Steam check valves on direct steam type cookers shall be mounted flush with cooker wall, be constructed of stainless steel and designed to prevent the backup of product into the steam line, or the steam line shall be constructed of stainless steel pipes and fittings which can be readily cleaned. If direct steam is applied to the product only culinary steam shall be used (see § 58.127(d)).

§ 58.710 Fillers.

A strainer should be installed between the cooker and the filler. The hoppers of all filters shall be covered but the cover may have sight ports. If necessary, the hopper may have an agitator to prevent buildup on side wall. The filler valves and head shall be kept in good repair and capable of accurate measurements. Product contact surfaces shall be of stainless steel or other corrosion resistant material.

QUALITY SPECIFICATIONS FOR RAW MATERIAL

§ 58.711 Cheddar, colby, washed or soaked curd, granular or stirred curd cheese.

Cheese, used in the manufacture of pasteurized process cheese products should possess a pleasing and desirable taste and odor consistent with the age of the cheese; should have body and texture characteristics which will impart the desired body and texture characteristics in the finished product; and should possess finish and appearance characteristics which will permit removal of all packaging material and surface defects. The cheese should at least meet the requirements equivalent to U.S. Standard Grade for Bulk American Cheese for Manufacturing provided the quantity of the cheese with any one defect as listed for U.S. Standard Grade is limited to assure a satisfactory finished product.

§ 58.712 Swiss.

Swiss cheese used in the manufacture of pasteurized process cheese and related products should be equivalent to U.S. Grade B or better, except that the cheese may be blind or possess finish characteristics which do not impair the interior quality.

§ 58.713 Gruyere.

Gruyere cheese used in the manufacture of process cheese and related products should be of good wholesome quality and except for smaller eyes and sharper flavor shall meet the same requirements as for Swiss cheese.

§ 58.714 Cream cheese, Neufchatel cheese.

These cheeses when mixed with other foods, or used for spreads and dips should possess a fresh, pleasing and desirable flavor.

§ 58.715 Cream, plastic cream and anhydrous milkfat.

These food products shall be pasteurized, sweet, have a pleasing and desirable flavor and be free from objectionable flavors, and shall be obtained from milk which complies with the quality requirements as specified in §§ 58.132 through 58.138 of this subpart.

§ 58.716 Nonfat dry milk.

Nonfat dry milk used in cheese products should meet the requirements equivalent to U.S. Extra Grade except that the moisture content may be in excess of that specified for the particular grade.

§ 58.717 Whey.

Whey used in cheese products should meet the requirements equivalent to USDA Extra Grade except that the moisture requirement for dry whey may be waived.

§ 58.718 Flavor ingredients.

Flavor ingredients used in process cheese and related products shall be those permitted by the Food and Drug Standards of Identity, and in no way deleterious to the quality or flavor of the finished product. In the case of bulky flavoring ingredients such as pimento, the particles should be, to at least a reasonable degree, uniform in size, shape and consistency. The individual types of flavoring materials should be uniform in color and should impart the characteristic flavor desired in the finished product.

§58.719 Coloring.

Coloring shall be Annatto or any other cheese or butter color which is approved by the Food and Drug Administration.

§58.720 Acidifying agents.

Acidifying agents if used shall be those permitted by the Food and Drug Administration for the specific pasteurized process cheese product.

§58.721 Salt.

Salt shall be free flowing, white refined sodium chloride and shall meet the requirements of The Food Chemical Codex.

§58.722 Emulsifying agents.

Emulsifying agents shall be those permitted by the Food and Drug Administration for the specific pasteurized process cheese product, and shall be free from extraneous material.

Operations and Operating Procedures

§58.723 Basis for selecting cheese for processing.

A representative sample shall have been examined to determine fat and moisture content. One sample unit from each vat of cheese shall have been examined to determine the suitability of the vat for use in process cheese products in accordance with the flavor, body and texture characteristics permitted in §§58.711 through 58.714 as applicable, and to determine the characteristics it will contribute to the finished product when blended with other cheese. The cheese included in each blend shall be selected on the basis of the desirable qualities which will result in the desired finished product. Recook from equivalent blends may be used in an amount that will not adversely affect the finished product. Hot cheese from the filler may be added to the cooker in amounts which will not adversely affect the finished product.

§58.724 Blending.

To as great an extent as is practical, each vat of cheese should be divided and distributed throughout numerous cooker batches. The purpose being to minimize the preponderance and consequent influence of any one vat on the characteristics of the finished product, and to promote as much uniformity as is practical. In blending also consider the final composition requirements for fat and moisture. Quantities of salt, color, emulsifier and other allowable ingredients to be added shall be calculated and predetermined for each cooker batch.

§58.725 Trimming and cleaning.

The natural cheese shall be cleaned free of all non-edible portions. Paraffin and bandages as well as rind surface, mold or unclean areas or any other part which is unwholesome or unappetizing shall be removed.

§58.726 Cutting and grinding.

The trimmed and cleaned cheese should be cut into sections of convenient size to be handled by the grinder or shredder. The grinding and mixing of the blended lots of cheese should be done in such a manner as to insure a homogeneous mixture throughout the batch.

§58.727 Adding optional ingredients.

As each batch is added to the cooker, the predetermined amounts of salt, emulsifiers, color, or other allowable optional ingredients shall be added. However, a special blending vat may be used to mix the ground cheese and other ingredients before they enter the cooker to provide composition control.

§58.728 Cooking the batch.

Each batch of cheese within the cooker, including the optional ingredients, shall be thoroughly commingled and the contents pasteurized at a temperature of at least 158 °F. and held at that temperature for not less than 30 seconds or any other equally effective combination of time and temperature approved by the Administrator. Care shall be taken to prevent the entrance of cheese particles or ingredients after the cooker batch of cheese has reached the final heating temperature. After holding for the required period of time, the hot cheese shall be emptied from the cooker as quickly as possible.

§ 58.729 Forming containers.

Containers either lined or unlined shall be assembled and stored in a sanitary manner to prevent contamination. The handling of containers by filler crews should be done with extreme care and observance of personal cleanliness. Preforming and assembling of pouch liners and containers shall be kept to a minimum and the supply rotated to limit the length of time exposed to possible contamination prior to filling.

§ 58.730 Filling containers.

Hot fluid cheese from the cookers may be held in hotwells or hoppers to assure a constant and even supply of processed cheese to the filler or slice former. Filler valves shall effectively measure the desired amount of product into the pouch or container in a sanitary manner and shall cut off sharply without drip or drag of cheese across the opening. An effective system shall be used to maintain accurate and precise weight control. Damaged or unsatisfactory packages shall be removed from production, and the cheese may be salvaged into sanitary containers, and added back to cookers.

§ 58.731 Closing and sealing containers.

Pouches, liners, or containers having product contact surfaces, after filling shall be folded or closed and sealed in a sanitary manner, preferably by mechanical means, so as to assure against contamination. Each container in addition to other required labeling shall be coded in such a manner as to be easily identified as to date of manufacture by lot or sublot number.

§ 58.732 Cooling the packaged cheese.

After the containers are filled they shall be stacked, or cased and stacked in such a manner as to prevent breaking of seals due to excessive bulging and to allow immediate progressive cooling of the individual containers of cheese. As a minimum the cheese should be cooled to a temperature of 100 °F. or lower within 24 hours after filling. The temperature of the cheese should be reduced further, before being shipped or if storage is intended.

§ 58.733 Quality control tests.

(a) *Chemical analyses.* The following chemical analyses shall be performed in accordance with the appropriate edition of the Official Methods of Analysis of the AOAC as specified in the appropriate Standards of Identity or in accordance with methods that give equivalent results.

(1) *Cheese.* A representative sample of cheese used in the manufacture of pasteurized process cheese products shall have been tested prior to usage to determine its moisture and fat content.

(2) *Pasteurized process cheese products.* As many samples shall be taken of the finished product direct from the cooker, hopper, filler, or other location as is necessary to assure compliance with composition requirements. Spot checks should be made on samples from the cooker as frequently as is necessary to indicate pasteurization by means of the phosphatase test, as well as any other tests necessary to assure good quality control.

(b) *Examination of physical characteristics.* As many samples shall be taken as is necessary to assure meeting the required physical characteristics of the products. Representative samples shall be taken from production for examination of physical characteristics. The samples shall be examined at approximately 70 °F. the first day of operation after the date of processing for the following characteristics: (1) Finish and appearance, (2) flavor, (3) color, (4) body and texture, and (5) slicing or spreading properties.

(c) *Keeping quality.* During processing or preferably from the cooled stock select sufficient samples at random from the production run. The samples should be stored at approximately 50 °F. for 3 months for evaluation of physical characteristics as in paragraph (b) of this section. Additional samples may be selected and held at different temperatures or time.

(d) *Weight control.* During the filling operation as many samples shall be randomly selected and weighed from each production run as is necessary to assure accuracy of the net weight established for the finished products.

REQUIREMENTS FOR PROCESSED CHEESE PRODUCTS BEARING USDA OFFICIAL IDENTIFICATION

§58.734 Official identification.

Only process cheese products manufactured and packaged in accordance with the requirements of this part and with the applicable requirements in subpart A of this part which have been officially inspected in process and found to be in compliance with these requirements may be identified with official USDA Quality Approved Inspection Shield.

§58.735 Quality specifications for raw materials.

(a) *Cheddar colby, washed or soaked curd, granular or stirred curd cheese.* Cheese, used in the manufacture of pasteurized process cheese products which are identified with the USDA official identification shall possess a pleasing and desirable taste and odor consistent with the age of the cheese; shall have body and texture characteristics which will impart the desired body and texture characteristics in the finished product; and shall possess finish and appearance characteristics which will permit removal of all packaging material and surface defects. The cheese shall at least meet the requirements of U.S. Standard Grade for Bulk American Cheese for Manufacturing provided the quantity of the cheese with any one defect as listed for U.S. Standard Grade is limited, to assure compliance with the specifications of the finished product.

(b) *Swiss.* Swiss cheese used in the manufacture of pasteurized process cheese and related products bearing official identification shall be U.S. Grade B or better, except that the cheese may be blind or possess finish characteristics which do not impair the interior quality.

(c) *Gruyere.* Gruyere cheese used in the manufacture of process cheese and related products shall be of good wholesome quality and except for smaller eyes and sharper flavor shall meet the same requirements as for Swiss cheese.

(d) *Cream cheese, Neufchatel cheese.* Mixed with other foods, or used for spreads and dips shall possess a fresh, pleasing and desirable flavor.

(e) *Cream, plastic cream and anhydrous milkfat.* These food products shall be pasteurized, sweet, have a pleasing and desirable flavor and be free from objectionable flavors, and shall be obtained from milk which complies with the quality requirements as specified in §58.132 of this subpart.

(f) *Nonfat dry milk.* Nonfat dry milk used in officially identified cheese products shall meet the requirements of U.S. Extra Grade except that the moisture content may be in excess of that specified for the particular grade.

(g) *Whey.* Condensed or dry whey used in officially identified cheese products shall meet the requirements for USDA Extra Grade except that the moisture requirement for dry whey may be waived.

(h) *Flavor ingredients.* Flavor ingredients used in process cheese and related products shall be those permitted by the Food and Drug Standards of Identity, and in no way deleterious to the quality or flavor of the finished product. In the case of bulky flavoring ingredients such as pimento, the particles shall be, to at least a reasonable degree, uniform in size, shape and consistency. The individual types of flavoring materials shall be uniform in color and shall impart the characteristic flavor desired in the finished product.

(i) *Other ingredients.* For coloring, acidifying agents, salt, and emulsifying agents see §§58.719, 58.720, 58.721 and 58.722.

QUALITY SPECIFICATIONS FOR FINISHED PRODUCTS

§58.736 Pasteurized process cheese.

Shall conform to the provisions of the Definitions and Standards of Identity for Pasteurized Process Cheese and Related Products, Food and Drug Administration. The average age of the cheese in the blend shall be such that the desired flavor, body and texture will be achieved in the finished product. The quality of pasteurized process cheese shall be determined on the basis of flavor, body and texture, color, and finish and appearance.

(a) *Flavor.* Has a pleasing and desirable mild cheese taste and odor characteristic of the variety or varieties of

cheese ingredients used. If additional optional ingredients are used they shall be incorporated in accordance with good commercial practices and the flavor imparted shall be pleasing and desirable. May have a slight cooked or very slight acid or emulsifier flavor; is free from any undesirable tastes and odors.

(b) *Body and texture.* Shall have a medium-firm, smooth and velvety body free from uncooked cheese particles. Is resilient and not tough, brittle, short, weak, or sticky. It shall be free from pin holes or openings except those caused by trapped steam. The cheese shall slice freely, and shall not stick to the knife or break when cut into approximately ⅛ inch slices. If in sliced form, the slices shall separate readily.

(c) *Color.* May be colored or uncolored but shall be uniform throughout. If colored it shall be bright and not be dull or faded. To promote uniformity and a common reference to describe color use the color designations as depicted by the National Cheese Institute standard color guide for cheese.

(d) *Finish and appearance.* The wrapper may be slightly wrinkled but shall envelop the cheese, adhere closely to the surface, and be completely sealed and not broken or soiled.

§ 58.737 Pasteurized process cheese food.

Shall conform to the provisions of the Definitions and Standards of Identity for Pasteurized Process Cheese Food and Related Products, Food and Drug Administration. The average age of the cheese in the blend shall be such that the desired flavor, body and texture will be achieved in the finished product. The quality of pasteurized process cheese food shall be determined on the basis of flavor, body and texture, color, and finish and appearance.

(a) *Flavor.* Has a pleasing and desirable mild cheese taste and odor characteristic of the variety or varieties of cheese ingredients used. If additional optional ingredients are used they shall be incorporated in accordance with good commercial practices and the flavor imparted shall be pleasing and desirable. May have a slight cooked or very slight acid or emulsifier flavors; is free from any undesirable tastes and odors.

(b) *Body and texture.* Shall have a reasonably medium-firm smooth and velvety body and free from uncooked cheese particles. Is resilient and not tough, brittle, short or sticky. It shall be free from pin holes or openings except those caused by trapped steam. The product shall slice freely with only a slight amount of sticking and shall not break when cut into approximately ⅛ inch slices. If in sliced form, the slices shall separate readily.

(c) *Color.* May be colored or uncolored but shall be uniform throughout. If colored it shall be bright and not be dull or faded. To promote uniformity and a common reference to describe color use the color designations as depicted by the National Cheese Institute standard color guide for cheese.

(d) *Finish and appearance.* The wrapper may be slightly wrinkled but shall envelop the cheese, adhere closely to the surface, and be completely sealed and not broken or soiled.

§ 58.738 Pasteurized process cheese spread and related products.

Shall conform to the applicable provisions of the Definitions and Standards of Identity for Pasteurized Process Cheese Spreads, Food and Drug Administration. The pH of pasteurized process cheese spreads shall not be below 4.0.

The quality of pasteurized process cheese spreads shall be determined on the basis of flavor, body and texture, color, and finish and appearance.

(a) *Flavor.* Has a pleasing and desirable cheese taste and odor characteristic of the variety or varieties of cheese ingredients used. If additional optional ingredients are used they shall be incorporated in accordance with good commercial practices and the flavor imparted shall be pleasing and desirable. May have a slight cooked, acid, or emulsifier flavor; is free from any undesirable tastes and odors.

(b) *Body and texture.* Shall have a smooth body free from uncooked cheese particles and when packaged shall form into a homogeneous plastic mass, and be free from pin holes or openings except those caused by

trapped steam. Product made for slicing shall slice freely when cut into approximately ⅛ inch slices with only a slight amount of sticking. Product made for spreading shall be spreadable at approximately 70 °F.

(c) *Color.* May be colored or uncolored but shall be uniform throughout. If colored it shall be bright and not be dull or faded. To promote uniformity and a common reference to describe color the color designations as depicted by the National Cheese Institute standard color guide for cheese may be used.

(d) *Finish and appearance.* Wrappers, if used, may be slightly wrinkled but shall envelop the cheese, adhere closely to the surface, and be completely sealed and not broken or soiled. Other containers made of suitable materials shall be completely filled, sealed and not broken or soiled.

SUPPLEMENTAL SPECIFICATIONS FOR PLANTS MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING, AND PACKAGING WHEY, WHEY PRODUCTS AND LACTOSE

DEFINITIONS

§58.805 Meaning of words.

For the purpose of the regulations in this subpart, words in the singular form shall be deemed to impart the plural and vice versa, as the case may demand. Unless the context otherwise requires, the following terms shall have the following meaning:

(a) *Whey.* ''Whey'' is the fluid obtained by separating the coagulum from milk, cream, and/or skim milk in cheesemaking. The acidity of the whey may be adjusted by the addition of safe and suitable pH adjusting ingredients. Moisture removed from cheese curd as a result of salting may be collected for further processing as whey if the collection of the moisture and the removal of the salt from the moisture are conducted in accordance with procedures approved by the Administrator.

(b) *Dry Whey.* ''Dry Whey'' is the product resulting from drying fresh whey which has been pasteurized and to which nothing has been added as a preservative. It contains all constituents, except moisture, in the same relative proportions as in the whey.

(c) *Dry Sweet Whey.* Dry whey not over 0.16 percent titratable acidity on a reconstituted basis.

(d) *Dry Whey—% Titratable Acidity.* Dry whey over 0.16 percent, but below 0.35 percent titratable acidity on a reconstituted basis. The blank being filled with the actual acidity.

(e) *Dry Acid Whey.* Dry whey with 0.35 percent or higher titratable acidity on a reconstituted basis.

(f) *Modified Whey Products:*

(1) Partially demineralized whey,

(2) Partially delactosed whey,

(3) Demineralized whey, and

(4) Whey protein concentrate-products defined by regulations of the Food and Drug Administration.

(g) *Lactose* (*milk sugar*). That food product defined by regulations of the Food and Drug Administration.

[40 FR 47911, Oct. 10, 1975. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and amended at 46 FR 1257, Jan. 6, 1981. Redesignated at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981, and amended at 55 FR 39912, Oct. 1, 1990]

ROOMS AND COMPARTMENTS

§58.806 General.

Dry storage of product, packaging room for bulk product, and hopper or dump room shall meet the requirements of §§58.210 through 58.212 as applicable.

EQUIPMENT AND UTENSILS

§58.807 General construction, repair and installation.

All equipment and utensils necessary for the manufacture of whey, whey products and lactose shall meet the same general requirements for materials and construction as outlined in §§58.128 and 58.215 through 58.230 as applicable, except for the following:

(a) *Modified Whey Products.* Equipment for whey fractionation, such as ultrafiltration, reverse osmosis, gel filtration, and electrodialysis shall be constructed in accordance with 3–A sanitary design principles, except where engineering requirements preclude strict adherence to such standards. Materials used for product contact surfaces shall meet applicable 3–A Sanitary Standards or Food and Drug Administration requirements. All

equipment shall be of sanitary construction and readily cleanable.

(b) *Lactose.* Equipment used in the further processing of lactose following its separation from whey shall have smooth surfaces, be cleanable, free from cracks or crevices, readily accessible for inspection and shall be constructed of non-toxic material meeting applicable Food and Drug Administration requirements and under conditions of use shall be resistant to corrosion, pitting or flaking. [The use of stainless steel is optional.]

QUALITY SPECIFICATIONS FOR RAW MATERIALS

§ 58.808 Whey.

Whey for processing shall be fresh and originate from the processing of products made from milk meeting the requirements as outlined in §§ 58.132 through 58.138. Only those ingredients approved by the Food and Drug Administration may be added to the whey for processing, except when restricted by this subpart. Whey products to which approved ingredients have been added or constituents removed to alter original characteristics for processing or usage shall be labeled to meet the applicable requirements.

OPERATIONS AND OPERATING PROCEDURES

§ 58.809 Pasteurization.

(a) All fluid whey used in the manufacture of dry whey, dry whey products, modified whey products, and lactose shall be pasteurized prior to condensing. When the condensing and drying operations for dry whey take place at the same plant, the pasteurization may be located at a different point in the operation provided it will protect the quality of the finished product and not adversely affect the processing procedure.

(b) Pasteurized products transported to another plant for final processing shall be repasteurized, except that condensed whey containing 40 percent or more solids may be transported to another plant for further processing into dry whey, dry whey products or lactose without repasteurization.

(c) If whey is transferred to another plant for further processing, or if during the processing procedure unpasteurized ingredients are added (except those necessary for lactose crystallization), or processing procedures permit contamination or bacterial growth, the whey shall be repasteurized as close to the final drying operations as possible.

§ 58.810 Temperature requirements.

(a) Unless processed within 2 hours, all whey or condensed whey, except acid type whey with a titratable acidity of 0.40 percent or above, or a pH of 4.6 or below, shall be cooled to 45 °F or less, or heated to 145 °F or higher. Other temperatures may be used when essential for the technology of the process, such as lactose crystallization and membrane whey separation processes, when the quality and wholesomeness of the product is not impaired.

(b) Recording thermometers shall be required and so located to assure that the cooling or heating requirements in paragraph (a) of this section are met.

§ 58.811 General.

The operating procedures as contained in §§ 58.237 through 58.244, 58.246, 58.247, and 58.443 (a) and (b) shall be followed as applicable.

§ 58.812 Methods of official sample analysis.

Samples shall be tested according to the applicable methods of laboratory analysis contained in DA Instruction 918–109–2 and 918–109–3 as issued by the USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service, Poultry and Dairy Quality Division.

(60 Stat. 1087, 7 U.S.C. 1621 et seq.; 84 Stat. 1620, 21 U.S.C. 1031 et seq.)

[40 FR 47911, Oct. 10, 1975. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and amended at 43 FR 60138, Dec. 26, 1978. Redesignated at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981]

REQUIREMENTS FOR FINISHED PRODUCTS BEARING USDA OFFICIAL IDENTIFICATION

§ 58.813 Dry whey.

The quality requirements for dry whey shall be in accordance with the U.S. Standards for Dry Whey.

SUPPLEMENTAL SPECIFICATIONS FOR PLANTS MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING, AND PACKAGING EVAPORATED AND CONDENSED MILK OR ULTRA-PASTEURIZED PRODUCTS

DEFINITIONS

§58.905 Meaning of words.

For the purpose of the regulations in this subpart, words in the singular form shall be deemed to impart the plural and vice versa as the case may demand. Unless the context otherwise requires, the following terms shall have the following meaning:

(a) *Evaporated milk.* The liquid food made by evaporating sweet milk to such point that it contains not less than 7.5 percent of milkfat and not less than 25.5 percent of the total milk solids. The finished product shall conform to the requirements of §18.520 ''Definitions and Standards of Identity for Milk and Cream,'' Food and Drug Administration (21 CFR 18.520).[1]

(b) *Concentrated milk, plain condensed milk.* The product which conforms to the standard of identity for evaporated milk except that it is not processed by heat to prevent spoilage. The container may be unsealed, and stabilizing ingredients are not used. The finished product shall conform to the requirements of §18.525 ''Definitions and Standards of Identity for Milk and Cream,'' Food and Drug Administration (21 CFR 18.525).[1]

(c) *Sweetened condensed milk.* The liquid or semi-liquid food made by evaporating a mixture of sweet milk and refined sugar (sucrose) or any combination of refined sugar (sucrose) and refined corn sugar (dextrose) to such point that the finished sweetened condensed milk contains not less than 28.0 percent of total milk solids and not less than 8.5 percent of milkfat. The quantity of sugar used is sufficient to prevent spoilage. The finished product shall conform to the requirements of §§18.530 or 18.535, respectively, ''Definitions and Standards of Identity for Milk and Cream,'' Food and Drug Administration (21 CFR 18.530 and 18.535).[1]

[1] 21 CFR Part 18 was redesignated as Part 131 at 42 FR 14302, Mar. 15, 1977.

(d) *Ultra-pasteurized.* The product shall have been thermally processed at or above 280 °F for at least 2 seconds, either before or after packaging, so as to produce a product which has an extended shelf life under refrigerated conditions.

EQUIPMENT AND UTENSILS

§58.912 General construction, repair and installation.

The equipment and utensils used for processing and packaging evaporated, condensed or ultra pasteurized dairy products shall be as specified in §58.128. In addition for certain other equipment, the following requirements shall be met.

§58.913 Evaporators and vacuum pans.

All equipment used in the removal of moisture from milk or milk products for the purpose of concentrating the solids should comply with the requirements of the 3–A Sanitary Standards for Milk and Milk Products Evaporators and Vacuum Pans.

§58.914 Fillers.

Both gravity and vacuum type fillers shall be of sanitary design and all product contact surfaces, if metal, shall be made of stainless steel or equally corrosion-resistant material; except that, certain evaporated milk fillers having brass parts may be approved if free from corroded surfaces and kept in good repair. Nonmetallic product contact surfaces shall comply with the requirements for 3–A Sanitary Standards for Plastic, and Rubber and Rubber-Like Materials. Fillers shall be designed so that they in no way will contaminate or detract from the quality of the product being packaged.

§58.915 Batch or continuous in-container thermal processing equipment.

Shall comply with title 21, chapter 1, subpart 128b—''Thermally Processed Low-Acid Foods Packaged in Hermetically Sealed Containers.'' The equipment shall be maintained in such a manner as to assure control of the length of time of processing, and to

minimize the number of damaged containers.

§ 58.916 Homogenizer.

Homogenizers where applicable shall be used to reduce the size of the fat particles and to evenly disperse them in the product. Homogenizers shall comply with the applicable 3–A Sanitary Standards.

Operations and Operating Procedures

§ 58.917 General.

There are many operations and procedures used in the preparation of evaporated, condensed and ultra pasteurized dairy products that are similar, therefore, the following general requirements will apply when such operations or procedures are used.

§ 58.918 Standardization.

The standardization of the product to obtain a finished product of a given composition shall be accomplished by the addition or removal of milkfat, milk solids-not-fat and/or water. The ingredients added to accomplish the desired composition shall be of the same hygenic quality as the product being standardized.

§ 58.919 Pre-heat, pasteurization.

When pasteurization is intended or required by either the vat method, HTST method, or by the HHST method it shall be accomplished by systems and equipment meeting the requirements outlined in §58.128. Pre-heat temperatures prior to ultra pasteurization will be those that have the most favorable effect on the finished product.

§ 58.920 Homogenization.

Where applicable concentrated products shall be homogenized for the purpose of dispersing the fat throughout the product. The temperature of the product at time of homogenization and the pressure at which homogenization is accomplished will be that which accomplishes the most desired results in the finished products.

§ 58.921 Concentration.

Concentrating by evaporation shall be accomplished with a minimum of chemical change in the product. The equipment and systems used shall in no way contaminate or adversely affect the desirability of the finished product.

§ 58.922 Thermal processing.

The destruction of living organisms shall be performed in one of the following methods: (a) The complete in-container method, by heating the container and contents to a range of 212 °F to 280 °F for a sufficient time; (b) by a continuous flow process at or above 280 °F for at least 2 seconds, then packaged aseptically; (c) the product is first processed according to methods as in paragraph (b) of this section, then packaged and given further heat treatment to complete the process.

§ 58.923 Filling containers.

(a) The filling of small containers with product shall be done in a sanitary manner. The containers shall not contaminate or detract from the quality of the product in any way. After filling, the container shall be hermetically sealed.

(b) Bulk containers for the product shall be suitable and adequate to protect the product in storage or transit. The bulk container (including bulk tankers) shall be cleaned and sanitized before filling, and filled and closed in a sanitary manner.

§ 58.924 Aseptic filling.

A previously ultra pasteurized product shall be filled under conditions which prevent contamination of the product by living organisms or spores. The containers prior to being filled shall be sterilized and maintained, in a sterile condition. The containers shall be sealed in a manner that prevents contamination of the product.

§ 58.925 Sweetened condensed.

After condensing, the sweetened condensed product should be cooled rapidly to about 85 °F to induce crystallization of the oversaturated lactose. When the desired crystallization is reached further cooling is resumed to 68°–70 °F.

§58.926 Heat stability.

Prior to thermal processing of concentrated products and where stabilizers are allowed, tests should be made on the heat stability of the product to determine necessity for, and the amount of stabilizer needed. Based on the stability tests, safe and suitable stabilizers and emulsifiers may be added.

§58.927 Storage.

Finished products which are to be held more than 30 days should be stored at temperatures below 72 °F Precautions shall be taken to prevent freezing of the product.

§58.928 Quality control tests.

All dairy products and other ingredients shall be subject to inspection for quality and condition throughout each processing operation. Quality control tests shall be made on flow samples as often as is necessary to check the effectiveness of processing and manufacturing and as an aid in correcting deficiencies. Routine analyses shall be made on raw materials and finished products to assure adequate composition control. For each batch or production run a keeping quality test shall be made to determine product stability.

§58.929 Frequency of sampling for quality control.

(a) *Composition.* Sampling and testing for composition shall be made on batches of product as often as is necessary to control composition. On continuous production runs, enough samples shall be taken throughout the run to adequately assure composition requirements.

(b) *Other chemical analysis or physical analysis.* Such tests shall be performed as often as is necessary to assure compliance with standards, specifications or contract requirements.

(c) *Weight or volume control.* Representative samples of the packaged products shall be checked during the filling operation to assure compliance with the stated net weight or volume on the container.

(d) *Keeping quality and stability.* A minimum of one sample from each batch of product or one representative sample per hour from a continuous production run shall be taken. For continuous runs, samples shall be taken at the start, each hour, and at the end of the run. Samples should also be taken after resumption of processing following an interruption in continuous operation. Each sample shall be incubated at 90 °F to 100 °F for seven days.

§58.930 Official test methods.

(a) *Chemical.* Chemical analysis, except where otherwise prescribed herein, shall be made in accordance with the methods described in the latest edition of Official Methods of Analysis of the AOAC or by the latest edition of Standard Methods for the Examination of Dairy Products.

(b) *Microbiological.* Microbiological determinations shall be made in accordance with the methods described in the latest edition of Standard Methods for the Examination of Dairy Products.

§58.931 General identification.

Bulk shipping containers shall be legibly marked with the name of the product, net weight, name and address of manufacturer, processor or distributor, a lot number and coded date of manufacture. Consumer sized containers shall meet the applicable regulations of the Food and Drug Administration.

Quality Specifications for Raw Materials

§58.932 Milk.

The raw milk shall meet the requirements as outlined in §§58.132 through 58.138. Unless processed within two hours after being received, it shall be cooled to, and held at a temperature of 45 °F or lower until processed.

§58.933 Stabilizers.

Shall be those permitted by the Food and Drug Administration's ''Standards of Identity'' as optional ingredients for specific products. Stabilizers shall be free from extraneous material, be of food grade quality and not be in violation of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act.

§58.934 Sugars.

Any sugar used in the manufacture of sweetened condensed or sterilized milk

products shall be refined, and of food grade quality.

§ 58.935 Chocolate and cocoa.

Such products used as flavor ingredients shall meet the requirements of the Food and Drug Administration, ''Definitions and Standards of Identity for Cocoa Products.''

REQUIREMENTS FOR FINISHED PRODUCTS BEARING USDA OFFICIAL IDENTIFICATION

§ 58.936 Milk.

To process and package evaporated and condensed milk of ultra-pasteurized dairy products eligible for official identification with the USDA Quality Approved Inspection Shield the raw incoming milk shall meet the requirements as outlined in §§ 58.132 through 58.136. Unless processed within two hours after being received, it shall be cooled to, and held at a temperature of 45 °F or lower until processed.

§ 58.937 Physical requirements for evaporated milk.

(a) *Flavor.* The product shall possess a sweet, pleasing and desirable flavor with not more than a definite cooked flavor. It shall be free from scorched, oxidized or other objectionable tastes and odors.

(b) *Body and texture.* The product shall be of uniform consistency and appearance. It shall be smooth and free from fat separation, lumps, clots, gel formation, coarse milk solids precipitate or sedimentation and extraneous material.

(c) *Color.* The color shall be of a natural white or light cream.

(d) *Degree of burn-on.* The interior walls of the container shall not show excessive burn-on of product (product fused to more than 75 percent of the inner surface of the can).

(e) *Keeping quality.* Samples incubated at 90–100 °F shall show no sensory, chemical or microbiological deterioration after seven days.

§ 58.938 Physical requirements and microbiological limits for sweetened condensed milk.

(a) *Flavor.* Shall be sweet, clean, and free from rancid, oxidized, scorched, fermented, stale or other objectionable tastes and odors.

(b) *Color.* Shall be white to light cream.

(c) *Texture.* Shall be smooth and uniform, free from lumps or coarse graininess. There shall not be sufficient settling of the lactose to cause a deposit on the bottom of the container.

(d) *Body.* Shall be sufficiently viscous so that the product upon being poured at room temperature piles up above the surface of that previously poured, but does not retain a definite form.

(e) *Microbiological limits.* (1) Coliforms, less than 10 per gram; (2) yeasts, less than 5 per gram; (3) molds, less than 5 per gram; (4) total plate count, less than 1,000 per gram.

(f) *Keeping quality.* Samples incubated at 90–100 °F shall show no physical evidence of deterioration after seven days.

(g) *Composition.* Shall meet the minimum requirements as set forth in the ''Standards of Identity for Milk and Cream,'' Food and Drug Administration (21 CFR 18.530).[1] In addition, the quantity of refined sugar used shall be sufficient to give a sugar-in-water ratio of not less than 61.5 percent.

(h) *Sediment.* The amount of sediment retained on a lintine disc after a sample composed of 225 grams of product dissolved in 500 ml. of 140 °F water has passed through it, shall not exceed 0.10 mg. as indicated by the USDA Sediment Standard for Milk and Milk Products (7 CFR 58.2726).

Subparts C–H—[Reserved]

Subpart I—United States Standards for Grades of Monterey (Monterey Jack) Cheese [1]

SOURCE: 61 FR 15876, April 10, 1996, unless otherwise noted.

[1] 21 CFR parts 18 and 19 were redesignated as parts 131 and 133, respectively, at 42 FR 14302, Mar. 15, 1977.

[1] Compliance with these standards does not excuse failure to comply with the provisions of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act.

DEFINITIONS

§58.2465 Monterey (Monterey Jack) cheese.

Monterey (Monterey Jack) cheese is cheese made by the monterey process or by any other procedure which produces a finished cheese having the same organoleptic, physical, and chemical properties as the cheese produced by the monterey process. The cheese is made from pasteurized cow's milk. It may contain added common salt and contains not more than 44 percent moisture, its total solids content is not less than 50 percent milkfat, and it conforms to the applicable provisions of 21 CFR Part 133, ''Cheeses and Related Cheese Products,'' as issued by the Food and Drug Administration.

§58.2466 Types of surface protection.

The following are the types of surface protection for monterey (monterey jack) cheese:

(a) *Rinded and paraffin-dipped.*

The cheese that has formed a rind is dipped in a refined paraffin, amorphous wax, microcrystalline wax, or other suitable substance. Such coating is a continuous, unbroken, and uniform film adhering tightly to the entire surface of the cheese rind.

(b) *Rindless.*

(1) *Wrapped.* The cheese is completely enveloped in a tight-fitting wrapper or other protective covering, which is sealed with sufficient overlap or satisfactory closure. The wrapper or covering shall not impart color or objectionable taste or odor to the cheese. The wrapper or covering shall be of sufficiently low permeability to air so as to prevent the formation of a rind.

(2) *Paraffin-dipped.* The cheese is dipped in a refined paraffin, amorphous wax, microcrystalline wax, or other suitable substance. The paraffin shall be applied so that it is continuous, unbroken, and uniformly adheres tightly to the entire surface. If a wrapper or coating is applied to the cheese prior to paraffin dipping, it shall completely envelop the cheese and not impart color or objectionable taste or odor to the cheese.

(c) If antimycotics are used, they shall be used in accordance with the provisions of Food and Drug Administration regulations (21 CFR Part 133).

U.S. GRADES

§58.2467 Nomenclature of U.S. grades.

The nomenclature of U.S. grades is as follows:

(a) U.S. Grade AA.

(b) U.S. Grade A.

(c) U.S. Grade B.

§58.2468 Basis for determination of U.S. grade.

(a) The cheese shall be graded no sooner than 10 days of age.

(b) The rating of each quality factor shall be established on the basis of characteristics present in any vat of cheese.

(c) The U.S. grades of monterey (monterey jack) cheese are determined on the basis of rating the following quality factors:

(1) Flavor.

(2) Body and Texture.

(3) Color.

(4) Finish and Appearance.

(d) The final U.S. grade shall be determined on the basis of the lowest rating of any one of the quality factors.

§58.2469 Specifications for U.S. grades.

The general requirements for the U.S. Grades of Monterey (Monterey Jack) Cheese are as follows:

(a) *U.S. Grade AA.* U.S. Grade AA Monterey (Monterey Jack) Cheese shall conform to the following requirements (See Tables I, II, III, and IV of this section):

(1) *Flavor.* The cheese shall possess a fine and highly pleasing monterey (monterey jack) cheese flavor which is free from undesirable tastes and odors; or may be lacking in flavor development. The cheese may possess a very slight acid or feed flavor. See Table I of this section.

(2) *Body and Texture.* A plug drawn from the cheese shall be reasonably firm. Dependent upon the method of manufacture, a satisfactory plug may exhibit evenly distributed small mechanical openings or a close body. The cheese shall be free from sweet holes, yeast holes, or other gas holes. The body may be very slightly weak, and

the texture may be definitely curdy. See Table II of this section.

(3) *Color.* The color shall be natural, uniform, and bright. See Table III of this section.

(4) *Finish and appearance.*

(i) *Rinded and paraffin-dipped.* The bandage shall be evenly placed over the entire surface of the cheese and be free from unnecessary overlapping and wrinkles, and not burst or torn. The rind shall be sound, firm, smooth, and provide good protection to the cheese. The surface shall be smooth, bright, and have a good coating of wax or coating of paraffin that adheres firmly to all surfaces. The cheese shall be free from mold under the paraffin. The cheese shall be free from high edges, huffing, or lopsidedness, but may possess soiled surface to a very slight degree. See Table IV of this section.

(ii) *Rindless and wrapped.* The wrapper or covering shall be practically smooth and properly sealed with adequate overlapping at the seams or sealed by any other satisfactory type of closure. The wrapper or covering shall be neat and shall adequately and securely envelop the cheese, but may be slightly wrinkled. Allowance should be made for slight wrinkles caused by crimping or sealing when vacuum packaging is used. The cheese shall be free from mold under the wrapper or covering and shall not be huffed or lopsided. See Table IV of this section.

(iii) *Rindless and paraffin-dipped.* The cheese surface shall be smooth, bright, and have a good coating of paraffin that adheres firmly. If a wrapper or coating is applied prior to paraffin dipping, it shall completely envelop the cheese. The cheese shall be free from high edges, huffing, lopsidedness, or mold. The cheese may possess soiled surface to a very slight degree. The wrapper may be wrinkled to a slight degree. See Table IV of this section.

(b) *U.S. Grade A.* U.S. Grade A Monterey (Monterey Jack) Cheese shall conform to the following requirements (See Tables I, II, III, and IV of this section):

(1) *Flavor.* The cheese shall possess a pleasing monterey (monterey jack) cheese flavor which is free from undesirable tastes and odors; or may be lacking in flavor development. The cheese may possess bitter or flat flavor to a very slight degree; and acid or feed flavor to a slight degree. See Table I of this section.

(2) *Body and texture.* A plug drawn from the cheese shall be reasonably firm. Dependent upon the method of manufacture, a satisfactory plug may exhibit evenly distributed mechanical openings or a close body. The plug shall be free from sweet holes, yeast holes, or other gas holes. The body and texture may be very slightly weak or loosely knit, and definitely curdy. See Table II of this section.

(3) *Color.* The color shall be natural, fairly uniform, and bright. The cheese may possess waviness to a very slight degree. See Table III of this section.

(4) *Finish and appearance.*

(i) *Rinded and paraffin-dipped.* The bandage shall be evenly placed over the entire surface of the cheese and not be burst or torn. The rind shall be sound, firm, smooth, and provide good protection to the cheese. The surface shall be practically smooth, bright, and have a good coating of paraffin that adheres firmly to all surfaces. The cheese shall be free from mold under the paraffin. The cheese may possess the following characteristics to a very slight degree: Soiled surface or surface mold; and to a slight degree: High edges, irregular press cloth, lopsided, or rough surface. See Table IV of this section.

(ii) *Rindless and wrapped.* The wrapper or covering shall be practically smooth, properly sealed with adequate overlapping at the seams or sealed by any other satisfactory type of closure. The wrapper or covering shall be neat and adequately and securely envelop the cheese but may be slightly wrinkled. Allowance should be made for slight wrinkles caused by crimping or sealing when vacuum packaging is used. The cheese shall be free from mold under the wrapper or covering and shall not be huffed but may possess to a slight degree: High edges, irregular press cloth, lopsided, or rough surface. See Table IV of this section.

(iii) *Rindless and paraffin-dipped.* The cheese surface shall be bright and have a good coating of paraffin that adheres firmly. If a wrapper or coating is applied prior to paraffin dipping, it shall completely envelop the cheese and

have a good coating of paraffin that adheres firmly. The cheese may possess soiled surface to a very slight degree but shall be free from mold, and it may possess to a slight degree: High edges, irregular press cloth, lopsided, rough surface, or wrinkled wrapper or covering. See Table IV of this section.

(c) *U.S. Grade B.* U.S. Grade B Monterey (Monterey Jack) Cheese shall conform to the following requirements (See Tables I, II, III, and IV of this section):

(1) *Flavor.* The cheese may possess a fairly pleasing monterey (monterey jack) cheese flavor; or it may be lacking in flavor development. The cheese may possess onion or sour flavor to a very slight degree; barny, bitter, flat, fruity, malty, old milk, rancid, utensil, weedy, whey-taint, or yeasty flavor to a slight degree; and acid or feed flavor to a definite degree. See Table I of this section.

(2) *Body and texture.* A plug drawn from the cheese shall be moderately firm. Dependent upon the method of manufacture, a satisfactory plug may exhibit mechanical openings or a close body. The cheese may possess the following characteristics to a slight degree: Coarse, corky, crumbly, gassy, loosely knit, mealy, pasty, short, slitty, sweet holes, or weak; and the following to a definite degree: Curdy. See Table II of this section.

(3) *Color.* The cheese may possess the following characteristics to a slight degree: Acid-cut, dull, faded, mottled, salt spots, unnatural, or wavy. In addition, rindless monterey cheese may have a bleached surface to a slight degree. See Table III of this section.

(4) *Finish and appearance.*

(i) *Rinded and paraffin-dipped.* The bandage shall be placed over the entire surface of the cheese and may be uneven and wrinkled, but not burst or torn. The rind shall be reasonably sound and free from soft spots, rind rot, cracks, or openings of any kind. The surface may be rough and unattractive but shall possess a fairly good coating of paraffin. The paraffin may be scaly or blistered, with very slight mold under the bandage or paraffin, but there shall be no indication that mold has entered the cheese. The cheese may possess the following characteristics to a slight degree: Checked rind, defective coating, soiled surface, sour rind, surface mold, or weak rind; and to a definite degree: High edges, irregular press cloth, lopsided, or rough surface. See Table IV of this section.

(ii) *Rindless and wrapped.* The wrapper or covering shall be unbroken and shall adequately and securely envelop the cheese. The following may be present to a very slight degree: Mold under the wrapper but not entering the cheese; to a slight degree: Soiled surface or surface mold; and to a definite degree: High edges, irregular press cloth, lopsided, rough surface, or wrinkled wrapper or cover. See Table IV of this section.

(iii) *Rindless and paraffin-dipped.* The wrapper or coating applied prior to paraffin dipping shall adequately and securely envelop the cheese and have a coating of paraffin that adheres firmly to the cheese wrapper and shall be unbroken but may be definitely wrinkled. The paraffin may be scaly or blistered, with very slight mold under the paraffin, but there shall be no indication that mold has entered the cheese. The cheese may possess the following characteristics to a slight degree: Defective coating, soiled surface, or surface mold; and the following to a definite degree: High edges, irregular press cloth, lopsided, rough surface, or wrinkled wrapper or covering. See Table IV of this section.

TABLE I—CLASSIFICATION OF FLAVOR WITH CORRESPONDING U.S. GRADE

Flavor characteristics	AA	A	B
Acid	VS	S	D
Barny	-	-	S
Bitter	-	VS	S
Feed	VS	S	D
Flat	-	VS	S
Fruity	-	-	S
Malty	-	-	S
Old milk	-	-	S
Onion	-	-	VS

TABLE I—CLASSIFICATION OF FLAVOR WITH CORRESPONDING U.S. GRADE—Continued

Flavor characteristics	AA	A	B
Rancid	-	-	S
Sour	-	-	VS
Utensil	-	-	S
Weedy	-	-	S
Whey-taint	-	-	S
Yeasty	-	-	S

- = Not permitted VS = Very Slight S = Slight D = Definite.

TABLE II—CLASSIFICATION OF BODY AND TEXTURE WITH CORRESPONDING U.S. GRADE

Body and texture characteristics	AA	A	B
Coarse	-	-	S
Corky	-	-	S
Crumbly	-	-	S
Curdy	D	D	D
Gassy	-	-	S
Loosely knit	-	VS	S
Mealy	-	-	S
Pasty	-	-	S
Short	-	-	S
Slitty	-	-	S
Sweet holes	-	-	S
Weak	VS	VS	S

- = Not permitted VS = Very Slight S = Slight D = Definite.

TABLE III—CLASSIFICATION OF COLOR WITH CORRESPONDING U.S. GRADE

Color characteristics	AA	A	B
Acid-cut	-	-	S
Bleached surface (rindless)	-	-	S
Dull or faded	-	-	S
Mottled	-	-	S
Salt spots	-	-	S
Unnatural	-	-	S
Wavy	-	VS	S

- = Not permitted VS = Very Slight S = Slight D = Definite.

TABLE IV—CLASSIFICATION OF FINISH AND APPEARANCE WITH CORRESPONDING U.S. GRADE

Finish and appearance characteristics	AA	A	B
Rindless:			
Defective coating (paraffin-dipped: scaly, blistered, and checked)..	-	-	S
High edges	-	S	D
Irregular press cloth (uneven, wrinkled, and improper overlapping).	-	S	D
Lopsided	-	S	D
Mold under wrapper or covering	-	-	VS
Rough surface	-	S	D
Soiled surface	-	-	S
Soiled surface (paraffin-dipped)	VS	VS	S
Surface mold	-	-	S
Wrinkled wrapper or covering	S	S	D
Rinded:			
Checked rind	-	-	S
Defective coating (scaly, blistered, and checked)	-	-	S
High edges	-	S	D
Irregular press cloth (uneven, wrinkled, and improper overlapping).	-	S	D
Lopsided	-	S	D
Mold under paraffin	-	-	VS
Rough surface	-	S	D
Soiled surface	VS	VS	S
Sour rind	-	-	S
Surface mold	-	VS	S
Weak rind	-	-	S

- = Not permitted VS = Very Slight S = Slight D = Definite.

§ 58.2470 U.S. grade not assignable.

Monterey (Monterey Jack) cheese shall not be assigned a U.S. grade for one or more of the following reasons:

(a) The cheese fails to meet or exceed the requirements for U.S. Grade B.

(b) The cheese is produced in a plant that is rated ineligible for USDA grading service or is not USDA-approved.

EXPLANATION OF TERMS

§ 58.2471 Explanation of terms.

(a) *With respect to types of surface protection:*

(1) *Paraffin.* Refined paraffin, amorphous wax, microcrystalline wax, or any combination of such or any other suitable substance.

(2) *Paraffin dipped.* Cheese that has been coated with paraffin.

(3) *Rind.* A hard coating caused by the dehydration of the surface of the cheese.

(4) *Rinded.* A protection developed by the formation of a rind.

(5) *Rindless.* Cheese which has not formed a rind due to the impervious type of wrapper, covering, or container, enclosing the cheese.

(6) *Wrapped.* Cheese that has been covered with a transparent or opaque material (plastic film type or foil) next to the surface of the cheese.

(7) *Wrapper or covering.* A plastic film or foil material next to the surface of the cheese, used as an enclosure or covering of the cheese.

(b) *With respect to flavor:*

(1) *Very slight.* Detected only upon very critical examination.

(2) *Slight.* Detected only upon critical examination.

(3) *Definite.* Not intense but detectable.

(4) *Undesirable.* Those listed in excess of the intensity permitted or those characterizing flavors not listed.

(5) *Acid.* Sharp and puckery to the taste, characteristic of lactic acid.

(6) *Barny.* A flavor characteristic of the odor of a poorly ventilated cow barn.

(7) *Bitter.* Distasteful, similar to the taste of quinine.

(8) *Feed.* Feed flavors (such as alfalfa, sweetclover, silage, or similar feed) in milk which have carried through into the cheese.

(9) *Flat.* Insipid, practically devoid of any characteristic monterey (monterey jack) cheese flavor.

(10) *Fruity.* A fermented, sweet, fruitlike flavor resembling apples.

(11) *Lacking in flavor development.* No undesirable and very little, if any, monterey (monterey jack) cheese flavor development.

(12) *Malty.* A distinctive, harsh flavor suggestive of malt.

(13) *Old milk.* Lacks freshness.

(14) *Onion.* A flavor recognized by the peculiar taste and aroma suggestive of its name. Present in milk or cheese when the cows have eaten onions, garlic, or leeks.

(15) *Rancid.* A flavor suggestive of rancidity or butyric acid; sometimes associated with bitterness.

(16) *Sour.* An acid, pungent flavor resembling vinegar.

(17) *Utensil.* A flavor that is suggestive of improper or inadequate washing and sterilization of milking machines, utensils, or factory equipment.

(18) *Weedy.* A flavor present in cheese when cows have eaten weedy hay or grazed on weed-infested pasture.

(19) *Whey-taint.* A slightly acid flavor characteristic of fermented whey.

(20) *Yeasty.* A flavor indicating yeast fermentation.

(c) *With respect to body and texture:*

(1) *Very slight.* Detected only upon very critical examination and present only to a minute degree.

(2) *Slight.* Barely identifiable and present only to a small degree.

(3) *Definite.* Readily identifiable and present to a substantial degree.

(4) *Coarse.* Feels rough, dry, and sandy.

(5) *Corky.* Hard, tough, over-firm cheese which does not readily break down when rubbed between the thumb and fingers.

(6) *Crumbly.* Tends to fall apart when rubbed between the thumb and fingers.

(7) *Curdy.* Smooth but firm; when worked between the fingers is rubbery and not waxy or broken down.

(8) *Firm.* Feels solid, not soft or weak.

(9) *Gassy.* Gas holes of various sizes and may be scattered.

(10) *Loosely knit.* Curd particles which are not well-matted and fused together.

(11) *Mealy.* Short body, does not mold well and looks and feels like corn meal

when rubbed between the thumb and fingers.

(12) *Mechanical openings.* Irregular shaped openings that are caused by variations in make procedure and not caused by gas fermentation.

(13) *Pasty.* Is usually a weak body and when the cheese is rubbed between the thumb and fingers becomes sticky and smeary.

(14) *Pinny.* Numerous very small gas holes.

(15) *Reasonably firm.* Somewhat less firm but not to the extent of being weak.

(16) *Short.* No elasticity in the cheese plug and when rubbed between the thumb and fingers, the cheese tends toward mealiness.

(17) *Slitty.* Narrow, elongated slits generally associated with a cheese that is gassy or yeasty. These slits may sometimes be referred to as ''fish-eyes.''

(18) *Sweet holes.* Spherical gas holes which are glossy in appearance and usually about the size of BB shots. These gas holes are sometimes referred to as ''shot holes.''

(19) *Weak.* The cheese plug is soft but is not necessarily sticky like a pasty cheese and requires little pressure to crush.

(d) *With respect to color:*

(1) *Very slight.* Detected only upon very critical examination and present only to a minute degree.

(2) *Slight.* Barely identifiable and present only to a small degree.

(3) *Acid-cut.* A bleached or faded color which sometimes varies throughout the cheese and appears most often around mechanical openings.

(4) *Bleached surface.* A faded color beginning at the surface and progressing inward.

(5) *Dull or faded.* A color condition lacking in luster or translucency.

(6) *Mottled.* Irregular shaped spots or blotches in which portions are not uniform in color. Also an unevenness of color due to combining the curd from two different vats, sometimes referred to as ''mixed curd.''

(7) *Natural.* White to light cream in color.

(8) *Salt spots.* Large light-colored spots or areas.

(9) *Unnatural.* Any color which is not white to light cream.

(10) *Wavy.* An unevenness of color which appears as layers or waves.

(e) *With respect to finish and appearance:*

(1) *Very slight.* Detected only upon very critical examination and present to a minute degree.

(2) *Slight.* Barely identifiable and present to a small degree.

(3) *Definite.* Readily identifiable and present to a substantial degree.

(4) *Adequately and securely enveloped.* The wrapper or covering is properly sealed and entirely encloses the cheese with sufficient adherence to the surface of the cheese to protect it from contamination or dehydration.

(5) *Bandage.* Cheese cloth used to wrap cheese prior to dipping in paraffin.

(6) *Bandage evenly placed.* Placement of the bandage so that it completely envelops the cheese and overlaps evenly about one inch.

(7) *Bright surface.* Clean, glossy surface.

(8) *Burst or torn bandage.* A severance of the bandage usually occurring at the side seam; or when the bandage is otherwise snagged or broken.

(9) *Checked rind.* Numerous small cracks or breaks in the rind which sometimes follows the outline of curd particles.

(10) *Defective coating.* A brittle coating of paraffin that breaks and peels off in the form of scales or flakes; flat or raised blisters or bubbles under the surface of the paraffin; checked paraffin, including cracks, breaks or hairline checks in the paraffin or coating of the cheese.

(11) *Firm sound rind.* A rind possessing a firmness and thickness (not easily dented or damaged) consistent with the size of the cheese and which is dry, smooth, and closely knit, sufficient to protect the interior quality from external defects; free from checks, cracks, breaks, or soft spots.

(12) *High edge.* A rim or ridge on the side of the cheese.

(13) *Huffed.* A block of cheese which is swollen because of gas fermentation. The cheese becomes rounded or oval in shape instead of having flat surfaces.

(14) *Irregular press cloth.* Press cloth improperly placed in the hoop resulting in too much press cloth on one end and insufficient on the other causing overlapping; wrinkled and loose fitting.

(15) *Lopsided.* One side of the cheese is higher than the other side.

(16) *Mold under bandage and paraffin.* Mold spots or areas under the paraffin.

(17) *Mold under wrapper or covering.* Mold spots or areas under the wrapper or covering.

(18) *Rind rot.* Soft spots on the rind that have become discolored and are decayed or decomposed.

(19) *Rough Surface.* Lacks smoothness.

(20) *Smooth surface.* Not rough or uneven.

(21) *Soft spots.* Areas soft to the touch and which are usually faded and moist.

(22) *Soiled surface.* Milkstone, rust spots, or other discoloration on the surface of the cheese.

(23) *Sour rind.* A fermented rind condition, usually confined to the faces of the cheese.

(24) *Surface mold.* Mold on the exterior of the paraffin or wrapper.

(25) *Wax or paraffin that adheres firmly to the surface of the cheese.* A coating with no cracks, breaks, or loose areas.

(26) *Weak rind.* A thin rind which possesses little or no resistance to pressure.

Subpart J–K—[Reserved]

Subpart L—United States Standards for Grades of Nonfat Dry Milk (Spray Process) [1]

SOURCE: 61 FR 17548, Apr. 22, 1996, unless otherwise noted.

DEFINITIONS

§ 58.2525 Nonfat dry milk.

(a) *Nonfat dry milk* is the product obtained by the removal of only water from pasteurized skim milk. It contains not more than 5 percent by weight of moisture and not more than 1½ percent by weight of milkfat and it conforms to the applicable provisions of 21 CFR part 131 ''Milk and Cream'' as issued by the Food and Drug Administration. Nonfat dry milk covered by these standards shall not contain nor be derived from dry buttermilk, dry whey, or products other than skim milk, and shall not contain any added preservative, neutralizing agent, or other chemical.

(b) [Reserved].

U.S. GRADES

§ 58.2526 Nomenclature of U.S. grades.

The nomenclature of U.S. grades is as follows:

(a) U.S. Extra.

(b) U.S. Standard.

§ 58.2527 Basis for determination of U.S. grade.

(a) The U.S. grade of nonfat dry milk is determined on the basis of flavor, physical appearance, bacterial estimate on the basis of standard plate count, milkfat content, moisture content, scorched particle content, solubility index, and titratable acidity.

(b) The final U.S. grade shall be established on the basis of the lowest rating of any one of the quality factors.

§ 58.2528 Specifications for U.S. grades.

(a) *U.S. Extra Grade.* U.S. Extra Grade nonfat dry milk shall conform to the following requirements (See Tables I, II, and III of this section):

(1) *Flavor.* Reconstituted nonfat dry milk shall possess a sweet, pleasing, and desirable flavor, but may possess the following flavors to a slight degree: Chalky, cooked, feed, or flat. See Table I of this section.

(2) *Physical appearance.* Nonfat dry milk shall possess a uniform white to light cream natural color. It shall be free from lumps, except those that readily break up with slight pressure, and be practically free from visible dark particles.

The reconstituted product shall be free from graininess. See Table II of this section.

(3) *Bacterial estimate.* Not more than 40,000 per gram standard plate count. See Table III of this section.

(4) *Milkfat content.* Not more than 1.25 percent. See Table III of this section.

[1] Compliance with these standards does not excuse failure to comply with the provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

(5) *Moisture content.* Not more than 4.0 percent. See Table III of this section.

(6) *Scorched particle content.* Not more than 15.0 mg. See Table III of this section.

(7) *Solubility index.* Not more than 1.2 ml., except that product classified as U.S. High-heat may have not more than 2.0 ml. See Table III of this section.

(8) *Titratable acidity.* Not more than 0.15 percent (lactic acid). See Table III of this section.

(b) *U.S. Standard Grade.* U.S. Standard Grade nonfat dry milk shall conform to the following requirements (See Tables I, II, and III of this section):

(1) *Flavor.* Reconstituted nonfat dry milk shall possess a fairly pleasing flavor, but may possess the following flavors to a slight degree: Bitter, oxidized, scorched, storage, or utensil; the following to a definite degree: Chalky, cooked, feed, or flat. See Table I of this section.

(2) *Physical appearance.* Nonfat dry milk may possess a slight unnatural color. It shall be free from lumps, except those that break readily under moderate pressure, and be reasonably free from visible dark particles. The reconstituted product shall be reasonably free from graininess. See Table II of this section.

(3) *Bacterial estimate.* Not more than 75,000 per gram standard plate count. See Table III of this section.

(4) *Milkfat content.* Not more than 1.50 percent. See Table III of this section.

(5) *Moisture content.* Not more than 5.0 percent. See Table III of this section.

(6) *Scorched particle content.* Not more than 22.5 mg. See Table III of this section.

(7) *Solubility index.* Not more than 2.0 ml., except that product classified as U.S. High-heat may have not more than 2.5 ml. See Table III of this section.

(8) *Titratable acidity.* Not more than 0.17 percent (lactic acid). See Table III of this section.

TABLE I—CLASSIFICATION OF FLAVOR WITH CORRESPONDING U.S. GRADE

Flavor characteristics	U.S. extra grade	U.S. standard grade
Bitter	—	S
Chalky	S	D
Cooked	S	D
Feed	S	D
Flat	S	D
Oxidized	—	S
Scorched	—	S
Storage	—	S
Utensil	—	S

- = Not permitted S = Slight D = Definite.

TABLE II—CLASSIFICATION OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE WITH CORRESPONDING U.S. GRADE

Physical appearance characteristics	U.S. extra grade	U.S. standard grade
Dry Product:		
Lumpy	Slight	Moderate.
Unnatural color	—	Slight.
Visible dark particles.	Practically free	Reasonably free.
Reconstituted Product:		
Grainy	—	Reasonably free.

- = Not permitted.

TABLE III—CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO LABORATORY ANALYSIS WITH CORRESPONDING U.S. GRADE

Laboratory tests	U.S. extra grade	U.S. standard grade
Bacterial estimate; Standard plate count; per gram (max)	40,000	75,000
Milkfat content; percent (max)	1.25	1.50
Moisture content; percent (max)	4.0	5.0
Scorched particle content; mg (max)	15.0	22.5
Solubility index; ml (max)	1.2	2.0
U.S. High-heat (max)	2.0	2.5
Titratable acidity (lactic acid); percent (max)	0.15	0.17

§ 58.2529 U.S. grade not assignable.

Nonfat dry milk shall not be assigned a U.S. grade for one or more of the following reasons:

(a) The nonfat dry milk fails to meet or exceed the requirements for U.S. Standard Grade.

(b) The nonfat dry milk has a direct microscopic clump (DMC) count exceeding 100 million per gram.

(c) The nonfat dry milk has a coliform count exceeding 10 per gram.

(d) The nonfat dry milk is produced in a plant that is rated ineligible for

USDA grading service or is not USDA-approved.

§ 58.2532 Test methods.

All required tests shall be performed in accordance with DA Instruction No. 918–RL, ''Instruction for Resident Grading Quality Control Service Programs and Laboratory Analysis,'' Dairy Grading Branch, Dairy Division, Agricultural Marketing Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC 20090–6456; the latest revision of ''Official Methods of Analysis of the Association of Official Analytical Chemists''; or the latest edition of ''Standard Methods for the Examination of Dairy Products'', available from the American Public Health Association, 1015 Fifteenth Street, NW., Washington, DC 20005.

EXPLANATION OF TERMS

§ 58.2537 Explanation of terms.

(a) *With respect to flavor:*

(1) *Slight.* Detected only upon critical examination.

(2) *Definite.* Not intense but detectable.

(3) *Bitter.* Distasteful, similar to the taste of quinine.

(4) *Chalky.* A tactual type of flavor lacking in characteristic milk flavor.

(5) *Cooked.* Similar to a custard flavor and imparts a smooth aftertaste.

(6) *Feed.* Feed flavors (such as alfalfa, sweet clover, silage, or similar feed) in milk carried through into the nonfat dry milk.

(7) *Flat.* Insipid, practically devoid of any characteristic reconstituted nonfat dry milk flavor.

(8) *Oxidized.* A flavor resembling cardboard and sometimes referred to as ''cappy'' or ''tallowy''.

(9) *Scorched.* A more intensified flavor than ''cooked'' and imparts a burnt aftertaste.

(10) *Storage.* Lacking in freshness and imparting a ''stale'' aftertaste.

(11) *Utensil.* A flavor that is suggestive of improper or inadequate washing and sanitation of milking machines, utensils, or manufacturing equipment.

(b) *With respect to physical appearance:*

(1) *Practically free.* Present only upon very critical examination.

(2) *Reasonably free.* Present only upon critical examination.

(3) *Slight pressure.* Only sufficient pressure to disintegrate the lumps readily.

(4) *Moderate pressure.* Only sufficient pressure to disintegrate the lumps easily.

(5) *Grainy.* Minute particles of undissolved powder appearing in a thin film on the surface of a glass or tumbler.

(6) *Lumpy.* Loss of powdery consistency but not caked into hard chunks.

(7) *Natural color.* A color that is white to light cream.

(8) *Unnatural color.* A color that is more intense than light cream and is brownish, dull, or grey-like.

(9) *Visible dark particles.* The presence of scorched or discolored specks.

SUPPLEMENT TO U.S. STANDARDS FOR GRADES OF NONFAT DRY MILK (SPRAY PROCESS): U.S. HEAT TREATMENT CLASSIFICATION

§ 58.2538 Basis for obtaining heat treatment classification.

Heat treatment classification is not a U.S. grade requirement except in cases when the higher solubility index specified for U.S. High-heat product is permitted. In all other instances, product submitted for USDA grading may be analyzed for heat treatment classification upon request and the results shown on the grading certificate. Heat treatment classification will be made available only upon a product graded by USDA.

§ 58.2539 Nomenclature of U.S. Heat Treatment Classification.

The nomenclature of U.S. Heat Treatment Classification is as follows:

(a) U.S. High-heat.

(b) U.S. Medium-heat.

(c) U.S. Low-heat.

§ 58.2540 Basis for determination of U.S. Heat Treatment Classification.

The whey protein nitrogen test shall be used in determining the heat treatment classification as follows:

(a) *U.S. High-heat.* The finished product shall not exceed 1.50 mg. undenatured whey protein nitrogen per gram of nonfat dry milk.

(b) *U.S. Medium-heat.* The finished product shall exceed 1.50 mg. undenatured whey protein nitrogen per gram of nonfat dry milk and shall be less than 6.00 mg. undenatured whey protein nitrogen per gram of nonfat dry milk.

(c) *U.S. Low-heat.* The finished product shall be not less than 6.00 mg. undenatured whey protein nitrogen per gram of nonfat dry milk.

§ 58.2541 Test method; whey protein nitrogen.

The whey protein nitrogen test shall be performed in accordance with DA Instruction 918–RL, ''Instruction for Resident Grading Quality Control Service Programs and Laboratory Analysis,'' Dairy Grading Branch, Dairy Division, Agricultural Marketing Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC, 20090–6456, or the latest edition of ''Standard Methods for the Examination of Dairy Products'', available from the American Public Health Association, 1015 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, DC 20005.

Subpart M–T—[Reserved]

Subpart U—United States Standards for Instant Nonfat Dry Milk [1]

SOURCE: 61 FR 35591, July 8, 1996, unless otherwise noted.

DEFINITIONS

§ 58.2750 Instant nonfat dry milk.

(a) *Instant nonfat dry milk* is nonfat dry milk which has been produced in such a manner as to substantially improve its dispersing and reconstitution characteristics over that produced by the conventional processes. Instant nonfat dry milk covered by these standards shall not contain dry buttermilk, dry whey, or products other than nonfat dry milk, except that lactose may be added as a processing aid during instantizing. The instant nonfat dry milk shall not contain any added preservatives, neutralizing agent, or other chemical. If lactose is used, the amount of lactose shall be the minimum required to produce the desired effect, but in no case shall the amount exceed 2.0 percent of the weight of the nonfat dry milk. If instant nonfat dry milk is fortified with vitamin A, and the product is reconstituted in accordance with the label directions, each quart of the reconstituted product shall contain 2000 International Units thereof. If instant nonfat dry milk is fortified with vitamin D, and the product is reconstituted in accordance with the label directions, each quart of the reconstituted product shall contain 400 International Units thereof.

(b) *Nonfat dry milk* is the product obtained by the removal of only water from pasteurized skim milk. It contains not more than 5 percent by weight of moisture and not more than 1½ percent by weight of milkfat and it conforms to the applicable provisions or 21 CFR 131 ''Milk and Cream'' as issued by the Food and Drug Administration. Nonfat dry milk shall not contain nor be derived from dry buttermilk, dry whey, or products other than skim milk, and shall not contain any added preservative, neutralizing agent, or other chemical.

U.S. GRADE

§ 58.2751 Nomenclature of the U.S. grade.

The nomenclature of the U.S. grade is U.S. Extra.

§ 58.2752 Basis for determination of the U.S. grade.

The U.S. grade of instant nonfat dry milk is determined on the basis of flavor, physical appearance, bacterial estimate on the basis of standard plate count and coliform count, milkfat content, moisture content, scorched particle content, solubility index, titratable acidity, and dispersibility.

§ 58.2753 Specifications for the U.S. grade.

(a) *U.S. Extra Grade.* U.S. Extra Grade instant nonfat dry milk shall conform to the following requirements (See Tables I, II, and III of this section):

[1] Compliance with these standards does not excuse failure to comply with the provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

(1) *Flavor.* Reconstituted instant nonfat dry milk shall possess a sweet, pleasing, and desirable flavor, but may possess the following flavors to a slight degree: Chalky, cooked, feed, or flat. See Table I of this section.

(2) *Physical appearance.* Instant nonfat dry milk shall possess a uniform white to light cream natural color. It shall be reasonably free-flowing and free from lumps except those that readily break up with very slight pressure. See Table II of this section.

(3) *Bacterial estimate.* Not more than 30,000 per gram standard plate count. See Table III of this section.

(4) *Coliform count.* Not more than 10 per gram. See Table III of this section.

(5) *Milkfat content.* Not more than 1.25 percent. See Table III of this section.

(6) *Moisture content.* Not more than 4.5 percent. See Table III of this section.

(7) *Scorched particle content.* Not more than 15.0 mg. See Table III of this section.

(8) *Solubility index.* Not more than 1.0 ml. See Table III of this section.

(9) *Titratable acidity.* Not more than 0.15 percent (lactic acid). See Table III of this section.

(10) *Dispersibility.* Not less than 85.0 percent. See Table III of this section.

(b) [Reserved]

TABLE I OF § 58.2753—CLASSIFICATION OF FLAVOR

Flavor characteristics	U.S. extra grade
Chalky	Slight.
Cooked	Slight.
Feed	Slight.
Flat	Slight.

TABLE II OF § 58.2753—CLASSIFICATION OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Physical appearance characteristics	U.S. extra grade
Color	White to light cream.
Free flowing	Reasonably.
Lumpy	Very slight pressure.

TABLE III OF § 58.2753—CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO LABORATORY ANALYSIS

Laboratory tests	U.S. extra grade
Bacterial estimate; Standard plate count; per gram (max)	30,000
Coliform count; per gram (max)	10
Milkfat content; percent (max)	1.25
Moisture content; percent (max)	4.5
Scorched particle content; mg (max)	15.0
Solubility index; ml (max)	1.0
Titratable acidity (lactic acid); percent (max)	0.15
Dispersibility; percent (min)	85.0

§ 58.2754 U.S. grade not assignable.

Instant nonfat dry milk shall not be assigned the U.S. grade for one or more of the following reasons:

(a) The instant nonfat dry milk fails to meet the requirements for U.S. Extra Grade.

(b) The instant nonfat dry milk has a direct microscopic clump (DMC) count exceeding 75 million per gram.

(c) The instant nonfat dry milk is produced in a plant that is rated ineligible for USDA grading service or is not USDA-approved.

§ 58.2756 Test methods.

All required tests shall be performed in accordance with DA Instruction No. 918–RL, ''Instruction for Resident Grading Quality Control Service Programs and Laboratory Analysis,'' Dairy Grading Branch, Dairy Division, Agricultural Marketing Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC 20090–6456; the latest revision of ''Official Methods of Analysis of the Association of Official Analytical Chemists''; or the latest edition of ''Standard Methods for the Examination of Dairy Products'' available from the American Public Health Association, 1015 Fifteenth Street, NW, Washington, DC 20005.

EXPLANATION OF TERMS

§ 58.2759 Explanation of terms.

(a) *With respect to flavor:*

(1) *Slight.* Detected only upon critical examination.

(2) *Chalky.* A tactual type of flavor lacking in characteristic milk flavor.

(3) *Cooked.* Similar to a custard flavor and imparts a smooth aftertaste.

(4) *Feed.* Feed flavors (such as alfalfa, sweet clover, silage, or similar feed) in milk carried through into the instant nonfat dry milk.

(5) *Flat.* Insipid, practically devoid of any characteristic reconstituted instant nonfat dry milk flavor.

(b) *With respect to physical appearance:*

(1) *Reasonably free-flowing.* Pours in a fairly constant, uniform stream from the open end of a tilted container or scoop.

(2) *Very slight pressure.* Lumps fall apart with only light touch.

(3) *Lumpy.* Loss of powdery consistency but not caked into hard chunks.

(4) *Natural color.* A color that is white to light cream.

Subpart V—[Reserved]

Subpart W—United States Department of Agriculture Standard for Ice Cream

SOURCE: 42 FR 56717, Oct. 28, 1977, unless otherwise noted. Redesignated at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981.

§ 58.2825 United States Standard for ice cream.

(a) Ice cream shall contain at least 1.6 pounds of total solids to the gallon, weigh not less than 4.5 pounds to the gallon, and contain not less than 20 percent total milk solids, constitued of not less than 10 percent milkfat. In no case shall the content of milk solids not fat be less than 6 percent. Whey shall not, by weight, be more than 25 percent of the milk solids not fat.

(b) When one or more of the bulky optional ingredients, as approved by the Food and Drug Administration, are used, the weights of milk fat and total milk solids (excusive of such fat and solids in any malted milk used) are not less than 10 percent and 20 percent, respectively, of the remainder obtained by subtracting the weight of such optional ingredients, from the weight of the finished ice cream; but in no case is the weight of milk fat or total milk solids less than 8 percent and 16 percent, respectively, of the weight of the finished ice cream. In calculating the reduction of milk fat and total milk solids from the use of bulky optional ingredients, chocolate and cocoa solids used shall be considered the bulky ingredients. In order to make allowance for additional sweetening ingredients needed when bulky ingredients are used, the weight of chocolate or cocoa solids may be multiplied by 2.5; the weight of fruit or nuts used may be multiplied by 1.4; and the weight of partially or wholly dried fruits or fruit juices may be multiplied by appropriate factors to obtain the original weights before drying and this weight multiplied by 1.4 The finished ice cream contains not less than 1.6 pounds to the gallon; except that when the optional ingredient microcrystalline cellulose is used, the finished ice cream contains not less than 1.6 pounds of total solids to the gallon and weighs not less than 4.5 pounds to the gallon exclusive, in both cases, of the weight of the microcrystalline cellulose.

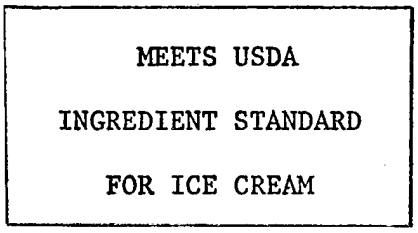
(c) Optional characterizing ingredients, optional sweetening ingredients, stabilizers, and emulsifiers as approved by the Food and Drug Administration may be used.

§ 58.2826 General identification.

Consumer packaged product shall comply with the applicable labeling regulations of the Food and Drug Administration.

§ 58.2827 Official identification.

(a) The official symbol to be used to identify product meeting the USDA standard for ice cream shall be as follows:



(b) Ice cream manufacturing plants using this symbol shall be USDA approved as set forth in subpart B of this regulation, and the ice cream bearing the symbol shall be manufactured under continuous resident or continuous nonresident USDA inspection service in accordance with subpart A of this regulation. The dairy ingredients

used in such ice cream shall come from USDA approved plants.

PART 59—INSPECTION OF EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS (EGG PRODUCTS INSPECTION ACT)

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AUTHORITY: 21 U.S.C. 1031–1056.

SOURCE: 36 FR 9814, May 28, 1971, unless otherwise noted. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981.

DEFINITIONS

§59.1 Meaning of words.

Under these regulations, words in the singular shall be deemed to mean the plural and vice versa, as the case may demand.

§59.5 Terms defined.

For the purpose of these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires, the following terms shall be construed, respectively, as follows:

Acceptable means suitable for the purpose intended and acceptable to the Administrator.

Act means the applicable provisions of the Egg Products Inspection Act (Pub. L. 91–597, 84 Stat. 1620 *et seq.*).

Administrator means the Administrator of the Agricultural Marketing Service of the Department or any other officer or employee of the Department to whom there has heretofore been delegated, or to whom there may hereafter be delegated the authority to act in his stead.

Adulterated means any egg or egg product under one or more of the following circumstances:

(a) If it bears or contains any poisonous or deleterious substance which may render it injurious to health; but in case the substance is not an added substance, such article shall not be considered adulterated under this clause if the quantity of such substance in or on such article does not ordinarily render it injurious to health;

(b)(1) If it bears or contains any added poisonous or added deleterious substance (other than one which is (i) a pesticide chemical in or on a raw agricultural commodity; (ii) a food additive; or (iii) a color additive) which may in the judgment of the Secretary, make such article unfit for human food;

(2) If it is, in whole or in part, a raw agricultural commodity and such commodity bears or contains a pesticide chemical which is unsafe within the meaning of section 408 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act;

(3) If it bears or contains any food additive which is unsafe within the meaning of section 409 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act;

(4) If it bears or contains any color additive which is unsafe within the meaning of section 706 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act: Provided, that an article which is not otherwise deemed adulterated under paragraph (b)(2), (3), or (4) of this definition shall nevertheless be deemed adulterated if use of the pesticide chemical, food additive, or color additive, in or on such article, is prohibited by regulations of the Secretary in official plants;

(c) If it consists in whole or in part of any filthy, putrid, or decomposed substance, or if it is otherwise unfit for human food;

(d) If it has been prepared, packaged, or held under insanitary conditions whereby it may have become contaminated with filth, or whereby it may have been rendered injurious to health;

(e) If it is an egg which has been subjected to incubation or the product of any egg which has been subjected to incubation;

(f) If its container is composed, in whole or in part of any poisonous or deleterious substance which may render the contents injurious to health;

(g) If it has been intentionally subjected to radiation, unless the use of the radiation was in conformity with a regulation or exemption in effect pursuant to section 409 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act; or

(h) If any valuable constituent has been, in whole or in part, omitted or abstracted therefrom; or if any substance has been substituted, wholly or in part therefor; or if damage or inferiority has been concealed in any manner; or if any substance has been added thereto or mixed or packed therewith so as to increase its bulk or weight, or reduce its quality or strength, or make

it appear better or of greater value than it is.

Applicant means any person who requests any inspection service as authorized under the Act or the regulations of this part.

Capable of use as human food means any egg or egg product, unless it is denatured, or otherwise identified, as required by these regulations to deter its use as human food.

Chief of the Grading Branch means Chief of the Poultry Grading Branch, Poultry Division, Agricultural Marketing Service.

Class means any subdivision of a product based on essential physical characteristics that differentiate between major groups of the same kind, type, or method of processing.

Commerce means interstate, foreign, or intrastate commerce.

Condition means any condition (including, but not being limited to, the state of preservation, cleanliness, soundness, wholesomeness, or fitness for human food) of any product which affects its merchantability; or any condition, including but not being limited to, the processing, handling, or packaging which affects such product.

Container or *Package* includes any box, can, tin, plastic, or other receptacle, wrapper, or cover.

(a) *Immediate container* means any consumer package, or other container in which egg products, not consumer packaged, are packed.

(b) *Shipping container* means any container used in packaging a product packed in an immediate container.

Department means the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Dirty egg or *Dirties* means an egg(s) that has an unbroken shell with adhering dirt or foreign material.

Egg means the shell egg of the domesticated chicken, turkey, duck, goose, or guinea. Some of the terms applicable to shell eggs are as follows:

(a) *Check* means an egg that has a broken shell or crack in the shell but has its shell membranes intact and contents not leaking.

(b) *Clean and sound shell egg* means any egg whose shell is free of adhering dirt or foreign material and is not cracked or broken.

(c) *Dirty egg* or *Dirties* means an egg(s) that has a shell that is unbroken and has adhering dirt, foreign material, or prominent stains.

(d) *Incubator reject* means an egg that has been subjected to incubation and has been removed from incubation during the hatching operations as infertile or otherwise unhatchable.

(e) *Inedible* means eggs of the following descriptions: Black rots, yellow rots, white rots, mixed rots, sour eggs, eggs with green whites, eggs with stuck yolks, moldy eggs, musty eggs, eggs showing blood rings, and eggs containing embryo chicks (at or beyond the blood ring stage).

(f) *Leaker* means an egg that has a crack or break in the shell and shell membranes to the extent that the egg contents are exposed or are exuding or free to exude through the shell.

(g) *Loss* means an egg that is unfit for human food because it is smashed or broken so that its contents are leaking; or overheated, frozen, or contaminated; or an incubator reject; or because it contains a bloody white, large meat spots, a large quantity of blood, or other foreign material.

(h) *Restricted egg* means any check, dirty egg, incubator reject, inedible, leaker, or loss.

Egg handler means any person who engages in any business in commerce which involves buying or selling any eggs (as a poultry producer or otherwise), or processing any egg products, or otherwise using any eggs in the preparation of human food.

Egg product means any dried, frozen, or liquid eggs, with or without added ingredients, excepting products which contain eggs only in a relatively small proportion or historically have not been, in the judgment of the Secretary, considered by consumers as products of the egg food industry, and which may be exempted by the Secretary under such conditions as he may prescribe to assure that the egg ingredients are not adulterated and such products are not represented as egg products. For the purposes of this part, the following products, among others, are exempted as not being egg products: Freeze-dried products, imitation egg products, egg substitutes, dietary foods, dried no-bake custard mixes, egg nog mixes,

acidic dressings, noodles, milk and egg dip, cake mixes, French toast, and sandwiches containing eggs or egg products, provided, such products are prepared from inspected egg products or eggs containing no more restricted eggs than are allowed in the official standards for U.S. Consumer Grade B shell eggs. Balut and other similar ethnic delicacies are also exempted from inspection under this part.

Eggs of current production means shell eggs which have moved through the usual marketing channels since the time they were laid and are not in excess of 60 days old.

Fair Packaging and Labeling Act means the Act so entitled, approved November 3, 1966 (80 Stat. 1296), and Acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto.

Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act means the Act so entitled, approved June 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 1040), and Acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto.

Inspection means the application of such inspection methods and techniques as are deemed necessary by the responsible Secretary to carry out the provisions of the Egg Products Inspection Act and the regulations under this part.

Inspection service means the official service within the Department having the responsibility for carrying out the provisions of the Egg Products Inspection Act. Inspection service also means the activities performed, including official reporting by such official service.

Inspector/Grader means:

(a) Any employee or official of the United States Government authorized to inspect eggs or egg products under the authority of this part; or

(b) Any employee or official of the government of any State or local jurisdiction authorized by the Secretary to inspect eggs or egg products under the authority of this part, under an agreement entered into between the Secretary and the appropriate State or other agency.

Interested party means any person financially interested in a transaction involving any inspection or appeal inspection of any product, or the decision of an inspector.

Label means a display of any printed, graphic, or other method of identification upon the shipping container, if any, or upon the immediate container, including but not limited to, an individual consumer package of eggs and egg products, or accompanying such product.

Misbranded means any egg products which are not labeled and packaged in accordance with the requirements prescribed by regulations of the Administrator under this part.

National Supervisor means:

(a) The officer in charge of the inspection service; and

(b) Such other employee of the Service as may be designated by him.

Nest-run eggs means eggs which are packed as they come from the production facilities without having been washed, sized and/or candled for quality, with the exception that some checks, dirties, or other obvious undergrades may have been removed.

Official certificate means any certificate prescribed by regulations of the Administrator for issuance by an inspector or other person performing official functions under this part.

Official device means any device prescribed or authorized by the Secretary for use in applying any official mark.

Official identification means the official inspection mark or any other symbol prescribed by regulations of this part to identify the status of any article.

Official inspection mark means any symbol prescribed by the regulations of the Administrator showing that egg products were inspected in accordance with this part.

Official standards means the standards of quality, grades, and weight classes for eggs, as described under part 56 of this chapter under the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 1087, as amended, 7 U.S.C. 1621 *et seq.*), or as hereafter amended.

Office of inspection means the office of any inspector.

Pasteurize means the subjecting of each particle of egg products to heat or other treatments to destroy harmful viable microorganisms by such processes as may be prescribed by these regulations.

Person means any individual, partnership, corporation, association, or other business unit.

Pesticide chemical, Food additive, Color additive, and *Raw agricultural commodity* shall have the same meaning for purposes of this part as under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

Plant means any place of business where egg products are processed:

(a) *Exempted plant* means any plant where the Administrator has determined the facilities and operating procedures meet such standards as may be prescribed by this part, and where the eggs received or used in the manufacture of egg products contain no more restricted eggs than are allowed by the official standards of U.S. Consumer Grade B for shell eggs, and where an exemption has been granted.

(b) *Official plant* means any plant in which the plant facilities, methods of operation and sanitary procedures have been found suitable and adequate by the Administrator for the continuous inspection of egg products in accordance with this part and in which inspection service is carried on.

Potable water means water that has been approved by a State health authority or other agency or laboratory acceptable to the Administrator as safe for drinking and suitable for food processing.

Processing means manufacturing of egg products, including breaking eggs or filtering, mixing, blending, pasteurizing, stabilizing, cooling, freezing or drying, or packaging egg products at official plants.

Producer-packer means any producer who sorts eggs only from his own production and packs them into their various qualities.

Quality means the inherent properties of any product which determine its relative degree of excellence.

Regional Director means any employee of the Department in charge of inspection service in a designated geographical region.

Regulations means the provisions in this part.

Regulatory inspector means any employee of the U.S. Government, or State or local jurisdiction, who is authorized by the Secretary to make such inspections as required in §59.28 of these regulations.

Sampling means the act of taking samples of any product for inspection or analyses.

Sanitize means the application of a bactericidal treatment which is approved as being effective in destroying microorganisms, including pathogens.

Secretary means the Secretary of Agriculture or his delegate.

Service means the Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) of the Department.

Shell egg packer (grading station) means any person engaged in the sorting of eggs from sources other than or in addition to his own production into their various qualities, either mechanically or by other means.

Stabilization means the subjection of any egg product to a desugaring process.

State means any State of the United States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands of the United States, and the District of Columbia.

United States means the States.

Washed ungraded eggs means eggs which have been washed but not sized or segregated for quality.

White or albumen means, for the purpose of this part, the product obtained from the egg as broken from the shell and separated from the yolk.

[36 FR 9814, May 28, 1971, as amended at 37 FR 6657, Apr. 4, 1972; 40 FR 20057, May 8, 1975. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and amended at 43 FR 60138, Dec. 26, 1978. Redesignated at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981, and amended at 47 FR 46070, Oct. 15, 1982; 47 FR 54421, Dec. 3, 1982; 54 FR 37289, Sept. 8, 1989; 60 FR 49168, Sept. 21, 1995; 60 FR 58199, Nov. 27, 1995]

ADMINISTRATION

§59.10 Authority.

The Administrator shall perform, for and under the supervision of the Secretary, such duties as the Secretary may require in the enforcement or administration of the provisions of the Act, and this part. The Administrator may waive for a limited period any particular provisions of the regulations to permit experimentation so that new procedures, equipment, and processing techniques may be tested to facilitate definite improvements and at the same

time to maintain full compliance with the spirit and intent of the regulations. The Agricultural Marketing Service and its officers and employees shall not be liable in damages through acts of commission or omission in the administration of this part.

[42 FR 2971, Jan. 14, 1977. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981]

§ 59.13 Federal and State cooperation.

The Secretary shall, whenever he determines that it would effectuate the purposes of the Act, authorize the Administrator to cooperate with appropriate State and other governmental agencies in carrying out any provisions of the Egg Products Inspection Act and these regulations. In carrying out the provisions of the Act and the regulations, the Secretary may conduct such examinations, investigations, and inspections as he determines practicable through any officer or employee of any such agency commissioned by him for such purpose. The Secretary shall reimburse the States and other agencies for the services rendered by them in such cooperative programs as agreed to in the cooperative agreements as signed by the Administrator and the duly authorized agent of the State or other agency.

§ 59.17 Nondiscrimination.

The conduct of all services and the licensing of graders and inspectors under these regulations shall be accomplished without discrimination as to race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, or disability.

[40 FR 20057, May 8, 1975. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981; and amended at 60 FR 49169, Sept. 21, 1995]

§ 59.18 OMB control numbers assigned pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act.

(a) *Purpose.* This section collects and displays the control numbers assigned to information collection requirements by the Office of Management and Budget contained in 7 CFR 59 pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980, Pub. L. 96–511.

(b) *Display.*

7 CFR section where identified and described	Current OMB control number
§ 59.10	0581–0113
§ 59.13	0581–0113
§ 59.22	0581–0113
§ 59.28(a)(1)	0581–0113
§ 59.40	0581–0113
§ 59.45(c)(1)	0581–0113
§ 59.45(c)(3)	0581–0113
§ 59.45(d)	0581–0113
§ 59.110(a)	0581–0113
§ 59.112	0581–0113
§ 59.122	0581–0113
§ 59.124	0581–0113
§ 59.126	0581–0113
§ 59.128(a)	0581–0113
§ 59.140	0581–0113
§ 59.144	0581–0113
§ 59.146(b)	0581–0113
§ 59.146(d)	0581–0113
§ 59.155	0581–0113
§ 59.160(c)	0581–0113
§ 59.160(d)	0581–0113
§ 59.160(f)(3)	0581–0113
§ 59.160(f)(4)	0581–0113
§ 59.200(a)	0581–0113
§ 59.200(b)	0581–0113
§ 59.220	0581–0113
§ 59.240	0581–0113
§ 59.320	0581–0113
§ 59.402(a)	0581–0113
§ 59.411(a)	0581–0113
§ 59.411(b)	0581–0113
§ 59.411(e)	0581–0113
§ 59.411(f)	0581–0113
§ 59.418(c)	0581–0113
§ 59.430(b)	0581–0113
§ 59.435(b)	0581–0113
§ 59.435(c)	0581–0113
§ 59.440(c)	0581–0113
§ 59.500(h)	0581–0113
§ 59.504(c)	0581–0113
§ 59.504(d)	0581–0113
§ 59.504(h)	0581–0113
§ 59.504(k)	0581–0113
§ 59.504(o)(1)	0581–0113
§ 59.504(o)(2)	0581–0113
§ 59.504(o)(3)(i)	0581–0113
§ 59.504(o)(3)(iii)	0581–0113
§ 59.504(o)(3)(iv)	0581–0113
§ 59.504(o)(3)(v)	0581–0113
§ 59.515(a)(8)	0581–0113
§ 59.520(h)	0581–0113
§ 59.522(f)	0581–0113
§ 59.522(x)	0581–0113
§ 59.522(aa)(2)	0581–0113
§ 59.530(d)	0581–0113
§ 59.534(a)	0581–0113
§ 59.544(b)	0581–0113
§ 59.544(c)	0581–0113
§ 59.544(d)	0581–0113
§ 59.552(a)(3)	0581–0113
§ 59.552(b)(1)(i)	0581–0113
§ 59.552(b)(2)	0581–0113
§ 59.570(c)	0581–0113
§ 59.575(b)(3)	0581–0113
§ 59.575(d)	0581–0113
§ 59.580(c)	0581–0113
§ 59.600	0581–0113
§ 59.610(a)	0581–0113
§ 59.620	0581–0113
§ 59.640(b)(1)	0581–0113
§ 59.680(a)	0581–0113
§ 59.690	0581–0113

7 CFR section where identified and described	Current OMB control number
§ 59.720(a)(2)	0581–0113
§ 59.720(a)(3)	0581–0113
§ 59.720(a)(4)	0581–0113
§ 59.720(c)	0581–0113
§ 59.760	0581–0113
§ 59.800	0581–0113
§ 59.840	0581–0113
§ 59.905(a)	0581–0113
§ 59.915(a)	0581–0113
§ 59.915(b)	0581–0113
§ 59.920	0581–0113
§ 59.930(f)	0581–0113
§ 59.950(a)	0581–0113
§ 59.960	0581–0113
§ 59.965	0581–0113

[48 FR 34238, July 28, 1983, as amended at 50 FR 23270, June 3, 1985; 54 FR 37290, Sept. 8, 1989]

SCOPE OF INSPECTION

§ 59.20 Inspection in accordance with methods prescribed or approved.

Inspection of eggs and egg products shall be rendered pursuant to these regulations and under such conditions and in accordance with such methods as may be prescribed or approved by the Administrator.

§ 59.22 Basis of service.

These regulations provide for inspection services pursuant to the Egg Products Inspection Act. Eggs and egg products shall be inspected in accordance with such standards, methods, and instructions as may be issued or approved by the Administrator. Inspection services shall be subject to supervision at all times by the applicable Federal-State supervisor, egg products supervisor, Regional Director, and National Supervisor.

§ 59.24 Egg products plants requiring continuous inspection.

No plant in which egg products processing operations are conducted shall process egg products without continuous inspection under these regulations, except as expressly exempted in § 59.100.

§ 59.26 Egg products entering or prepared in official plants.

Eggs and egg products processed in an official plant shall be inspected, processed, marked, and labeled as required by these regulations. Egg products entering an official plant shall have been inspected, processed, marked, and labeled as required by these regulations.

§ 59.28 Other inspections.

(a) Periodic inspections shall be made of:

(1) Business premises, facilities, inventories, operations, and records of egg handlers, and the records of all persons engaged in the business of transporting, shipping, or receiving any eggs or egg products. In the case of shell egg packers packing eggs for the ultimate consumer (i.e., packed for direct use of household consumers, restaurants, institutions, etc.), such inspections shall be made a minimum of once each calendar quarter. Hatcheries are to be inspected a minimum of once each fiscal year.

(2) Exempted plants to determine that such plants are operating pursuant to these regulations.

(b) Inspections shall be made of imported eggs and egg products as required in this part.

[36 FR 9814, May 28, 1971, as amended at 40 FR 20057, May 8, 1975. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981; and amended at 60 FR 49169, Sept. 21, 1995]

RELATION TO OTHER AUTHORITIES

§ 59.30 At official plants.

(a) Requirements within the scope of the Act with respect to premises, facilities, and operations of any official plant which are in addition to or different than those made under this part may not be imposed by any State or local jurisdiction except that any such jurisdiction may impose recordkeeping and other requirements within the scope of § 59.200, if consistent therewith, with respect to any such plant.

(b) Labeling, packaging, or ingredient requirements in addition to or different than those made under this part, the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and the Fair Packaging and Labeling Act may not be imposed by any State or local jurisdiction with respect to egg products processed at any official plant in accordance with the requirements under this part and such Acts.

§59.35 Eggs and egg products outside official plants.

(a) For eggs which have moved or are moving in interstate or foreign commerce, no State or local jurisdiction (1) may require the use of standards of quality, condition, grade, or weight classes which are in addition to or different than the official standards or (2) other than those in noncontiguous areas of the United States may require labeling to show the State or other geographical area of production or origin. This shall not preclude a State from requiring the name, address, and license number of the person processing or packaging eggs to be shown on each container.

(b) Any State or local jurisdiction may exercise jurisdiction with respect to eggs and egg products for the purpose of preventing the distribution for human food purposes of any such articles which are outside of the official plant and are in violation of this part or any of said Federal Acts or any State or local law consistent therewith.

EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS NOT INTENDED FOR HUMAN FOOD

§59.40 Continuous inspection not provided.

Continuous inspection shall not be provided under this part at any plant for the processing of any egg products which are not intended for use as human food, but such articles prior to their offer for sale or transportation in commerce shall be denatured or decharacterized unless shipped under seal as authorized in §§59.504(c) and 59.720(a), and identified as prescribed by the regulations in this part to prevent their use for human food. Periodic inspections shall be made of such operations and records to assure compliance with the Act and the regulations in this part.

[37 FR 6657, Apr. 1, 1972. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981]

§59.45 Prohibition on eggs and egg products not intended for use as human food.

(a) No person shall buy, sell, or transport or offer to buy or sell, or offer or receive for transportation in commerce, any eggs or egg products which are not intended for use as human food, unless they are denatured or decharacterized, unless shipped under seal as authorized in paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section or in §§59.504(c) and 59.720(a) and identified as required by the regulations in this part.

(b) No person shall import or export shell eggs classified as loss, inedible, or incubator rejects or any egg products which are unwholesome, adulterated, or are otherwise unfit for human food purposes, except as provided in paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section, unless they are denatured or decharacterized and identified as required by the regulations in this part.

(c) Egg products which are unwholesome, adulterated, or are otherwise unfit for human food purposes that are not denatured or decharacterized may be exported to foreign countries for industrial use or animal food under the following provisions:

(1) Authorized government official of the foreign country shall approve the importation of such products into that country.

(2) The egg products shall be shipped under U.S. Government seal and identified as required in §59.840.

(3) Provisions for the control of such inedible product in the foreign country to preclude its use as human food must be established and approved by the Administrator. Such control may consist of, but not be limited to, receipt and inspection by an appropriate U.S. Government official, an official of an approved meat, poultry, or egg products inspection system of the foreign government, or, when acceptable to the Administrator, a foreign government official including other foreign health authorities.

(d) Foreign governments may petition the Administrator for approval to import into this country egg products which are unwholesome, adulterated, or otherwise unfit for human food purposes that are not denatured or decharacterized for industrial use or animal food requirements. Such products shall be subject to the provisions of this part and other applicable laws

and regulations for importation into the United States.

[48 FR 34238, July 28, 1983]

EXEMPTIONS

§ 59.100 Specific exemptions.

The following are exempt to the extent prescribed as to the provisions for control of restricted eggs in section 8(a)(1) and (2) of the Act and the provision for continuous inspection of processing operations in section 5(a) of the Act: *Provided,* That as to paragraphs (c) through (f) of this section, the exemptions do not apply to restricted eggs when prohibited by State or local law: *And provided further,* That the sale of ''hard-cooked shell eggs'' or ''peeled hard-cooked shell eggs'' prepared from checks is subject to the conditions for exemption in paragraphs (c), (d), and (f) of this section: *And provided further,* That the conditions for exemption and provisions of these regulations are met:

(a) The sale, transportation, possession, or use of eggs which contain no more restricted eggs than are allowed by the tolerances in the official standards for U.S. Consumer Grade B shell eggs;

(b) Subject to the approval of the Administrator as provided in §§ 59.600 through 59.670, the processing of egg products without continuous inspection at any plant where the facilities, sanitation, and operating procedures are the same as are required in this part for official plants and where the eggs received or used in the manufacture of egg products contain no more restricted eggs than are allowed by the official standards for U.S. Consumer Grade B shell eggs, and the egg products processed at such plant;

(c) The sale at the site of production, on a door-to-door retail route, or at an established place of business away from the site of production, by a poultry producer of eggs from his own flock's production directly to a household consumer exclusively for use by such consumer and members of his household and his nonpaying guests and employees, and the transportation, possession, and use of such eggs: *Provided,* That each such sale of restricted eggs shall be limited to no more than 30 dozen eggs; *And provided further,* (1) That eggs sold directly to consumers at an established place of business away from the site of production be moved directly from the producer to such place of business; (2) that such business away from the site of production be owned and managed by the producer; and (3) that such eggs which are sold on a door-to-door route or at an established place of business away from the site of production shall contain no more loss and/or leakers than allowed in the official standards for U.S. Consumer Grade B shell eggs.

(d) The sale of eggs by any producer with an annual egg production from a flock of 3,000 hens or less and the record requirements of § 59.200;

(e) The processing and sale of egg products by any poultry producer from eggs of his own flock's production when sold directly to a household consumer exclusively for use by such consumer and members of his household and his nonpaying guests and employees;

(f) The sale of eggs by shell egg packers on the premises where the grading station is located, directly to household consumers for use by such consumer and members of his household and his nonpaying guests and employees, and the transportation, possession, and use of such eggs. Each such sale of ''restricted eggs'': Shall be limited to no more than 30 dozen eggs;

(g) The processing in nonofficial plants, including but not limited to bakeries, restaurants, and other food processors, without continuous inspection, of certain categories of food products which contain eggs or egg products as an ingredient, and the sale and possession of such products: *Provided,* That such products are manufactured from inspected egg products processed in accordance with this part or from eggs containing no more restricted eggs than are allowed in the official standards for U.S. Consumer Grade B shell eggs;

(h) The purchase, sale, possession, or transportation of shell eggs containing more restricted eggs than allowed in the tolerances for U.S. Consumer Grade B shell eggs: *Provided,* That such eggs are handled in accordance with §§ 59.200 and 59.700 through 59.860 to assure that only eggs fit for human food are used

for such purpose. This exemption applies to the following:

(1) Egg producers, assemblers, wholesalers, and grading operations;

(2) Hatcheries;

(3) Transporters;

(4) Laboratories, pharmaceutical companies; and

(5) Processors of products not intended for use as human food.

[36 FR 9814, May 28, 1971, as amended at 40 FR 20057, May 8, 1975. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981]

§59.105 Suspension or termination of exemptions.

(a) The Administrator may immediately suspend or terminate any exemption under §59.100(b) at any time with respect to any person, if the conditions of exemption prescribed by this section are not being met. The Administrator may modify or revoke any regulation of this part, granting exemptions whenever he determines such action appropriate to effectuate the purposes of the Act.

(b) Failure to comply with the condition of the exemptions contained in §59.100 shall subject such person to the penalties provided for in the Act and in this part.

[36 FR 9814, May 28, 1971, as amended at 40 FR 20057, May 8, 1975. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981]

PERFORMANCE OF SERVICE

§59.110 Licensed inspectors.

(a) Any person who is a Federal or State employee, or the employee of a local jurisdiction possessing proper qualifications as determined by an examination for competency and who is to perform services pursuant to this part, may be licensed by the Secretary as an inspector.

(b) Licenses issued by the Secretary are to be countersigned by the Administrator or by any other designated official of the Service.

(c) No person may be licensed to inspect any product in which he is financially interested.

[36 FR 9814, May 28, 1971; 36 FR 10841, June 4, 1971. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981]

§59.112 Suspension of license or authority; revocation.

Pending final action by the Secretary, any person authorized to countersign a license to perform inspection services may, whenever he deems such action necessary to assure that any inspection service is properly performed, suspend any license to perform inspection services issued pursuant to this part by giving notice of such suspension to the respective licensee, accompanied by a statement of the reasons therefor. Within 7 days after the receipt of the aforesaid notice and statement of reasons by the licensee, he may file an appeal in writing, with the Secretary, supported by any argument or evidence that he may wish to offer as to why his license should not be suspended or revoked. After the expiration of the aforesaid 7-day period and consideration of such argument and evidence, the Secretary will take such action as he deems appropriate with respect to such suspension or revocation. When no appeal is filed within the prescribed 7 days, the license is revoked or suspended.

§59.114 Surrender of license.

Upon termination of his services as an inspector or whenever his license has been suspended or revoked, the licensee shall surrender his license and other items of identification furnished by the Department immediately to the inspection service.

§59.116 Activities of inspectors.

Inspectors at official plants shall confine their activities to those duties necessary in the rendering of inspection service and such closely related activities as may be approved by the Administrator.

§59.118 Identification.

Inspectors shall have in their possession at all times while on duty, and present upon request, the means of identification furnished by the Department to such persons.

[36 FR 9814, May 28, 1971; 36 FR 10841, June 4, 1971. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981]

§ 59.119 Political activity.

Inspectors are forbidden during the period of their respective appointments, or licenses, to take an active part in political management or in political campaigns. Political activity in city, county, State, or national elections, whether primary or regular, or in behalf of any party or candidate, except as authorized by law or regulation of the Department, is prohibited. This applies to all appointees, including but not being limited to temporary and cooperative employees and employees on leave of absence with or without pay. Willful violation of this section or § 59.120 will constitute grounds for dismissal in the case of appointees and revocation of licenses in the case of licensees.

[36 FR 9814, May 28, 1971, as amended at 42 FR 2971, Jan. 14, 1977. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981]

§ 59.120 Financial interest of inspectors.

No inspector shall inspect any product in which he is financially interested.

§ 59.122 Time of inspection.

The inspector who is to perform the inspection in an official plant shall be given reasonable advance notice by plant management of the hours when such inspection will be required.

[60 FR 49169, Sept. 21, 1995]

§ 59.124 Schedule of operation of official plants.

Operating schedules for an official plant shall be subject to approval of the Administrator. The normal operating schedule shall consist of a continuous 8-hour period per day (excluding not to exceed 1 hour for lunch), 5 consecutive days per week, within the administrative workweek, Sunday through Saturday, for each full shift required. Clock hours of daily operations need not be specified in a schedule, although as a condition of continuance of approval of a schedule, the hours of operation must be reasonably uniform from day to day.

[48 FR 20683, May 9, 1983]

§ 59.126 Overtime inspection service.

When operations in an official plant require the services of inspection personnel beyond their regularly assigned tour of duty on any day or on a day outside the established schedule, such services are considered as overtime work. The official plant shall give reasonable advance notice to the inspector of any overtime service necessary and shall pay the Service for such overtime at an hourly rate of $26.16 to cover the cost thereof.

[59 FR 52637, Oct. 18, 1994]

§ 59.128 Holiday inspection service.

(a) When an official plant requires inspection service on a holiday or a day designated in lieu of a holiday, such service is considered holiday work. The official plant shall, in advance of such holiday work, request the inspector in charge to furnish inspection service during such period and shall pay the Service therefore at an hourly rate of $17.44 to cover the cost thereof.

(b) The term ''holiday'' shall mean the legal public holidays specified by the Congress in paragraph (a) of section 6103, title 5 of the United States Code. Information on legal holidays may be obtained from the supervisor.

[37 FR 6657, Apr. 1, 1972. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and amended at 46 FR 9, Jan. 2, 1981. Redesignated at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981, and amended at 47 FR 46071, Oct. 15, 1982; 59 FR 52637, Oct. 18, 1994]

§ 59.130 Basis of billing plants.

Overtime and/or holiday services shall be billed to the official plant on the basis of each 15 minutes of overtime and/or holiday service performed by each inspector providing such service to the plant, except that when an official plant requires the services of an inspector after he has completed his day's assignment and left the plant or when he is called back to duty on a day outside the established normal operating schedule or on a holiday, the official plant shall pay for a minimum of 2 hours service at the applicable established rate. Extra travel expense incurred while rendering overtime or holiday service shall be billed to the official plant. Bills are payable upon receipt and become delinquent 30 days

from date of billing. Overtime or holiday inspection service will not be performed at any plant that is delinquent, and processing operations shall be confined to the regular operating schedule of the plant. In addition, fees will be charged and collected for certifications requested by and provided for the official plant that are not within the scope of these regulations. Unless otherwise provided in this part, the fees to be charged and collected for any service performed (other than an appeal) shall be based on the applicable rates specified in the Regulations Governing the Voluntary Inspection of Egg Products and Grading (7 CFR, 55.510 through 55.560).

[36 FR 9814, May 28, 1971. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981; and amended at 60 FR 49169, Sept. 21, 1995]

§59.132 Access to plants.

Access shall not be refused, at any reasonable time, to any representative of the Secretary to any plant or place of business subject to inspection under the provisions of this part upon presentation of proper credentials.

§59.134 Accessibility of product.

Each product for which inspection service is required shall be so placed as to disclose fully its class, quality, quantity, and condition as the circumstances may warrant.

§59.136 Facilities and equipment to be furnished by official plants for use of inspectors in performing service.

(a) Such facilities and equipment shall include but not be limited to a room or area suitable for sampling product, and acceptable candling light, flashlight, heavy duty, high speed drill with an eleven sixteenths-inch or larger bit of sufficient length to reach the bottom of containers used for frozen eggs, metal stem thermometer(s), test thermometer(s), stop watch, test weighing scale(s) and test weight(s), test kit for determining the bactericidal strength of sanitizing solutions, and stationary or adequately secured storage box or cage (capable of being locked only by the inspector) for holding official samples.

(b) Furnished office space and equipment, including but not being limited to a desk (equipped with a satisfactory locking device), lockers or cabinets suitable for the protection and storage of supplies, and facilities suitable for inspectors to change clothing.

[36 FR 9814, May 28, 1971. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981; and amended at 60 FR 49169, Sept. 21, 1995]

APPLICATION FOR SERVICE

§59.140 How application shall be made.

The proprietor or operator of each plant processing egg products, unless exempted by §59.100, shall make application to the Administrator for inspection service. The application shall be made in writing on forms furnished by the inspection service. In cases of change of name or ownership or change of location, a new application shall be made.

§59.142 Filing of application.

An application for inspection service shall be regarded as filed only when it has been filled in completely and signed by the applicant and has been received in the office of the Chief of the Grading Branch.

[36 FR 9814, May 28, 1971. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and amended at 43 FR 60138, Dec. 26, 1978. Redesignated at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981]

§59.144 Authority of applicant.

Proof of authority of any person applying for inspection service may be required at the discretion of the Administrator.

§59.146 Application for continuous inspection in official plants; approval.

Any person desiring to process egg products under continuous inspection service must receive approval of such plant and facilities as an official plant prior to the installation of such service. An application for continuous inspection service to be installed in an official plant shall be approved according to the following procedure:

(a) Initial survey: When an application for continuous inspection in a plant has been filed, a supervisory egg

products inspector will make a survey and inspection of the premises and plant to determine if the facilities and methods of operation therein are suitable and adequate for service in accordance with:

(1) These regulations, and

(2) Such other administrative instructions as may be issued from time to time by the Service and which are in effect at the time of the aforesaid survey and inspection.

(b) Drawings and specifications to be furnished:

(1) Applicants may obtain information or assistance as to the requirements before submitting prints of drawings, specifications, and supplemental information from the inspection service.

(2) Three copies of each print drawing as specified in this section of the complete floor plan, plot plan, supplemental information, and specifications shall be submitted. Sheet size of the print shall not exceed 34 by 44 inches, the wording shall be legible, all lines sharp and clear, and properly drawn to scale. Each print shall show the scale used, north point of the compass, and the firm name, street, city, state, and zip code or an accurate description of the location.

(3) Plot plan of entire premises shall include location of all buildings, railroads, roadways, alleys, wells, reservoirs, drains, catch basins, nearby buildings adjoining property, drainage and slope of terrain, character and surfacing of roadways, driveways, and vehicular loading areas. The plot plan may be drawn to a scale of one-thirty-second inch per foot.

(4) Floor plan prints shall include all space on each floor of the official plant, accurately illustrating and describing the facilities. Detailed drawings of processing area shall be drawn to a scale of one-fourth inch per foot. Prints showing only nonprocessing areas may be drawn to a scale of one-eighth inch per foot.

(5) Floor plans shall show the location of such features as walls, partitions, posts, doorways, windows, floor drains and channel drains, air systems, ventilation fans, principal pieces of equipment, storage tanks, hose connections for cleaning purposes, hand-washing facilities, lockers, and toilets. The prints shall show slope of floors to drains.

(6) The official plant shall include all processing rooms and other rooms used in the official plant, including but not being limited to the breaking room, equipment washing and sanitizing rooms, shell egg washing rooms, packaging rooms, shell egg and egg products storage rooms (including coolers, freezers, hot rooms), drying rooms, toilet and dressing rooms, storerooms for supplies, and all other rooms, compartments, or passageways where products or any ingredients to be used in the preparation of products under this service will be handled or kept and may include other rooms located in the building comprising the official plant. Except in public warehouses, all rooms, compartments, etc., of the building not to be considered as part of the official plant shall not have direct access into any part of the official plant.

(7) Supplemental information may be shown as notations on the drawings or on supplemental sheets. Supplemental information shall include clarifying information such as sequence of processing edible products, handling of inedible product, shell disposal, handling of packaging material, liquid pumping systems, cleaned-in-place systems, description of pasteurizer, description of drier, type and efficiency of air filtration, hot water facilities, sewage disposal, and such other notations as may be required.

(8) Specification sheets shall include height of ceilings and type construction, type of floors, and wall construction, wall and partition material, and number of employees who will use each toilet room and facilities.

(c) Upon approval of the prints of drawing, supplemental information, and specifications, the application for service may be approved.

(d) Changes and revisions of official plant: When changes are planned in official plant construction, facilities, and equipment covered by previously approved prints, revised prints shall be submitted for review and approval prior to making the changes by: A completely revised sheet(s) showing proposed alterations and additions or an overlay print drawn to same scale

as print to be modified or revised. A final survey of the completed alterations and additions shall be made by the supervisory egg products inspector to determine if the changes are in accordance with approved drawings and the regulations.

(e) Final survey and plant approval: Prior to the inauguration of continuous inspection service, a final survey of the plant and premises shall be made by the supervisory egg products inspector to determine if the plant is constructed and facilities are installed in accordance with the approved drawings and these regulations. The plant may be approved only when these requirements have been met.

[36 FR 9814, May 28, 1971; 36 FR 10841, June 4, 1971. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981]

§59.148 Order of service.

Inspection service shall be performed, insofar as practicable, in the order in which applications therefor are made.

[36 FR 9814, May 28, 1971, as amended at 42 FR 2971, Jan. 14, 1977. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981]

INAUGURATION OF SERVICE

§59.150 Official plant numbers.

An official plant number shall be assigned to each plant granted inspection service. Such plant number shall be used to identify all containers of inspected products prepared in the plant which are capable of use as human food. A plant shall not have more than one plant number.

§59.155 Inauguration of service.

Prior to the inauguration of service, the proprietor or operator of the plant shall be knowledgeable of the requirements of these regulations.

[36 FR 9814, May 28, 1971. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981; and amended at 60 FR 49169, Sept. 21, 1995]

DENIAL OF SERVICE

§59.160 Refusal, suspension, or withdrawal of service.

(a) The Administrator (for such period, or indefinitely, as he deems necessary to effectuate the purposes of the Act) may refuse to provide or may withdraw inspection service under this part with respect to any plant if he determines after opportunity for a hearing (following the procedures of 7 CFR, part 1, subpart H) is accorded to the applicant for, or recipient of, such service, that such applicant or recipient is unfit to engage in any business requiring inspection under the Act or this part, because the applicant or recipient or anyone responsibly connected with such person has been convicted in any Federal or State court, within the previous 10 years, of (1) any felony or more than one misdemeanor under any law based upon the acquiring, handling, or distributing of adulterated, mislabeled, or deceptively packaged food or fraud in connection with transactions in food or (2) any felony, involving, fraud, bribery, extortion, or any other act or circumstances indicating a lack of the integrity needed for the conduct of operations affecting the public health.

(b) For the purpose of this section, a person shall be deemed to be responsibly connected with the business if he is a partner, officer, director, holder, or owner of 10 percentum or more of its voting stock, or employee in a managerial or executive capacity.

(c) The determination and order of the Administrator with respect thereto under this section shall be final and conclusive unless the affected applicant for, or recipient of, inspection service files application for judicial review within 30 days after the effective date of such order in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the circuit in which such applicant or recipient has its principal place of business or in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit. Judicial review of any such order shall be upon the record upon which the determination and order are based. The provisions of section 204 of the Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921,

as amended (7 U.S.C. 194) shall be applicable to appeals taken under this section. This section shall not affect in any way other provisions of the Act or these regulations for refusal of inspection services.

(d) Any applicant for inspection at a plant where the operations thereof may result in any discharge into the navigable waters in the United States is required by subsection 401(a)(1) (33 U.S.C. 1341) of the Clean Water Act as amended (86 Stat. 816, 91 Stat. 1566; 33 U.S.C. 1251 *et seq.*), to provide the Administrator with a certification, as prescribed in said subsection, that any such discharge will comply with the applicable provisions of sections 301, 302, 303, 306, and 307 of the Act (33 U.S.C. 1311, 1312, 1313, 1316, and 1317). No grant of inspection can be issued unless such certification has been obtained, or is waived, because of failure or refusal of the State, interstate agency, or the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to act on a request for certification within a reasonable period (which shall not exceed 1 year after receipt of such request). Further, upon receipt of an application for inspection and a certification as required by subsection 401(a)(1) of the Clean Water Act, the Administrator (as defined in § 59.5) is required by subparagraph (2) of said subsection to notify the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency for proceedings in accordance with that subsection. No grant of inspection can be made until the requirements of 401(a)(1) and (2) have been met.

(e) Inspection may be suspended or revoked and plant approval terminated as provided in subsection 401(a) (4) and (5) of the Clean Water Act, as amended (33 U.S.C. 1341(a) (4) and (5)).

(f) Suspension of plant approval and withdrawal of service:

(1) Any plant approval given pursuant to these regulations may be suspended by the Administrator for (i) failure to maintain premises, facilities, and equipment in a satisfactory state of repair; (ii) the use of operating procedures or practices which are not in accordance with the regulations; (iii) the alterations of buildings, facilities, or equipment which have not been approved in accordance with the regulations; or (iv) assaulting, intimidating, impeding, obstructing, or interfering with any person engaged in or on account of the performance of his official duties.

(2) During such period of suspension, no processing of egg products for commerce shall be carried on in the official plant. If the plant facilities or methods of operation are not brought into compliance within a reasonable period of time, to be specified by the Administrator, inspection service shall be withdrawn from the official plant. Upon withdrawal of inspection service in an official plant, the plant approval for processing egg products shall also become terminated.

(3) The operator shall be notified of the withdrawal action and the reasons therefor and afforded an opportunity to present his views informally prior to the effective date of such withdrawal, and upon written request, he shall be afforded an opportunity for a hearing in accordance with the applicable rules of practice (7 CFR, part 1, subpart H), with respect to the merits or validity of the withdrawal, but such a suspension or other withdrawal shall continue in effect pending the outcome of any such hearing unless otherwise ordered by the Administrator.

(4) In any case where inspection service is suspended under this paragraph (f) of this section, such service, after appropriate corrective action is taken, will be restored immediately, or as soon thereafter as an inspector can be made available. In any case where inspection service is withdrawn for a specified period under this paragraph (f) of this section, the person concerned may, after said specified period has expired, apply for inspection service as provided in §§ 59.140 through 59.146.

[36 FR 9814, May 28, 1971, as amended at 37 FR 6657, Apr. 1, 1972. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and further amended at 43 FR 60138, Dec. 26, 1978; 45 FR 23640, Apr. 8, 1980. Redesignated at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981]

§ 59.161 Termination of plant approval.

When inspection service is not performed at any plant for a period of at

least 90 days, plant approval shall terminate upon notice by the Administrator without further proceedings; provided, however, that this section shall not apply to any plant where the Administrator determines that such a plant operates on a seasonal basis and the inspection service has not been used as a result of such seasonal operation, or where operations have ceased due to extraordinary circumstances determined by the Administrator as not warranting termination of plant approval.

[45 FR 23641, Apr. 8, 1980. Redesignated at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981]

RECORDS AND RELATED REQUIREMENTS FOR EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS HANDLERS AND RELATED INDUSTRIES

§59.200 Records and related requirements.

(a) Persons engaged in the business of transporting, shipping, or receiving any eggs or egg products in commerce, or holding such articles so received, and all egg handlers, including hatcheries, shall maintain records showing, for a period of 2 years, to the extent that they are concerned therewith, the receipt, delivery, sale, movement, and disposition of all eggs and egg products handled by them, and shall, upon the request of an authorized representative of the Secretary, permit him, at reasonable times, to have access to and to copy all such records.

(b) Production records by categories of eggs such as graded eggs, nest-run eggs, dirties, checks, leakers, loss, inedible, etc., bills of sale, inventories, receipts, shipments, shippers, receivers, dates of shipment and receipt, carrier names, etc., as determined by the Administrator, shall be maintained by all shell egg handlers and egg processing operations, except that, (1) producers who ship all of their production as nest-run eggs without segregation need only to maintain records indicating the amount of shell eggs shipped, date of shipment, and the receivers' name and address, and (2) official egg products plants which use all shell eggs received and do not reship any shell eggs need only to maintain records indicating the amount of eggs received, date received, and the name and address of the shipper.

[37 FR 6657, Apr. 1, 1972. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981, and amended at 47 FR 745, Jan. 7, 1982]

§59.220 Information and assistance to be furnished to inspectors.

When inspection service is performed at any plant, the plant operator shall furnish the inspector such information and assistance as may be required for the performance of inspection functions, preparing certificates, reports, and for other official duties.

ADMINISTRATIVE DETENTION

§59.240 Detaining product.

Whenever any eggs or egg products subject to the Act are found by any authorized representative of the Secretary upon any premises, and there is reason to believe that they are or have been processed, bought, sold, possessed, used, transported, or offered or received for sale or transportation in violation of the Act or the regulations in this part, or that they are in any other way in violation of the Act, or whenever any restricted eggs capable of use as human food are found by such a representative in the possession of any person not authorized to acquire such eggs under the regulations in this part, such articles may be detained by such representative for a period not to exceed 20 days, as more fully provided in section 19 of the Act. A detention tag or other similar device shall be used to identify detained product, and the custodian or owner shall be given a written notice of such detention. Only authorized representatives of the Secretary shall affix or remove detention identification. The provisions of this section shall in no way derogate from authority for condemnation or seizure conferred by other provisions of the Act, the regulations in this part, or other laws.

[37 FR 6658, Apr. 1, 1972. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981]

APPEAL OF AN INSPECTION OR DECISION

§ 59.300 Who may request an appeal inspection or review of an inspector's decision.

Any appeal inspection may be requested by any interested party who is dissatisfied with the determination by an inspector of the class, quantity, or condition of any product, and a review may be requested by the operator of an official plant with respect to an inspector's decision or on any other matter related to inspection in the official plant.

[36 FR 9814, May 28, 1971. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981; and amended at 60 FR 49169, Sept. 21, 1995]

§ 59.310 Where to file an appeal.

(a) *Appeal of resident inspector's inspection or decision in an official plant.* Any interested party who is not satisfied with the determination of the class, quantity, or condition of product which was inspected by an inspector in an official plant and has not left such plant, and the operator of any official plant who is not satisfied with a decision by an inspector on any other matter relating to inspection in such plant may request an appeal inspection or review of the decision by the inspector by filing such request with the inspector's immediate supervisor.

(b) *All other appeal requests.* Any interested party who is not satisfied with the determination of the class, quantity, or condition of product which has left the official plant where it was inspected or which was inspected other than in an official plant may request an appeal inspection by filing such request with the Regional Director in the region where the product is located or with the Chief of the Grading Branch.

[36 FR 9814, May 28, 1971. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and amended at 43 FR 60138, Dec. 26, 1978. Redesignated at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981; as amended at 60 FR 49169, Sept. 21, 1995]

§ 59.320 How to file an appeal.

The request for an appeal inspection or review of an inspector's decision may be made orally or in writing. If made orally, written confirmation may be required. The applicant shall clearly state the identity of the product, the decision which is questioned, and the reason(s) for requesting the appeal service. If such appeal request is based on the results stated on an official certificate, the original and all copies of the certificate available at the appeal inspection site shall be provided to the inspector assigned to make the appeal inspection.

[60 FR 49169, Sept. 21, 1995]

§ 59.330 When an application for an appeal grading or inspection may be refused.

When it appears to the official with whom an appeal request is filed that the reasons given in the request are frivolous or not substantial, or that the condition of the product has undergone a material change since the original grading or inspection, or that the original lot has changed in some manner, or the Act or the regulations in this part have not been complied with, the applicant's request for the appeal inspection may be refused. In such case, the applicant shall be promptly notified of the reason(s) for such refusal.

[60 FR 49169, Sept. 21, 1995]

§ 59.340 Who shall perform the appeal.

(a) An appeal inspection or review of a decision requested under § 59.310(a) shall be made by the inspector's immediate supervisor or by a licensed inspector assigned by the immediate supervisor other than the inspector whose inspection or decision is being appealed.

(b) The assignment of the inspector(s) who will make the appeal inspection under § 59.310(b) shall be made by the Regional Director or the Chief of the Grading Branch, Poultry Division, Agricultural Marketing Service.

§ 59.350 Procedures for selecting appeal samples.

(a) *Prohibition on movement of product.* Products shall not have been moved from the place where the inspection being appealed was performed and must have been maintained under adequate refrigeration when applicable.

(b) *Laboratory analyses.* The appeal sample shall consist of product taken

from the original sample containers plus an equal number of containers selected at random. When the original sample containers cannot be located, the appeal sample shall consist of product taken at random from double the number of original sample containers.

(c) *Condition inspection.* The appeal sample shall consist of product taken from the original sample containers plus an equal number of containers selected at random. A condition appeal cannot be made unless all originally sampled containers are available.

[36 FR 9814, May 28, 1971. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981; and amended at 60 FR 49169, Sept. 21, 1995]

§59.360 Appeal inspection certificates.

Immediately after an appeal inspection is completed, an appeal certificate shall be issued to show that the original inspection was sustained or was not sustained. Such certificate shall supersede any previously issued certificate for the product involved and shall clearly identify the number and date of the superseded certificate. The issuance of the appeal certificate may be withheld until any previously issued certificate and all copies have been returned when such action is deemed necessary to protect the interest of the Government. When the appeal inspector assigns a different class to the lot or determines that a net weight shortage exists, the lot shall be retained pending correction of the labeling or approval of the product disposition by the National Supervisor.

[36 FR 9814, May 28, 1971. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981; and amended at 60 FR 49169, Sept. 21, 1995]

§59.370 Cost of appeals.

(a) There shall be no cost to the appellant when the appeal inspection discloses a material error was made in the original determination.

(b) The costs of an appeal shall be borne by the appellant at an hourly rate of $27.36, including travel time and expenses if the appeal was frivolous, including but not being limited to the following: The appeal inspection discloses that no material error was made in the original inspection, the condition of the product has undergone a material change since the original inspection, the original lot has changed in some manner, or the Act or these regulations have not been complied with.

[36 FR 9814, May 28, 1971. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and amended at 46 FR 49571, Oct. 7, 1981. Redesignated at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981, and amended at 58 FR 57539, Oct. 26, 1993; 59 FR 52636, Oct. 18, 1994]

CERTIFICATES

§59.400 Form of certificates.

All certificates shall be issued on forms approved by the Administrator.

§59.402 Egg products inspection certificates.

(a) Upon request of the applicant or the Service, any inspector is authorized to issue an egg products inspection certificate with respect to any lot of egg products inspected by him. In addition, an inspector is authorized to issue an inspection certificate covering product inspected in whole or in part by another inspector when the inspector has knowledge that the product is eligible for certification based on personal examination of the product or official inspection records.

(b) Each egg products inspection certificate shall show the name and address of the processor, the class and quantity of the egg products covered by such certificate, such shipping marks as are necessary to identify such products, all pertinent information concerning the wholesomeness thereof, and such other information as the Administrator may prescribe or approve.

§59.404 Erasures or alterations made on official certificates.

Erasures or alterations shall be initialed by the issuing inspector on the original certificate and any copy thereof. All certificates made useless through clerical error or otherwise and all certificates canceled for whatever cause shall be voided and initialed and the original and all other copies shall be forwarded as prescribed by the Administrator.

§ 59.406 Disposition of official certificates.

The original and up to two copies of each official certificate shall be issued to the applicant or person designated by him. Other copies shall be filed and retained in accordance with the disposition schedule for inspection program records.

IDENTIFYING AND MARKING PRODUCT

§ 59.410 Egg products required to be labeled.

Containers and portable tanks of edible egg products, prior to leaving the official plant, shall be labeled in accordance with §§ 59.411 through 59.415 and shall bear the official identification shown in Figure 2 of § 59.412 or Figure 3 or 4 of § 59.415. Bulk transport shipments of liquid pasteurized egg products to nonofficial outlets need not be sealed. Bulk shipments of liquid egg products transported from one official plant to another shall be sealed and accompanied by an official certificate.

[40 FR 20058, May 8, 1975. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981]

§ 59.411 Requirement of formulas and approval of labels for use in official egg products plants.

(a) No label, container, or packaging material which bears official identification may bear any statement that is false or misleading. Any label, container, or packaging material which bears any official identification shall be used only in such manner as the Administrator may prescribe. No label, container, or packaging material bearing official identification may be used unless it is approved by the Administrator in accordance with paragraph (b) of this section. The use of finished labels must be approved as prescribed by the Administrator. If the label is printed on or otherwise applied directly to the container or packaging material, the principal display panel thereof shall be considered as the label.

(b) No label, container, or packaging material bearing official identification may be printed or prepared for use until the printers' or other final proof has been approved by the Administrator in accordance with the regulations in this part, the Egg Products Inspection Act, the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, the Fair Packaging and Labeling Act, and the regulations promulgated under these acts. Copies of each label submitted for approval shall be accompanied by:

(1) A statement showing by their common or usual names the kinds and percentages of the ingredients comprising the egg product. A range may be given in cases where the percentages may vary from time to time. Formulas are to be expressed in terms of a liquid product except for products which are dry blended. Also, for products to be dried, the label may show the ingredients in the order of descending proportions by weight in the dried form. However, the formula submitted must include the percentage of ingredients in both liquid and dried form.

(2) When required, scientific data demonstrating that the substance or mixture is safe and effective for its intended use and does not promote deception or cause the product to be otherwise adulterated or misbranded.

(c) Containers of product bearing official identification shall display the following information:

(1) The common or usual name, if any, and if the product is comprised of two or more ingredients, such ingredients shall be listed in the order of descending proportions by weight in the form in which the product is to be marketed (sold), except that ingredients in dried products (other than dry blended) may be listed in either liquid or dried form. When water (excluding that used to reconstitute dehydrated ingredients back to their normal composition) is added to a liquid or frozen egg product or to an ingredient of such products (in excess of the normal water content of that ingredient), the total amount of water added, including the water content of any cellulose or vegetable gums used, shall be expressed as a percentage of the total product weight in the ingredient statement on the label.

(2) The name, address, and ZIP code of the packer or distributor. When the distributor is shown, it shall be qualified by such terms as ''packed for,'' ''distributed by,'' or ''distributors'';

(3) The lot number or approved alternative code number indicating date of production;

(4) The net contents;

(5) Official identification and plant number;

(6) Egg products which are produced in an official plant from edible shell eggs of other than current production or from other egg products produced from shell eggs of other than current production, shall be clearly and distinctly labeled in close proximity to the common or usual name of the product, e.g., ''Manufactured from eggs of other than current production'';

(7) Egg products produced from edible shell eggs or the egg product produced from such shell eggs of the turkey, duck, goose, or guinea shall be clearly and distinctly labeled as to the common or usual name of the product indicating the type of eggs or egg products used in the product, e.g., ''Frozen whole turkey eggs,'' ''Frozen whole chicken and turkey eggs.'' Egg products labeled without qualifying words as to the type of shell egg used in the product shall be produced only from the edible shell egg of the domesticated chicken or the egg product produced from such shell eggs.

(d) Liquid or frozen egg products identified as whole eggs and prepared other than in natural proportions, as broken from the shell, shall have a total egg solids content of 24.20 percent or greater.

(e) Nutrition information may be included on labels used to identify egg products, providing such labeling complies with the provisions of 21 CFR part 101, promulgated under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and the Fair Packaging and Labeling Act. Since these regulations have different requirements for consumer packaged products than for bulk packaged egg products not for sale or distribution to household consumers, label submission shall be accompanied with information indicating whether the label covers consumer packaged or bulk packaged product. Nutrition labeling is required when nutrients, such as proteins, vitamins, and minerals are added to the product, or when a nutritional claim or information is presented on the labeling, except for the following which are exempt from nutrition labeling requirements:

(1) Egg products shipped in bulk form for use solely in the manufacture of other food and not for distribution to household consumers in such bulk form or containers.

(2) Products containing an added vitamin, mineral, or protein, or for which a nutritional claim is made on the label, or in advertising, which is supplied for institutional food use only: *Provided,* That the manufacturer or distributor provides the required nutrition information directly to those institutions.

(3) Any nutrient(s) included in product solely for technological purpose may be declared solely in the ingredients statement, without complying with nutrition labeling, if the nutrient(s) is otherwise not referred to in labeling or in advertising. All labels showing nutrition information or claims are subject to review by the Food and Drug Administration prior to approval by the Department.

(f) If the Administrator has reason to believe that the statement on formulation shows the product to be adulterated or misbranded or that any labeling, or the size or form of any container in use or proposed for use in respect to egg products at any official plant is false or misleading in any way, he may direct that such use be withheld unless the labeling or container is modified in such a manner as he may prescribe so that it will not be false or misleading, and/or the formulation of the product is altered in such a manner that he may prescribe so that it is not adulterated, or would not cause misbranding. Any person so denied the approval of any label shall be notified promptly of the reasons for the denial on a form approved by the Administrator. If the person using or proposing to use the label does not accept the determination of the Administrator, he may request a hearing by filing with the Administrator within 10 days after receiving the notice of denial, a written application for a hearing setting forth specifically, the errors alleged to have been made by the Administrator in denying approval of the label. The use of the label shall be withheld pending hearing and final determination by

the Administrator if the Administrator so directs. Hearings held pursuant to this subsection shall be presided at by the Administrator. The applicant shall be given the opportunity to present evidence both oral and written in support of his allegation that the Administrator erred in denying approval of the label. The notice of denial together with all other available data and information used as a basis for such denial shall be considered part of the record. The Administrator may take official notice of such matters as are judicially noticed by the Courts of the United States and of any other matter of technical, scientific, or commercial fact of established character. The Administrator shall make his final determination with respect to the matter upon the basis of evidence before him. Such determination shall be conclusive unless, within 30 days after the receipt of notice of such final determination, the person adversely affected thereby appeals to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the circuit in which he has his principal place of business, or to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit. The provisions of section 204 of the Packers and Stockyards Act of 1921, as amended, shall be applicable to appeals taken under this section.

[37 FR 6658, Apr. 1, 1972, as amended at 40 FR 20058, May 8, 1975. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and further amended at 45 FR 23641, Apr. 8, 1980. Redesignated at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981; 53 FR 23751, June 24, 1988; and amended at 60 FR 49169, Sept. 21, 1995]

§ 59.412 Form of official identification symbol and inspection mark.

(a) The shield set forth in Figure 1 containing the letters ''USDA'' shall be the official identification symbol for purposes of this part and, when used, imitated, or simulated in any manner in connection with a product, shall be deemed to constitute a representation that the product has been officially inspected.

(b) The inspection mark which is to be used on containers of edible egg products shall be contained within the outline of a shield and with the wording and design set forth in Figure 2 of this section, except the plant number may be preceded by the letter ''P'' in lieu of the word ''plant''. Alternatively, it may be omitted from the official shield if applied on the container's principal display panel or other prominent location and preceded by the letter ''P'' or the word ''Plant''.

FIGURE 1.

FIGURE 2.

[36 FR 9814, May 28, 1971, as amended at 40 FR 20058, May 8, 1975. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981; as amended at 60 FR 49170, Sept. 21, 1995]

§ 59.414 Products bearing the official inspection mark.

Egg products which are permitted to bear the inspection mark shall be processed in an official plant from edible shell eggs or other edible egg products and may contain other edible ingredients. The official mark shall be printed or lithographed and applied as a part of

the principal display panel of the container but shall not be applied to a detachable cover.

§59.415 Use of other official identification.

Other official identification as shown in this section shall be printed or lithographed and applied as a part of the principal display panel, but shall not be applied to a detachable cover. The plant number may be omitted from the identification if applied elsewhere on the container's principal display panel or other prominent location and preceded by the letter ''P'' or the word ''plant''. Such products shall meet all requirements for egg products which are permitted to bear the official inspection mark shown in §59.412, except for pasteurization, heat treatment, or other such methods of treatment approved by the Administrator. Such products shall not be released into consuming channels until they have been subjected to pasteurization, heat treatment, or other approved methods of treatment.

(a) All nonpasteurized egg products, except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, shipped from an official plant in packaged form shall be marked with the identification set forth in Figure 3 of this section. After pasteurization or treatment, the product may bear the official inspection mark as shown in §59.412.

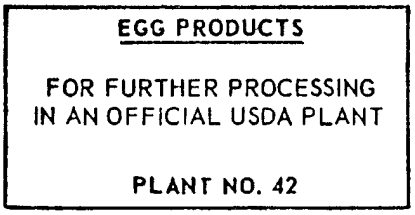

FIGURE 3.

(b) All nonpasteurized egg products, containing 10 percent or more added salt, shipped from an official plant in packaged form to an acidic dressing manufacturer shall be marked with the identification set forth in Figure 4 of this section.

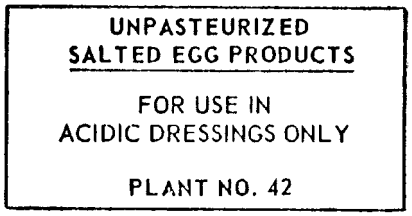

FIGURE 4.

[36 FR 9814, May 28, 1971; 36 FR 10841, June 4, 1971. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981; and amended at 60 FR 49170, Sept. 21, 1995]

§59.417 Unauthorized use or disposition of approved labels.

(a) Containers or labels which bear official identification approved for use pursuant to §59.411 shall be used only for the purpose for which approved. Any unauthorized use or disposition of approved containers or labels which bear any official identification may result in cancellation of the approval and denial of the use of containers or labels bearing official identification and may subject such violator to the penalties and denial of the benefits of the Act;

(b) The use of simulations or imitations of any official identification by any person is prohibited;

(c) Upon termination of inspection service in an official plant pursuant to these regulations, all labels or packaging materials indicating product packed by the plant which bear official identification shall either be destroyed under the supervision of the Service or, if used in another location, modified in a manner acceptable to the Service before use.

[36 FR 9814, May 28, 1971, as amended at 40 FR 20059, May 8, 1975; 42 FR 2971, Jan. 14, 1977. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981; and amended at 60 FR 49170, Sept. 21, 1995]

§59.418 Supervision of marking and packaging.

(a) *Evidence of label approval.* No inspector shall authorize the use of official identification on any inspected product unless he has on file evidence that such official identification or

packaging material bearing such official identification has been approved in accordance with the provisions of § 59.411.

(b) *Affixing of official identification.* No official identification shall be, or caused to be affixed to or placed on any product or container except by an inspector or under the supervision of an inspector or other person authorized by the Administrator. All such products shall have been inspected in accordance with these regulations. The inspector shall have supervision over the use and handling of all material bearing any official identification.

(c) *Labels for products sold under Government contract.* The inspector in the official plant may approve use of labels for containers of product sold under a contract specification to governmental agencies when such product is not offered for resale to the general public: *Provided,* That the contract specifications have been approved by the Administrator and include complete specific requirements with respect to labeling and are made available to the inspector.

§ 59.419 Reuse of containers bearing official identification prohibited.

The reuse, by any person, of containers bearing official identification is prohibited unless such identification is applicable in all respects to product being packed therein. In such instances, the container and label may be used provided the packaging is accomplished under the supervision of an inspector and the container is in compliance with § 59.504(k).

INSPECTION, REINSPECTION, CONDEMNATION, AND RETENTION

§ 59.420 Inspection.

(a) Continuous inspection shall be made, pursuant to these regulations, of the processing of egg products in each official plant processing egg products for commerce unless exempted under § 59.100. Inspections, certifications, or specification-type gradings, and other inspections which may be requested by the official plant and are in addition to the normal inspection requirements and functions for the processing, production, or certification of a wholesome egg product under this part, shall be made pursuant to the voluntary egg products inspection service (part 55 of this chapter).

(b) Any food manufacturing establishment or institution which uses any eggs that do not meet the requirements of § 59.100(a) in the preparation of any articles for human food shall be deemed to be a plant processing egg products requiring continuous inspection under this part.

(c) Any product which is prepared under inspection in an official plant shall be inspected in such plant as often as the inspector deems necessary in order to ascertain if the product is unadulterated, wholesome, properly labeled, and fit for human food at the time it leaves the plant. Upon any such inspection, if any product or portion thereof is found to be adulterated, unwholesome, or otherwise unfit for human food, such product or portion thereof shall be condemned and shall receive such treatment as provided in § 59.422.

§ 59.422 Condemnation.

Eggs and egg products found to be adulterated at official plants shall be condemned and, if no appeal be taken from such determination of condemnation, such articles shall be destroyed for human food purposes under the supervision of an inspector: *Provided,* That articles which may by reprocessing be made not adulterated need not be condemned and destroyed if so reprocessed under the supervision of an inspector and thereafter found to be not adulterated. If an appeal is requested, the eggs or egg products shall be appropriately marked and segregated pending completion of an appeal inspection. The appeal shall be at the cost of the appellant if the Administrator determines that the appeal is frivolous, as defined in § 59.370.

§ 59.424 Reinspection.

(a) No egg product may be brought into an official plant except as provided in § 59.430(b) unless it has been prepared and handled in accordance with these regulations, and the container of such product is marked so as to identify the article as so inspected in accordance with this part.

(b) All egg products shall be reinspected by an inspector at the time they are brought into the official plant. Upon reinspection, if any such product or portion thereof is found to be unsound, unwholesome, adulterated, or otherwise unfit for human food, such product or portion thereof, shall be condemned and shall receive such treatment as provided in §59.422, and shall, in the case of other products be disposed of according to applicable law.

§59.426 Retention.

Retention tags or other devices and methods as may be approved by the Administrator shall be used for the identification and control of products which are not in compliance with the regulations or are held for further examination, and any equipment, utensils, rooms or compartments which are found to be unclean or otherwise in violation of the regulations. No product, equipment, utensil, room, or compartment shall be released for use until it has been made acceptable. Such identification shall not be removed by anyone other than an inspector.

ENTRY OF MATERIAL INTO OFFICIAL EGG PRODUCTS PLANTS

§59.430 Limitation on entry of material.

(a) The Administrator shall limit the entry of eggs and egg products and other materials into official plants under such conditions as he may prescribe to assure that allowing the entry of such articles will be consistent with the purposes of the Act and these regulations.

(b) Inedible egg products may be brought into an official plant for storage and reshipment: *Provided,* they are handled in such a manner that adequate segregation and inventory controls are maintained at all times. Inedible egg products may be processed in official plants: *Provided,* That prior approval is obtained from the Administrator and under such conditions and time limitations as the Administrator may specify. The processing of inedible egg products shall be done under conditions which will not affect the processing of edible products, such as processing in separate areas, or at times when no edible product is being processed. All equipment and processing areas must be thoroughly cleaned and sanitized prior to processing any edible product.

[36 FR 9814, May 28, 1971, as amended at 40 FR 20059, May 8, 1975. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981]

§59.435 Wholesomeness and approval of materials.

(a) Substances and ingredients used in the manufacture or preparation of any egg product capable of use as human food shall be clean, wholesome, and unadulterated.

(b) The use of chemical additives in egg products shall be permitted only when they are approved by the Administrator. The Administrator may require, in addition to listing the ingredients, a declaration of the additive, and the purpose of its use.

(c) Chemical additives to be used in the preparation of egg products will be approved only if they comply with the following criteria:

(1) The additive shall be safe under the conditions of its intended use.

(2) The additive shall not promote deception or cause the product to be otherwise adulterated or unwholesome. Scientific data acceptable to the Administrator showing that the additive meets the criteria specified in this paragraph (c) shall be submitted by the person interested in having the additive approved.

(d) Containers and packing or packaging materials in which shell eggs are received into the official plant shall be free from odors and materials which could contaminate or adulterate the eggs or egg products.

§59.440 Processing ova.

(a) Ova from slaughtered poultry may be brought into the official plant for processing: *Provided,* That the ova is from wholesome poultry inspected in a plant operating under the Poultry Products Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 451 *et seq.*) and such product is harvested in a sanitary manner, properly handled, cooled, packaged and labeled: *And provided further,* That such product is wholesome and the containers of such product bear official identification

which assures the provisions of this paragraph have been met.

(b) The ova and products containing ova shall be processed, cooled, and pasteurized in the official plant in the same manner as liquid, frozen, or dried yolk products.

(c) The labeling for all products containing ova shall be approved by the Administrator prior to use.

SANITARY, PROCESSING, AND FACILITY REQUIREMENTS

§ 59.500 Plant requirements.

(a) The plant shall be free from objectionable odors, dust, and smokeladen air.

(b) The premises shall be free from refuse, rubbish, waste, and other materials and conditions which constitute a source of odors or a harbor for insects, rodents, and other vermin.

(c) The buildings shall be of sound construction and kept in good repair to prevent the entrance or harboring of vermin.

(d) Rooms shall be kept free from refuse, rubbish, waste materials, odors, insects, rodents, and from any conditions which may constitute a source of odors or engender insects and rodents. Materials and equipment not currently needed shall be handled or stored in a manner so as not to constitute a sanitary hazard.

(e) Doors and windows that open to the outside shall be protected against the entrance of flies and other insects. Doors and windows serving rooms where edible product is exposed shall be so designed and installed to prevent the entrance of dust and dirt. Doors leading into rooms where edible product is processed shall be of solid construction and such doors, other than freezer and cooler doors, shall be fitted with self-closing devices.

(f) Doors and other openings which are accessible to rodents shall be of rodent-proof construction.

(g) There shall be an efficient drainage and plumbing system for the plant and premises. Drains and gutters shall be properly installed with approved traps and vents. The sewage system shall have adequate slope and capacity to readily remove waste from the various processing operations. Floor drains shall be equipped with traps, and constructed so as to minimize clogging. In new or remodeled construction the drainage systems from toilets and laboratories shall not be connected with other drainage systems within the plant.

(h) The water supply (both hot and cold) shall be ample, clean, and potable, with adequate pressure and facilities for its distribution throughout the plant or portion thereof utilized for egg processing and handling operations and protected against contamination and pollution. A water report, issued under the authority of a State or municipal health agency, certifying to the potability of the water supply shall be obtained by the applicant and furnished to the Administrator whenever such report is required by the Administrator.

(i) The floors, walls, ceiling, partitions, posts, doors, and other parts of all structures shall be of such materials, construction, and finish to permit their ready and thorough cleaning. The floors and curbing shall be watertight.

(j) Each room and each compartment in which any shell eggs or egg products are handled or processed shall be so designed, constructed, and maintained to insure processing and operating conditions of a clean and orderly character, free from objectionable odors and vapors, and maintained in a clean and sanitary condition.

(k) Every precaution shall be taken to exclude dogs, cats, and vermin (including, but not being limited to, rodents and insects) from the plant, or portion thereof utilized in which shell eggs or egg products are handled or stored.

(l)(1) There shall be a sufficient number of adequately lighted dressing rooms and toilet rooms, ample in size, conveniently located and separated from the rooms and compartments in which shell eggs or egg products are handled, processed, or stored. The dressing rooms and toilet rooms shall be separately ventilated, and shall meet all requirements as to sanitary construction and equipment.

(2) The following formula shall serve as a basis for determining the toilet facilities required:

Persons of same sex	Toilet bowls required
1 to 15, inclusive	1
16 to 35, inclusive	2
36 to 55, inclusive	[1] 3
56 to 80, inclusive	[1] 4
For each additional 30 persons in excess of 80	[1] 1

[1] Urinals may be substituted for toilet bowls but only to the extent of one-third of the total number of bowls stated.

(m) Lavatory accommodations (including, but not being limited to, hot and cold running water, single service towels, and soap which does not impart an odor which interferes with accurate evaluation of the product) shall be placed at such locations in the plant to assure cleanliness of each person handling any shell eggs or egg products. The hand washing facilities in the processing areas shall be operated by other than hand operated controls and the drains shall be trapped and connected to the plumbing system.

(n) Suitable facilities for cleaning and sanitizing utensils and equipment shall be provided at convenient locations throughout the plant.

(o) Refuse rooms shall be provided for the accumulation and storage of shells, trash, and other refuse. They shall be separate rooms completely enclosed without doorways opening into breaking rooms or rooms where egg products or packaging materials are handled or stored and have concrete floors with approved drains, facilities for cleaning, and an approved exhaust system vented to the outside. Alternative systems of handling shells, trash, and other refuse may be approved by the Administrator when such systems adequately contain all refuse and provide equivalent sanitary methods for the handling and removal of refuse.

[36 FR 9814, May 28, 1971; 36 FR 10841, June 4, 1971, as amended at 40 FR 20059, May 8, 1975. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and further amended at 45 FR 23641, Apr. 8, 1980. Redesignated at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981]

§59.502 Equipment and utensils; PCB-containing equipment.

(a) Equipment and utensils used in processing shell eggs and egg products shall be of such design, material, and construction as will:

(1) Enable the examination, segregation, and processing of such products in an efficient, clean, and satisfactory manner;

(2) Permit easy access to all parts to insure thorough cleaning and sanitizing. So far as is practicable, all such equipment shall be made of metal or other impervious material which will not affect the product by chemical action or physical contact.

(b) Except as authorized by the Administrator, in new or remodeled equipment and equipment installations, the equipment and installation shall comply with the applicable 3–A or E–3–A Sanitary Standards and accepted practices currently in effect for such equipment.

(c) New or replacement equipment or machinery (including any replacement parts) brought onto the premises of any official plant shall not contain liquid polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) in concentrations above 50 parts per million by weight of the liquid medium. This provision applies to both food processing and nonfood processing equipment and machinery, and any replacement parts for such equipment and machinery. Totally enclosed capacitors containing less than 3 pounds of PCBs are exempted from this prohibition.

[36 FR 9814, May 28, 1971. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and amended at 45 FR 68919, Oct. 17, 1980. Redesignated at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981; and amended at 60 FR 49170, Sept. 21, 1995]

§59.504 General operating procedures.

(a) Operations involving processing, storing, and handling of shell eggs, ingredients, and egg products shall be strictly in accord with clean and sanitary methods and shall be conducted as rapidly as practicable. Pasteurization, heat treatment, stabilization, and other processes shall be in accord with this part and as approved by the Administrator. Processing methods and temperatures in all operations shall be such as will prevent a deterioration of the egg products.

(b) Shell eggs and egg products processed in official plants shall be subjected to constant and continuous inspection throughout each and every processing operation. Any shell egg or egg product which was not processed in accordance with these regulations or is

not fit for human food shall be removed and segregated.

(c) All loss and inedible eggs or egg products shall be placed in a container clearly labeled ''inedible'' and containing a sufficient amount of approved denaturant or decharacterant, such as FD&C brown, blue, black, or green colors, meat and fish by-products, grain and milling by-products, or any other substance, as approved by the Administrator, that will accomplish the purposes of this section. Shell eggs shall be crushed and the substance shall be dispersed through the product in amounts sufficient to give the product a distinctive appearance or odor. Notwithstanding the foregoing, and upon permission of the Inspector, the applicant may hold inedible product in containers clearly labeled inedible which do not contain a denaturant if such inedible product is denatured or decharacterized prior to shipment from the official plant: *Provided,* That such product is properly packaged, labeled, segregated, and inventory controls are maintained. In addition, product shipped from the official plant for industrial use or animal food need not be denatured or decharacterized, provided, that such product is properly packaged, labeled, segregated, and inventory controls are maintained, and that such product is shipped under Government seal and certificate and received at the destination location by an inspector or grader as defined in this part.

(d) The inspector may, prior to receipt of laboratory results for salmonella, or for other reasons such as labeling as to solids content, permit egg products to be shipped from the official plant when he has no reason to suspect noncompliance with any of the provisions of this part. However, such shipments shall be made under circumstances which will assure the return of the product to the plant for reprocessing, relabeling, or under such other conditions as the Administrator may determine to assure compliance with this part.

(e) Pasteurizing, stabilizing, or drying operations shall start as soon as practicable after breaking to prevent deterioration of product, preferably within 72 hours from time of breaking for egg products other than whites which are to be desugared.

(f) Each person who is to handle any exposed or unpacked egg products or any utensils or container which may come into contact with egg product, shall wash his hands and maintain them in a clean condition.

(g) No product or material which creates an objectionable condition shall be processed, stored, or handled in any room, compartment, or place where any shell eggs or egg products are processed, stored or handled.

(h) Only germicides, insecticides, rodenticides, detergents, or wetting agents or other similar compounds which will not deleteriously affect the eggs or egg products when used in an approved manner and which have been approved by the Administrator, may be used in an official plant. The identification, storage, and use of such compounds shall be in a manner approved by the Administrator.

(i) Utensils and equipment which are contaminated during the course of processing any shell eggs or egg products shall be removed from use immediately and shall not be used again until cleaned and sanitized.

(j) Any substance or ingredient added in the processing of any egg products shall be clean and fit for human food.

(k) Packages or containers for egg products shall be of sanitary design and clean when being filled with any egg products; and all reasonable precautions shall be taken to avoid soiling or contaminating the surface of any package or container liner which is, or will be, in direct contact with such egg products. Only new containers or used containers that are clean, in sound condition and lined with suitable inner liners shall be used for packaging edible egg products. Fiber containers used without liners require the approval of the Administrator.

(l) Egg products shall be inspected to determine the wholesomeness of the finished product.

(m) Egg products shall be processed in such a manner as to insure the immediate removal of blood and meat spots, shell particles, and foreign materials.

(n) Utensils and equipment, except drying units, powder conveyors, sifters,

blenders, and mechanical powder coolers shall be clean and sanitized at the start of processing operations. Equipment and utensils shall be kept clean and sanitary during all processing operations.

(o) Egg products prior to being released into consuming channels shall be pasteurized in accordance with §59.570 except that dried whites prepared from nonpasteurized liquid shall be heat treated in accordance with §59.575.

(1) To assure adequate pasteurization, egg products shall be sampled and tested for the presence of salmonella. Sampling for the presence of salmonella shall be in accordance with §59.580 and product found to be salmonella positive shall be reprocessed, pasteurized, and analyzed for the presence of salmonella, or denatured.

(2) Nonpasteurized or salmonella positive egg product may be shipped from an official plant only when it is to be pasteurized, repasteurized, or heat treated in another official plant. Shipments of products from one official plant to another for pasteurization, repasteurization, or heat treatment shall be in sealed cars or trucks with an accompanying certificate stating that the product is not pasteurized or is salmonella positive. If nonpasteurized or salmonella positive products are to be stored in other than the official plant facilities, the inspector at the consignee's and consignor's plants shall be given full knowledge of the disposition of the product, including warehouse inventory receipts, until such time as product is pasteurized, repasteurized, or heat treated. The containers of such nonpasteurized or salmonella positive product shall be marked with the identification mark shown in Figure 3 of §59.415.

(3) Notwithstanding the provision of paragraph (o)(2) of this section, nonpasteurized salted egg products containing 10 percent or more salt added may be shipped from an official plant directly to a manufacturer of acidic dressings only under the following provisions:

(i) Before such shipment is made, the manufacturer of the acidic dressing shall apply in writing and receive permission from the Administrator to receive and use unpasteurized egg products. The applicant shall sign a written statement containing the specification for the treatment of the nonpasteurized egg product in a manner that will insure that viable salmonella microorganisms are destroyed, and such processing treatment shall be approved by the Administrator prior to use.

(ii) Product shall be shipped under seal from the official plant, accompanied by an official USDA certificate stating that the product is nonpasteurized and for use in acidic dressings only.

(iii) The applicant shall acknowledge receipt of each shipment by indicating on the reverse side of the USDA certificate. ''The quantity of nonpasteurized egg product stated on this certificate was received at ————,'' the blank being filled in with the name and address of the receiving company and the date and signature of the person completing the form. The certificate shall be returned to the USDA inspector at the origin plant.

(iv) The acidic dressing manufacturer shall maintain processing records indicating the use of each shipment of unpasteurized salted product and the code lots of acidic dressing into which it was processed. Records of the pH and the acidity expressed as percent acetic acid of each code lot shall be maintained. The records shall also demonstrate that the acidic dressing was held 72 hours prior to shipment. These records shall be maintained for 2 years and shall be available for inspection by a representative of the Department.

(v) Each container of salted egg product shipped from the official plant shall be labeled as required in §59.411, and shall bear the words ''Caution—this egg product has not been pasteurized or otherwise treated to destroy viable salmonella microorganisms,'' and shall bear the official identification shown in figure 4 of §59.415.

(p) Air which is to come in contact with product or with product contact surfaces shall come from approved filtered outside air sources.

(q) All liquid and solid waste material in the official plant shall be disposed of in a manner approved by the

Administrator to prevent product contamination and in accordance with acceptable environmental protection practices.

[36 FR 9814, May 28, 1971, as amended at 37 FR 6658, Apr. 1, 1972; 40 FR 20059, May 8, 1975. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981, and amended at 47 FR 745, Jan. 7, 1982; 60 FR 49170, Sept. 21, 1995]

§ 59.506 Candling and transfer-room facilities and equipment.

(a) The room shall be so constructed that it can be adequately darkened to assure accuracy in removal of inedible or loss eggs by candling. Equipment shall be arranged so as to facilitate cleaning and the removal of refuse and excess packing material.

(b) The construction of the floor shall allow thorough cleaning. The floors shall be of water-resistant composition and provided with proper drainage.

(c) An approved exhaust system shall be provided for the continuous removal directly to the outside of any steam, vapors, odors, or dust in the room. The room shall be maintained at reasonable working temperatures during operations.

(d) Candling devices of an approved type shall be provided to enable candlers to detect loss, inedible, dirty eggs, and eggs other than chicken eggs.

(e) Leaker trays shall be made of a material and of such design that is conducive to easy cleaning and sanitizing.

(f) Containers made of a material and of such design that are conducive to easy cleaning shall be provided for inedible eggs. All such containers shall be conspicuously marked.

(g) Containers made of a material and of such design that are conducive to easy cleaning shall be provided for trash unless clean, disposable containers are furnished daily.

(h) Shell egg conveyors shall be constructed so that they can be thoroughly cleaned.

[36 FR 9814, May 28, 1971, as amended at 37 FR 6659, Apr. 1, 1972. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981; and amended at 60 FR 49170, Sept. 21, 1995]

§ 59.508 Candling and transfer-room operations.

(a) Candling and transfer rooms and equipment shall be kept clean, free from cobwebs, dust, objectionable odors, and excess packing materials.

(b) Containers for trash and inedible eggs shall be removed from the candling rooms as often as necessary but at least once daily; and shall be cleaned and treated in such a manner as will prevent off odors or objectionable conditions in the plant.

(c) Shell eggs shall be handled in a manner to minimize sweating prior to breaking.

(d) Shell eggs with extensively damaged shells, unless prohibited under § 59.510(d), shall be placed into leaker trays and shall be broken promptly.

§ 59.510 Classifications of shell eggs used in the processing of egg products.

(a) The shell eggs shall be sorted and classified into the following categories in a manner approved by the National Supervisor:

(1) Eggs listed in paragraph (d) of this section.

(2) Dirty.

(3) Leakers as described in paragraph (c)(2) of this section.

(4) Eggs from other than chicken; duck, turkey, guinea, and goose eggs.

(5) Other eggs—satisfactory for use as breaking stock.

(b) Shell eggs having strong odors or eggs received in cases having strong odors shall be candled and broken separately to determine their acceptability.

(c) Shell eggs, when presented for breaking, shall be of edible interior quality and the shell shall be sound and free of adhering dirt and foreign material, except that:

(1) Checks and eggs with a portion of the shell missing may be used when the shell is free of adhering dirt and foreign material and the shell membranes are not ruptured.

(2) Eggs with clean shells which are damaged in candling and/or transfer and have a portion of the shell and shell membranes missing may be used only when the yolk is unbroken and the contents of the egg are not exuding over the outside shell. Such eggs shall

be placed in leaker trays and be broken promptly.

(3) Eggs with meat or blood spots may be used if the spots are removed in an acceptable manner.

(d) All loss or inedible eggs shall be placed in a designated container and be handled as required in §59.504(c). Inedible and loss eggs for the purpose of this section and §59.522 are defined to include black rots, white rots, mixed rots, green whites, eggs with diffused blood in the albumen or on the yolk, crusted yolks, stuck yolks, developed embryos at or beyond the blood ring state, moldy eggs, sour eggs, any eggs that are adulterated as such term is defined pursuant to this part, and any other filthy and decomposed eggs including the following:

(1) Any egg with visible foreign matter other than removable blood and meat spots in the egg meat.

(2) Any egg with a portion of the shell and shell membranes missing and with egg meat adhering to or in contact with the outside of the shell.

(3) Any egg with dirt or foreign material adhering to the shell and with cracks in the shell and shell membranes.

(4) Liquid egg recovered from shell egg containers and leaker trays.

(5) Open leakers made in the washing operation.

(6) Any egg which shows evidence that the contents are or have been exuding prior to transfer from the case.

(e) Incubator reject eggs shall not be brought into the official plant.

[36 FR 9814, May 28, 1971, as amended at 40 FR 20059, May 8, 1975. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981]

§59.515 Egg cleaning operations.

(a) The following requirements shall be met when washing shell eggs to be presented for breaking:

(1) Shell egg cleaning equipment shall be kept in good repair and shall be cleaned after each day's use or more frequently if necessary.

(2) The temperature of the wash water shall be maintained at 90 °F or higher, and shall be at least 20 °F warmer than the temperature of the eggs to be washed. These temperatures shall be maintained throughout the cleaning cycle.

(3) An approved cleaning compound shall be used in the wash water. (The use of metered equipment for dispensing the compound into solution is recommended.)

(4) Wash water shall be changed approximately every 4 hours or more often if needed to maintain sanitary conditions and at the end of each shift. Remedial measures shall be taken to prevent excess foaming during the egg washing operation.

(5) Replacement water shall be added continuously to the wash water of washers to maintain a continuous overflow. Rinse water and chlorine sanitizing rinse may be used as part of the replacement water. Iodine sanitizing rinse may not be used as part of the replacement water.

(6) Waste water from the egg washing operation shall be piped directly to drains.

(7) The washing operation shall be continuous and shall be completed as rapidly as possible. Eggs shall not be allowed to stand or soak in water. Immersion-type washers shall not be used.

(8) Prewetting shell eggs prior to washing may be accomplished by spraying a continuous flow of water over the eggs in a manner which permits the water to drain away, or by other methods which may be approved by the Administrator.

(b) Shell eggs shall not be washed in the breaking room or any room where edible products are processed.

[36 FR 9814, May 28, 1971, as amended at 40 FR 20059, May 8, 1975. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981; and amended at 60 FR 49170, Sept. 21, 1995]

§59.516 Sanitizing and drying of shell eggs prior to breaking.

(a) Immediately prior to breaking, all shell eggs shall be spray rinsed with potable water containing an approved sanitizer of not less than 100 ppm nor more than 200 ppm of available chlorine or its equivalent. Alternative procedures may be approved by the Administrator in lieu of sanitizing shell eggs washed in the plant.

(b) Shell eggs shall be sufficiently dry at time of breaking to prevent contamination or adulteration of the liquid egg product from free moisture on the shell.

[60 FR 49170, Sept. 21, 1995]

§ 59.520 Breaking room facilities.

(a) The breaking room shall have at least 30 foot-candles of light on all working surfaces except that light intensity shall be at least 50 foot-candles at breaking and inspection stations. Lights shall be protected with adequate safety devices.

(b) The surface of the ceiling and walls shall be smooth and made of a water-resistant material.

(c) The floor shall be of water-proof composition, reasonably free from cracks or rough surfaces, sloped for adequate drainage, and the intersections with walls and curbing shall be impervious to water.

(d) Ventilation shall provide for:

(1) A positive flow of outside filtered air through the room;

(2) Air of suitable working temperature during operations.

(e) There shall be provided adequate hand washing facilities which are easily accessible to all breaking personnel, an adequate supply of warm water, clean towels or other facilities for drying hands, odorless soap, and containers for used towels. Hand washing facilities shall be operated by other than hand operated controls.

(f) Containers for packaging egg products are not acceptable as liquid egg buckets.

(g) A suitable container conspicuously identified shall be provided for the disposal of rejected liquid.

(h) Strainers, filters, or centrifugal clarifiers of approved construction shall be provided for the effective removal of shell particles and foreign material, unless specific approval is obtained from the National Supervisor for other mechanical devices.

(i) A separate drawoff room with a filtered positive air ventilation system shall be provided for packaging liquid egg product, except product packaged by automatic, closed packaging systems.

[36 FR 9814, May 28, 1971, as amended at 37 FR 6659, Apr. 1, 1972. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981]

§ 59.522 Breaking room operations.

(a) The breaking room shall be kept in a dust-free clean condition and free from flies, insects, and rodents. The floor shall be kept clean and reasonably dry during breaking operations and free of egg meat and shells.

(b) All breaking room personnel shall wash their hands thoroughly with odorless soap and water each time they enter the breaking room and prior to receiving clean equipment after breaking an inedible egg.

(c) Paper towels or tissues shall be used at breaking tables, and shall not be reused. Cloth towels are not permitted.

(d) Breakers shall use a complete set of clean equipment when starting work and after lunch periods. All table equipment shall be rotated with clean equipment every 2½ hours.

(e) Cups shall not be filled to overflowing.

(f) Each shell egg shall be broken in a satisfactory and sanitary manner and inspected for wholesomeness by smelling the shell or the egg meat and by visual examination at the time of breaking. All egg meat shall be reexamined by a person qualified to perform such functions before being emptied into the tank or churn, except as otherwise approved by the National Supervisor.

(g) Shell particles, meat and blood spots, and other foreign material accidentally falling into the cups or trays shall be removed with a spoon or other approved instrument.

(h) Whenever an inedible egg is broken, the affected breaking equipment shall be cleaned and sanitized.

(i) Inedible and loss eggs as defined in § 59.510 apply to this section.

(j) The contents of any cup or other liquid egg receptacle containing one or more inedible or loss eggs shall be rejected.

(k) Contents of drip trays shall be emptied into a cup and smelled carefully before pouring into liquid egg

bucket. Drip trays shall be emptied at least once for each 15 dozen eggs or every 15 minutes.

(l) Edible leakers as defined in §59.510(c)(2) and checks which are liable to be smashed in the breaking operation shall be broken at a separate station by specially trained personnel.

(m) Ingredients and additives used in, or for, processing egg products, shall be handled in a clean and sanitary manner.

(n) Liquid egg containers shall not pass through the candling room.

(o) Test kits shall be provided and used to determine the strength of the sanitizing solution. (See §§59.515(a)(9) and 59.552.)

(p) Leaker trays shall be washed and sanitized whenever they become soiled and at the end of each shift.

(q) Shell egg containers whenever dirty shall be cleaned and drained; and shall be cleaned, sanitized, and drained at the end of each shift.

(r) Belt-type shell egg conveyors shall be cleaned and sanitized approximately every 4 hours in addition to continuous cleaning during operation. When not in use, belts shall be raised to permit air drying.

(s) Cups, knives, racks, separators, trays, spoons, liquid egg pails, and other breaking equipment, except for mechanical egg breaking equipment, shall be cleaned and sanitized at least every 2½ hours. This equipment shall be cleaned at the end of each shift and shall be clean and sanitized immediately prior to use.

(t) Utensils and dismantled equipment shall be drained and air dried on approved self-draining metal racks and shall not be nested.

(u) Dump tanks, drawoff tanks, and churns shall be cleaned approximately every 4 hours. All such equipment and all other liquid handling equipment, unless cleaned by acceptable cleaned in-place methods, shall be dismantled and cleaned after each shift. Pasteurization equipment shall be cleaned at the end of each day's use or more often if necessary. All such equipment shall be clean and shall be sanitized prior to placing in use.

(v) Strainers, clarifiers, filtering and other devices used for removal of shell particles and other foreign material shall be cleaned and sanitized each time it is necessary to change such equipment, but at least once each 4 hours of operation.

(w) Breaking room processing equipment shall not be stored on the floor.

(x) Metal containers and lids for other than dried products shall be thoroughly washed, rinsed, sanitized, and drained immediately prior to filling. The foregoing sequence shall not be required if equally effective measures approved by the National Supervisor in writing are followed to assure clean and sanitary containers at the time of filling.

(y) Liquid egg holding vats and containers (including tank trucks) used for transporting liquid eggs shall be cleaned after each use. Such equipment shall be clean and sanitized immediately prior to placing in use.

(z) Tables, shell conveyors, and containers for inedible egg product shall be cleaned at the end of each shift.

(aa) Mechanical egg breaking machines shall be operated at a rate to maintain complete control and accurately inspect and segregate each egg to insure the removal of all loss and inedible eggs. The machine shall be operated in a sanitary manner.

(1) When an inedible egg is encountered on mechanical egg breaking equipment, the inedible egg and contaminated liquid shall be removed. The machine shall be cleaned and sanitized, or contaminated parts replaced with clean ones in the manner prescribed by the Administrator for the type of inedible egg encountered and the kind of egg breaking machine.

(2) Systems for pumping egg liquid directly from egg breaking machines shall be of approved sanitary design and construction, and designed to minimize the entrance of shells into the system and be disconnected when inedible eggs are encountered. The pipelines of the pumping system shall be cleaned or flushed as often as needed to maintain them in a sanitary condition, and they shall be cleaned and sanitized at the end of each shift. Other pumping system equipment shall be cleaned and sanitized approximately every 4 hours or as often as needed to maintain it in a sanitary condition. All liquid egg

pumped directly from egg breaking machines shall be reexamined, except as otherwise prescribed and approved by the Administrator.

(3) Mechanical egg breaking equipment shall be clean and sanitized prior to use, and during operations the machines shall be cleaned and sanitized approximately every 4 hours or more often if needed to maintain them in a sanitary condition. This equipment shall be cleaned at the end of each shift.

[36 FR 9814, May 28, 1971, as amended at 37 FR 6659, Apr. 1, 1972; 40 FR 20059, May 8, 1975; 40 FR 20941, May 14, 1975. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981]

§ 59.530 Liquid egg cooling.

(a) Liquid egg storage rooms, including surface coolers and holding tank rooms, shall be kept clean and free from objectionable odors and condensation. Surface coolers and liquid holding vats containing product shall be kept covered while in use. Liquid cooling units shall be of approved construction and have sufficient capacity to cool all liquid eggs to the temperature requirements specified in this section.

(b) Compliance with temperature requirements applying to liquid eggs shall be considered as satisfactory only if the entire mass of the liquid meets the requirements.

(c) The cooling and temperature requirements for liquid egg products shall be as specified in Table I of this section.

TABLE I—MINIMUM COOLING AND TEMPERATURE REQUIREMENTS FOR LIQUID EGG PRODUCTS

[Unpasterurized product temperature within 2 hours from time of breaking]

Product	Liquid (other than salt product) to be held 8 hours or less	Liquid (other than salt product) to be held in excess of 8 hours	Liquid salt product	Temperature within 2 hours after pasteurization	Temperature within 3 hours after stabilization
Whites (not to be stabilized)	55 °F. or lower	45 °F. or lower	.....	45 °F. or lower	
Whites (to be stabilized)	70 °F. or lower	55 °F. or lower	.....	55 °F. or lower	(1)
All other product (except product with 10 percent or more salt added).	45 °F. or lower	40 °F. or lower	.....	If to be held 8 hours or less 45 °F. or lower. If to be held in excess of 8 hours, 40 °F. or lower.	If to be held 8 hours or less, 45 °F. or lower. If to be held in excess of 8 hours, 40 °F. or lower.
Liquid egg product with 10 percent or more salt added.	.....	.....	If to be held 30 hours or less, 65 °F. or lower. If to be held in excess of 30 hours, 45 °F. or lower.	65 °F. or lower[2].	

[1] Stabilized liquid whites shall be dried as soon as possible after removal of glucose. The storage of stabilized liquid whites shall be limited to that necessary to provide a continuous operation.

[2] The cooling process shall be continued to assure that any salt product to be held in excess of 24 hours is cooled and maintained at 45 °F. or lower.

(d) Upon written request and under such conditions as may be prescribed by the National Supervisor, liquid cooling and holding temperatures not otherwise provided for in this section may be approved.

(e) Agitators shall be operated in such a manner as will minimize foaming.

(f) When ice is used as an emergency refrigerant by being placed directly into the egg meat, the source of the ice must be certified by the local or State board of health. Such liquid shall be dried. All ice shall be handled in a sanitary manner.

(g) Previously frozen egg or egg product cannot be added to liquid product

for the purpose of complying with liquid cooling requirements.

[36 FR 9814, May 28, 1971. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977 and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981, and amended at 47 FR 745, Jan. 7, 1982; 60 FR 49170, Sept. 21, 1995]

§59.532 Liquid egg holding.

(a) Tanks and vats used for holding liquid eggs shall be of approved construction, fitted with covers, and located in rooms maintained in a sanitary condition. Notwithstanding the foregoing, tanks designed for installation partially outside of a room or building are acceptable, providing all openings into the tanks terminate in the processing room.

(b) Liquid egg holding tanks or vats shall be equipped with suitable thermometers and agitators.

(c) Inlets to holding tanks or vats shall be such as to prevent excessive foaming.

(d) Gaskets, if used, shall be of a sanitary type.

[36 FR 9814, May 28, 1971. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and amended at 45 FR 23641, Apr. 8, 1980. Redesignated at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981]

§59.534 Freezing facilities.

(a) Freezing rooms, either on or off the premises, shall be capable of freezing all liquid egg products in accordance with the freezing requirements as set forth in §59.536. Use of off-premise freezing facilities is permitted only when prior approval in writing from the National Supervisor is on file.

(b) Adequate air circulation shall be provided in all freezing rooms.

§59.536 Freezing operations.

(a) Freezing rooms shall be kept clean and free from objectionable odors.

(b) Requirements. (1) Nonpasteurized egg products which are to be frozen shall be solidly frozen or reduced to a temperature of 10 °F or lower within 60 hours from time of breaking.

(2) Pasteurized egg products which are to be frozen shall be solidly frozen or reduced to a temperature of 10 °F or lower within 60 hours from time of pasteurization.

(3) The temperature of the products not solidly frozen shall be taken at the center of the container to determine compliance with this section.

(c) Containers shall be stacked so as to permit circulation of air around the containers.

(d) The outside of liquid egg containers shall be clean and free from evidence of liquid egg.

(e) Frozen egg products shall be examined by organoleptic examination after freezing to determine their fitness for human food. Any such products which are found to be unfit for human food shall be denatured and any official identification mark which appears on any container thereof shall be removed or completely obliterated and the containers identified as required in §§59.840 and 59.860.

§59.538 Defrosting facilities.

(a) Approved metal defrosting tanks or vats constructed so as to permit ready and thorough cleaning shall be provided.

(b) Frozen egg crushers, when used, shall be of approved metal construction. The crushers shall permit ready and thorough cleaning and the bearings and housing shall be fabricated in such a manner as to prevent contamination of the egg products.

(c) Service tables shall be of approved metal construction without open seams and the surfaces shall be smooth to allow thorough cleaning.

§59.539 Defrosting operations.

(a) Frozen egg products which are to be defrosted shall be defrosted in a sanitary manner.

(b) Each container of frozen eggs shall be checked for condition and odor just prior to being emptied into the crusher or receiving tank. Frozen eggs which have objectionable odors and are unfit for human food (e.g., sour, musty, fermented, or decomposed odors) shall be denatured.

(c) Frozen whites to be used in the production of dried albumen may be defrosted at room temperature. All other whites shall be defrosted in accordance with paragraph (d) of this section.

(d) Frozen whole eggs, whites and yolks, and yolks may be tempered or partially defrosted for not to exceed 48 hours at a room temperature no higher

than 40 °F. or not to exceed 24 hours at a room temperature above 40 °F.: *Provided,* That no portion of the defrosted liquid shall exceed 50 °F. while in or out of the container.

(1) Frozen eggs packed in metal or plastic containers may be placed in running tap water (70 F° or lower) without submersion to speed defrosting.

(2) The defrosted liquid shall be held at 40 °F. or less, except for product to be pasteurized or stabilized by glucose removal as provided in §59.530. Defrosted liquid shall not be held more than 16 hours prior to processing or drying.

(e) Sanitary methods shall be used in handling containers and removing egg product.

(f) Crushers and other equipment used in defrosting operations shall be dismantled at the end of each shift and shall be washed, rinsed, and sanitized.

(1) Where crushers are used intermittently, they shall be flushed after each use and again before being placed in use.

(2) Floors and work tables shall be kept clean.

[36 FR 9814, May 28, 1971. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and amended at 43 FR 60138, Dec. 26, 1978. Redesignated at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981; and amended at 60 FR 49170, Sept. 21, 1995]

§59.540 Spray process drying facilities.

(a) Driers shall be of a continuous discharge type and so constructed and equipped to prevent an excess accumulation of powder in the drier, bags, and powder conveyors.

(b) Driers shall be of approved construction and materials, with welded seams, and the surfaces shall be smooth to allow for thorough cleaning.

(c) Driers shall be equipped with approved air intake filters.

(d) Air shall be drawn into the drier from sources free from foul odors, dust, and dirt.

(e) Indirect heat or the use of an approved premixing device or other approved devices for securing complete combustion in direct-fired units is required. A premix-type burner, if used, shall be equipped with approved air filters at blower intake.

(f) High-pressure pump heads and lines shall be of stainless steel construction or equivalent which will allow for thorough cleaning.

(g) Preheating units, if used, shall be of stainless steel construction, or equivalent which will allow thorough cleaning.

(h) Powder conveying equipment shall be so constructed as will facilitate thorough cleaning.

(i) Sifters shall be constructed of an approved metal or metal lined interior. The sifting screens and frames shall be of an approved metal construction. Sifters shall be so constructed that accumulations of large particles or lumps of dried eggs can be removed continuously while the sifters are in operation.

[36 FR 9814, May 28, 1971; 36 FR 10841, June 4, 1971. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981]

§59.542 Spray process drying operations.

(a) The drying room shall be kept in a clean condition and free of flies, insects, and rodents.

(b) Low-pressure lines, high-pressure lines, high- and low-pressure pumps, homogenizers, and pasteurizers shall be cleaned by acceptable inplace cleaning methods or dismantled and cleaned after use or as necessary when operations have been interrupted.

(1) Spray nozzles, orifices, cores, or whizzers shall be cleaned immediately after cessation of drying operations.

(2) Equipment shall be sanitized within 2 hours prior to resuming operations.

(c) Drying units, conveyors, sifters, and packaging systems shall be cleaned whenever wet powder is encountered or when other conditions occur which would adversely affect the product. The complete drying unit, including sifters, conveyors, and powder coolers shall be either wet washed or dry cleaned. A combination of wet washing and dry cleaning of the complete drying unit shall not be permitted unless that segment of the unit to be cleaned in a different manner is completely detached or disconnected from the balance of the drying unit.

(1) Sifters and conveyors used for other than dried albumen shall be cleared of powder when such equipment

is not to be used for a period of 24 hours or longer.

(2) Collector bags shall be cleaned as often as needed to maintain them in an acceptable clean condition.

(d) Powder shall be sifted and the screen shall be replaced whenever torn or worn.

(e) Accumulations of large particles or lumps of dried eggs shall be removed from the sifter screens continuously.

(f) All openings into the drier around ports, augers, high-pressure lines, etc., shall be closed to the extent possible during the drying operation to prevent entrance of nonfiltered air.

(g) Openings into the drying unit shall be closed when the drier is not in use, except when the drying unit has been completely emptied of powder and wet washed. This includes, but is not limited to, openings, for the air intake and exhaust systems, nozzle openings, ports, augers, etc.

§59.544 Spray process powder; definitions and requirements.

(a) Definition of product:

(1) *Primary powder* is that powder which is continuously removed from the primary or main drying chamber while the drying unit is in operation.

(2) *Secondary powder* is that powder which is continuously and automatically removed from the secondary chamber and/or bag collector chamber while the drying unit is in operation.

(3) *Sweep-down powder* is that powder which is recovered in the brush-down process from the primary or secondary chamber and conveyors.

(4) *Brush bag powder* is that powder which is brushed from the collector bags.

(b) Secondary powder shall be continuously discharged and mixed with the primary powder by methods approved by the Administrator.

(c) Edible dried egg products, including edible ingredients which may be added to such dried products, may be dry-blended: *Provided,* That the blending is done in a room as provided in §59.548 or in a closed blending system and in accordance with clean, sanitary practices and such procedures as may be prescribed by the Administrator.

(d) Any edible dried egg powder may be reconstituted, repasteurized, and redried when accomplished in a clean, sanitary manner and in accordance with such procedures as may be prescribed by the Administrator.

(e) Edible dried egg powder obtained from the sweep down, screenings, brush bag (except for brush bag powder from albumen driers), and improperly dried or scorched powder shall be reconstituted, repasteurized, and redried.

(f) Approximately the first and last 175 pounds of powder from the main driers for each continuous operation shall be checked for improperly dried or scorched powder.

§59.546 Albumen flake process drying facilities.

(a) Drying facilities shall be constructed in such a manner as will allow thorough cleaning and be equipped with approved intake filters.

(b) The intake air source shall be free from foul odors, dust, and dirt.

(c) Premix-type burners, if used, shall be equipped with approved air filters at blower intake.

(d) Fermentation tanks, drying pans, trays or belts, scrapers, curing racks, and equipment used for pulverizing pan dried albumen shall be constructed of approved materials in such a manner as will permit thorough cleaning.

(e) Sifting screens shall be constructed of approved materials in such a manner as will permit thorough cleaning and be in accordance with the specification for the type of albumen produced.

§59.547 Albumen flake process drying operations.

(a) The fermentation, drying, and curing rooms shall be kept in a dust-free clean condition and free of flies, insects, and rodents.

(b) Drying units, racks, and trucks shall be kept in a clean and sanitary condition.

(c) Drying pans, trays, belts, scrapers, or curing racks, if used, shall be kept in a clean condition.

(d) Oils and waxes used in oiling drying pans or trays shall be of edible quality.

(e) Equipment used for pulverizing or sifting dried albumen shall be kept in a clean condition.

§ 59.548 Drying, blending, packaging, and heat treatment rooms and facilities.

(a) *General:* Processing rooms shall be maintained in a clean condition and free of flies, insects, and rodents. The drying, blending, and packaging rooms shall be well-lighted and have ceilings and walls of a tile surface, enamel paint, or other water-resistant material.

(1) The floors shall be free from cracks or rough surfaces where water or dirt could accumulate.

(2) The intersections of the walls and floors shall be impervious to water and the floor shall be sloped for adequate drainage.

(3) Metal storage racks or cabinets shall be provided for storing of tools and accessories.

(b) Dry blending of edible egg products, including adding edible dry ingredients, and/or packaging of spray-dried products shall be done in a room separate from other processing operations. Dry blending may also be done in other areas: *Provided,* That it is accomplished in an approved closed blending system.

(1) Blending and packaging rooms for pasteurized products shall be provided with an adequate positive flow of approved outside filtered air.

(2) Blending and packaging equipment and accessories which come into contact with the dried product shall be of an approved construction without open seams and of materials that can be kept clean and which will have no deleterious effect on the product. Service tables shall be of approved metal construction without open seams and surfaces shall be smooth to permit thorough cleaning.

(3) Package liners shall be inserted in a sanitary manner, and equipment and supplies used in the operation shall be kept off the floor.

(4) Utensils used in packaging dried eggs shall be kept clean at all times and whenever contaminated shall be cleaned and sanitized. When not in use, scoops, brushes, tampers, and other similar equipment shall be stored in sanitary cabinets or racks provided for this purpose.

(5) Automatic container fillers shall be of a type that will accurately fill given quantities of product into the containers. Scales shall be provided to accurately check the weight of the filled containers. All equipment used in mechanically packaging dried egg products shall be vacuum cleaned daily.

(c) The heat treatment room shall be of an approved construction and be maintained in a clean condition. The room or rooms shall be of sufficient size so that product to be heat treated can be so spaced to assure adequate heat and air circulation. The room shall have an adequate heat supply and a continuous air circulation system.

§ 59.549 Dried egg storage.

Dried egg storage shall be sufficient to adequately handle the production of the plant and shall be kept clean, dry, and free from objectionable odors.

§ 59.550 Washing and sanitizing room or area facilities.

(a) This room or area shall be well lighted, and of sufficient size to permit operators to properly wash and sanitize all equipment at the rate required by the size of the operation. Adequate exhaust shall be provided to assure the prompt removal of odors and vapors and the air flow shall be away from the breaking room. If the washing and sanitizing is not done in a separate room, it shall be in an area well segregated from the breaking areas and be well ventilated with air movement directed away from the breaking operations so that odors and vapors do not permeate the breaking areas.

(b) Ceiling and walls shall have a surface of tile, enamel paint, or other water-resistant material.

(c) Floors shall be adequately sloped for proper drainage, be free from cracks or rough surfaces where water and dirt could accumulate and the intersections with walls shall be impervious to water.

§ 59.552 Cleaning and sanitizing requirements.

(a) *Cleaning.* (1) Equipment used in egg processing operations which comes in contact with liquid eggs or exposed edible products shall be cleaned to eliminate organic matter and inorganic residues. This may be accomplished by any sanitary means but it is

preferable (unless high pressure cleaning is used) to flush soiled equipment with clean cool water, dismantle it when possible, wash by brushing with warm water containing a detergent and followed by rinsing with water. It is essential to have the equipment surfaces thoroughly clean if effective sanitizing is to be attained.

(2) Equipment shall be cleaned with such frequency as is specified elsewhere under the sanitary requirements for the particular kind of operation and type of equipment involved.

(3) C.I.P. (cleaned-in-place) shall be considered to be acceptable only if the methods and procedures used accomplish cleaning equivalent to that obtained by thorough manual washing and sanitizing of dismantled equipment. The Administrator shall determine the acceptability of C.I.P. cleaning procedures and may require bacteriological tests and periodic dismantling of equipment as a basis for such determination.

(b) *Sanitizing.* (1) Sanitizing shall be accomplished by such methods as approved by the Administrator.

(i) Chemicals and compounds used for sanitizing shall have approval by the Administrator prior to use.

(ii) Sanitizing by use of hypochlorites or other approved sanitizing solutions shall be accomplished by subjecting the equipment surfaces to such sanitizing solution containing a maximum strength of 200 p.p.m. of available chlorine or its equivalent. These solutions shall be changed whenever the strength drops to 100 p.p.m. or less of available chlorine or its equivalent.

(2) Shell eggs which have been sanitized and equipment which comes in contact with edible products shall be rinsed with clean water after sanitizing if other than hypochlorites are used as sanitizing agents unless otherwise approved by the Administrator.

§59.560 Health and hygiene of personnel.

(a) Personnel facilities, including toilets, lavatories, lockers, and dressing rooms shall be adequate and meet State and local requirements for food processing plants.

(b) Toilets and dressing rooms shall be kept clean and adequately ventilated to eliminate odors and kept adequately supplied with soap, towels, and tissues. Toilet rooms shall be ventilated to the outside of the building.

(c) No person affected with any communicable disease in a transmissible stage or a carrier of such disease, or with boils, sores, infected wounds, or wearing cloth bandages on hands shall be permitted to come in contact with eggs in any form or with equipment used to process such eggs.

(d) Workers coming into contact with liquid or dried eggs, containers, or equipment shall wear clean outer uniforms.

(e) Plant personnel handling exposed edible product shall wash their hands before beginning work, and upon returning to work after leaving the work room.

(f) Expectorating, or other unsanitary practices, shall not be permitted.

(g) Use of tobacco in any form or the wearing of jewelry, nail polish, or perfumes shall not be permitted in any area where edible products are exposed.

(h) Hair nets or caps shall be properly worn by all persons in breaking and packaging rooms.

§59.570 Pasteurization of liquid eggs.

(a) Pasteurization facilities: The facilities for pasteurization of egg products shall be adequate and of approved construction so that all products will be processed as provided for in this section. Pasteurization equipment for liquid egg product shall include a holding tube, an automatic flow diversion valve, thermal controls, and recording devices to determine compliance for pasteurization as set forth in paragraph (b) of this section. The temperature of the heated liquid egg product shall be continuously and automatically recorded during the process.

(b) Pasteurizing operations: Every particle of all products must be rapidly heated to the required temperature and held at that temperature for the required minimum holding time as set forth in this section. The temperatures and holding times listed in Table I of this section are minimum. The product may be heated to higher temperatures and held for longer periods of time. Pasteurization procedures shall assure complete pasteurization, and holding,

packaging, facilities and operations shall be such as to prevent contamination of the product.

TABLE I—PASTEURIZATION REQUIREMENTS [1]

Liquid egg product	Minimum temperature requirements (°F.)	Minimum holding time requirements (*Minutes*)
Albumen (without use of chemicals)	134	3.5
	132	6.2
Whole egg	140	3.5
Whole egg blends (less than 2 percent added nonegg ingredients)	142	3.5
	140	6.2
Fortified whole egg and blends (24–38 percent egg solids, 2–12 percent added nonegg ingredients)	144	3.5
	142	6.2
Salt whole egg (with 2 percent or more salt added)	146	3.5
	144	6.2
Sugar whole egg (2–12 percent sugar added)	142	3.5
	140	6.2
Plain yolk	142	3.5
	140	6.2
Sugar yolk (2 percent or more sugar added)	146	3.5
	144	6.2
Salt yolk (2–12 percent salt added)	146	3.5
	144	6.2

[1] Pasteurization of egg products not listed in this table shall be in accordance with paragraph (c) of this section.

(c) Other methods of pasteurization may be approved by the Administrator when such treatments give equivalent effects to those specified in paragraph (b) of this section for those products or other products and results in a salmonella negative product.

§ 59.575 Heat treatment of dried whites.

Heat treatment of dried whites is an approved method for pasteurization and the product shall be heated throughout for such times and at such temperatures as will result in salmonella negative product.

(a) The product to be heat treated shall be held in the heat treatment room in closed containers and shall be spaced to assure adequate heat penetration and air circulation. Each container shall be identified as to type of product (spray or pan dried) and with the lot number or production code number.

(b) The minimum requirements for heat treatment of spray or pan dried albumen shall be as follows:

(1) Spray dried albumen shall be heated throughout to a temperature not less than 130 °F and held continuously at such temperature not less than 7 days and until it is salmonella negative.

(2) Pan dried albumen shall be heated throughout to a temperature of not less than 125 °F and held continuously at such temperature not less than 5 days and until it is salmonella negative.

(3) Methods of heat treatment of spray dried or pan dried albumen, other than listed in paragraphs (b) (1) and (2) of this section, may be approved by the Administrator upon receipt of satisfactory evidence that such methods will result in salmonella negative products.

(c) Dried whites which have been heat treated in the dried form shall be sampled and analyzed for the presence of Salmonellae as required in § 59.580.

(d) Records shall be maintained for 1 year of the following:

(1) Types of product;

(2) Lot number;

(3) Heat treatment room temperatures;

(4) Product temperatures;

(5) Length of time product is held in heat treatment room;

(6) Results of all laboratory analyses made for the presence of Salmonellae.

(e) Dried whites processed and tested in accordance with all of the applicable requirements specified in this section may be labeled ''Pasteurized.''

[36 FR 9814, May 28, 1971. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981, and amended at 47 FR 745, Jan. 7, 1982; 60 FR 49169, Sept. 21, 1995; 60 FR 58199, Nov. 27, 1995]

LABORATORY

§ 59.580 Laboratory tests and analyses.

The official plant, at their expense, shall make tests and analyses to determine compliance with the Act and the regulations.

(a) Samples shall be drawn from liquid, frozen or dried egg products and analyzed for compliance with the standards of identity (if any) and with the product label.

(b) To assure adequate pasteurization, pasteurized egg products and heat

treated dried egg whites shall be sampled and analyzed for the presence of Salmonellae in accordance with such sequence, frequency, and approved laboratory methods as prescribed by the AMS Science Division Director. The samples of pasteurized egg products and heat treated dried egg whites shall be drawn from the final packaged form.

(c) Results of all analyses and tests performed under paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section shall be provided to the inspector promptly upon receipt by the plant. If samples of pasteurized products or heat treated dried egg whites, in addition to those described in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, are analyzed for the presence of Salmonella, the plant shall immediately advise the inspector of any such samples which are determined to be Salmonella positive.

(d) USDA will draw confirmation samples and submit them to a AMS Science Division laboratory at USDA's expense to determine the adequacy of the plant's tests and analyses.

[36 FR 9814, May 28, 1971. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981, as amended at 58 FR 42413, Aug. 9, 1993; 60 FR 49170, Sept. 21, 1995; 60 FR 58199, Nov. 27, 1995]

EXEMPTED EGG PRODUCTS PLANTS

§ 59.600 Application for exemption.

An application for exemption from the continuous inspection requirements must be made in writing on forms approved by the Administrator and filed with the inspection service.

[36 FR 9814, May 28, 1971. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981, and amended at 47 FR 745, Jan. 7, 1982]

§ 59.610 Criteria for exemption.

Any plant processing egg products may qualify for exemption where:

(a) The facility, operating procedures and practices, and sanitation meet the standards required for official egg products plants as are contained in §§ 59.500 through 59.580, and such exempted plants shall thereafter be subject to other provisions applicable to official plants which shall include maintaining records such as pasteurization temperatures and holding times, laboratory records, egg products testing procedures, and making all such records available for review.

(b) The eggs received or used in the manufacture of egg products contain no more restricted eggs than are allowed by the official standards for U.S. Consumer Grade B shell eggs.

[36 FR 9814, May 28, 1971. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981, and amended at 47 FR 745, Jan. 7, 1982]

§ 59.620 Authority of applicant.

Proof of authority of any person applying for exemption from continuous inspection may be required by the Administrator.

§ 59.630 Filing of application.

An application for exemption shall be regarded as filed only when it has been filled in completely and signed by the applicant and has been received in the office of the inspection service.

§ 59.640 Application for exemption; approval.

Any person desiring to process egg products pursuant to the exemption provision of the Act and these regulations must receive approval of such plant, facilities, and operating procedures as an exempted plant. An application for exemption shall be according to the following:

(a) *Initial survey.* When an application for exemption of a plant has been filed, a Supervisory Egg Products Inspector will make a survey and inspection of the premises and plant to determine if the facilities, methods of operation, and eggs received or used therein are suitable and adequate in accordance with:

(1) Section 59.610; and

(2) Such other administrative instructions as may be issued, from time to time, by the Service and which are in effect at the time of the aforesaid survey and inspection.

(b) *Final survey and exemption approval.* Upon notification by the applicant for exemption that all the criteria for exemption required in § 59.610 are in effect and an initial survey has been performed, the applicant shall:

(1) Submit drawings and specifications in accordance with the same requirements as official plants as specified in § 59.146(b);

(2) Submit labels for approval as specified in § 59.680;

(3) Request a final survey be made by a Supervisory Egg Products Inspector to determine if the plant is constructed and the facilities are installed in accordance with the approved drawings and these regulations.

(c) The plant will be approved for exemption only when all the requirements of this section have been met.

[36 FR 9814, May 28, 1971; 36 FR 10841, June 4, 1971. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981]

§ 59.650 Exempted plant registration number.

Each plant processing egg products which receives the Administrator's approval for exemption shall be assigned an ''Exempted Registration Number'' at the time the exemption approval is provided.

§ 59.660 Inspection of exempted plants.

Duly authorized representatives of the Administrator shall make such periodic inspections of exempted plants and records thereof as the Administrator may require to ascertain if any of the provisions of the Act or these regulations applicable to exempted plants have been violated. Such representatives shall be afforded access, at any reasonable time, to any plant or place of business subject to inspection under the provisions of the Act.

§ 59.670 Termination of exemption.

The Administrator may suspend or terminate any exemption if the criteria for exemption required in § 59.610 are not being met. In addition, if any violation has been committed, the applicable penalties provided in this part may be enforced as provided in the Act.

§ 59.680 Approval of labeling for egg products processed in exempted egg products processing plants.

(a) The labels for egg products which are capable for use as human food shall be submitted to the Administrator for approval. The submission and approval shall be the same as for official plants as required in § 59.411 except the labels or containers shall not bear official identification.

(b) The label or container shall legibly and conspicuously bear the statement: ''Exempted—E.P.I.A. Registration No. ———.'' The registration number shall be that assigned to the exempted plant as provided in § 59.650.

REGISTRATION OF SHELL EGG HANDLERS

§ 59.690 Persons required to register.

Shell egg handlers, except for producer-packers with an annual egg production from a flock of 3,000 hens or less, who grade and pack eggs for the ultimate consumer (e.g., retail stores, households, restaurants, institutions, food manufacturers, etc.), and hatcheries, are required to register with the U.S. Department of Agriculture by furnishing their name, place of business, and such other information as is requested on forms provided by and/or available from the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Completed forms shall be sent to the addressee indicated on the form. Persons as those listed above who are establishing a business will be required to register before they start operations.

[40 FR 20059, May 8, 1975. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981]

INSPECTION AND DISPOSITION OF RESTRICTED EGGS

§ 59.700 Prohibition on disposition of restricted eggs.

(a) No person shall buy, sell, or transport, or offer to buy or sell, or offer or receive for transportation in any business in commerce any restricted eggs, except as authorized in §§ 59.100 and 59.720.

(b) No egg handler shall possess any restricted eggs, except as authorized in §§ 59.100 and 59.720.

(c) No egg handler shall use any restricted eggs in the preparation of human food, except as provided in §§ 59.100 and 59.720.

§ 59.720 Disposition of restricted eggs.

(a) Eggs classified as checks, dirties, incubator rejects, inedibles, leakers, or loss shall be disposed of by one of the

following methods at point and time of segregation:

(1) Checks and dirties shall be labeled in accordance with §59.800 and shipped directly or indirectly to an official egg products plant for segregation and processing. Inedible and loss eggs shall not be intermingled in the same container with checks and dirties.

(2) By destruction in a manner approved by the Administrator, such as crushing and denaturing or decharacterizing in accordance with §59.504(c) and identifying the product as ''Inedible Egg Product—Not To Be Used As Human Food.''

(3) Processing for industrial use or for animal food. Such product shall be denatured or decharacterized in accordance with §59.504(c) and identified as provided in §§59.840 and 59.860, or handled in accordance with other procedures approved by the Administrator. Notwithstanding the foregoing, product which was produced under official supervision and transported for industrial use or animal food need not be denatured or decharacterized if it is shipped under Government seal and received by an inspector or grader as defined in this part.

(4) By coloring the shells of loss and inedible eggs with a sufficient amount of FD&C color to give a distinct appearance, or applying a substance that will penetrate the shell and decharacterize the egg meat. Except that, lots of eggs containing significant percentages of blood spots or meat spots, but no other types of loss or inedible eggs may be shipped directly to official egg products plants, provided they are conspicuously labeled with the name and address of the shipper and the wording ''Spots—For Processing Only In Official Egg Products Plants.''

(5) Incubator rejects shall be broken or crushed and denatured or decharacterized in accordance with §59.504(c) and labeled as required in §§59.840 and 59.860.

(b) Eggs which are packed for the ultimate consumer and which have been found to exceed the tolerance for restricted eggs permitted in the official standards for U.S. Consumer Grade B shall be identified as required in §§59.800 and 59.860 and shall be shipped directly or indirectly:

(1) To an official egg products plant for proper segregation and processing; or

(2) Be regraded so that they comply with the official standards; or

(3) Used as other than human food.

(c) Records shall be maintained as provided in §59.200 to assure proper disposition.

[36 FR 9814, May 28, 1971; 36 FR 10841, June 4, 1971; 37 FR 6659, Apr. 1, 1972; 40 FR 20059, May 8, 1975. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981, and amended at 47 FR 745, Jan. 7, 1982; 60 FR 49170, Sept. 21, 1995]

§59.760 Inspection of egg handlers.

Duly authorized representatives of the Administrator shall make such periodic inspections of egg handlers and their records as the Administrator may require to ascertain if any of the provisions of the Act or these regulations applicable to such egg handlers have been violated. Such representatives shall be afforded access, at any reasonable time, to any place of business or plant subject to inspection under the provisions of the Act.

IDENTIFICATION OF RESTRICTED EGGS OR EGG PRODUCTS NOT INTENDED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION

§59.800 Identification of restricted eggs.

The shipping container of restricted eggs shall be determined to be satisfactorily identified if such container bears the packer's name and address, the quality of the eggs in the container (e.g., dirties, checks, inedibles, or loss), or the statement ''Restricted Eggs—For Processing Only In An Official USDA Egg Products Plant,'' for checks or dirties, or ''Restricted Eggs—Not To Be Used As Human Food,'' for inedibles, loss, and incubator rejects, or ''Restricted Eggs—To Be Regraded'' for graded eggs which contain more restricted eggs than are allowed in the official standards for U.S. Consumer Grade B shell eggs. The size of the letters of the identification wording shall be as required in §59.860. When eggs are packed in immediate containers, e.g., cartons, sleeve packs, overwrapped 2½-

or 3-dozen packs, etc., for sale to household consumers under the exemptions provided for in section 59.100 (c), or (f), they shall be deemed to be satisfactorily identified in accordance with the requirements of this part if such immediate containers bear the packer's name and address and the quality of the eggs. Alternatively, a point of sale sign may be displayed showing the above information.

[40 FR 20060, May 8, 1975. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981; and amended at 60 FR 49171, Sept. 21, 1995]

§ 59.801 Nest run or washed ungraded eggs.

Nest run or washed ungraded eggs are exempt from the labeling provisions in § 59.800. However, when such eggs are packed and sold to consumers, they may not exceed the tolerance for restricted eggs permitted in the official standards for U.S. Consumer Grade B shell eggs.

[60 FR 49171, Sept. 21, 1995]

§ 59.840 Identification of inedible, unwholesome, or adulterated egg products.

All inedible, unwholesome, or adulterated egg products shall be identified with the name and address of the processor, the words ''Inedible Egg Products—Not To Be Used as Human Food.''

§ 59.860 Identification wording.

The letters of the identification wording shall be legible and conspicuous.

[37 FR 6659, Apr. 1, 1972. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981]

IMPORTS

§ 59.900 Requirements for importation of egg products or restricted eggs into the United States.

(a) Egg products and restricted eggs may be imported into the United States from any foreign country only in accordance with these regulations. The term *United States* means any State of the United States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands of the United States, and the District of Columbia. The importation of any egg or egg product in violation of the regulations of this part is prohibited.

(b) All such imported articles shall upon entry into the United States be deemed and treated as domestic articles and be subject to the other provisions of the Act, these regulations, and other Federal or State requirements.

§ 59.905 Importation of restricted eggs or eggs containing more restricted eggs than permitted in the official standards for U.S. Consumer Grade B.

(a) No containers of restricted egg(s) other than checks or dirties shall be imported into the United States. The shipping containers of such eggs shall be identified with the name, address, and country of origin of the exporter, and the date of pack and quality of the eggs (e.g., checks, or dirties) preceded by the word ''Imported'' or the statement ''Imported Restricted Eggs—For Processing Only In An Official USDA Plant,'' or ''Restricted Eggs—Not To Be Used As Human Food.'' Such identification shall be legible and conspicuous. Alternatively, for properly sealed and certified shipments of shell eggs imported for breaking at an official egg products plant, the shipping containers need not be labeled, provided that the shipment is segregated and controlled upon arrival at the destination breaking plant.

(b) Eggs which are imported for use as human food and upon entry are found to contain more restricted eggs than permitted in the official standards for U.S. Consumer Grade B, shall be refused entry and returned to the importing country or be conspicuously and legibly identified as ''Imported Restricted Eggs'' and be sent directly under official seal: (1) To a place where they may be regraded to comply with the official U.S. standards for consumer grades; (2) to an official USDA egg products processing plant; or (3) to be used as other than human food.

[36 FR 9814, May 28, 1971, as amended at 37 FR 6659, Apr. 1, 1972. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981; and amended at 60 FR 49171, Sept. 21, 1995]

§59.910 Eligibility of foreign countries for importation of egg products into the United States.

(a) Whenever it is determined by the Administrator that the system of egg products inspection maintained by any foreign country is such that the egg products produced in such country are processed, labeled, and packaged in accordance with, and otherwise comply with, the standards of the Act and these regulations including, but not limited to the same sanitary, processing, facility requirements, and continuous Government inspection as required in §§59.500 through 59.580 applicable to inspected articles produced within the United States, notice of that fact will be given by listing the name of such foreign country in paragraph (b) of this section. Thereafter, egg products from the countries so listed shall be eligible, subject to the provisions of this part and other applicable laws and regulations, for importation into the United States. Such products to be imported into the United States from these foreign countries must meet, to the extent applicable, the same standards and requirements that apply to comparable domestic products as set forth in these regulations. Egg products from foreign countries not listed herein are not eligible for importation into the United States, except as provided by §59.960. In determining if the inspection system of a foreign country is the equivalent of the system maintained by the United States, the Administrator shall review the inspection regulations of the foreign country and make a survey to determine the manner in which the inspection system is administered within the foreign country. The survey of the foreign inspection system may be expedited by payment by the interested Government agency in the foreign country of the travel expenses incurred in making the survey. After approval of the inspection system of a foreign country, the Administrator may, as often and to the extent deemed necessary, authorize representatives of the Department to review the system to determine that it is maintained in such a manner as to be the equivalent of the system maintained by the United States.

(b) It has been determined that each of the following foreign countries maintain an egg products inspection system that is the equivalent of the system maintained by the United States: Canada, The Netherlands.

[36 FR 9814, May 28, 1971. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and amended at 42 FR 48327, Sept. 23, 1977. Redesignated at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981, and amended at 52 FR 42426, Nov. 5, 1987]

§59.915 Foreign inspection certificate required.

(a) *Egg products.* Except as provided in §59.960, each consignment of egg products, as defined in this part, shall be accompanied by a foreign egg products inspection certificate, which, unless otherwise approved by the Administrator, contains the following information:

(1) Country exporting product;

(2) City and date where issued;

(3) Kind of product, number of containers, and weight;

(4) Production date(s) of product;

(5) Identification marks on containers;

(6) Name and address of exporter;

(7) Name, address, and plant number of processing plant;

(8) Name and address of importer;

(9) A certification that the egg products were produced under the approved regulations, requirements, and continuous Government inspection of the exporting country and;

(10) Name (including signature) and official title of person authorized to issue inspection certificates for egg products exported to the United States.

(b) *Shell eggs.* Except as otherwise provided in §59.960, each consignment of shell eggs shall be accompanied by a foreign inspection certificate, which, unless otherwise approved by the Administrator contains the following information:

(1) Country exporting product;

(2) City and date where issued;

(3) Quality or description of eggs;

(4) Number of cases and total quantity;

(5) Identification marks on containers;

(6) Name and address of exporter;

(7) Name and address of importer;

(8) A certification that the quality or description of the shell eggs, including date of pack, is true and accurate and;

(9) Name (including signature) and title of person authorized to issue inspection certificates for shell eggs exported to the United States.

[36 FR 9814, May 28, 1971, as amended at 37 FR 6659, Apr. 1, 1972. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981; and amended at 60 FR 49171, Sept. 21, 1995]

§ 59.920 Importer to make application for inspection of imported eggs and egg products.

Each person importing any eggs or egg products shall make application for inspection upon PY Form 222–Import Request, Eggs and Egg Products, to the Chief, Poultry Grading Branch, Poultry Division, Agricultural Marketing Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC 20250, or to the Poultry Division, Poultry Grading Branch office at the port where the product is to be offered for importation. Application shall be made as long as possible prior to the arrival of each consignment of product, except in the case of product exempted from inspection by § 59.960. Each application shall state the approximate date of product arrival in the United States, the name of the ship or other carrier, the country from which the product was shipped, the destination, the quantity and class of product, whether fresh, frozen, or dried, and the point of first arrival in the United States.

[36 FR 9814, May 28, 1971. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and amended at 43 FR 60138, Dec. 26, 1978. Redesignated at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981, and amended at 47 FR 46070, Oct. 15, 1982; 47 FR 54421, Dec. 3, 1982]

§ 59.925 Inspection of imported eggs and egg products.

(a) Except as provided in § 59.960, eggs and egg products offered for importation from any foreign country shall be subject to inspection in accordance with established inspection procedures, including the examination of the labeling information on the containers, by an inspector before the product shall be admitted into the United States. Importers will be advised of the point where inspection will be made, and in case of small shipments (less than carload lots), the importer may be required to move the product to the location of the nearest inspector.

(b) Inspectors may take samples, without cost to the United States, of any product offered for importation which is subject to analysis or quality determination, except that samples shall not be taken of any products offered for importation under § 59.960, unless there is reason for suspecting the presence therein of a substance in violation of that section.

§ 59.930 Imported eggs and egg products; retention in customs custody; delivery under bond; movement prior to inspection; sealing; handling; facilities, and assistance.

(a) No eggs or egg products required by this part to be inspected shall be released from customs custody prior to required inspections, but such product may be delivered to the consignee, or his agent, prior to inspection if the consignee shall furnish a bond, in the form prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, conditioned that the product shall be returned, if demanded, to the collector of the port where the same is offered for clearance through customs.

(b) Notwithstanding paragraph (a) of this section, no product required by this part to be inspected shall be moved prior to inspection from the port of arrival where first unloaded, and if arriving by water from the wharf where first unloaded at such port, to any place other than the place designated in accordance with this part as the place where the same shall be inspected; and no product shall be conveyed in any manner other than in compliance with this part.

(c) Means of conveyance or packages in which any product is moved in accordance with this part, prior to inspection, from the port or wharf where first unloaded in the United States, shall be sealed with special import seals of the U.S. Department of Agriculture or otherwise identified as provided herein, unless already sealed with customs or consular seals in accordance with the customs regulations. Such special seals shall be affixed by an inspector or, if there is no inspector at such port, by a customs officer. In lieu of sealing packages, the carrier or

importer may furnish and attach to each package of product a warning notice on bright yellow paper, not less than 5 x 8 inches in size, containing the following legend in black type of a conspicuous size:

(Name of Truck Line or Carrier)

NOTICE

This package of ———— must be delivered intact to an inspector of the Poultry Division, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

WARNING

Failure to comply with these instructions will result in penalty action being taken against the holder of the customs entry bond.

If the product is found to be acceptable upon inspection, the product may be released to the consignee, or his agent, and this warning notice defaced.

(d) No person shall affix, break, alter, deface, mutilate, remove, or destroy any special import seal of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, except customs officers or inspectors, or as provided in paragraph (f) of this section.

(e) No product shall be removed from any means of conveyance or package sealed with a special import seal of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, except under the supervision of an inspector or a customs officer, or as provided in paragraph (f) of this section.

(f) In case of a wreck or similar extraordinary emergency, the special import seal of the U.S. Department of Agriculture on a car, truck, or other means of conveyance may be broken by the carrier and, if necessary, the articles may be reloaded into another means of conveyance for transportation to destination. In all such cases, the carrier shall immediately report the facts by telegraph to the Chief of the Grading Branch.

(g) The consignee or his agent shall provide such facilities and assistance as the inspector may require for the inspection and handling and marking of products offered for importation.

[36 FR 9814, May 28, 1971, as amended at 37 FR 6660, Apr. 1, 1972; 40 FR 20060, May 8, 1975. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and further amended at 43 FR 60138, Dec. 26, 1978. Redesignated at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981, and amended at 47 FR 46070, Oct. 15, 1982; 47 FR 54421, Dec. 3, 1982]

§59.935 Means of conveyance and equipment used in handling eggs and egg products to be maintained in sanitary condition.

Compartments of boats, railroad cars, and other means of conveyance transporting any product to the United States, and all chutes, platforms, racks, tables, tools, utensils, and all other devices used in moving and handling such product offered for importation, shall be maintained in a sanitary condition.

§59.940 Marking of egg products offered for importation.

Egg products which, upon inspection, are found to be acceptable for importation into the United States, and are properly labeled and bear the inspection mark of the country of origin, need no further identification.

[40 FR 20060, May 8, 1975. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981; and amended at 60 FR 49171, Sept. 21, 1995]

§59.945 Foreign eggs and egg products offered for importation; reporting of findings to customs; handling of products refused entry.

(a) Inspectors shall report their findings to the collector of customs at the port where products are offered for entry, and shall request the collector to refuse entry to eggs or egg products which are marked or designated ''U.S. Refused Entry'' or otherwise are not in compliance with the regulations in this part. Unless such products are exported by the consignee within a time specified by the collector of customs (usually 30 days), the consignee shall cause the destruction of such products for human food purposes under the supervision of an inspector. If products are destroyed for human food purposes under the supervision of an inspector, he shall give prompt notice thereof to the District Director of Customs.

(b) Consignees shall, at their own expense, return immediately to the collector of customs, in means of conveyance or packages sealed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, any eggs or egg products received by them under this part which in any respect do not comply with this part.

(c) Except as provided in § 59.930(a), no person shall remove or cause to be removed from any place designated as the place of inspection, any eggs or egg products which the regulations require to be marked in any way, unless the same has been clearly and legibly marked in compliance with this part.

[36 FR 9814, May 28, 1971, as amended at 37 FR 6660, Apr. 1, 1972. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981; and amended at 60 FR 49171, Sept. 21, 1995]

§ 59.950 Labeling of containers of eggs or egg products for importation.

(a) Immediate containers of product offered for importation shall bear a label, printed in English, showing:

(1) The name of product; (2) the name of the country of origin of the product, and for consumer packaged products, preceded by the words ''Product of,'' which statement shall appear immediately under the name of the product; (3) The quality or description of shell eggs, including date of pack; (4) for egg products, the word ''Ingredients'' followed by a list of the ingredients in order of descending proportions by weight; (5) the name and place of business of manufacturer, packer, or distributor, qualified by a phrase which reveals the connection that such person has with the product; (6) an accurate statement of the quantity; (7) for egg products, the inspection mark of the country of origin; and (8) The date of production and plant number of the plant at which the egg product was processed and/or packed.

(b) For properly sealed and certified shipments of shell eggs imported for breaking at an official egg products plant, the immediate containers need not be labeled, provided that the shipment is segregated and controlled upon arrival at the destination breaking plant.

(c) The labels shall not be false or misleading in any respect.

[36 FR 9814, May 28, 1971. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and amended at 45 FR 23641, Apr. 8, 1980. Redesignated at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981; and amended at 60 FR 49171, Sept. 21, 1995]

§ 59.955 Labeling of shipping containers of eggs or egg products for importation.

(a) Shipping containers of foreign product which are shipped to the United States shall bear in a prominent and legible manner the true name of the product, the name of the country of origin, the plant number of the plant in which the egg product was processed and/or packed, and for egg products, the inspection mark of the country of origin, the quality or description for shell eggs, except as required in § 59.905 of this part. Labeling on shipping containers examined at the time of inspection in the United States, if found to be false or misleading, shall be cause for the product to be refused entry.

(b) For properly sealed and certified shipments of shell eggs imported for breaking at an official egg products plant, the shipping containers need not be labeled, provided that the shipment is segregated and controlled upon arrival at the destination breaking plant.

(c) In the case of products which are not in compliance solely because of misbranding, such products may be brought into compliance with the regulations only under the supervision of an authorized representative of the Administrator.

[36 FR 9814, May 28, 1971. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981; and amended at 60 FR 49171, Sept. 21, 1995]

§ 59.956 Relabeling of imported egg products.

(a) Egg products eligible for importation may be relabeled with an approved label under the supervision of an inspector at an official egg products plant or other location. The new label for such product shall indicate the country of origin except for products which are reprocessed (repasteurized, or in the case of dried products, dry blended with products produced in the United States) in an official egg products plant.

(b) The label for relabeled products must state the name, address, and zip code of the distributor, qualified by an appropriate term such as ''packed for'', ''distributed by'' or ''distributors''.

[60 FR 49171, Sept. 21, 1995]

§59.960 Small importations for consignee's personal use, display, or laboratory analysis.

Any eggs or egg products which are offered for importation, exclusively for the consignee's personal use, display, or laboratory analysis, and not for sale or distribution; which is sound, healthful, wholesome, and fit for human food; and which is not adulterated and does not contain any substance not permitted by the Act or regulations, may be admitted into the United States without a foreign inspection certificate. Such product is not required to be inspected upon arrival in the United States and may be shipped to the consignee without further restriction under this part: *Provided,* That the Department may, with respect to any specific importation, require that the consignee certify that such product is exclusively for the consignee's personal use, display, or laboratory analysis and not for sale or distribution. The amount of such product imported shall not exceed 30-dozen shell eggs, 30 pounds of liquid or frozen eggs, or 50 pounds of dried egg products, unless otherwise authorized by the Administrator.

[37 FR 6660, Apr. 1, 1972. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981]

§59.965 Returned U.S. inspected and marked products; not importations.

Products which have been inspected by the United States Department of Agriculture and so marked, and which are returned from foreign countries are not importations within the meaning of this part. Such returned shipments shall be reported to the Administrator by letter.

§59.970 Charges for storage, cartage, and labor with respect to products imported contrary to the Act.

All charges for storage, cartage, and labor with respect to any product which is imported contrary to this part shall be paid by the owner or consignee, and in default of such payment shall constitute a lien against such product and any other product thereafter imported under the Act by or for such owner or consignee.

[36 FR 9814, May 28, 1971. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981, and amended at 47 FR 46071, Oct. 15, 1982 and 47 FR 54421, Dec. 3, 1982]

PART 60—[RESERVED]

PART 61—COTTONSEED SOLD OR OFFERED FOR SALE FOR CRUSHING PURPOSES (INSPECTION, SAMPLING AND CERTIFICATION)

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61.101 Determination of grade.
61.102 Determination of quantity index.
61.103 Determination of quality index.

61.104 Sampling and certification of samples and grades.

SOURCE: 22 FR 10948, Dec. 28, 1957, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—Regulations

AUTHORITY: Sec. 205, 60 Stat. 1090, as amended, (7 U.S.C. 1624).

DEFINITIONS

§ 61.1 Words in singular form.

Words used in the regulations in this subpart in the singular form shall be deemed to import the plural, and vice-versa, as the case may demand.

§ 61.2 Terms defined.

As used throughout the regulations in this part, unless the context otherwise requires, the following terms shall be construed, respectively to mean:

(a) *The act.* The applicable provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 1087; 7 U.S.C. 1621 *et seq.*) or any other act of Congress conferring like authority.

(b) *Regulations.* Regulations mean the provisions in this subpart.

(c) *Department.* The United States Department of Agriculture.

(d) *Secretary.* The Secretary of Agriculture of the United States, or any officer or employee of the Department to whom authority has heretofore been delegated, or to whom authority may hereafter be delegated, to act in his stead.

(e) *Service.* The Agricultural Marketing Service of the United States Department of Agriculture.

(f) *Administrator.* The Administrator of the Agricultural Marketing Service, or any officer or employee of the Service, to whom authority has heretofore been delegated, or to whom authority may hereafter be delegated, to act in his stead.

(g) *Division.* The Cotton Division of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

(h) *Director.* The Director of the Cotton Division, or any officer or employee of the Division to whom authority has heretofore been delegated, or to whom authority may hereafter be delegated, to act in his stead.

(i) *Custodian.* Person who has possession or control of cottonseed or of samples of cottonseed as agent, controller, broker, or factor, as the case may be.

(j) *Owner.* Person who through financial interest owns or controls, or has the disposition of either cottonseed or of samples of cottonseed.

(k) *Official cottonseed standards.* The official standards of the United States for the grading, sampling, and analyzing of cottonseed sold or offered for sale for crushing purposes.

(l) *Supervisor of cottonseed inspection.* An officer of the Division designated as such by the Director.

(m) *License.* A license issued under the act by the Secretary.

(n) *Licensed cottonseed chemist.* A person licensed under the act by the Secretary to make quantitative and qualitative chemical analyses of samples of cottonseed according to the methods prescribed by the Science Division Director of the Agricultural Marketing Service and to certificate the grade according to the official cottonseed standards of the United States.

(o) *Licensed cottonseed sampler.* A person licensed by the Secretary to draw and to certificate the authenticity of samples of cottonseed in accordance with the regulations in this subpart.

(p) *Dispute.* A disagreement as to the true grade of a sample of cottonseed analyzed and graded by a licensed chemist.

(q) *Party.* A party to a dispute.

(r) *Commercial laboratory.* A chemical laboratory operated by an individual, firm, or corporation in which one or more persons are engaged in the chemical analysis of materials for the public.

(s) *Cottonseed.* The word ''cottonseed'' as used in this part means the seed, after having been put through the usual and customary process known as cotton ginning, of any cotton produced within the continental United States.

(t) *Lot.* That parcel or quantity of cottonseed offered for sale or tendered for delivery or delivered on a sale or contract of sale, in freight cars, trucks, wagons, or otherwise in the quantities and within the time limits prescribed from time to time by the Director for the drawing and preparation of official samples by licensed cottonseed samplers.

(u) *Official sample.* A specimen of cottonseed drawn and prepared by a licensed cottonseed sampler and certified by him as representative of a certain identified lot, in accordance with the regulations in this subpart.

[22 FR 10948, Dec. 28, 1957, as amended at 58 FR 42413, Aug. 9, 1993]

§ 61.2a Designation of official certificates, memoranda, marks, other identifications, and devices for purpose of the Agricultural Marketing Act.

Subsection 203(h) of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946, as amended by Pub. L. 272, 84th Congress, provides criminal penalties for various specified offenses relating to official certificates, memoranda, marks, or other identifications, and devices for making such marks or identifications, issued or authorized under section 203 of said act, and certain misrepresentations concerning the inspection or grading of agricultural products under said section. For the purposes of said subsection and the provisions in this part, the terms listed below shall have the respective meanings specified:

(a) *Official certificate* means any form of certification, either written or printed, used under this part to certify with respect to the inspection, sampling, class, grade, quality, quantity, or condition of products (including the compliance of products with applicable specifications).

(b) *Official memorandum* means any initial record of findings made by an authorized person in the process of grading, inspecting, or sampling, pursuant to this part, any processing or plant-operation report made by an authorized person in connection with grading, inspecting, or sampling under this part, and any report made by an authorized person of services performed pursuant to this part.

(c) *Official mark* means the grade mark, inspection mark, and any other mark, approved by the Administrator and authorized to be affixed to any product, or affixed to or printed on the packaging material of any product, stating that the product was graded or inspected or both, or indicating the appropriate U.S. grade or condition of the product, or for the purpose or maintaining the identity of products graded or inspected or both under this part.

(d) *Official identification* means any United States (U.S.) standard designation of class, grade, quality, quantity, or condition specified in this part, or any symbol, stamp, label, or seal indicating that the product has been officially graded or inspected and/or indicating the class, grade, quality, quantity, or condition of the product, approved by the Administrator and authorized to be affixed to any product, or affixed to or printed on the packaging material of any product.

(e) *Official device* means a stamping appliance, branding device, stencil, printed label, or any other mechanically or manually operated tool that is approved by the Administrator for the purpose of applying any official mark or other identification to any product or the packaging material thereof.

Administrative and General

§ 61.3 Director.

The Director shall perform for and under the supervision of the Secretary and the Administrator, such duties as the Secretary or the Administrator may require in enforcing the provisions of the act and the regulations.

§ 61.4 Supervisor of cottonseed inspection.

The Director, whenever he deems necessary, may designate an officer of the Division as supervisor of cottonseed inspection who shall supervise the inspection and sampling of cottonseed and perform such other duties as may be required of him in administering the act and the regulations.

§ 61.5 Regulations to govern.

The inspection, sampling, analyzing, and grading of cottonseed in the United States pursuant to the act shall be performed as prescribed in methods approved from time to time by the Director.

§ 61.6 Denial of further services.

Any person, partnership, or corporation that shall have undertaken to utilize the services of licensed cottonseed samplers under these regulations who shall not make available for official

sampling and analysis each lot of cottonseed purchased or sold on grade and received by such person or partnership or corporation, may be denied further services under the act and these regulations: *Provided,* That in cases of persons, partnerships, or corporations operating two or more cottonseed crushing units under separate local managements, such penalty shall apply only to the offending unit, unless it shall be shown that the actions of such unit were at the direction or with the knowledge, approval, or acquiescence of the general management.

[22 FR 10948, Dec. 28, 1957, as amended at 58 FR 42413, Aug. 9, 1993]

§ 61.7 Misrepresentation.

Any willful misrepresentation or any deceptive or fradulent practice made or committed by an applicant for a cottonseed sampler's certificate or for a cottonseed chemist's certificate or for an appeal grade certificate in connection with the sampling or grading of cottonseed by persons licensed under the act and the regulations or the issuance or use of a certificate not issued by a person licensed under the regulations in imitation of or that might mislead anyone to believe that such certificate was in fact issued by a person licensed under the act, or that might be otherwise false, misleading, or deceptive, may be deemed sufficient cause for debarring such applicant from any further benefits of the act.

§ 61.8 Application for review.

In case of dispute in which a review is desired of the grading of any official sample of cottonseed covered by a valid certificate issued by a licensed cottonseed chemist, application therefor shall be filed with or mailed to a supervisor of cottonseed inspection within ten days after the date of the original certificate, whereupon the licensed chemist issuing the certificate shall immediately surrender to such supervisor the retained portion of the original sample, together with such records as may be required, for the determination of the true grade. The supervisor shall assign to such retained portion an identification number, shall divide such retained portion into two parts and submit the parts to two other licensed cottonseed chemists for reanalysis. Should the supervisor determine that such reanalyses indicate a grade differing from the original by not more than plus or minus one full grade, the original grade shall be considered the true grade. Should he find that such reanalyses indicate a grade differing more than plus or minus one full grade from the original, he shall determine the true grade. In any case, the supervisor shall issue over his name an appeal cottonseed grade certificate showing the true grade as determined in accordance with this section, which shall supersede the licensed chemists' certificates relating to the grade of such seed. Where due solely to errors in calculation or clerical error a grade certificated by a licensed cottonseed chemist is not the true grade, the supervisor shall direct the licensee to cancel the original and to issue a correct certificate. Should such error be found after an application for review has been filed, the supervisor shall nevertheless issue an appeal cottonseed grade certificate showing the true grade of the cottonseed involved.

[22 FR 10948, Dec. 28, 1957, Dec. 28, 1957, as amended at 58 FR 42413, Aug. 9, 1993]

§ 61.9 Cost of review.

In cases of review of the grade of any official sample of cottonseed, payment covering the costs of re-analysis shall accompany the application.

LICENSED COTTONSEED SAMPLERS

§ 61.25 Application for license as sampler; form.

(a) Applications for licenses to sample cottonseed shall be made to the Director on forms furnished for the purpose by him.

(b) Each such application shall be in English, shall be signed by the applicant, and shall contain or be accompanied by (1) satisfactory evidence that he is an actual resident of the United States, (2) satisfactory evidence of his experience in the handling and sampling of cottonseed, (3) a statement by the applicant that he agrees to comply with and abide by the terms of the act and these regulations so far as they relate to him, and with instructions issued from time to time governing the

sampling of cottonseed, and (4) such other information as may be required.

§61.27 Period of license; renewals.

The period for which a license may be issued under the regulations in §§61.25 through 61.42 shall be from the first day of August following receipt of the application, and shall continue for 5 years, ending on the 31st of July in the fifth year. Renewals shall be for 5 years also, beginning with the first day of August and ending on the 31st day of July in the fifth year: Provided, That licenses or renewals issued on and after June 1 of any year shall be for the period ending July 31 of the fifth year following.

[59 FR 26411, May 20, 1994]

§61.30 Examination of sampler.

Each applicant for a license as a sampler and each licensed sampler whenever requested by an authorized representative of the Director, shall submit to an examination or test to show his ability properly to perform the duties for which he is applying for a license or for which he has been licensed, and each such applicant or licensee shall furnish the Division any information requested at any time in regard to his sampling of cottonseed.

§61.31 License must be posted.

Each licensed sampler shall keep his license conspicuously posted at the place where he functions as a sampler or in such other place as may be approved by the Director.

§61.32 No discrimination in sampling.

Each licensed sampler, when requested, shall without discrimination, as soon as practicable and upon reasonable terms, sample any cottonseed if the same be made available to him at his place of business, under conditions that will permit proper sampling. Each such licensee shall give preference to those who request his services as such over persons who request his services in any other capacity.

§61.33 Equipment of sampler; contents of certificate.

Each licensed sampler shall have available suitable triers or sampling tools, sample containers, scales, seed cleaners, seed mixers, and air-tight containers for enclosing and forwarding the official samples to licensed chemist, and with tags and samplers' certificates approved or furnished by the Director or his representative for identifying the samples of cottonseed and for certificating the condition of the cottonseed represented by such samples. There shall be clearly written or printed on the face of such certificate (a) a suitable caption; (b) the location of the cottonseed involved and its point of origin; (c) the identification of the lot from which the sample was drawn; (d) the date on which the sample was drawn; (e) the gross weight of the original sample, and the net weight of the cleaned sample; (f) a statement indicating that the sample was drawn in accordance with sampling methods prescribed by the Director of the Cotton Division; and (g) the signature of the licensed sampler as such. The use of such tags and certificates shall be in conformity with instructions issued from time to time by the Division.

§61.34 Drawing and preparation of sample.

Each licensed cottonseed sampler shall draw, prepare, and identify one official sample of cottonseed and a duplicate thereof from each lot made available to him in such manner as may be required by the Director, and shall promptly prepare it for forwarding to a licensed cottonseed chemist for analysis and grading. The duplicate shall be sealed and retained by the sampler until the original official sample shall have been analyzed by a licensed chemist. If the original official sample shall become lost or destroyed before having been analyzed the duplicate shall become the official sample; otherwise the licensed sampler shall immediately remove the identification marks from the duplicate and discard it. In no case shall the duplicate be offered for analysis unless the original shall have been lost or destroyed before analysis.

§61.36 Cause for suspension or revocation.

The failure or refusal of any cottonseed sampled, duly licensed as such

under the regulations in this subpart, to draw, prepare, identify, and to forward an official sample of every lot of cottonseed made available to him for the purpose, in accordance with these regulations, shall be cause for the suspension or revocation of his license. A sampler's license may also be suspended when the sampler (a) has ceased to perform services as a licensed cottonseed sampler, (b) has knowingly or carelessly sampled cottonseed improperly, (c) has violated or evaded any provision of the Act, these regulations, or the sampling methods prescribed by the Director, (d) has used his license or allowed it to be used for any fraudulent or improper purposes, or (e) has in any manner become incompetent or incapacitated to perform the duties of a licensed sampler.

§ 61.37 License may be suspended.

The Director may, without a hearing, suspend or revoke the license issued to a licensed sampler upon written request and a satisfactory statement of reasons therefor submitted by such licensed sampler. Pending final action by the Secretary, the Director may, whenever he deems such action necessary, suspend the license of any licensed sampler by giving notice of such suspension to the licensee, accompanied by a statement of the reasons therefor. Within 10 days after the receipt of the aforesaid notice and statement of reasons by such licensee, he may file an appeal, in writing, with the Secretary, supported by any argument or evidence that he may wish to offer as to why his license should not be suspended or revoked. After the expiration of the aforesaid 10-day period and consideration of such argument and evidence, the Secretary will take such action as he deems appropriate with respect to such suspension or revocation. When no appeal is filed within the prescribed 10 days, the license shall be automatically revoked.

§ 61.38 Suspended license to be returned to Division.

In case a license issued to a sampler is suspended or revoked such license shall be returned to the Division. At the expiration of any period of suspension of such license, unless in the meantime it be revoked, the dates of beginning and termination of such suspension shall be endorsed thereon, it shall be returned to the person to whom it was originally issued, and its shall be posted as prescribed in §61.31.

§ 61.39 Duplicate license.

Upon satisfactory proof of the loss or destruction of a license issued to a sampler hereunder, a new license may be issued under the same or a new number.

§ 61.40 Reports of licensed samplers.

Each licensed sampler, when requested, shall make reports on forms furnished for the purpose by the Division bearing upon his activity as such licensee.

§ 61.41 Unlicensed persons must not represent themselves as licensed samplers.

No person shall in any way represent himself to be a sampler licensed under the act unless he holds an unsuspended and unrevoked license issued thereunder.

§ 61.42 Information on sampling to be kept confidential.

Every person licensed under the act as a sampler of cottonseed shall keep confidential all information secured by him relative to shipments of cottonseed sampled by him. He shall not disclose such information to any person except an authorized representative of the Department.

Subpart B—Standards for Grades of Cottonseed Sold or Offered for Sale for Crushing Purposes Within the United States

AUTHORITY: Secs. 203, 205, 60 Stat. 1087, 1090, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 1622, 1624.

§ 61.101 Determination of grade.

The grade of cottonseed shall be determined from the analysis of samples by licensed chemists, and it shall be the result, stated in the nearest whole or half numbers, obtained by multiplying a quantity index by a quality index and dividing the result by 100. The quantity index and the quality index

shall be determined as hereinafter provided.

(a) The basis grade of cottonseed shall be grade 100.

(b) High grades of cottonseed shall be those grades above 100.

(c) Low grades of cottonseed shall be those grades below 100.

(d) Grades for American Pima cottonseed shall be suffixed by the designation ''American Pima'' or by the symbol ''AP.''

[22 FR 10948, Dec. 28, 1957, as amended at 37 FR 20157, Sept. 27, 1972; 58 FR 42413, Aug. 9, 1993]

§61.102 Determination of quantity index.

The quantity index of cottonseed shall be determined as follows:

(a) For upland cottonseed the quantity index shall equal four times percentage of oil plus six times percentage of ammonia, plus 5.

(b) For American Pima cottonseed the quantity index shall equal four times percentage of oil, plus six times percentage of ammonia, minus 10.

[37 FR 20157, Sept. 27, 1972]

§61.103 Determination of quality index.

The quality index of cottonseed shall be an index of purity and soundness, and shall be determined as follows:

(a) *Prime quality cottonseed.* Cottonseed that by analysis contains not more than 1.0 percent of foreign matter, not more than 12.0 percent of moisture, and not more than 1.8 percent of free fatty acids in the oil in the seed, shall be known as prime quality cottonseed and shall have a quality index of 100.

(b) *Below prime quality cottonseed.* The quality index of cottonseed that, by analysis, contain foreign matter, moisture, or free fatty acids in the oil in the seed, in excess of the percentages prescribed in paragraph (a) of this section shall be found by reducing the quality index of prime quality cottonseed as follows:

(1) Four-tenths of a unit for each 0.1 percent of free fatty acids in the oil in the seed in excess of 1.8 percent.

(2) One-tenth of a unit for each 0.1 percent of foreign matter in excess of 1.0 percent.

(3) One-tenth of a unit for each 0.1 percent of moisture in excess of 12.0 percent.

(c) *Off quality cottonseed.* Cottonseed that has been treated by either mechanical or chemical process other than the usual cleaning, drying, and ginning (except sterilization required by the United States Department of Agriculture for quarantine purposes) or that are fermented or hot, or that upon analysis are found to contain 12.5 percent or more of free fatty acids in the oil in the seed, or more than 10.0 percent of foreign matter, or more than 20.0 percent of moisture, or more than 25.0 percent of moisture and foreign matter combined, shall be designated as ''off quality cottonseed.''

(d) *Below grade cottonseed.* Cottonseed the grade of which when calculated according to §61.101 is below grade 40.0 shall be designated as ''below grade cottonseed,'' and a numerical grade shall not be indicated.

§61.104 Sampling and certification of samples and grades.

The drawing, preparation, and certification of samples of cottonseed, and certification of grades of cottonseed shall be performed in accordance with methods approved from time to time for the purposes by the Director, or his representatives.

[22 FR 10948, Dec. 28, 1957, as amended at 58 FR 42413, Aug. 9, 1993]

PART 70—VOLUNTARY GRADING OF POULTRY PRODUCTS AND RABBIT PRODUCTS AND U.S. CLASSES, STANDARDS, AND GRADES

Subpart A—Grading of Poultry Products and Rabbit Products

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AUTHORITY: 7 U.S.C. 1621–1627.

SOURCE: 41 FR 23681, June 11, 1976, unless otherwise noted. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981.

Subpart A—Grading of Poultry Products and Rabbit Products

GENERAL

§ 70.1 Definitions.

Unless the context otherwise requires, the following terms shall have the following meaning:

Acceptable means suitable for the purpose intended and acceptable to the Service.

Act means the applicable provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 1087, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 1621 *et seq.*) or any other act of Congress conferring like authority.

Administrator means the Administrator of the Agricultural Marketing Service of the Department or any other officer or employee of the Department to whom there has heretofore been delegated or to whom there may hereafter be delegated the authority to act in his stead.

Applicant means any interested person who requests any grading service.

Carcass means any poultry or rabbit carcass.

Chief of the Grading Branch means Chief of the Poultry Grading Branch, Poultry Division, Agricultural Marketing Service.

Class means any subdivision of a product based on essential physical characteristics that differentiate between major groups of the same kind.

Condition means any condition, including but not being limited to, the state of preservation, cleanliness, or soundness of any product; or any condition, including but not limited to the processing, handling, or packaging which affects such product.

Condition and wholesomeness means the condition of any product and its healthfulness and fitness for human food.

Department means the United States Department of Agriculture.

Free from protruding pinfeathers, diminutive feathers, or hairs means that a poultry carcass, part, or poultry product with the skin on is free from protruding pinfeathers, diminutive feathers, or hairs which are visible to a grader during an examination at normal grading speeds. However, a poultry carcass, part, or poultry product may be considered as being free from protruding pinfeathers, diminutive feathers, or hairs if it has a generally clean appearance and if not more than an occasional protruding pinfeather, diminutive feather, or hair is evidenced during a more careful examination.

Giblets means the following poultry organs when properly trimmed and washed: The liver from which the bile sac has been removed, the heart from which the pericardial sac has been removed, and the gizzard from which the lining and contents have been removed. With respect to rabbits ''giblets'' means the liver from which the bile sac has been removed and the heart from which the pericardial sac has been removed.

Grader means any Federal or State employee or the employee of a local jurisdiction or cooperating agency to whom a license has been issued by the Secretary to investigate and certify in accordance with the regulations in this part the class, quality, quantity, or condition of products.

Grading or *grading service* means: (a) The act whereby a grader determines, according to the regulations in this part the class, quality, quantity, or condition of any product by examining each unit thereof or each unit of the representative sample thereof drawn by a grader, and issues a grading certificate with respect thereto, except that with respect to grading service performed on a resident basis, the issuance of a grading certificate shall be pursuant to a request therefor by the applicant or the Service; (b) the act whereby the grader identifies, according to the regulations in this part, the graded product; (c) with respect to any official plant, the act whereby a grader determines that the product in such plant was processed, handled, and packaged in accordance with § 70.110, or (d) any regrading or any appeal grading of a previously graded product.

Grading certificate means a statement, either written or printed, issued by a grader, pursuant to the regulations in this part, relative to the class, quality, quantity, or condition of a product.

Holiday or *Legal Holiday* shall mean the legal public holidays specified by the Congress in paragraph (a) of section 6103, title 5, of the United States Code.

Identify means to apply official identification to products or the containers thereof.

Lightly shaded discolorations on poultry are generally reddish in color and are usually confined to areas of the skin or the surface of the flesh.

Moderately shaded discolorations on poultry skin or flesh are areas that are generally dark red or bluish, or are areas of flesh bruising. Moderately shaded discolorations are free from blood clots that are visible to a grader during an examination of the carcass, part, or poultry product at normal grading speeds.

National supervisor means (a) the officer in charge of the poultry grading service of the Agricultural Marketing Service, and (b) other officers and employees of the Department designated by the officer in charge of the poultry grading service of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

Office of grading means the office of any grader.

Official plant or *official establishment* means one or more buildings or parts thereof comprising a single plant in which the facilities and methods of operation therein have been approved by the Administrator as suitable and adequate for grading service and in which grading is carried on in accordance with the regulations in this part.

Person means any individual, partnership, association, business trust, corporation, or any organized group of persons, whether incorporated or not.

Poultry means any kind of domesticated bird, including, but not being limited to, chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, pigeons, and guineas.

Poultry food product means any article of human food or any article intended for or capable of being so used, which is prepared or derived in whole or in substantial part, from any edible part or parts of poultry.

Poultry product means any ready-to-cook poultry carcass or part therefrom or any specified poultry food product.

Poultry grading service means the personnel who are actively engaged in the administration, application, and direction of poultry and rabbit grading programs and services pursuant to the regulations in this part.

Quality means the inherent properties of any product which determine its relative degree of excellence.

Rabbit means any domesticated rabbit whether live or dead.

Rabbit product means any ready-to-cook rabbit carcass or part therefrom.

Ready-to-cook poultry means any slaughtered poultry free from protruding pinfeathers, vestigial feathers (hair or down as the case may be) and from which the head, feet, crop, oil gland, trachea, esophagus, entrails, mature reproductive organs, and lungs have been removed, and the kidneys have been removed from certain mature poultry as defined in 9 CFR part 381, and with or without the giblets, and which is suitable for cooking without need of further processing. Ready-to-cook poultry also means any cut-up or disjointed portion of poultry or other parts of poultry as defined in 9 CFR part 381 that are suitable for cooking without need of further processing.

Ready-to-cook rabbit means any rabbit which has been slaughtered for human food, from which the head, blood, skin, feet, and inedible viscera have been removed, that is ready to cook without need of further processing. Ready-to-cook rabbit also means any cut-up or disjointed portion of rabbit or any edible part thereof.

Regional director means any employee of the Department in charge of poultry grading service in a designated geographical area.

Regulations means the provisions of this entire part and such United States classes, standards, and grades for products as may be in effect at the time grading is performed.

Secretary means the Secretary of the Department, or any other officer or employee of the Department to whom there has heretofore been delegated, or to whom there may hereafter be delegated, the authority to act in his stead.

Service means the Agricultural Marketing Service of the Department.

Slight discolorations on poultry skin or flesh are areas of discoloration that are generally pinkish in color and do not detract from the appearance of the carcass, part, or poultry product.

Soundness means freedom from external evidence of any disease or condition which may render a carcass or product unfit for food.

State supervisor or *Federal-State supervisor* means any authorized and designated individual who is in charge of the poultry grading service in a State.

[41 FR 23681, June 11, 1976; 41 FR 24693, June 18, 1976. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and amended at 43 FR 60138, Dec. 26, 1978. Redesignated at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981, and amended at 47 FR 46071, Oct. 15, 1982; 47 FR 54421, Dec. 3, 1982; 51 FR 17280, May 9, 1986; 60 FR 6639, Feb. 2, 1995]

§ 70.2 Designation of official certificates, memoranda, marks, other identifications, and devices for purposes of the Agricultural Marketing Act.

Subsection 203(h) of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946, as amended by Pub. L. 272, 84th Congress, provides criminal penalties for various specified offenses relating to official certificates, memoranda, marks, or other identification and devices for making such marks or identifications, issued or authorized under section 203 of said Act, and certain misrepresentations concerning the grading of agricultural products under said section. For the purposes of said subsection and the provisions in this part, the terms listed in this section shall have the respective meaning specified:

(a) *Official certificate* means any form of certification, either written or printed, used under this part to certify with respect to the sampling, class, grade, quality, size, quantity, or condition of products (including the compliance of products with applicable specifications).

(b) *Official memorandum* means any initial record of findings made by an authorized person in the process of grading or sampling pursuant to this part, any processing or plant-operation report made by an authorized person in connection with grading or sampling under this part, and any report made by an authorized person of services performed pursuant to this part.

(c) *Official mark* means the grademark and any other mark, or any variations in such marks, approved by the Administrator and authorized to be affixed to any product or affixed to or printed on the packaging material of any product, stating that the product was graded or indicating the appropriate U.S. Grade or condition of the product, or for maintaining the identity of products graded under this part, including but not limited to, those marks set forth in § 70.51.

(d) *Official identification* means any United States (U.S.) standard designation of class, grade, quality, size, quantity, or condition specified in this part or any symbol, stamp, label, or seal indicating that the product has been officially graded and/or indicating the class, grade, quality, size, quantity, or condition of the product approved by the Administrator and authorized to be affixed to any product, or affixed to or printed on the packaging material of any product.

(e) *Official device* means a stamping appliance, branding device, stencil, printed label, or any other mechanically or manually operated tool that is approved by the Administrator for the purpose of applying any official mark or other identification to any product or the packaging material thereof.

§ 70.3 Administration.

The Administrator shall perform for and under the supervision of the Secretary such duties as are prescribed in the regulations in this part and as the Secretary may require in the administration of the regulations in this part. The Administrator is authorized to waive for limited periods any particular provisions of the regulations to permit experimentation so that new procedures and grading techniques may be tested to facilitate definite improvements and at the same time to determine full compliance with the spirit and intent of the regulations. The Agricultural Marketing Service and its officers and employees shall not be liable in damages through acts of commission or omission in the administration of this part.

§ 70.4 Grading services available.

The regulations in this part provide for the following kinds of service; and any one or more of the different services applicable to official plants may be rendered in an official plant:

(a) Grading of ready-to-cook poultry and rabbits in an official plant or at other locations with adequate facilities.

(b) Grading of specified poultry food products in official plants.

§ 70.5 Nondiscrimination.

The conduct of all services and the licensing of graders and inspectors under these regulations shall be accomplished without regard to race, color, national origin, religion, age, sex, or disability.

[60 FR 6640, Feb. 2, 1995]

§ 70.6 OMB control numbers assigned pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act.

(a) *Purpose.* This section collects and displays the control numbers assigned to information collection requirements by the Office of Management and Budget contained in 7 CFR part 70 pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980, Pub. L. 96–511.

(b) *Display.*

7 CFR section where identified and described	Current OMB control No.
70.3	0581–0127
70.10	0581–0127
70.17	0581–0127
70.18	0581–0127
70.20(a)	0581–0127
70.21	0581–0127
70.31(a)	0581–0127
70.31(b)	0581–0127
70.33	0581–0127
70.34	0581–0127
70.35	0581–0127
70.36	0581–0127
70.38(c)	0581–0127
70.38(d)	0581–0127
70.40	0581–0127
70.50	0581–0127
70.61	0581–0127
70.62	0581–0127
70.73	0581–0127
70.76(b)(1)	0581–0127
70.76(b)(3)(ii)	0581–0127
70.77(a)(1)	0581–0127
70.77(a)(4)	0581–0127
70.77(b)(1)	0581–0127
70.77(b)(3)(ii)	0581–0127
70.91(a)	0581–0127
70.91(c)	0581–0127
70.92	0581–0127
70.100	0581–0127
70.102	0581–0127
70.210(e)	0581–0127
70.310(e)	0581–0127

[48 FR 56566, Dec. 22, 1983, as amended at 51 FR 26224, July 22, 1986]

BASIS OF SERVICE

§ 70.10 Grading service.

Any grading service in accordance with the regulations in this part shall be for class, quality, quantity, or condition or any combination thereof. Grading service with respect to determination of quality of products shall be on the basis of United States classes, standards, and grades as contained in subparts B and C of this part. However, grading service may be rendered with respect to products which are bought and sold on the basis of institutional contract specifications or specifications of the applicant, and such service, when approved by the Administrator, shall be rendered on the basis of such specifications.

§ 70.11 [Reserved]

§ 70.12 Supervision.

All grading service shall be subject to supervision at all times by the responsible State supervisor, regional director, and national supervisor. Such service shall be rendered in accordance with instructions issued by the Administrator where the facilities and conditions are satisfactory for the conduct of the service and the requisite graders are available. Whenever the supervisor of a grader has evidence that such grader incorrectly graded a product, such supervisor shall take such action as is necessary to correct the grading and to cause any improper grademarks which appear on the product or containers thereof to be corrected prior to shipment of the product from the place of initial grading.

§ 70.13 Ready-to-cook poultry and rabbits and specified poultry food products; eligibility.

Only ready-to-cook poultry and rabbits and specified poultry food products which are inspected and passed by the poultry inspection service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture or by any other official inspection system acceptable to the Department may be graded.

§ 70.14 Squabs and domesticated game birds; eligibility.

Squabs and domesticated game birds (including, but not being limited to,

quail, pheasants, and wild species of ducks and geese raised in captivity) may be graded under the regulations in this part, only if they have been inspected and passed by the poultry inspection service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture or have been inspected by any other official inspection system acceptable to the Department.

§ 70.15 Equipment and facilities to be furnished for use of graders in performing service on a resident basis.

Such equipment and facilities shall include but not be limited to:

(a) An accurate metal stem thermometer.

(b) A drill with a steel bit to drill holes in frozen product for inserting the metal thermometer stem to determine temperature.

(c) Scales graduated in tenths of a pound or less for weighing carcasses, parts, or products individually or in containers up to 100 pounds, and test weights for such scales.

(d) Scales graduated in one-pound graduation or less for weighing bulk containers of poultry and test weights for such scales.

(e) Furnished adequate office space, a desk equipped with a satisfactory locking device, lockers or cabinets suitable for the protection and storage of official supplies and facilities suitable for graders to change clothing.

[41 FR 23681, June 11, 1976. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981, and amended at 51 FR 17280, May 9, 1986; 60 FR 6640, Feb. 2, 1995]

§ 70.16 Prerequisites to grading.

Grading of products shall be rendered pursuant to the regulations in this part and under such conditions and in accordance with such methods as may be prescribed or approved by the Administrator.

§ 70.17 Accessibility of products.

Each product for which grading service is requested shall be so placed as to disclose fully its class, quality, quantity, and condition as the circumstances may warrant.

§ 70.18 Schedule of operation of official plants.

Grading operation schedules for services performed pursuant to §§ 70.76 and 70.77 shall be requested in writing and be approved by the Administrator. Normal operating schedules for a full week consist of a continuous 8-hour period per day (excluding not to exceed 1 hour for lunch), 5 consecutive days per week, within the administrative workweek, Sunday through Saturday, for each shift required. Less than 8-hour schedules may be requested and will be approved if a grader is available. Clock hours of daily operations need not be specified in the request, although as a condition of continued approval, the hours of operation shall be reasonably uniform from day to day. Graders are to be notified by management 1 day in advance of any change in the hours grading service is requested.

[48 FR 20683, May 9, 1983]

Performance of Services

§ 70.20 Licensed or authorized graders.

(a) Any person who is a Federal or State employee, the employee of a local jurisdiction, or the employee of a cooperating agency possessing proper qualifications as determined by an examination for competency and who is to perform grading service under this part may be licensed by the Secretary as a grader.

(b) All licenses issued by the Secretary shall be countersigned by the officer in charge of the poultry grading service of the Agricultural Marketing Service or any other designated officer of such Service.

(c) Any person who is employed by any official plant and possesses proper qualifications as determined by the Administrator may be authorized to grade poultry and/or rabbits on the basis of the U.S. classes, standards, and grades under the supervision of a grader. No person to whom such authorization is granted shall have authority to issue any grading certificates, grading memoranda, or other official documents; and all products graded by any such person shall thereafter be check graded by a grader.

§ 70.21 Suspension of license; revocation.

Pending final action by the Secretary, any person authorized to countersign a license to perform grading service may, whenever he deems such action necessary to assure that any grading services are properly performed, suspend any license to perform grading service issued pursuant to this part, by giving notice of such suspension to the respective licensee, accompanied by a statement of the reasons therefor. Within 7 days after the receipt of the aforesaid notice and statement of reasons, the licensee may file an appeal in writing, with the Secretary, supported by any argument or evidence that he may wish to offer as to why his license should not be further suspended or revoked. After the expiration of the aforesaid 7–day period and consideration of such argument and evidence, the Secretary will take such action as he deems appropriate with respect to such suspension or revocation. When no appeal is filed within the prescribed 7 days, the license to perform grading service is revoked.

§ 70.22 Surrender of license.

Each license which is suspended or revoked shall immediately be surrendered by the licensee to the office of grading serving the area in which he is located. Upon termination of the services of a licensed grader, the licensee shall surrender his license immediately for cancellation.

§ 70.23 Identification.

Each grader shall have in his possession at all times, and present upon request while on duty, the means of identification furnished by the Department to such person.

§ 70.24 Financial interest of graders.

No grader shall render service on any product in which he is financially interested.

§ 70.25 Political activity.

All graders are forbidden, during the period of their respective appointments or licenses, to take an active part in political management or in political campaigns. Political activity in city, county, State, or national elections, whether primary or regular, or in behalf of any party or candidate, or any measure to be voted upon, is prohibited. This applies to all appointees, including, but not being limited to, temporary and cooperative employees and employees on leave of absence with or without pay. Willful violation of this section will constitute grounds for dismissal in the case of appointees and revocation of licenses in the case of licensees.

[41 FR 23681, June 11, 1976. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981, as amended at 48 FR 20683, May 9, 1983]

APPLICATION FOR GRADING SERVICE

§ 70.30 Who may obtain grading service.

An application for grading service may be made by any interested person, including, but not being limited to, the United States, any State, county, municipality, or common carrier, and any authorized agent of the foregoing.

§ 70.31 How application for service may be made; conditions of service.

(a) *Noncontinuous grading service on a fee basis.* An application for any noncontinuous grading service on a fee basis may be made in any office of grading or with any grader at or nearest the place where the service is desired. Such application may be made orally (in person or by telephone), in writing, or by telegraph. If the application for grading service is made orally, the office of grading or the grader with whom such application is made or the Administrator may require that the application be confirmed in writing.

(b) *Continuous grading service on a resident basis or continuous grading service on a nonresident basis.* An application for continuous grading service on a resident basis or for continuous grading service on a nonresident basis must be made in writing on forms approved by the Administrator and filed with the Administrator. Such forms may be obtained at the national, regional, or State grading office. In making application, the applicant agrees to comply with the terms and conditions of the regulations (including, but not being

limited to, such instructions governing grading of products as may be issued from time to time by the Administrator). No member of or Delegate to Congress or Resident Commissioner shall be admitted to any benefit that may arise from such service unless derived through service rendered a corporation for its general benefit.

§ 70.32 Filing of application.

An application for grading service shall be regarded as filed only when made pursuant to the regulations in this part.

§ 70.33 Authority of applicant.

Proof of the authority of any person applying for grading service may be required at the discretion of the Administrator.

§ 70.34 Application for grading service in official plants; approval.

Any person desiring to process and pack products in a plant under grading service must receive approval of such plant and facilities as an official plant prior to the rendition of such service. An application for grading service to be rendered in an official plant shall be approved according to the following procedure: *Survey*. When application has been filed for grading service, as aforesaid, the State supervisor or his assistant shall examine the grading office, facilities, and equipment and specify any additional facilities or equipment needed for the service. When the plant survey for poultry or rabbit grading has been completed and approved in accordance with the regulations in this part, service may be installed.

§ 70.35 Rejection of application.

Any application for grading service may be rejected by the Administrator (a) whenever the applicant fails to meet the requirements of the regulations prescribing the conditions under which the service is made available; (b) whenever the product is owned by or located on the premises of a person currently denied the benefits of the Act; (c) where any individual holding office or a responsible position with or having a substantial financial interest or share in the applicant, is currently denied the benefits of the Act, or was responsible in whole or in part for the current denial of the benefits of the Act to any person; (d) where the Administrator determines that the application is an attempt on the part of a person currently denied the benefits of the Act to obtain grading service; (e) whenever the applicant, after an initial survey has been made in accordance with § 70.34, fails to bring the grading facilities and equipment into compliance with the regulations within a reasonable period of time; or (f) notwithstanding any prior approval whenever, before inauguration of service, the applicant fails to fulfill commitments concerning the inauguration of the service. Each such applicant shall be promptly notified by registered mail of the reasons for the rejection. A written petition for reconsideration of such rejection may be filed by the applicant with the Administrator if postmarked or delivered within 10 days after receipt of notice of the rejection. Such petition shall state specifically the errors alleged to have been made by the Administrator in rejecting the application. Within 20 days following the receipt of such a petition for reconsideration, the Administrator shall approve the application or notify the applicant by registered mail of the reasons for the rejection thereof.

§ 70.36 Withdrawal of application.

Any application for grading service may be withdrawn by the applicant at any time before the service is performed upon payment by the applicant, of all expenses incurred by the Service in connection with such application.

§ 70.37 Order of service.

Grading service shall be performed, insofar as practicable and subject to the availability of qualified graders, in the order in which applications therefor are made, except that precedence may be given to any application for an appeal grading.

§ 70.38 Suspension or withdrawal of plant approval for correctable cause.

(a) Any plant approval given pursuant to the regulations in this part may be suspended by the Administrator for

(1) failure to maintain grading facilities and equipment in a satisfactory state of repair, sanitation, or cleanliness; (2) the use of operating procedures which are not in accordance with the regulations in this part; or (3) alterations of grading facilities or equipment which have not been approved in accordance with the regulations in this part.

(b) Whenever it is feasible to do so, written notice in advance of a suspension shall be given to the person concerned and shall specify a reasonable period of time in which corrective action must be taken. If advance written notice is not given, the suspension action shall be promptly confirmed in writing and the reasons therefor shall be stated, except in instances where the person has already corrected the deficiency. Such service, after appropriate corrective action is taken, will be restored immediately, or as soon thereafter as a grader can be made available. During such period of suspension, grading service shall not be rendered. However, the other provisions of the regulations pertaining to providing service on a resident basis will remain in effect unless such service is terminated in accordance with the provisions of this part.

(c) If the grading facilities or methods of operation are not brought into compliance within a reasonable period of time as specified by the Administrator, he shall initiate withdrawal action pursuant to the Rules of Practice Governing Withdrawal of Inspection and Grading Service (7 CFR part 1, subpart H), and the operator shall be afforded an opportunity for an oral hearing upon his written request in accordance with such Rules of Practice, with respect to the merits or validity of the withdrawal action, but any suspension shall continue in effect pending the outcome of such hearing unless otherwise ordered by the Administrator. Upon withdrawal of grading service in an official plant, the plant approval shall also become terminated, and all labels, seals, tags, or packaging material bearing official identification shall, under the supervision of a person designated by the service, either be destroyed, or the official identification completely obliterated, or sealed in a manner acceptable to the service.

(d) In any case where grading service is withdrawn under this § 70.38, the person concerned may thereafter apply for grading service as provided in §§ 70.30 through 70.37 of these regulations.

[41 FR 23681, June 11, 1976. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and amended at 43 FR 60139, Dec. 26, 1978. Redesignated at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981]

DENIAL OF SERVICE

§ 70.40 Debarment.

The acts or practices set forth in §§ 70.41 through 70.46, or the causing thereof, may be deemed sufficient cause for the debarment by the Administrator of any person, including any agents, officers, subsidiaries, or affiliates of such person, from any or all benefits of the Act for a specified period. The rules of practice governing withdrawal of grading services in formal adjudicatory proceedings instituted by the Secretary (7 CFR, part 1, subpart H) shall be applicable to such debarment action.

[41 FR 23681, June 11, 1976. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and amended at 43 FR 60139, Dec. 26, 1978. Redesignated at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981]

§ 70.41 Misrepresentation, deceptive, or fraudulent acts or practices.

Any willful misrepresentation or any deceptive or fraudulent act or practice found to be made or committed by any person in connection with:

(a) The making or filing of any application for any grading service, appeal or regrading service;

(b) The making of the product accessible for grading;

(c) The making, issuing, or using, or attempting to issue or use any grading certificate, symbol, stamp, label, seal, or identification, authorized pursuant to the regulations in this part;

(d) The use of the terms ''United States'' or ''U.S.'' in conjunction with the grade of the product;

(e) The use of any of the aforesaid terms or any official stamp, symbol,

label, seal, or identification in the labeling or advertising of any product.

[41 FR 23681, June 11, 1976; 41 FR 24693, June 18, 1976. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981]

§ 70.42 Use of facsimile forms.

Using or attempting to use a form which simulates in whole or in part any certificate, symbol, stamp, label, seal, or identification authorized to be issued or used under the regulations in this part.

§ 70.43 Willful violation of the regulations.

Any willful violation of the regulations in this part or the Act.

§ 70.44 Interfering with a grader or employee of Service.

Any interference with or obstruction or any attempted interference or obstruction of, or assault upon any grader, licensee, or employee of the Service in the performance of his duties. The giving or offering, directly or indirectly, of any money, loan, gift, or anything of value to an employee of the Service, or the making or offering of any contribution to or in any way supplementing the salary, compensation, or expenses of an employee of the Service, or the offering or entering into a private contract or agreement with an employee of the Service for any services to be rendered while employed by the Service.

§ 70.45 Misleading labeling.

The use of the terms ''Government Graded'' and ''Federal-State Graded'' or terms of similar import in the labeling or advertising of any product without stating in the labeling or advertisement the U.S. grade of the product as determined by an authorized grader.

§ 70.46 Miscellaneous.

The existence of any of the conditions set forth in § 70.35 constituting a basis for the rejection of an application for grading service.

IDENTIFYING AND MARKING PRODUCTS

§ 70.50 Approval of official identification and wording on labels.

Any label or packaging material which bears any official grade identification shall be used only in such a manner as the Administrator may prescribe, and such labeling or packaging materials, including the wording used on such materials, shall be approved in accordance with and conform with the provisions of this part 70 and the applicable provisions of §§ 381.115 through 381.141 of 9 CFR part 381. Poultry Products Inspection Regulations. Labeling requirements for ready-to-cook rabbits, except for the product name, shall be the same as for ready-to-cook poultry. For ready-to-cook rabbits the class name shall be shown on the label. The appropriate designation, ''young,'' ''mature,'' or ''old,'' may be used as a prefix to the word ''rabbit'' in lieu of the class name.

[41 FR 23681, June 11, 1976; 41 FR 24694, June 18, 1976. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981]

§ 70.51 Marking graded products.

(a) *Information required on grademark.* Except as otherwise authorized by the Administrator, each grademark, which is to be used, shall include the letters ''USDA'' and the U.S. Grade of the product it identifies, such as ''U.S. A Grade,'' and such information shall be printed with the shield in a dark color and the wording within the shield in a light color or the shield in a light color and the wording within the shield in a dark color, provided that such design is legible and conspicuous on the material upon which it is printed. In addition, a term, such as ''Federal-State Graded,'' or ''Government Graded,'' may be used adjacent to but not within the grademark.

(b) *Form of official identification symbol and grademark.* (1) The shield set forth in Figure 1, containing the letters ''USDA'' shall be the official identification symbol for purposes of this part, and when used, imitated, or simulated in any manner in connection with poultry or rabbits, shall be deemed

prima facia to constitute a representation that the product has been officially graded for the purposes of § 70.2.

FIGURE 1.

(2) Except as otherwise authorized, the grademark permitted to be used to officially identify consumer graded poultry and rabbit products, shall be of the form and design indicated in Figure 2 or 3 of this section. The shield shall be of sufficient size so that the print and other information contained therein is distinctly legible and in approximately the same proportion and size as shown in Figures 2 and 3.

FIGURE 2.

Figure 3

(c) *Products that may be individually grade marked.* The grademarks set forth in Figures 2 and 3 may be applied individually to ready-to-cook poultry and rabbits and specified poultry food products for which consumer grades are provided in subparts B and C of this part, or to the containers in which such products are enclosed for the purpose of display and sale to household consumers, only when such products qualify for the particular grade indicated in accordance with the consumer grades.

[41 FR 23681, June 11, 1976. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981, and amended at 51 FR 17280, May 9, 1986]

§ 70.52 Prerequisites to packaging ready-to-cook poultry or rabbits identified with consumer grademarks.

The official identification of any graded product as provided in §§ 70.50 and 70.51 shall be done only under the supervision of a grader. The grader shall have supervision over the use and handling of all material bearing any official identification.

§ 70.54 Retention authorities.

A grader may use retention tags or other devices and methods as approved by the Administrator for the identification and control of poultry or rabbit products which are not in compliance with the regulations or are held for further examination. Any such item

shall not be released until in compliance with the regulations and retention identification shall not be removed by anyone other than a grader.

§ 70.55 Check grading officially identified product.

Officially identified poultry or rabbit products may be subject to final check grading prior to their shipment. Such product found not to be in compliance with the assigned official grade shall be placed under a retention tag until it is regraded to comply with the grade assigned or until the official identification is removed.

REPORTS

§ 70.60 Report of grading work.

Reports of the work of grading carried on within official plants shall be forwarded to the Administrator by the grader in such manner as may be specified by the Administrator.

§ 70.61 Information to be furnished to graders.

The applicant for grading service shall furnish to the grader rendering such service such information as may be required for the purposes of this part.

[47 FR 46071, Oct. 15, 1982; 47 FR 54421, Dec. 3, 1982]

§ 70.62 Reports of violations.

Each grader shall report, in the manner prescribed by the Administrator, all violations of and noncompliance with the Act and the regulations in this part of which he has knowledge.

FEES AND CHARGES

§ 70.70 Payment of fees and charges.

(a) Fees and charges for any grading service shall be paid by the interested party making the application for such service in accordance with the applicable provisions of this section and §§ 70.71 through 70.78 inclusive. If so required by the grader, such fees and charges shall be paid in advance.

(b) Fees and charges for any grading service shall, unless otherwise required pursuant to paragraph (c) of this section, be paid by check, draft, or money order payable to the Agricultural Marketing Service and remitted promptly to the Service.

(c) Fees and charges for any grading under a cooperative agreement with any State or person shall be paid in accordance with the terms of such cooperative agreement.

§ 70.71 On a fee basis.

(a) Unless otherwise provided in this part, the fees to be charged and collected for any service (other than for an appeal grading) performed, in accordance with this part, on a fee basis shall be based on the applicable rates specified in this section.

(b) Fees for grading services will be based on the time required to perform such services for class, quality, quantity (weight test), or condition, whether ready-to-cook poultry, ready-to-cook rabbits, or specified poultry food products are involved. The hourly charge shall be $33.64 and shall include the time actually required to perform the work, waiting time, travel time, and any clerical costs involved in issuing a certificate.

(c) Grading services rendered on Saturdays, Sundays, or legal holidays shall be charged for at the rate of $35.52 per hour. Information on legal holidays is available from the Supervisor.

[41 FR 23681, June 11, 1976. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and amended at 46 FR 49571, Oct. 7, 1981. Redesignated at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981, and amended at 59 FR 52638, Oct. 18, 1994]

§ 70.72 Fees for appeal grading, laboratory analysis, or examination or review of a grader's decision.

The costs of an appeal grading, laboratory analysis, or examination or review of a grader's decision will be borne by the appellant at an hourly rate of $27.36 for the time spent in performing the appeal and travel time to and from the site of the appeal, plus any additional expenses. If the appeal grading, laboratory analysis, or examination or review of a grader's decision discloses that a material error was made in the original determination, no fee or expenses will be charged.

[59 FR 52638, Oct. 18, 1994]

§ 70.75 Travel expenses and other charges.

Charges are to be made to cover the cost of travel and other expenses incurred by the Service in connection with rendering grading service. Such charges shall include the cost of transportation, per diem, and any other expenses.

[42 FR 2971, Jan. 14, 1977. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and amended at 46 FR 9, Jan. 2, 1981. Redesignated at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981]

§ 70.76 Charges for continuous poultry grading performed on a nonresident basis.

Fees to be charged and collected for grading service on a nonresident grading basis shall be those provided in this section. The fees to be charged for any appeal grading shall be as provided in § 70.72.

(a) *Charges.* The charges for the grading of poultry and edible products thereof shall be paid by the applicant for the service and shall include items listed in this section as are applicable. Payment for the full cost of the grading service rendered to the applicant shall be made by the applicant to the Agricultural Marketing Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture (hereinafter referred to as ''AMS''). Such full costs shall comprise such of the items listed in this section as are due and included in the bill or bills covering the period or periods during which the grading service was rendered. Bills will be rendered by the 10th day following the end of the billing period in which the service was rendered and are payable upon receipt.

(1) A charge for the salary and other costs, as specified in this paragraph, for each grader while assigned to a plant, except that no charge will be made when the assigned grader is temporarily reassigned by AMS to perform grading service for other than the applicant. Base salary rates will be determined on a national average for all official plants operating in States under a Federal Trust Fund Agreement where Federal graders, State graders, or a combination of Federal and State graders are used, by averaging the salary rates paid to each Federal or State grader assigned to such plants. Charges to plants are as follows:

(i) For all regular hours of work scheduled and approved as an established tour of duty for a plant, the regular rate charge will be made. The regular rate charge will be determined by adding an amount to the base salary rate to cover the costs to AMS for such items as the Employer's Tax imposed under the U.S. Internal Revenue Code (26 U.S.C.) for Old Age and Survivor's Benefits under the Social Security System, retirement benefits, group life insurance, severance pay, sick leave, annual leave, additional salary and travel costs for relief grading service, accident payments, certain moving costs, and related servicing costs.

(ii) All hours worked by an assigned grader or another grader in excess of the approved tour of duty, or worked on a nonscheduled workday, or actually worked on a holiday in excess of the tour of duty, will be considered as overtime. The charge for such overtime will be 150 percent of the grader's base salary rate.

(iii) For work performed on a holiday which is within the established tour of duty approved for a plant, the added charge will be the same as the grader's base rate.

(iv) For work performed between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m., night differential charges (for regular, overtime, or holiday hours worked during this period) will be at the applicable rates established plus 10 percent of the base rate.

(v) For work performed on Sunday, Sunday differential charges (for regular, overtime, or holiday hours worked on Sunday) will be at the applicable rates established plus 25 percent of the base rate.

(vi) For all hours of work performed in a plant without an approved tour of duty, the charge will be one of the applicable hourly rates in § 70.71.

(2) An administrative service charge equal to 25 percent of the grader's total salary costs. A minimum charge of $215 will be made each billing period. The minimum charge also applies where an approved application is in effect and no product is handled.

(b) *Other provisions.* (1) The applicant shall designate in writing the employees of the applicant who will be required and authorized to furnish each grader with such information as may be necessary for the performance of the grading service.

(2) AMS will provide, as available, an adequate number of graders to perform the grading service. The number of graders required will be determined by AMS based on the expected demand for service.

(3) The grading service shall be provided at designated locations and shall be continued until the service is suspended, withdrawn, or terminated by:

(i) Mutual consent;

(ii) Thirty (30) days' written notice by either the applicant or AMS specifying the date of suspension, withdrawal or termination;

(iii) One (1) day's written notice by AMS to the applicant if the applicant fails to honor any invoice within thirty (30) days after date of invoice covering the cost of the grading service; or

(iv) Action taken by AMS pursuant to the provisions of § 70.38 or § 70.40.

(4) Graders will be required to confine their activities to those duties necessary in the rendering of grading service and such closely related activities as may be approved by AMS: *Provided,* That in no instance may the graders assume the duties of management.

(5) When similar nonresident grading services are furnished to the same applicant under part 55 or part 56 of this chapter, the charges listed in this section shall not be repeated.

[41 FR 23681, June 11, 1976]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For Federal Register citations affecting § 70.76, see the List of CFR Sections Affected in the Finding Aids section of this volume.

§ 70.77 Charges for continuous poultry or rabbit grading performed on a resident basis.

Fees to be charged and collected for any grading service, other than for an appeal grading, on a resident grading basis, shall be those provided in this section. The fees to be charged for any appeal grading shall be as provided in § 70.72.

(a) *Charges.* The charges for the grading of poultry and rabbits and edible products thereof shall be paid by the applicant for the service and shall include items listed in this section as are applicable. Payment for the full cost of the grading service rendered to the applicant shall be made by the applicant to the Agricultural Marketing Service U.S. Department of Agriculture (hereinafter referred to as ''AMS''). Such full costs shall comprise such of the items listed in this section as are due and included in the bill or bills covering the period or periods during which the grading service was rendered. Bills will be rendered by the 10th day following the end of the billing period in which the service was rendered and are payable upon receipt.

(1) An inauguration charge of $310 will be made at the time an application for service is signed, except when the application is required because of a change in name or ownership. If service is not installed within 6 months from the date the application is filed, or if service is inactive due to an approved request for removal of a grader(s) for a period of 6 months, the application will be considered terminated, but a new application may be filed at any time. In addition, there will be a charge of $300 if the application is terminated at the request of the applicant for reasons other than for a change in location within 12 months from the date of the inauguration of service.

(2) A charge for the salary and other costs, as specified in this paragraph, for each grader while assigned to a plant, except that no charge will be made when the assigned grader is temporarily reassigned by AMS to perform grading service for other than the applicant. Base salary rates will be determined on a national average for all official plants operating in States under a Federal Trust Fund Agreement where Federal graders, State graders, or a combination of Federal and State graders are used, by averaging the salary rates paid to each Federal or State grader assigned to such plants. Charges to plants are as follows:

(i) For all regular hours of work scheduled and approved as an established tour of duty for a plant, the regular rate charge will be made. The regular rate charge will be determined by adding an amount to the base salary

rate to cover the costs to AMS for such items as the Employer's Tax imposed under the U.S. Internal Revenue Code (26 U.S.C.) for Old Age and Survivor's Benefits under the Social Security System, retirement benefits, group life insurance, severance pay, sick leave, annual leave, additional salary and travel costs for relief grading service, accident payments, certain moving costs, and related servicing costs.

(ii) All hours worked by an assigned grader or another grader in excess of the approved tour of duty, or worked on a nonscheduled workday, or actually worked on a holiday in excess of the tour of duty will be considered as overtime. The charge for such overtime will be 150 percent of the grader's base salary rate.

(iii) For work performed on a holiday which is within the established tour of duty approved for a plant, the added charge will be the same as the grader's base rate.

(iv) For work performed between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m., night differential charges (for regular, overtime, or holiday hours worked during this period) will be at the applicable rates established plus 10 percent of the base rate.

(v) For work performed on Sunday, Sunday differential charges (for regular, overtime, or holiday hours worked on Sunday) will be at the applicable rates established plus 25 percent of the base rate.

(vi) For all hours of work performed in a plant without an approved tour of duty, the charge will be one of the applicable hourly rates in § 70.71.

(3) A charge at the hourly rates specified in § 70.71, plus actual travel expenses incurred by AMS for intermediate surveys to firms without grading service in effect.

(4) For poultry grading: An administrative service charge based upon the aggregate weight of the total volume of all live and ready-to-cook poultry handled in the plant per billing period computed in accordance with the following: Total pounds per billing period multiplied by $0.00031, except that the minimum charge per billing period shall be $215 and the maximum charge shall be $2,150. The minimum charge also applies where an approved application is in effect and no product is handled.

(5) For rabbit grading: An administrative service charge equal to 25 percent of the grader's total salary costs. A minimum charge of $215 will be made each billing period. The minimum charge also applies where an approved application is in effect and no product is handled.

(b) *Other provisions.* (1) The applicant shall designate in writing the employees of the applicant who will be required and authorized to furnish each grader with such information as may be necessary for the performance of the grading service.

(2) AMS will provide, as available, an adequate number of graders to perform the grading service. The number of graders required will be determined by AMS based on the expected demand for service.

(3) The grading service shall be provided at the designated plant and shall be continued until the service is suspended, withdrawn, or terminated by:

(i) Mutual consent;

(ii) Thirty (30) days' written notice by either the applicant or AMS specifying the date of suspension, withdrawal, or termination;

(iii) One (1) day's written notice by AMS to the applicant if the applicant fails to honor any invoice within thirty (30) days after date of invoice covering the cost of the grading service; or

(iv) Action taken by AMS pursuant to the provisions of § 70.38 through § 70.40.

(4) Graders will be required to confine their activities to those duties necessary in the rendering of grading service and such closely related activities as may be approved by AMS: *Provided,* That in no instance may the graders assume the duties of management.

[41 FR 23681, June 11, 1976]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For Federal Register citations affecting § 70.77, see the List of CFR Sections Affected in the Finding Aids section of this volume.

§ 70.78 Fees or charges for grading service performed under cooperative agreement.

Fees or charges to be made to an applicant for any grading service which differ from those listed in §§ 70.70

through 70.77, shall be provided for by a cooperative agreement.

GRADING

§ 70.80 General.

Whenever grading service is provided for examination of quality, condition, or for test weighing on a representative sample basis, such sample shall be drawn and consist of not less than the minimum number of containers indicated in the following table. The number of representative samples for large bulk containers (combo bins, tanks, etc.) may be reduced by one-half. For quality or condition, all of the poultry and rabbits in each representative sample shall be examined except for individual ready-to-cook carcasses weighing under 6 pounds in large bulk containers. For individual carcasses weighing under 6 pounds in large bulk containers, 100 carcasses shall be examined for quality or condition. Procedures for test weighing shall be in accordance with those prescribed by the Administrator.

Containers in lot	Containers in sample
3 or less	All
4 to 20	4
21 to 100	6
101 to 500	8
501 to 1,000	15
1,001 to 2,000	25
2,001 to 4,000	40
Over 4,000	60

[41 FR 23681, June 11, 1976. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981, and amended at 51 FR 17280, May 9, 1986]

§ 70.81 Ready-to-cook poultry and rabbits and specified poultry food products.

(a) Ready-to-cook poultry or rabbit carcasses or parts or specified poultry food products may be graded only if they have been inspected and certified by the poultry inspection service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, or inspected and passed by any other inspection system which is acceptable to the Department.

(b) Only when ready-to-cook poultry carcasses, parts, poultry food products, including those used in preparing raw poultry food products, have been graded on an individual basis by a grader or by an authorized person pursuant to § 70.20(c) and thereafter checkgraded by a grader, and when poultry food products have been prepared under the supervision of a grader, may the individual container, carcass, part, or poultry food product be identified with the appropriate official letter grademark. Checkgrading will be accomplished in accordance with a statistical sampling plan prescribed by the Administrator. Grading with respect to quality factors for freezing defects and appearance of the finished products may be done on a sample basis in accordance with a plan prescribed by the Administrator.

(c) Only when ready-to-cook rabbit carcasses or parts have been graded on an individual basis by a grader or by an authorized person pursuant to § 70.20(c) and thereafter checkgraded by a grader, may the container or the individual carcass or part be identified with the appropriate official letter grademark. Checkgrading will be accomplished in accordance with a statistical sampling plan prescribed by the Administrator. Grading with respect to quality factors for freezing defects and appearance of the finished products may be done on a sample basis in accordance with a plan prescribed by the Administrator.

[41 FR 23681, June 11, 1976. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981, and amended at 51 FR 17281, May 9, 1986]

GRADING CERTIFICATES

§ 70.90 Forms.

Grading certificates (including appeal grading certificates and regrading certificates) shall be issued on forms approved by the Administrator.

§ 70.91 Issuance and disposition.

(a) *Resident grading basis.* Certificates will be issued only upon a request therefor by the applicant or the Service. When requested, a grader shall issue a certificate covering product graded by him. In addition, a grader may issue a grading certificate covering product graded in whole or in part by another grader when the grader has knowledge that the product is eligible

for certification based on personal examination of the product or official grading records.

(b) *Other than resident grading.* Each grader shall, in person or by his authorized agent, issue a grading certificate covering each product graded by him. A grader's name may be signed on a grading certificate by a person other than the grader if such person has been designated as the authorized agent of such grader by the national supervisor: *Provided,* That the certificate is prepared from an official memorandum of grading signed by the grader.

(c) The original and a copy of each grading certificate, issued pursuant to §§ 70.90 through 70.92, and not to exceed two additional copies thereof if requested by the applicant prior to issuance shall, immediately upon issuance, be delivered or mailed to the applicant or person designated by him. Other copies shall be filed and retained in accordance with the disposition schedule for grading program records.

[41 FR 23681, June 11, 1976. Redesignated at 42 FR 30514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981, and amended at 47 FR 46071, Oct. 15, 1982 and 47 FR 54421, Dec. 3, 1982; 51 FR 17281, May 9, 1986]

§ 70.92 Advance information.

Upon the request of an applicant, all or part of the contents of any grading certificate issued to such applicant may be telephoned or telegraphed to him, or to any person designated by him, at his expense.

APPEAL OF A GRADING OR DECISION

§ 70.100 Who may request an appeal grading or review of a grader's decision.

An appeal grading may be requested by any interested party who is dissatisfied with the determination by a grader of the class, quality, quantity, or condition of any product as evidenced by the USDA grademark and accompanying label, or as stated on a grading certificate, and a review may be requested by the operator of an official plant with respect to a grader's decision on any other matter relating to grading in an official plant.

§ 70.101 Where to file an appeal.

(a) *Appeal from resident grader's grading or decision in an official plant.* Any interested party who is not satisfied with the determination of the class, quality, quantity, or condition of product which was graded by a grader in an official plant and has not left such plant, and the operator of any official plant who is not satisfied with a decision made by a grader or any other matter relating to grading in such plant, may request an appeal grading or review of the decision by filing such request with the grader's immediate supervisor.

(b) *All other appeal requests.* Any interested party who is not satisfied with the determination of the class, quality, quantity, or condition of product which has left the official plant where it was graded, or which was graded other than in an official plant, may request an appeal grading by filing such request with the regional director in the area where the product is located or with the Chief of the Grading Branch.

§ 70.102 How to file an appeal.

Any request for an appeal grading or review of a grader's decision may be made orally or in writing. If made orally, written confirmation may be required. The applicant shall clearly state the reasons for requesting the appeal service, and a description of the product or the decision which is questioned. If such appeal request is based on the results stated on an official certificate, the original and all available copies of the certificate shall be returned to the appeal grader assigned to make the appeal grading.

§ 70.103 When an application for an appeal grading may be refused.

When it appears to the official with whom an appeal request is filed that the reasons given in the request for an appeal grading are frivolous or not substantial, or that the quality or condition of the product has undergone a material change since the original grading, or that the original lot has changed in some manner, or the Act or the regulations in this part have not been complied with, the applicant's request for the appeal grading may be refused. In such case, the applicant shall

be promptly notified of the reason(s) for such refusal.

§70.104 Who shall perform the appeal.

(a) An appeal grading or review of a decision requested under §70.101(a) shall be made by the grader's immediate supervisor or by a licensed grader assigned by the immediate supervisor other than the grader whose grading or decision is being appealed.

(b) Appeal gradings requested under §70.101(b) shall be performed by a grader other than the grader who originally graded the product.

(c) Whenever practical, an appeal grading shall be conducted jointly by two graders. The assignment of the grader(s) who will make the appeal grading requested under §70.101(b) shall be made by the regional director or the Chief of the Grading Branch.

§70.105 Procedures for appeal gradings.

(a) When all of the originally graded and identified samples are available, the appeal sample shall consist of such samples plus an equal number of samples.

(b) When the original samples are not available, the appeal sample size for the lot shall consist of double the samples required in §70.80.

(c) Poultry or rabbits in an unfrozen state must be adequately protected and kept in good condition until the appeal grading is performed.

(d) Overwraps on frozen poultry or rabbits shall be removed from all birds or rabbits in the sample prior to appeal grading for quality or to determine the class.

(e) When the appeal is based on grading or class determination factors, each frozen carcass shall be defrosted prior to conducting the appeal grading. Whether defrosting poultry or rabbit carcasses for other types of appeals will be required by the appeal grader, will depend upon the reason for the appeal.

§70.106 Appeal grading certificates.

Immediately after an appeal grading is completed, an appeal certificate shall be issued to show that the original grading was sustained or was not sustained. Such certificate shall supersede any previously issued certificate for the product involved and shall clearly identify the number and date of the superseded certificate. The issuance of the appeal certificate may be withheld until any previously issued certificate and all copies have been returned when such action is deemed necessary to protect the interest of the Government. When the appeal grader assigns a different grade to the lot, the existing grademark shall be changed or obliterated as necessary. When the appeal grader assigns a different class or quantity designation to the lot, the labeling shall be corrected.

SANITARY REQUIREMENTS, FACILITIES, AND OPERATING PROCEDURES

§70.110 Requirements for sanitation, facilities, and operating procedures in official plants.

(a) The requirements for sanitation, facilities, and operating procedures in official plants shall be the applicable provisions stated in 9 CFR part 381 for poultry, and for rabbits the requirements shall be the applicable provisions stated in 9 CFR part 354.

(b) With respect to grading services, there shall be a minimum of 50–foot candles of light intensity at grading stations; and acceptable means, when necessary, of maintaining control and identity of products segregated for quality, class, condition, weight, lot, or any other factor which may be used to distinguish one type of product from another.

[41 FR 23681, June 11, 1976. Redesignated at 42 FR 32514, June 27, 1977, and at 46 FR 63203, Dec. 31, 1981, and amended at 51 FR 17281, May 9, 1986]

Subpart B–C—[Reserved]

PART 75—REGULATIONS FOR INSPECTION AND CERTIFICATION OF QUALITY OF AGRICULTURAL AND VEGETABLE SEEDS

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75.48 Identification number.
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AUTHORITY: 7 U.S.C. 1622 and 1624.

SOURCE: 49 FR 18724, May 2, 1984, unless otherwise noted.

DEFINITIONS

§ 75.1 Meaning of words.

Words used in the regulations in this part in the singular form shall be deemed to import the plural and vice versa, as the case may demand.

§ 75.2 Terms defined.

For the purpose of these regulations unless the context otherwise requires, the following terms shall be construed, respectively, as follows:

(a) *Act* means the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1621 *et seq.*).

(b) *Regulations* means the regulations in this part.

(c) *Department* means the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA).

(d) *Secretary* means the Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture, or any officer or employee of the Department to whom authority has been delegated to act in the Secretary's stead.

(e) *Administrator* means the Administrator of the Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) of the Department, or any other officer or employee of AMS to whom authority has been delegated to act in the Administrator's stead.

(f) *Division* means the Warehouse and Seed Division (WSD), AMS.

(g) *Director* means the Director of the Division or any other officer or employee of the Division to whom authority has been delegated to act in the Director's stead.

(h) *Person* means any individual, partnership, association, business trust, corporation, entity, or any other organized group of persons, whether incorporated or not.

(i) *Seed* means any agricultural or vegetable seed.

(j) *Interested Party* means any person financially interested in a transaction involving seed.

(k) *Applicant* means an interested party who requests any inspection service with respect to seed.

(l) *Authorized agent* means an agent to whom authority to represent a person or government agency has been given by that person or government

agency through delegation, contract or cooperative agreement, or other means.

(m) *Memorandum of Understanding* means a written plan between AMS and a State for carrying out their separate activities in a project of mutual interest to the parties involved.

(n) *Inspector* means a licensed employee of a State authorized pursuant to a Memorandum of Understanding or an employee of the Department authorized by the Director, to draw samples of seeds, seal containers, inspect records, test seeds for quality, issue certificates and reports, and bill for services.

(o) *Inspection* means sampling seeds, sealing containers, testing seeds for quality and reviewing records.

(p) *Appeal inspector* means an inspector or other person designated or authorized by the Division to perform appeal inspections under the Act and regulations in this subpart.

(q) *Certificate* means a certificate issued under the Act and the regulations in this subpart.

ADMINISTRATION

§ 75.3 Authority.

The Director is charged with the administration of the provisions of the regulations and the Act insofar as they relate to the subject matter of the regulations, under the supervision of the Secretary and the Administrator.

§ 75.4 Federal and State cooperation.

Pursuant to the Act, the Administrator is authorized to cooperate with the appropriate State agencies in carrying out provisions of the Act and these regulations through Memoranda of Understanding. The Memorandum of Understanding shall specify the duties to be performed by the parties concerned with each party directing its own activities and utilizing its own resources.

§ 75.5 Regulations not applicable for certain purposes.

The regulations do not apply to the inspection of grain in the United States under the U.S. Grain Standards Act, as amended (7 U.S.C. 71 *et seq.*), except to the extent that official grain samples received from the Federal Grain Inspection Service (FGIS) shall be examined for the presence of specified weed and crop seeds upon the request of FGIS.

§ 75.6 Nondiscrimination.

The conduct of all services under these regulations shall be accomplished without discrimination as to race, color, religion, sex, or national origin.

INSPECTION

§ 75.7 Inspection in accordance with methods prescribed or approved.

Inspection of seed shall be rendered pursuant to these regulations and under such conditions and in accordance with the methods of either the Association of Official Seed Analysts (AOSA) or the International Seed Testing Association (ISTA).

§ 75.8 Basis of service.

The regulations provide for inspection services pursuant to the Act. Seeds shall be inspected in accordance with the methods of either the Association of Official Seed Analysts (AOSA) or the International Seed Testing Association (ISTA); provided, that limitations in these rules respecting maximum lot size will not be observed and, provided further, that certification as to origin may be based on examination of records and certification of other seed certifying agencies.

§ 75.9 Who may obtain service.

An application for inspection service may be made by any interested party or his authorized agent.

§ 75.10 How to make application.

An application for service shall be confirmed in writing and addressed to the Federal Seed Laboratory, WSD, AMS, USDA, Beltsville, Maryland 20705.

§ 75.11 Content of application.

An application for service shall include the following information; (a) The date of application; (b) the kind and quantity of seed, and test(s) to be

performed; (c) the methods and instructions for the inspection of the seed (either Association of Official Seed Analysts (AOSA) or International Seed Testing Association (ISTA) rules); (d) the name and address of the applicant and, if made by an authorized agent; and (e) such further information relating to the inspection as may be required.

§ 75.12 When application deemed filed.

An application shall be deemed filed when received by the Division or the Federal Seed Laboratory.

§ 75.13 When application may be rejected.

Any application for service may be rejected by the Director (a) for noncompliance with the Act or the regulations relating to applications for service in this subpart, or (b) when it is not practicable to provide the service. Each such applicant shall be promptly notified in writing.

§ 75.14 When application may be withdrawn.

An application may be withdrawn at any time before the requested service is rendered. The applicant will remain responsible for payment of expenses incurred in connection therewith as provided in § 75.44.

§ 75.15 Authority of agent.

Proof of authority of any person making an application as an agent may be required in the discretion of the official receiving the application.

§ 75.16 Accessibility of seeds.

Each lot of seed for which a lot inspection is requested shall be placed by the applicant so as to permit the entire lot to be sampled and a representative sample to be obtained as required.

§ 75.17 Testing.

Upon request by the applicant, tests may be made for kind, variety, germination, purity, weed seeds, disease pathogens, treatment, moisture, and other special tests, or any combination thereof for which prescribed methods of testing are established. The tests shall be in accordance with the methods of either the Association of Official Seed Analysts (AOSA) or the International Seed Testing Association (ISTA) as requested by the applicant.

§ 75.18 Sampling.

Sampling, when requested by the applicant, shall be in accordance with the methods of either the Association of Official Seed Analysts (AOSA) or the International Seed Testing Association (ISTA), depending upon the test method requested by the applicant.

§ 75.19 Seed lot inspection.

A lot inspection shall be made by obtaining a representative sample from a specified quantity of seed identified with a distinguishing mark or number to appear on all containers in the lot, and performing such test(s) as may be requested by the applicant. The identification mark or number must be approved by the inspector and will appear on the certificate to be issued.

§ 75.20 Submitted sample inspection.

A sample inspection shall be made by testing a sample of seed submitted by an applicant for inspection.

§ 75.21 Grain sample inspection.

A sample inspection shall be performed by examining official grain samples received from FGIS to identify specified weed and crop seeds upon the request of FGIS.

§ 75.22 Form of inspection certificate.

Inspection certificates shall be approved by the Director as to their form. No correction, erasure, or other change shall be made in the information on a certificate.

§ 75.23 Issuance of inspection certificate.

After an inspection has been completed, an inspection certificate shall be issued showing the results of the inspection in accordance with paragraph (a) or (b) of this section.

(a) *Lot inspection certificate.* A lot inspection certificate shall be issued to include the name of the inspector sampling and sealing the seed lot, the analysis results from testing the sample, the identifying mark or number which has been approved by the inspector to appear on each container in the seed

lot, and any other factual information pertinent to the inspection.

(b) *Sample inspection certificate.* A sample inspection certificate shall be issued to show the results of the inspection of a sample of seed or grain submitted by an interested party. Each sample inspection certificate shall state the results of the inspection that applies only to the sample described in the certificate.

(c) *General authorization to issue certificates.* Certificates for inspections may be issued by any inspector authorized by the Director to perform the inspection covered by the certificate.

(d) *Name requirements.* The name and signature of the person who issued the inspection certificate shall be shown on the certificate. The original certificate must be signed, and the signature or a stamped facsimile shall be shown on each copy.

§ 75.24 Disposition of inspection certificate.

Upon issuance, the original and one copy of each inspection certificate shall be delivered or mailed to the applicant or otherwise delivered or mailed in accordance with the applicant's instructions. One copy of each inspection certificate shall be filed in the Federal Seed Laboratory. In case of a lost or destroyed certificate, a duplicate thereof labeled as such may be issued under the same number, date, and name.

§ 75.25 Issuance of corrected certificate.

(a) If any error is made in an inspection, a corrected inspection certificate may be issued.

(b) The original and copies of the corrected certificate shall be issued as promptly as possible to the same interested persons who received the incorrect certificate.

(c) The corrected certificate shall supersede the incorrect inspection certificate previously issued. The corrected certificate shall clearly identify, by certificate number and date, the incorrect certificate which it supersedes.

(d) The original and all copies of the superseded incorrect certificate shall be obtained by the Director, if possible. If it is not possible to obtain the original and all copies of the superseded certificate, to the extent possible, all parties involved will be notified to prevent misuse of the superseded certificate and the corrected certificate so marked as to the outstanding certificate.

APPEAL INSPECTION

§ 75.26 When appeal inspection may be requested.

A request for an appeal inspection may be made by any interested party regarding the results of an inspection as stated on an inspection certificate. Such request shall be made within thirty (30) days following the day on which an inspection certificate was issued.

§ 75.27 How to file an appeal.

Any request for an appeal inspection may be made orally or in writing to the Federal Seed Laboratory. If made orally, written confirmation is required. The applicant shall clearly state the reasons for requesting the appeal service. The original and all available copies of the certificate shall be returned to the appeal inspector assigned to make the appeal inspection.

§ 75.28 When a request for an appeal inspection may be withdrawn

A request for an appeal inspection may be withdrawn by the applicant at any time before the appeal inspection is performed: *Provided,* that, the appellant shall pay any expenses incurred in connection with the appeal as provided in § 75.46.

§ 75.29 When an appeal may be refused.

A request for an appeal inspection may be refused if:

(a) The reasons for an appeal inspection are frivolous or not substantial;

(b) The quality or condition of the seed has been altered since the inspection covering the seed on which the appeal inspection is requested;

(c) The lot in question in a lot inspection is not or cannot be made accessible for sampling;

(d) The lot relative to which appeal inspection is requested cannot be positively identified by the inspection as the lot from which drawn samples were

previously inspected in a lot inspection; or

(e) The application is not in compliance with the regulations; and

(f) Such applicant shall be notified promptly of the reason for such refusal.

§ 75.30 Who shall perform appeal inspection.

An appeal inspection shall be performed by an inspector (other than the one from whose inspection the appeal is requested) authorized for this purpose by the Director.

§ 75.31 Appeal inspection certificate.

After an appeal inspection has been completed, an appeal inspection certificate shall be issued showing the results of such appeal inspection; and such certificate shall supersede the inspection certificate previously issued for the seed involved. Each appeal inspection certificate shall clearly identify the number and date of the inspection certificate which it supersedes. The superseded certificate shall become null and void upon the issuance of the appeal inspection certificate and shall no longer represent the quality or condition of the seed described therein. The inspector issuing an appeal inspection certificate shall forward notice of such issuance to such persons as considered necessary to prevent misuse of the superseded certificate if the original and all copies of such superseded certificate have not previously been delivered to the inspector issuing the appeal inspection certificate. The appeal inspection certificate shall be marked as to the existence of the outstanding certificate. The provisions in the regulations concerning forms of certificates and disposition of certificates shall apply to appeal inspection certificates, except that copies of such appeal inspection certificates shall be furnished to all interested parties who received copies of the superseded certificate.

LICENSING OF INSPECTORS

§ 75.32 Who may become licensed inspector.

Any person nominated by a cooperating State and who is found to have the necessary qualifications may be licensed by the Director as an inspector to perform such duties of inspection as specified by the Memorandum of Understanding. Such a license shall bear the signature of an authorized employee of the Department. A licensed inspector shall perform duties pursuant to the regulations in accordance with instructions issued or approved by the Director.

§ 75.33 Suspension or revocation of license of inspector.

Pending final action by the Administrator, the Director may suspend, whenever it is deemed that such action is necessary to assure that any service provided is performed properly, the license of any inspector, issued pursuant to the regulations by giving notice of such suspension to the respective licensee, accompanied by a statement of the reasons therefore. Within 7 days after receipt of notice and statement of reasons by a licensee, an appeal may be filed in writing with the Administrator supported by any argument or evidence as to why the license should not be suspended. After expiration of the 7-day period and consideration of such argument and evidence, the Administrator shall take such action as deemed appropriate with respect to a suspension or revocation.

§ 75.34 Surrender of license.

Upon termination of service as an inspector or suspension or revocation of such license, such licensee shall surrender the license immediately to the Federal Seed Laboratory.

SAMPLING PROVISIONS AND REQUIREMENTS

§ 75.35 Obtaining samples for lot inspections.

Samples of seed for lot inspections may be obtained by licensed inspectors or authorized employees of the Department.

§ 75.36 Representative sample.

No lot inspection sample shall be deemed representative of a lot of seed unless the sample (a) has been obtained by a licensed inspector or an authorized employee of the Department; (b) is

of the size prescribed in the instructions; and (c) has been obtained, handled, and submitted in accordance with the Association of Official Seed Analysts (AOSA) or the International Seed Testing Association (ISTA) procedures.

§ 75.37 Submitted samples.

Submitted samples may be obtained by or for any interested person. (Instructions for sampling seed may be obtained upon request to the Director or the Federal Seed Laboratory.)

§ 75.38 Lot inspections.

Each lot inspection shall be made on the basis of a representative sample obtained from that lot of seed by a licensed inspector or an authorized employee of the Department. Each lot of seed which is offered for lot inspection shall be sealed at the time of sampling in accordance with methods and procedures of the Association of Official Seed Analysts (AOSA) or the International Seed Testing Association (ISTA).

§ 75.39 Use of file samples.

(a) File samples which are retained by inspection personnel in accordance with the regulations may be deemed representative for appeal inspections: Provided, that (1) the samples have remained in the custody of the inspection personnel who certificated the inspection; and (2) the inspection personnel who performed the inspection and the inspection personnel who are to perform the appeal inspection determine that the sample was representative of the seed at the time of the inspection and that the quality or condition of the seed in the sample and in the lot has not changed since the time of the inspection.

(b) Upon request of the applicant, and if practicable, a new sample may be obtained and examined as a part of an appeal inspection.

§ 75.40 Protecting samples.

Inspection personnel shall protect each sample from manipulation, substitution, and improper or careless handling which would deprive the sample of its representative character from the time of collection until the inspection is completed and the file sample has been discarded.

Fees and Charges

§ 75.41 General.

Fees and charges for inspection services performed by Federal employees shall cover the cost of performing the service. Fees shall be for actual time required to render the service, calculated to the nearest 15-minute period except that a minimum of 1 hour shall apply for testing and a 2-hour minimum shall apply for sampling and sealing. Fees and charges shall be at the rate of $40.40 per hour. (Cost estimates may be obtained upon request to the Director or the Federal Seed Laboratory.)

[49 FR 18724, May 2, 1984, as amended at 56 FR 51320, Oct. 11, 1991; 58 FR 64101, Dec. 6, 1993; 60 FR 21035, May 1, 1995]

§ 75.42 Sampling and sealing.

(a) Fees for inspection services provided by licensed inspectors may be charged by States participating in the program at rates established by the individual States.

(b) When onsite inspection services are performed by Federal employees at the request of the applicant:

(1) Fees for onsite inspections for sampling and sealing shall include the time for actual sampling and sealing, standby at the service site, travel time and actual travel costs to and from the site, and a per diem charge if the employee performing the service is paid per diem in accordance with existing travel regulations as appear in Agricultural Travel Regulations, including the Federal Travel Regulations, DM 2300–1.

(2) Hourly rates shall begin when the inspector begins travel to the service site and end when the inspector arrives back at his official station or residence, computed to the nearest quarter hour, less meal time, if any.

(3) A 2-hour minimum shall be charged for each onsite inspection.

§ 75.43 Laboratory testing.

Fees for testing each sample shall include the time required for actual testing, preparation of test records, issuing the certificate, and filing of samples and documents, with:

(a) Charges billed at the hourly rate in increments of 15 minutes.

(b) A minimum fee of 1 hour per sample for testing shall be charged.

§ 75.44 When application rejected or withdrawn.

When an application for inspection is rejected in accordance with § 75.13 or withdrawn in accordance with § 75.14, the applicant will be required to pay applicable fees for the time used by an inspector and other expenses incurred in connection with such application prior to its rejection or withdrawal.

§ 75.45 Charge for appeals.

A charge of 1 hour shall be made for each appeal filed under § 75.26, and the fee for an appeal inspection shall equal the fee for the original inspection from which the appeal is taken, plus any charges for travel or other expenses incurred in performing the appeal: *Provided,* That when a material error in the certificate or sample from which the appeal is taken is found by the appeal inspector the charge and fee shall be waived.

§ 75.46 When appeal refused or withdrawn.

When an appeal is refused in accordance with § 75.29 or withdrawn in accordance with § 75.28, the applicant will be required to pay for the time used by the appeal inspector and other expenses incurred in connection with such appeal prior to its denial, dismissal, or withdrawal.

§ 75.47 For certificates.

A charge of $10.10 per certificate will be made for copies of certificates other than those required to be distributed in § 75.23 and for the issuance of a duplicate certificate in accordance with § 75.24 and an appeal certificate in § 75.31.

[49 FR 18724, May 2, 1984, as amended at 56 FR 51320, Oct. 11, 1991; 58 FR 64101, Dec. 6, 1993; 60 FR 21035, May 1, 1995]

MISCELLANEOUS

§ 75.48 Identification number.

The Director may require the use of official identification numbers in connection with seed certificated or sampled under the Act. When identification numbers are required, they shall be specified by the Director and shall be attached to, or stamped, printed, or stenciled on the lot of seed certificated or sampled in a manner specified by the Director.

§ 75.49 OMB control numbers.

The control number assigned to the information collection requirements by the Office of Management and Budget pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980 is as follows: OMB Control No. 0581–0140.

[56 FR 51320, Oct. 11, 1991]

SUBCHAPTER D—EXPORT AND DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION PROGRAMS

PART 80—FRESH IRISH POTATOES

Subpart A—Fresh Irish Round White Potatoes—Diversion Program

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80.2 Administration.
80.3 Definitions.
80.4 Length of program.
80.5 Rate of payment.
80.6 Eligibility for payment.
80.7 Application and approval for participation.
80.8 Inspection and certificate of diversion.
80.9 Claim for payment.
80.10 Compliance with program provisions.
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80.13 Offset and assignments.
80.14 Appeals.

Subpart B—[Reserved]

AUTHORITY: 7 U.S.C. 612c.

SOURCE: 58 FR 29098, May 19, 1993, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—Fresh Irish Round White Potatoes—Diversion Program

§80.1 General statement.

In order to encourage the domestic consumption of 1992 crop fresh Irish round white potatoes by diverting them from normal channels of trade and commerce, the Secretary of Agriculture, pursuant to the authority conferred by section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935, as amended (7 U.S.C. 612c), offers to make payment to producers who divert potatoes that they produced by donating them to charitable institutions for human consumption or by using such potatoes as livestock feed or for compost purposes in accordance with the terms and conditions set forth herein.

§80.2 Administration.

The program will be administered under the general direction and supervision of the Director, Fruit and Vegetable Division, Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS), United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), and will be carried out by the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS), USDA, through ASC state and county committees. The ASC county committees will authorize one or more employees to act as representatives of the USDA, to approve applications for participation. The ASC state or county committees or their authorized representatives do not have authority to modify or waive any of the provisions of this subpart.

§80.3 Definitions.

(a) *Charitable institutions* mean those organizations which offer food, housing, and other necessities to low income, homeless, or other persons in need of assistance in obtaining basic sustenance.

(b) *Diversion* means the delivery of potatoes to an eligible outlet.

(c) *Eligible outlet* means charitable institutions, livestock feeding operations, or compost users.

(d) *Potatoes* mean 1992 crop fresh Irish round white potatoes produced and stored in the United States which:

(1) If intended for human consumption, meet all the requirements of chapter 125, section V.A., ''Processing Grade'' as defined by the ''Official Classifications, Grades and Standards for Potatoes Packed in Maine,'' which can be obtained from the local county Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service Office, unless modified by the, ''Application for Participation in Fresh Irish Round White Potatoes Diversion Program'' (Form ASCS–117); or

(2) If intended for use as livestock feed or for use as compost meet minimum standards for Maine ''Processing Grade'', which can be obtained from the local county Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service Office, and are cut, chopped, sliced, gouged, crushed, ensiled, or cooked to the degree that the general appearance of the potatoes has been damaged to such an extent that the potatoes are readily and obviously identifiable as having been rendered unsuitable to

enter into normal channels of trade and commerce as potatoes as determined by ASCS or its representative.

(e) *Producer* means an individual, partnership, association, or corporation located in the United States that grew for market and are in possession of such potatoes as of May 19, 1993 and whose Form ASCS–117 has been approved by USDA.

§ 80.4 Length of program.

This program will be effective May 19, 1993 and will continue for 45 calendar days.

§ 80.5 Rate of payment.

The rate of payment for potatoes, as defined in § 80.3(d), will be $3.00 per hundredweight. Payment will not be made for any fractional part of hundredweight.

§ 80.6 Eligibility for payment.

Payments will be made under this program to any producer of potatoes:

(a) Who executes and files Form ASCS–117.

(b) Whose application is approved.

(c) Who diverts potatoes after the date Form ASCS–117 is approved by USDA before the termination date of this subpart.

(d) Who files a claim as provided in § 80.10.

(e) Who complies with all other terms and conditions in this subpart.

§ 80.7 Application and approval for participation.

(a) Applicants must submit a completed and signed Form ASCS–117 to the local ASCS county office. The Form ASCS–117s will be considered by the ASC county committee in the order received by the ASCS county office and in accordance with the availability of funds.

(b) Applicants will be notified of the approval or rejection of the submitted forms. Approved Form ASCS–117s may be modified or amended with the consent of the applicant and the duly authorized representative of the ASC county committee provided that such modification or amendment does not conflict with the provisions of this subpart.

§ 80.8 Inspection and certificate of diversion.

Prior to diversion, the potatoes must be inspected by an inspector authorized or licensed by the county, state, or Federal government to inspect and certify the class, quality, and condition of potatoes. The producer will be responsible for requesting and arranging for inspection so that the inspector can be present to determine which potatoes meet the definition of potatoes as provided in § 80.3(d). The producer must furnish such scale tickets, weighing facilities, or volume measurements as determined by the inspector to be necessary for ascertaining the net weight of the potatoes being diverted. The cost of inspecting, verifying the quantity, certifying that diversion has been performed, and issuing certificates will be borne by the producer. Certificates must be prepared on ''Invoice Certificate of Inspection and Diversion'' (Form ASCS–118).

§ 80.9 Claim for payment.

In order to obtain payment, the producer must submit to the county ASCS office which approved his application a properly executed Form ASCS–118, and (except where the producer is the livestock feeder) a certification of receipt by the charitable institution, livestock feeder, or compost user. All such claims must be filed not later than one calendar month after the termination date specified in the applicable approved application. For those potatoes which fail to meet the definition of potatoes (§ 80.3(d)), payments will be based on the percentage of the potatoes meeting the definition.

§ 80.10 Compliance with program provisions.

If USDA determines that any provisions of the application or of these regulations has not been complied with whether by the producer or by charitable institution, livestock feeder, or compost user or that any quantity of potatoes diverted under this program was not used exclusively for donation to charitable institutions, livestock feeders, or for compost, whether such failure was caused directly by the producer or by any other person or persons, the producer will not be entitled

to diversion payments in connection with such potatoes, and must refund any USDA payment made in connection with such potatoes, and will be liable to USDA for any other damages incurred as a result of such failure to use the potatoes exclusively for donation to charitable institutions or for use as livestock feed or compost. The USDA may deny any producer the right to participate in this program or the right to receive payments in connection with any diversion previously made under this program, or both, if USDA determines that:

(a) The producer has failed to use or caused to be used any quantity of potatoes diverted under this program exclusively for donation to charitable institutions, livestock feed, or compost, whether such failure was caused directly by the producer or by any other person or persons,

(b) The producer has not acted in good faith in connection with any transaction under this program, or

(c) The producer has failed to discharge fully any obligation assumed by him under this program.

§80.11 Inspection of premises.

The producer, charitable institution, livestock feeder, or compost user must permit authorized representatives of USDA, at any reasonable time, to have access to their premises to inspect and examine such potatoes as are being diverted or stored for diversion, and to inspect and examine the facilities for diverting potatoes to determine compliance with the provisions of this program.

§80.12 Records and accounts.

The producer, the charitable institution, livestock feeder, or compost user participating in this program must keep accurate records and accounts showing the details relative to the diversion and disposition of the potatoes. The producer, charitable institution, livestock feeder, or compost user must permit authorized representatives of USDA and the General Accounting Office at any reasonable time to inspect, examine, and make copies of such records and accounts to determine compliance with the provisions of this program. Such records and accounts must be retained for three years after date of last payment to the producer under the program or for two years after date of audit of records by USDA as provided herein, whichever is the later.

§80.13 Offset and assignment.

(a) *Producer indebtedness and claims.* Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, any payment or portion thereof due any person shall be allowed without regard to questions of title under state law, and without regard to any claim or lien against the crop or proceeds thereof in favor of the owner or any other creditor except statutory liens belonging to agencies of the U.S. Government. The regulations governing offsets and withholdings found at 7 CFR part 3 shall be applicable to such payments.

(b) *Assignments.* Any producer entitled to any payment may assign any such payments which are made in cash in accordance with regulations governing assignment of payment found at 7 CFR part 1404.

§80.14 Appeals.

Appeals under this part will be in accordance with 7 CFR part 780.

Subpart B—[Reserved]

PART 81—[RESERVED]

SUBCHAPTER E—COMMODITY LABORATORY TESTING PROGRAMS

PART 90—INTRODUCTION

Subpart A—Scope of Subchapter

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Subpart B—Subchapter Definitions

90.2 General terms defined.

Subpart C—Good Laboratory Practices for Commodity Laboratory Analyses

90.3 General.
90.4–90.100 [Reserved]

Subpart D—Quality Assurance

90.101 General.
90.102 Quality assurance review.
90.103 Maintenance of quality control records.
90.104–90.200 [Reserved]

AUTHORITY: 7 U.S.C. 1622, 1624.

SOURCE: 58 FR 42414, Aug. 9, 1993, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—Scope of Subchapter

§ 90.1 General.

This subchapter sets forth the functions and responsibilities of the Science and Technology Division (S&TD) of the Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) relating to:

(a) The performance of comprehensive analytical tests and laboratory determinations of agricultural commodities and processed products.

(b) The conduct of experiments and collaborative studies to validate new analytical procedures and improved methodologies in order to promote faster, more precise, or safer laboratory testing for agricultural commodities and processed products.

(c) The supervised issuance of external quality control or proficiency check samples to laboratories under the Science and Technology Division's direction or performance review in order to regularly spot check and assess that analytical or test data produced by each laboratory is reproducible, precise, and reliable for a specific test program.

(d) The granting of laboratory program accreditation or certification or approval for specialty testing of agricultural commodities and products.

(e) The licensing of chemists to analyze cottonseed in order to certify its quality and grade.

(f) The granting of certification to non-federal laboratories for testing for trichinae in horsemeat for export to the European Community (EC).

(g) The granting of acceptance of standardized methodology or new procedures for commodity testing.

(h) The auditing of the facilities, equipment, quality control procedures, standard methodologies, and good laboratory practices for a commodity testing program of a laboratory.

(i) The examination of plants for novelty and distinctiveness in order to grant certificates of protection for new varieties of sexually reproduced plants, and the provision of other fee based services authorized by the Plant Variety Protection Act.

(j) The extension or coordination of research for the determination of a new chemical analyte or microorganism in a commodity product or food.

(k) The analysis of imported flue-cured and burley tobacco for pesticide residues.

(l) The supervision and implementation of the State enforcement of the recordkeeping requirements for private applicators of restricted-use pesticides for agricultural production.

[58 FR 42414, Aug. 9, 1993, as amended at 61 FR 51350, Oct. 2, 1996]

Subpart B—Subchapter Definitions

§ 90.2 General terms defined.

Words used in the regulations in this subchapter in the singular form will import the plural, and vice versa, as the case may demand. As used throughout the regulations in this subchapter and unless the context requires otherwise, the following terms will be construed to mean:

Act. The Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (Title II of the act of Congress

approved August 14, 1946, 60 Stat. 1087–1091, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 1621–1627).

Administrator. The Administrator of the Agricultural Marketing Service, or any officer or employee of the Service, to whom authority has been delegated, or to whom authority may be delegated, to act in his or her stead.

Cooperative agreement. An agreement between the Agricultural Marketing Service and another Federal agency or a State agency, or other agency, organization or person that defines in the general terms the basis on which the parties concerned will cooperate to serve a mutual interest on an agricultural service project. The responsibilities for AMS and each cooperator are stated in the document along with the conditions as applicable.

Department. The United States Department of Agriculture.

Director. The Director of the Science and Technology Division, or any officer or employee of the Division to whom authority has heretofore been delegated, or to whom authority may hereafter be delegated, to act in his or her stead.

Division. The Science and Technology Division (S&TD) of the Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS), which performs analytical testing services, issues licenses for cottonseed chemists, conducts quality assurance reviews and grants accreditation or certification for commodity testing programs of laboratories.

Laboratories. Division laboratories performing the analyses described in this subchapter.

Quality assurance. The assurance that there is accuracy of analytical data using proficiency check sample or analyte recovery techniques. In addition, the certainty that there is strict adherence by the analysts in following the quality control details in the recommended or official methods for reagents, laboratory apparatus and procedures. The overall objective of quality assurance, as a comprehensive program, is to ensure that all analytical data produced by the laboratory meets certain quality criteria and that all data produced is reproducible, precise, and accurate.

Quality control. The system of close examination of the critical details of an analytical procedure in order to have the proper equipment parameters, techniques, supplies and reagents to achieve a predetermined level of quality data, with the performance of a particular laboratory analysis.

Secretary. The Secretary of Agriculture of the United States, or any officer or employee of the Department to whom authority has heretofore been delegated, or to whom authority may hereafter be delegated, to act in his or her stead.

Service. The Agricultural Marketing Service of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[58 FR 42414, Aug. 9, 1993, as amended at 61 FR 51350, Oct. 2, 1996]

Subpart C—Good Laboratory Practices for Commodity Laboratory Analyses

§90.3 General.

Laboratory service programs of laboratories certified and approved by the Science and Technology Division shall have good laboratory practice (GLP) requirements that are generalized in this subpart.

[58 FR 42414, Aug. 9, 1993, as amended at 61 FR 51350, Oct. 2, 1996]

§§90.4–90.100 [Reserved]

Subpart D—Quality Assurance

§90.101 General.

Laboratory service programs of laboratories certified and approved by the Science and Technology Division shall have quality assurance requirements that are generalized in this subpart.

[58 FR 42414, Aug. 9, 1993, as amended at 61 FR 51350, Oct. 2, 1996]

§90.102 Quality assurance review.

(a) Each laboratory performing tests and analysis under this subchapter will be subject to a quality assurance program evaluation at least annually, and more often if deemed necessary by the Director. Such evaluation will include:

(1) A review of the adequacy of quality control measures taken by the laboratory for the standardized method of

analysis for a commodity and its related products;

(2) A review of the laboratory methodologies and procedures;

(3) A review of records for the calibration and maintenance of equipment;

(4) A review of records documenting sample handling;

(5) The evidence of quality control records;

(6) The evidence of correct reporting and determination of analytical data.

(b) A laboratory will receive a quality assurance report following the review. This evaluation will address any necessary improvements to the laboratory program(s) being examined.

§ 90.103 Maintenance of quality control records.

Quality control records pertaining, but not limited to the following areas, shall be retained by the laboratory for at least the 3 most recent years:

(a) Prepared solution standardizations;

(b) Recovery studies by known analyte additions;

(c) The purity checks of reagents and test materials;

(d) Apparatus and equipment calibrations;

(e) The quality examination and testing of materials;

(f) The mandatory participation in proficiency check sample testing or collaborative studies;

(g) Daily critical parameter checks of equipment, such as temperature readings;

(h) The equivalency tests of new procedures with standard methodologies.

§§ 90.104–90.200 [Reserved]

PART 91—SERVICES AND GENERAL INFORMATION

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91.45 Charges for laboratory services on a contract basis.

AUTHORITY: 7 U.S.C. 1622, 1624.

SOURCE: 58 FR 42415, Aug. 9, 1993, unless otherwise noted.

EDITORIAL NOTE: Nomenclature changes to part 91 appear at 61 FR 51350, Oct. 2 1996.

Subpart A—Administration

§91.1 General.

This part consolidates the procedural and administrative rules of the Science and Technology Division of the Agricultural Marketing Service for conducting the analytical testing and laboratory audits with quality assurance reviews. It also contains the fees, charges and laboratories applicable to such services.

§91.2 Definitions.

Words used in the regulations in this part in the singular form will import the plural, and vice versa, as the case may demand. As used throughout the regulations in this part, unless the context requires otherwise, the following terms will be construed to mean:

Analyses. Microbiological, chemical, or physical tests performed on a commodity.

Applicant. Any person who requests services provided by the Division.

Legal holidays. Those days designated as legal public holidays specified by Congress in paragraph (a) of section 6103, title 5 of the United States Code and any other day declared to be a holiday by Federal Statute or Executive Order. Under section 6103 and Executive Order 10357, as amended, if the specified legal public holiday falls on a Saturday, the preceding Friday shall be considered the holiday, or if the specified legal holiday falls on a Sunday, the following Monday shall be considered to be the holiday.

§91.3 Authority.

The Division Director is charged with the administration of this subchapter.

Subpart B—General Services

§91.4 Kinds of services.

(a) *Analytical tests.* Analytical laboratory testing services under the regulations consist of microbiological, chemical, and certain other analyses, requested by the applicant and performed on tobacco, seed, dairy, egg, fruit and vegetable, meat and poultry, and related processed products. Analyses are performed to determine if products meet Federal specifications or specifications defined in purchase contracts and cooperative agreements. Analyses are also performed on egg products as part of the mandatory Egg Products Inspection Program.

(b) *Examination and licensure.* The Division administers examinations and issues licenses to chemists to certify the grade of cottonseed.

(c) *Quality assurance reviews.* The Division performs on-site laboratory quality assurance reviews (both required and voluntary) to ensure that appropriate technical methods, equipment maintenance, and quality control procedures are being observed.

(d) *Consultation.* Technical advice, statistical science consultation, and quality assurance program assistance are provided by the Division for domestic and foreign laboratories.

§91.5 Where services are offered.

(a) Services are offered to applicants at the Science and Technology Division laboratories and facilities as listed below.

(1) *Science and Technology Division regional laboratories.* A variety of tests and laboratory analyses are available in two regional multi-disciplinary Science and Technology Division (S&TD) laboratories, and are located as follows:

(i) USDA, AMS, S&TD, Midwestern Laboratory, 3570 North Avondale Avenue, Chicago, IL 60618.

(ii) USDA, AMS, S&TD, Eastern Laboratory, 2311–B Aberdeen Boulevard, Gastonia, NC 28054.

(2) *Science and Technology Division aflatoxin laboratories.* The specialty laboratories performing aflatoxin testing on peanuts, peanut products, tree nuts and other commodities are located as follows:

(i) USDA, AMS, S&TD, 1557 Reeves Street, Mail: P.O. Box 1368, Dothan, AL 36302.

(ii) USDA, AMS, S&TD, c/o Golden Peanut Company, 200 West Washington Street, Mail: P.O. Box 488, Ashburn, GA 31714.

(iii) USDA, AMS, S&TD, 1211 Schley Avenue, Albany, GA 31707.

(iv) USDA, AMS, S&TD, c/o Golden Peanut Company, 301 West Pearl Street, Mail: P.O. Box 279, Aulander, NC 27805.

(v) USDA, AMS, S&TD, 610 North Main Street, Blakely, GA 31723.

(vi) USDA, AMS, S&TD, 107 South Fourth Street, Madill, OK 73446.

(vii) USDA, AMS, S&TD, c/o Steven Industries, Cargill, Inc., 715 North Main Street, Mail: P.O. Box 272, Dawson, GA 31742.

(viii) USDA, AMS, S&TD, 308 Culloden Street, Mail: P.O. Box 1130, Suffolk, VA 23434.

(3) *Citrus laboratory.* The Science and Technology Division Citrus Laboratory specializes in testing citrus juices and other citrus products and is located as follows: Science and Technology Division Citrus Laboratory, 98 Third Street, SW, Winter Haven, FL 33880.

(4) *Divisional laboratories.* Laboratory services are available in all areas covered by cooperative agreements providing for this laboratory work and entered on behalf of the Department with cooperating Federal or State laboratory agencies pursuant to authority contained in Act(s) of Congress. Also, services may be provided in other areas not covered by a cooperative agreement if the Administrator determines that it is possible to provide laboratory services.

(5) *Other alternative laboratories.* Laboratory analyses may be conducted at alternative Science and Technology Division laboratories and can be reached from any commodity market in which a laboratory facility is located to the extent laboratory personnel is available.

(6) *The Plant Variety Protection (PVP) Office.* The PVP office and plant examination facility of the Science and Technology Division issues certificates of protection to developers of novel varieties of plants which reproduce sexually and is located as follows: USDA, AMS, Science and Technology Division, Plant Variety Protection Office, Room 500 National Agricultural Library Building, Beltsville, MD 20705.

(7) *Science and Technology Division headquarters offices.* The examination, licensure, quality assurance reviews, and consultation services are provided by headquarters staff located in Washington, DC.

(8) *Statistical Branch offices.* Statistical Science services are provided by Science and Technology Division (S&TD) offices located as follows:

(i) USDA, AMS, Science and Technology Division, Statistical Branch, Kansas City Technical Center, 10383 No. Executive Hills Blvd., Kansas City, MO 64153.

(ii) USDA, AMS, S&TD, Statistical Branch, 0611 So. Agriculture Bldg., 14th & Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, DC 20250.

(9) *Residue Branch offices.* Services afforded by the Recordkeeping Program for restricted use pesticides by certified applicators and services afforded by the Pesticide Data Program are provided by offices located as follows:

(i) USDA, AMS, Science and Technology Division, 8700 Centreville Rd., suite 200, Manassas, VA 22110.

(ii) USDA, AMS, Science and Technology Division, Office of Director, 3507 So. Agriculture Bldg., 14th & Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, DC 20250.

(b) The addresses of the various laboratories and offices appear in the pertinent parts of this subchapter. A prospective applicant may obtain a current listing of addresses and telephone numbers of Science and Technology Division laboratories, offices, and facilities by addressing an inquiry to the Director, Science and Technology Division, Agricultural Marketing Service,

United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), P.O. Box 96456, Washington, DC 20090–6456.

[58 FR 42415, Aug. 9, 1993, as amended at 59 FR 24321, May 10, 1994; 59 FR 50121, Sept. 30, 1994; 61 FR 51350, Oct. 2, 1996]

§91.6 Availability of services.

(a) Services may be furnished whenever a Science and Technology Division staff is available and the facilities and conditions are satisfactory for the conduct of such service.

(b) Laboratories may provide limited service on Saturdays and Sundays at a premium fee. Weekend service may be obtained by contacting the laboratory director or supervisor.

(c) Holiday and overtime laboratory service may be obtained with a minimum 24 hour advance notice, at a premium fee, by any prospective applicant through the laboratory director or supervisor.

Subpart C—Application for Services

§91.7 Nondiscrimination.

All services under these regulations are provided to applicants without discrimination as to race, color, handicapped or disabled condition, religion, sex, age, or national origin.

§91.8 Who may apply.

An application for service may be made by any individual or interested party including, but not limited to, the United States and any instrumentality or agency thereof, any State, county, municipality, or common carrier, and any authorized agent on behalf of the foregoing.

§91.9 How to make an application.

(a) *Voluntary*. An application for analysis and testing may be made by contacting the director or supervisor of the Science and Technology Division laboratory where the service is provided, or by contacting either the Laboratory Operations Coordination branch chief, or the Technical Services branch chief at Science and Technology Division Headquarters, Washington, DC. A list of the Science and Technology Division laboratories is included in §91.5.

(b) *Mandatory*. In the case of mandatory analyses, such as those required to be performed on eggs and egg products, application for services may be submitted to the office or division which administers the program, or by contacting an inspector who is involved with the program.

§91.10 Information required in connection with an application.

(a) An application for laboratory service shall be made in the English language and may be made orally (in person or by telephone), in writing, or by facsimile. If an application for laboratory service is made orally, written confirmation may be required by the laboratory involved.

(b) In connection with each application for a laboratory service, information that may be necessary to perform analyses on the processed product(s) shall also be furnished. The information shall include, but is not limited to, the name of the product, name and address of the packer or plant where such product was packed, the location of the product, its lot or load number, codes or other identification marks, the number of containers, the type and size of the containers, the analytical test requested, and the size of the sample. In addition, information regarding analysis of the lot by any federal agency previous to the application and the purpose of the desired laboratory service may be requested.

§91.11 Filing of an application.

An application for a laboratory service shall be regarded as filed only when made in accordance with the regulations in this part.

§91.12 Record of filing time and laboratory tests.

A record showing the date of receipt for each application for a laboratory service or an appeal of a laboratory service shall be maintained. In addition, the requested laboratory analyses shall be recorded at the time of sample receipt.

§ 91.13 When an application may be rejected.

(a) An application for a laboratory service may be rejected by the Administrator when deemed appropriate as follows:

(1) For non-compliance by the applicant with the regulations in this part,

(2) For non-payment of previous laboratory services rendered,

(3) When the sample is not properly identified by a code or other marks,

(4) When the samples are received in an unsatisfactory condition and are rejected for analysis,

(5) When there is evidence or knowledge of tampering with the sample,

(6) When it appears that to perform the analytical testing or laboratory service specified in this part would not be to the best interests of the public welfare or of the Government, or

(7) When it appears to the Administrator that prior commitments of the Department necessitate rejection of the application.

(b) Each such applicant shall be promptly notified by registered mail of the reasons for the rejection.

(c) A written petition for reconsideration of such rejection may be filed by the applicant with the Administrator if postmarked or delivered within 10 days after the receipt of notice of the rejection. Such petition shall state specifically the errors alleged to have been made by the Administrator in rejecting the application. Within 20 days following the receipt of such a petition for reconsideration, the Administrator shall approve the application or notify the applicant by registered mail of the reasons for the rejection thereof.

§ 91.14 When an application may be withdrawn.

An application for a laboratory service may be withdrawn by the applicant at any time before the analytical testing is performed; *Provided,* That, the applicant shall pay, at the hourly rate prescribed in §91.37, for the time incurred by the scientist or laboratory technician, in connection with such application and any travel expenses, telephone, facsimile, mailing, telegraph or other expenses, which have been incurred by the laboratory servicing office, in connection with such application.

Subpart D—Laboratory Service

§ 91.15 Basis of a laboratory service.

Analytical testing and laboratory determination for analyte or quality constituent shall be based upon the appropriate standards promulgated by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, applicable standards prescribed by the laws of the State where the particular product was produced, specifications of any governmental agency, written buyer and seller contract specifications, or any written specifications by an applicant which is approved by the Administrator; *Provided,* That, if such product is regulated pursuant to the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*), or the comparable laws of any State, such testing and determination shall be on the basis of the standards, if any, prescribed in, or pursuant to, the marketing order and/or agreement effective thereunder.

§ 91.16 Order of a laboratory service.

Laboratory service shall be performed, insofar as possible, in the order in which applications are made except that precedence may be given to any such applications which are made by the United States (including, but not being limited to, any instrumentality or agency thereof) and to any application for an appeal inspection.

§ 91.17 Postponing a laboratory service.

If the scientist determines that it is not possible to accurately analyze or make a laboratory determination of a sample immediately after receipt because standard materials, laboratory equipment and supplies need replacement, or for any other substantial reason, the scientist may postpone laboratory service for such period as may be necessary.

§ 91.18 Financial interest of a scientist.

No scientist shall perform a laboratory analysis on any product in which he is directly or indirectly financially interested.

Subpart E—Samples

§91.19 General requirements of suitable samples.

(a) Samples must be representative of the product tested and provided in sufficient quantity for the analyses requested.

(b) Each sample must be identified with the following information:

(1) Product type (specific description);

(2) Lot number or production date;

(3) Analyses desired;

(4) Date/time collected;

(5) Storage conditions prior to shipping;

(6) Name of applicant;

(7) Name of sampler;

(8) Any other information which is required by the specific program under which analysis or test is performed.

§91.20 Shipping.

(a) Samples must be submitted to the laboratory in a condition (including temperature) that does not compromise the quality and validity of analytical results.

(b) All samples must be submitted in sealed, leakproof containers.

(c) Containers for perishable refrigerated samples should contain ice or ice packs to maintain temperatures of 0° to 5 °C, unless a different temperature is required for the sample to be tested.

(d) Containers for frozen samples should contain dry ice or other effective methods of maintaining samples in a frozen state.

(e) The applicant is responsible for providing shipping containers and paying shipping costs for fee basis tests.

(f) A courier charge may apply for the shipment of some samples.

§91.21 Protecting samples.

Laboratory personnel shall protect each sample from manipulation, substitution, and improper or careless handling which would deprive the sample of its representative character from the time of receipt in the laboratory until the analysis is completed and the sample has been discarded.

§91.22 Disposition of analyzed sample.

(a) Excess samples not used in analyses will be placed in proper storage for a maximum period of 30 days after reporting results of tests.

(b) Any sample of a processed commodity that has been used for a laboratory service may be returned to the applicant at his or her request and expense; otherwise, it shall be destroyed or disposed of to a charitable institution.

Subpart F—Method Manuals

§91.23 Analytical methods.

Most analyses are performed according to approved procedures described in manuals of standardized methodology. These standardized methods are the specific methods used. Alternatively, equivalent methods prescribed in cooperative agreements are used. The manuals of standard methods most often used by the Science and Technology Division laboratories are listed as follows:

(a) Edwards, P.R. and W.H. Ewing, Edwards and Ewing's Identification of Enterobacteriaceae, Elsevier Science Publishing Co., Inc., 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York, NY 10017.

(b) Manual of Analytical Methods for the Analysis of Pesticide Residues in Human and Environmental Samples, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Environmental Toxicology Division, Health Effects Research Laboratory (HERL), Alexander Drive and Highway 54, Mail Drop 51, Research Triangle Park, NC 27711.

(c) Official Analytical Methods of the American Spice Trade Association (ASTA), American Spice Trade Association, 580 Sylvan Avenue, P.O. Box 1267, Englewood Cliffs, NJ 07632.

(d) Approved Methods of the American Association of Cereal Chemists, American Association of Cereal Chemists, 3340 Pilot Knob Road, St. Paul, MN 55121–2097.

(e) Official Methods and Recommended Practices of the American Oil Chemists' Society (AOCS), American Oil Chemists' Society, 1608 Broadmoor Drive, P.O. Box 3489, Champaign, IL 61826–3489.

(f) Official Methods of Analysis of AOAC INTERNATIONAL, Suite 500, 481 North Frederick Avenue, Gaithersburg, MD 20877–2417.

(g) Standard Analytical Methods of the Member Companies of Corn Industries Research Foundation, Corn Refiners Association (CRA), suite 1120, 1100 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20036.

(h) Standard Methods for the Examination of Dairy Products, American Public Health Association, 1015 Eighteenth Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036.

(i) Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, American Public Health Association (APHA), the American Water Works Association and the Water Pollution Control Federation, APHA, 1015 Eighteenth Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036.

(j) U.S. Army Individual Protection Directorate's Military Specifications, approved analytical test methods noted therein, U.S. Army Natick Research, Development and Engineering Center, Kansas Street, Natick, MA 01760–5017.

(k) U.S. Food and Drug Administration Bacteriological Analytical Manual (BAM), Association of Official Analytical Chemists, suite 400, 2200 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, VA 22201–3301.

(l) U.S. Food and Drug Administration Pesticide Analytical Manuals (PAM), Volumes I and II, Food and Drug Administration, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 200 C Street, SW, Washington, DC 20204 (available from National Technical Information Service, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22161).

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Subpart G—Reporting

§ 91.24 Reports of test results.

(a) Results of analyses are provided, in writing, by facsimile or other electronic means to the applicant.

(b) Applicants may call the appropriate Science and Technology Division laboratory for interim or final results prior to issuance of the formal report. The advance results may be telegraphed, telephoned, or sent by facsimile to the applicant. Any additional expense for advance information shall be borne by the requesting party.

(c) A letter report in lieu of a certificate of analysis may be issued by a laboratory representative when such action appears to be more suitable than a certificate; *Provided,* That, issuance of such report is approved by the Division Director.

§ 91.25 Certificate requirements.

Certificates of analysis and other memoranda concerning laboratory service and the reporting of results should have the following requirements:

(a) Certificates of analysis shall be on standard printed forms approved by the Division Director;

(b) Shall be printed in English;

(c) Shall have results typewritten, computer generated, or handwritten in ink and shall be clearly legible;

(d) Shall show the results of laboratory tests in a uniform, accurate, and concise manner with abbreviations identified on the form;

(e) Shall show the information required by §§ 91.25–91.29; and

(f) Show only such other information and statements of fact as are provided in the instructions authorized by the Division Director.

§ 91.26 Issuance of certificates.

(a) The person signing and issuing the certificate of analysis shall be one of the following:

(1) The scientist who performed the analysis;

(2) Another technician of the laboratory facility, who has been given power of attorney by the scientist who performed the analytical testing and been authorized by the Division Director to affix the scientist's signature to a certificate. The power of attorney shall be on file with the employing office or laboratory of the Division;

(3) A person designated as the ''laboratory director in charge,'' when the certificate represents composite analyses by several technicians.

(b) The laboratory certificate shall be prepared in accordance with the facts set forth in the official memoranda made by the scientist or technicians in connection with the analysis.

(c) Whenever a certificate is signed by a person under a power of attorney, the certificate should so indicate. The signature of the holder of power shall appear under the name of the scientist who personally analyzed the sample, and whenever a certificate issued is signed by a scientist in charge, that title must appear in connection with the signature.

§91.27 Corrections to certificates prior to issuance.

(a) The accuracy of the statements and information shown on certificates of analysis must be verified by the individual whose name or signature, or both, is shown on the certificate or by the authorized agent who affixed the name or signature, or both. When a name or signature, or both, is affixed by an authorized agent, the initials of the agent shall appear directly below or following the name, or signature of the person. Errors found during this process shall be corrected according to this section.

(b) Only official personnel or their authorized agents may make corrections, additions, or other changes to certificates.

(c) No corrections, additions, or other changes shall be made which involve identification, quality, or quantity. If such errors are found, a new certificate shall be prepared and issued and the incorrect certificate marked ''Void.'' Otherwise, errors may be corrected, provided there is evidence of satisfactory correction procedures as follows:

(1) The corrections are neat and legible;

(2) Each correction is initialed by the individual who corrects the certificate; and

(3) The corrections and initials are shown on the original and all copies.

§91.28 Issuance of corrected certificates or amendments for analysis reports.

(a) A corrected certificate of analysis or an amended letter report may be issued by the laboratory representative who issued the original certificate or report after distribution of the form if errors, such as incorrect dates, analytical results, or test determination statements, lot numbers, or errors in any other pertinent information require the issuance of a corrected certificate or an amended report.

(b) Whenever a corrected certificate or amended report is issued, such certificate or report shall supersede the original form which was issued in error. The superseded certificate or incorrect report shall become null and void after the issuance of the corrected certificate or the amended analysis report.

(c) The corrected certificates or amended reports shall show the following:

(1) The terms ''Corrected Original'' and ''Corrected Copy;''

(2) A statement identifying the superseded certificate or incorrect letter report and the corrections;

(3) A new serial number or new date of issuance; and

(4) The same statements and information, including permissive statements, that were shown on the incorrect certificate or the incorrect report, along with the correct statement or information, shall be shown on the corrected form.

(d) If all copies of the incorrect certificate or incorrect report can be obtained, then the superseded form shall be marked ''Void'' when submitted.

(e) Corrected certificates or amended letter reports cannot be issued for a certificate that has been superseded by another certificate, or superseded on the basis of a subsequent analysis or an additional laboratory test determination.

§91.29 Issuance of duplicate certificates or reissuance of an analysis report.

(a) Upon request by an applicant, a duplicate certificate or an additional report may be issued for a lost, destroyed, or otherwise not obtainable original form.

(b) The duplicate certificate or the reissuance of an analysis report shall be at the expense of the applicant.

(c) Requests for duplicate certificates or additional analysis reports shall be filed as follows:

(1) In writing;

(2) By the applicant who requested the service covered by the lost, destroyed, or otherwise not obtainable original form; and

(3) With the office that issued the initial certificate or original laboratory analysis report.

(d) The duplicate certificates or reissued analysis reports shall show the following:

(1) The terms ''Duplicate Original,'' and the copies shall show ''Duplicate Copy,''

(2) A statement that the certificate or letter report was issued in lieu of a lost or destroyed or otherwise not obtainable certificate or laboratory analysis report; and

(3) The same statements and information, including permissive statements, that were shown on the original certificate or the initial analysis report shall be shown on the duplicate form.

(e) Duplicate certificates or duplicate analysis reports shall be issued as promptly as possible and distributed as the original certificates or original analysis reports and their copies.

(f) Duplicate certificates shall not be issued for certificates that have been superseded.

§ 91.30 Maintenance and retention of copies of certificates or analysis reports.

(a) At least one copy of each certificate or analysis report shall be filed in the laboratory for a period of not less than 3 years either from the date of issuance of the document, from the date of voiding a certificate, or from the date last payment is made by the applicant for a reported laboratory determination, whichever is later.

(b) Whenever any document, because of its condition, becomes unsuitable for its intended or continued use, the laboratory personnel shall make a copy of the original document.

(c) True copies shall be retained as photocopies, microfilm, microfiche, or other accurate reproductions and durable forms of the original document. Where reduction techniques, such as microfilming are used, suitable reader and photocopying equipment shall be readily available. Such reproductions shall be treated and considered for all purposes as though they were the original documents.

(d) All documents required to be maintained under this part shall be kept confidential and shall be disclosed only to the applicants or other persons with the applicants' knowledge and permission. Only such information as the Administrator deems relevant shall be disclosed to the public without the applicants' permission, and then, only in a suit or administrative hearing brought at the direction, or on the request, of the Administrator, or to which the Administrator or any other officer of the United States is a party.

Subpart H—Appeal of Laboratory Services

§ 91.31 When an appeal of a laboratory service may be requested.

(a) An application for an appeal of a laboratory service may be made by any interested party who is dissatisfied with the results of an analysis as stated in a certificate or laboratory report, if the lot of the commodity can be positively identified by the laboratory service as the lot from which originally drawn samples were previously analyzed.

(b) An application for an appeal of a laboratory service shall be made within thirty (30) days following the day on which the previous analysis was performed. However, upon approval by the Division Director, the filing time for an appeal application may be extended.

§ 91.32 Where to file for an appeal of a laboratory service and information required.

(a) Application for an appeal of a laboratory service may be filed with the supervisor in the office or laboratory facility that issued the certificate or laboratory report on which the appeal analysis covering the commodity product is requested.

(b) The application for an appeal of a laboratory service shall state the location of the lot of the commodity product and the reasons for the appeal; and date and serial number of the certificate covering the laboratory service of the commodity product on which the appeal is requested. In addition, such application shall be accompanied by

the original and all available copies of the certificate or laboratory report.

(c) Application for an appeal of a laboratory service may be made orally (in person or by telephone), in writing, by facsimile, or by telegraph. If made orally, written confirmation shall be made promptly.

§91.33 When an application for an appeal of a laboratory service may be withdrawn.

An application for an appeal of a laboratory service may be withdrawn by the applicant at any time before the appealed laboratory service is performed; *Provided,* That, the applicant shall pay, at the hourly rate prescribed in §91.37, for the time incurred by the laboratory personnel, any travel, telephone, telegraph, or other expenses which have been incurred by the laboratory service in connection with such application.

§91.34 When an appeal of a laboratory service may be refused.

An application for an appeal of a laboratory service may be refused if:

(a) The reasons for the appealed laboratory service are frivolous or not substantial;

(b) The quality or condition of the commodity product has undergone a material change since the laboratory service covering the commodity product on which the appealed laboratory service is requested;

(c) The lot in question is not, or cannot be made accessible for sampling;

(d) The lot relative to which the appealed laboratory service is requested cannot be positively identified as the lot from which samples were previously drawn and originally analyzed; or

(e) There is noncompliance with the regulations in this part. Such applicant shall be notified promptly of the reason for such refusal.

§91.35 Who shall perform an appealed laboratory service.

An appealed laboratory service shall be performed, whenever possible, by another individual or other individuals than the scientist(s) or the technician(s) that performed the original analytical determination.

§91.36 Appeal laboratory certificate.

(a) An appeal laboratory certificate shall be issued showing the results of such appealed analysis. This certificate shall supersede the laboratory certificate previously issued for the commodity product involved.

(b) Each appeal laboratory certificate shall clearly identify the number and date of the laboratory certificate which it supersedes. The superseded certificate shall become null and void upon the issuance of the appealed laboratory certificate and shall no longer represent the analytical results of the commodity product.

(c) The individual issuing an appeal laboratory certificate shall forward notice of such issuance to such persons as he or she considers necessary to prevent misuse of the superseded certificate if the original and all copies of such superseded certificate have not previously been delivered to the individual issuing the appeal certificate.

(d) The provisions in the regulations in this part concerning forms and certificates, issuance of certificates, and retention and disposition of certificates shall apply to appeal laboratory certificates, except that copies of such appeal certificates shall be furnished to all interested parties who received copies of the superseded certificate.

Subpart I—Fees and Charges

§91.37 Fees for laboratory testing, analysis, and other services.

(a) The fees listed in the general schedules in this section for the individual laboratory analyses cover the costs of Science and Technology Division laboratory services, including issuance of certificates and personnel and overhead costs other than the commodity inspection fees referred to in §§52.42 through 52.46, 52.48 through 52.51, 55.510 through 55.530, 55.560 through 55.570, 58.38 through 58.43, 58.45 through 58.47, 70.71 through 70.72, and 70.75 through 70.78. The fees apply to all processed commodity products, except flue-cured and burley tobacco, citrus juices and certain citrus products. The laboratory fees are listed for single test analysis (unless specified) for processed fruits and vegetables (part 93), poultry and egg products (part 94), processed

dairy products (part 95), and meat and meat products (part 98). The fees for chemical analysis of cottonseed associated with grading and novel variety seed certification under the Plant Variety Protection Act are specified in parts 96 and 97, respectively. Except as otherwise provided in this section, charges will be made for laboratory analysis at the hourly rate of $34.20 for the time required to perform the service. A minimum charge of one-quarter hour will be made for service pursuant to each request or certificate issued. The following times per single test on each schedule will apply.

GENERAL SCHEDULES OF FEES FOR OFFICIAL LABORATORY TEST SERVICES PERFORMED AT THE AMS SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DIVISION LABORATORIES FOR PROCESSED COMMODITY PRODUCTS

TABLE 1—SINGLE TEST TIMES AND LABORATORY FEES FOR PROXIMATE ANALYSES

Type of analysis	Hours for single test	List fee
Ammonia, Ion Selective Electrode	2.25	$76.95
Ash, Total	1	34.20
Ash, Acid Insoluble	1.5	51.30
Chloride, Salt Titration (Dairy)	0.5	17.10
Fat, Acid Hydrolysis	1	34.20
Fat (Cheese and Related Products)	0.75	25.65
Fat (Dairy Products except Cheese)	0.5	17.10
Fat, Ether Extraction	1	34.20
Fat, Microwave—Solvent Extraction	1	34.20
Fat, Specific Gravity	1	34.20
Fiber, Crude	2	68.40
Moisture, Distillation	1	34.20
Moisture, Karl Fischer	1.5	51.30
Moisture, Oven	0.5	17.10
Protein, Kjeldahl	2	68.40
Salt, Back Titration	0.75	25.65
Salt, Potentiometric	0.5	17.10

TABLE 2—SINGLE TEST TIMES AND LABORATORY FEES FOR LIPID RELATED ANALYSES

Type of Analysis	Hours for single test	List fee
Acid Degree Value (Dairy)	1	$34.20
Acidity, Titratable	0.25	8.55
Carotene, Spectrophotometric	2.5	85.50
Catalase Test	0.5	17.10
Cholesterol [1]	5	171.00
Color (Honey)	0.5	17.10
Color, NEPA (Eggs)	1	34.20
Consistency, Bostwick (Cooked)	0.5	17.10
Consistency, Bostwick (Uncooked)	0.5	17.10
Density (Specific Gravity)	0.25	8.55
Dispersibility (Moates-Dabbah Method)	0.5	17.10
Fat Stability,[2] AOM	1	34.20
Fatty Acid Profile (AOAC–GC method)	4	136.80
Flash Point Test only	2	68.40
Free fatty acids	0.5	17.10
Meltability (Process Cheese)	0.5	17.10
Peroxidase Test	0.5	17.10
Peroxide Value	0.75	25.65
Smoke Point Test only	2	68.40
Smoke Point and Flash Point	3.5	119.70
Solids, Total (Oven Drying)	0.5	17.10
Soluble Solids, Refractometer	0.5	17.10

[1] Moisture and fat analyses are required to be analyzed at an additional cost as prerequisites to the cholesterol test.
[2] Peroxide value analysis is required as a prerequisite to the fat stability test at the additional fee.

TABLE 3—SINGLE TEST TIMES AND LABORATORY FEES FOR FOOD ADDITIVES (DIRECT AND INDIRECT)

Type of analysis	Hours for single test	List fee
Aflatoxin, (Dairy, Eggs)	3.5	$119.70
Alar or Daminozide Residue	6	205.20
Amitraz Residue, GLC	6	205.20
Alcohol (Qualitative)	2	68.40
Alkalinity of Ash	1.5	51.30
Antibiotic, Qualitative (Dairy)	0.5	17.10
Antibiotic, Quantitative	4	136.80
Ascorbates (Qualitative—Meats)	0.5	17.10
Ascorbic Acid, Titration	1	34.20
Ascorbic Acid, Spectrophotometric	1	34.20
Benzene, Residual	2	68.40
Brix, Direct Percent Sucrose	0.5	17.10
Brix, Dilution	0.5	17.10
Butylated Hydroxyanisole (BHA)	1.5	51.30
Butylated Hydroxytoluene (BHT)	1.5	51.30
Caffeine, Micro Bailey-Andrew	1.5	51.30
Caffeine, Spectrophotometric	1	34.20
Calcium	1.5	51.30
Citric Acid, GLC or HPLC	1.5	51.30
Chlorinated Hydrocarbons:		
Pesticides and Industrial Chemicals—		
Initial Screen	4	136.80
Second Column Confirmation of Analyte	1	34.20
Confirmation on Mass Spectrometer	2	68.40
Dextrin (Qualitative)	0.5	17.10
Dextrin (Quantitative)	3	102.60
Filth, Heavy (Dairy)	2.5	85.50
Filth, Heavy (Eggs)	4	136.80
Filth, Light (Eggs)	2.5	85.50
Filth, Light and Heavy (Eggs Extraneous)	6	205.20
Flavor (Dairy)	0.25	8.55
Flavor (Products except Dairy)	0.75	25.65
Fumigants:		
Initial Screen—		
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)	1	34.20
Ethylene Dibromide	1	34.20
Methyl Bromide	1	34.20
Confirmation on Mass Spectrometer—		
Each individual fumigant residue	2	68.40
Glucose (Qualitative)	0.75	25.65
Glucose (Quantitative)	1.75	59.85
Glycerol (Quantitative)	3	102.60
Gums	3	102.60
High Sucrose Content or Avasucrol—Percent Sucrose (Holland Eggs)	4	136.80
Hydrogen Ion Activity, pH	0.5	17.10
Mercury, Cold Vapor AA	2.5	85.50
Metals—Other Than Mercury, Each Metal	2	68.40
Monosodium Dihydrogen Phosphate	4	136.80
Monosodium Glutamate	4	136.80
Nitrites (Qualitative)	0.5	17.10
Nitrites (Quantitative)	3	102.60
Oxygen	0.5	17.10
Palatability and Odor:		
First Sample	0.75	25.65
Each Additional Sample	0.5	17.10
Phosphatase, Residual	1	34.20
Phosphorus	2	68.40
Propylene Glycol, Codistillation: (Qualitative)	2	68.40
Pyrethrin Residue (Dairy)	4	136.80
Scorched Particles	0.25	8.55
Sodium, Potentiometric	1	34.20
Sodium Benzoate, HPLC	1.5	51.30
Sodium Lauryl Sulfate (SLS)	8	273.60
Sodium Silicoaluminate (Zeolex)	2	68.40
Solubility Index	0.5	17.10
Starch, Direct Acid Hydrolysis	3	102.60
Sugar, Polarimetric Methods	1	34.20
Sugar Profile, HPLC—This profile includes the following components: Dextrose, Fructose, Lactose, Maltose and Sucrose:		
One type sugar from HPLC profile	3	102.60
Each additional type sugar	0.5	17.10

TABLE 3—SINGLE TEST TIMES AND LABORATORY FEES FOR FOOD ADDITIVES (DIRECT AND INDIRECT)—Continued

Type of analysis	Hours for single test	List fee
Sugars, Non-Reducing	3	102.60
Sugars, Total as Invert	2	68.40
Sulfites (Qualitative)	0.75	25.65
Sulfur Dioxide, Direct Titration	1	34.20
Sulfur Dioxide, Monier-Williams	1.5	51.30
Toluene, Residual	2	68.40
Triethyl Citrate, GC (Quantitative)	1	34.20
Vitamin A	2.5	85.50
Vitamin A, Carr-Price (Dry Milk)	1.25	42.75
Vitamin D, HPLC (Vitamins D2 and D3)	8.5	290.70
Whey Protein Nitrogen	0.75	25.65
Xanthydrol Test For Urea	1.5	51.30
This is an optional test to the extraneous materials isolation test.		

TABLE 4—SINGLE TEST TIMES AND LABORATORY FEES FOR OTHER CHEMICAL AND PHYSICAL COMPONENT ANALYSES

Type of analysis	Hours for single test	List fee
Available Carbon Dioxide (Baking Powders)	4	$136.80
Complete Kohman Analysis (Dairy)	1	34.20
Jelly Strength (Bloom)	2.5	85.50
Methyl Anthranilate	1	34.20
Grape Juice Absorbency Ratio	0.5	17.10
Net Weight (Per Can)	0.25	8.55
Non-Volatile Methylene Chloride Extract	2.5	85.50
Particle Size (Ether Wash)	0.5	17.10
Potassium Iodide (Table Salt)	1.5	51.30
Quinic Acid (Cranberry Juice)	1.75	59.85
Sieve or Particle Size	0.5	17.10
Water Activity	4	136.80
Water Insoluble Inorganic Residues (WIIR)	2	68.40
Yellow Onion Test	0.75	25.65

TABLE 5—SINGLE TEST TIMES AND LABORATORY FEES FOR MICROBIOLOGICAL ANALYSES

Type of analysis	Hours for single test	List fee
Aerobic (Standard) Plate Count	0.5	$17.10
Anaerobic Bacterial Plate Count	0.75	25.65
Bacterial Direct Microscopic Count	1	34.20
Campylobacter jejuni	4	136.80
Coliform Plate Count (Dairy Products)	0.5	17.10
Coliform Plate Count, Violet Red Bile Agar:		
(Presumptive Coliform Plate Count)	0.75	25.65
Coliforms, Most Probable Number (MPN): [1]		
Step 1	0.75	25.65
Step 2	0.75	25.65
Direct Microscopic Clump Count, DMCC	0.75	25.65
E. coli, Presumptive MPN (Additional Fee) [2]	1.5	51.30
Enterococci Count	3	102.60
Listeria monocytogenes confirmation analysis: [3]		
Step 1	1.5	51.30
Step 2	1.5	51.30
Step 3 (Confirmation)	2.5	85.50
Proteolytic Count (Dairy)	0.5	17.10
Psychrotrophic Bacterial Plate Count	0.75	25.65
Salmonella (USDA Culture Method): [4]		
Step 1 (Dairy Products)	1	34.20
Step 1	1.5	51.30
Step 2	0.75	25.65
Step 3 (Confirmation)	1.5	51.30
Serological Typing (Optional)	2.5	85.50
Salmonella (Rapid Methods): [5]		
Step 1	2	68.40
Step 2	0.75	25.65

TABLE 5—SINGLE TEST TIMES AND LABORATORY FEES FOR MICROBIOLOGICAL ANALYSES—Continued

Type of analysis	Hours for single test	List fee
Step 3 (Confirmation)	1.5	51.30
Staphylococcus aureus, MPN:		
With Coagulase Positive Confirmation	1.75	59.85
Thermoduric Bacterial Plate Count	0.75	25.65
Yeast and Mold Count	0.5	17.10
Yeast and Mold Differential Plate Count	0.75	25.65

[1] Coliform MPN analysis may be in two steps as follows: Step 1—presumptive test through lauryl sulfate tryptose broth; Step 2—confirmatory test through brilliant green lactose bile broth.

[2] Step 1 of the coliform MPN analysis is a prerequisite for the performance of the presumptive *E.* coli test, Prior enrichment in lauryl sulfate tryptose broth is required for optimal recovery of *E.* coli from inoculated and incubated EC broth (*Escherichia* coli broth). The *E.* coli test is performed through growth on eosin methylene blue agar. The fee stated for *E.* coli analysis is a supplementary charge to step 1 of coliform test.

[3] *Listeria* monocytogenes test using the USDA method may be in three steps as follows: Step 1—isolation by University of Vermont modified (UVM) broth and Fraser's broth enrichments and selective plating with Modified Oxford (MOX) agar; Presumptive Step 2—typical colonies inoculated from Horse Blood into brain heart infusion (BHI) broth and check for characteristic motility; Confirmatory Step 3—culture from BHI broth with typical motility is inoculated into the seven biochemical medias, BHI agar for oxidase and catalase tests, Motility test medium, and Christie-Atkins-Munch-Peterson (CAMP) test.

Listeria monocytogenes test using the FDA method may be in three steps as follows: Step 1—isolation by trypticase soy broth with 0.6% yeast extract (TSB–YE) broth enrichment and selective plating with Modified McBrides agar and Lithium chloride Phenylethanol Moxalactam (LPM) agar; Presumptive Step 2—typical colonies inoculated to trypticase soy agar with yeast extract (TSA–YE) with sheep blood plates to check for hemolysis followed by inoculations to BHI broth and TSA–YE plates to check for characteristic motility, gram stain and catalase test; Confirmatory Step 3—culture from BHI broth with typical motility for wet mount is inoculated into the required 10 biochemical medias, Sulfide-Indole-Motility (SIM) medium, and the CAMP test. Serology is checked using growth from TSA–YE plates.

Both methods for *Listeria* determination have the equivalent time needed for each step.

[4] *Salmonella* test may be in three steps as follows: Step 1—growth through differential agars; Step 2—growth and testing through triple sugar iron and lysine iron agars; Step 3—confirmatory test through biochemicals, and polyvalent serological testing with Poly ''O'' and Poly ''H'' antiserums. The serological typing of *Salmonella* is requested on occasion.

[5] *Salmonella* test may be in three steps as follows: Step 1—growth in enrichment broths and Elisa test or DNA hybridization system assay; Step 2—growth and testing through triple sugar iron and lysine iron agars; Step 3—confirmatory test through biochemicals, and polyvalent serological testing with Poly ''O'' and Poly ''H'' antiserums.

TABLE 6.—SINGLE TEST TIMES AND LABORATORY FEES FOR AFLATOXIN ANALYSES

Aflatoxin test by commodity	Hours for single test	Fee per single analysis	Fee per pair analyses [1]
Peanut Butter (TLC—CB)	1	$34.20	[2] NA
Corn (TLC—CB)	1	34.20	NA
Roasted Peanuts (TLC—BF)	1	34.20	NA
Brazil Nuts (TLC—BF)	2	68.40	NA
Pistachio Nuts (TLC—BF)	2	68.40	NA
Shelled Peanuts (TLC—BF)	NA	14.00	28.00
Shelled Peanuts (Aflatest)	NA	20.00	40.00
Shelled Peanuts (HPLC)	NA	50.00	100.00
Tree Nuts (TLC)	1	34.20	NA
Oilseed Meals (TLC)	1	34.20	NA
Edible Seeds (TLC)	1	34.20	NA
Dried Fruit (TLC)	1	34.20	NA
Small Grains (TLC)	1	34.20	NA
In-Shell Peanuts (TLC)	NA	14.00	28.00
Silage; Other Grains (TLC)	1	34.20	NA

[1] Aflatoxin testing of raw peanuts under Peanut Marketing Agreement for subsamples 1–AB, 2–AB, 3–AB, and 1–CD is $28.00 per pair of analyses using Thin-Layer Chromatography (TLC) and Best Foods (BF) extraction method. The BF method has been modified to incorporate a water slurry extraction procedure. The Contaminants Branch (CB) method is used on occasion as an alternative method for peanuts and peanut meal when doubt exists as to the effectiveness of the BF method in extracting aflatoxin from the sample or when background interferences exist that might mask TLC quantitation of aflatoxin. The cost per pair of analyses using Aflatest and High Pressure Liquid Chromatography (HPLC) is $40.00 and $100.00, respectively. Other aflatoxin analyses for fruits and vegetables are listed at Science and Technology Division's current hourly rate of $34.20.

[2] NA denotes not applicable.

TABLE 7—MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES SUPPLEMENTAL TO THE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DIVISION'S LABORATORY ANALYSIS FEES

Laboratory service description	Hours for single sample	List fee
Sample Grinding (Raw Peanuts)	0.25	$8.55
Sample Grinding (Canned Boned Poultry)	1	34.20
Sample Grinding (Meats, Meat Products, Meals, Ready-to-Eat):		
Per pouch or raw sample	0.25	8.55

TABLE 7—MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES SUPPLEMENTAL TO THE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DIVISION'S LABORATORY ANALYSIS FEES—Continued

Laboratory service description	Hours for single sample	List fee
Per tray pack	0.5	17.10
Compositing Multiple Subsamples for an Individual Test Sample Unit per subsample	0.25	8.55

TABLE 8—ADDITIONAL CHARGES APPLICABLE TO THE SAMPLE RECEIPT AND ANALYSIS REPORT

Service description	List charge
Established Courier Expense at Albany, Georgia Laboratory	$2.00
Courier Expense at Other AMS Laboratories: Mileage Charge Set at $0.30 Per Mile Roundtrip from Laboratory to Delivery Site.	Varies.
Facsimile Charge (Per Analysis Report)	$3.00 minimum up to first 3 pages, then $1.00 per page.
Additional Analysis Report or Extra Certificate (½ hour charge)	$17.10 per report or certificate reissued.

(b) The fee charge for any laboratory analysis not listed in paragraph (a) of this section, or for any other applicable services rendered in the laboratory, shall be based on the time required to perform such analysis or render such service. The standard hourly rate shall be $34.20.

(c) When a laboratory test service is provided for AMS by a commercial or State government laboratory, the applicant will be assessed a fee which covers the costs to AMS for the service provided.

[58 FR 42415, Aug. 9, 1993, as amended at 59 FR 24321, May 10, 1994; 59 FR 50121, Sept. 30, 1994]

§ 91.38 Additional fees for appeal of analysis.

(a) The appellant will be charged an additional fee at a rate of 1.5 times the standard rate stated in paragraph (a) of § 91.37 if, as a result of an authorized appeal analysis, it is determined that the original test results are correct. The appeal laboratory rate is $51.30 per analysis hour.

(b) The appeal fee will be waived if the appeal laboratory test discloses that an error was made in the original analysis.

§ 91.39 Special request fees for overtime and legal holiday service.

(a) Laboratory analyses initiated at the special request of the applicant to be rendered on Saturdays, Sundays, Federal holidays, and on an overtime basis will be charged at a rate of 1.5 times the standard rate stated in paragraph (a) of § 91.37. The premium laboratory rate for holiday and overtime service will be $51.30 per analysis hour.

(b) Information on legal holidays or what constitutes overtime service at a particular AMS laboratory is available from the laboratory supervisor.

§ 91.40 Fees for courier service and facsimile of the analysis report.

(a) The AMS peanut aflatoxin laboratory at Albany, Georgia, has a set courier charge of $2.00 per trip to retrieve the sample package. The mileage charge specified in Table 8 in § 91.37 of this part for courier service at other AMS laboratories is based on the shortest roundtrip route from laboratory to sample retrieval site.

(b) The faxing of laboratory analysis reports or certificates is an optional service offered at the fee specified in Table 8 in § 91.37 of this part.

§ 91.41 Charges for demonstrations and courses of instruction.

Charges, not in excess of the cost thereof and as approved by the Division Director, may be made for demonstrations, samples, or courses of instruction when such are furnished upon request.

§ 91.42 Billing.

(a) Each billing cycle will end on the 25th of the month. The applicant will be billed by the National Finance Center on the 1st day, following the end of the billing cycle in which voluntary laboratory services and other services

were rendered at a particular Science and Technology Division laboratory.

(b) The total charge shall normally be stated directly on the analysis report or on a standardized certificate form for the laboratory analyses of a specific agricultural commodity and related commodity products.

(c) The actual bill for collection will be issued by the National Finance Center, Program Billings and Collection Section, PO Box 60950, New Orleans, Louisiana 70160.

§91.43 Payment of fees and charges.

(a) Fees and charges for services shall be paid by the applicant, by check or money order payable, to the ''Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA'' and sent to the office indicated on the bill.

(b) Fees and charges for services under a cooperative agreement with a State or other AMS Divisions will be paid in accordance with the terms of the cooperative agreement.

(c) As necessary, the Division Director may require that fees shall be paid in advance of the performance of the requested service. Any fees paid in excess of the amount due shall be used to offset future billings, unless a request for a refund is made by applicant.

§91.44 Charges on overdue accounts and issuance of delinquency notices.

(a) Accounts are considered overdue if payment is late with the National Finance Center (NFC). The timeliness of a payment will be based on the postmark date of the payment or the date of receipt by the NFC if no postmark date is present or legible. Bills are payable upon receipt and become delinquent 30 days from date of billing.

(b) Any amount due not paid by the due date will be increased by a late payment charge. The actual assessed rate applied to overdue accounts is set quarterly by the Department of the Treasury. This amount is one-twelfth of one year's late penalty interest rate computed at the prescribed rate.

(c) Overtime or holiday laboratory service will not be performed for any applicant with a notice of delinquency.

(d) Applicants with three notices of delinquency will be reviewed for possible termination of services. A deposit in advance sufficient to cover the fees and expenses for any subsequent service may be required of any person failing to pay in claim after issuance of such notice of delinquency.

(e) The Division Director will take such action as may be necessary to collect any delinquent amounts due.

§91.45 Charges for laboratory services on a contract basis.

(a) Irrespective of fees and charges prescribed in §91.37, or in other sections of this subchapter E, the Division Director may enter into contracts with applicants to perform continuous laboratory services or other types of laboratory services pursuant to the regulations in this part and other requirements, as prescribed by the Division Director in such contract. In addition, the charges for such laboratory services, provided in such contracts, shall be on such basis as will reimburse the Agricultural Marketing Service of the Department for the full cost of rendering such laboratory services, including an appropriate overhead charge to cover administrative overhead expenses as may be determined by the Administrator.

(b) Irrespective of fees and charges prescribed in §91.37, or in other sections of this subchapter E, the Division Director may enter into a written Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) or agreement with any administrative agency or governing party for the performance of laboratory services pursuant to said agreement or order on a basis that will reimburse the Agricultural Marketing Service of the Department for the full cost of rendering such laboratory service, including an appropriate overhead administrative overhead charge.

(c) The conditions and terms for renewal of such Memorandum of Understanding or agreement shall be specified in the contract.

PART 92—TOBACCO

Sec.

92.1 General.
92.2 Definitions.
92.3 Location for laboratory testing and kind of services available.
92.4 Approved forms for reporting analytical results.

92.5 Analytical methods.
92.6 Cost for pesticide analysis set by cooperative agreement.

AUTHORITY: 7 U.S.C. 511m, 511r.

SOURCE: 58 FR 42424, Aug. 9, 1993, unless otherwise noted.

§ 92.1 General.

Analytical testing of imported flue-cured and burley tobacco is performed for maximum allowable pesticide residue levels. Domestic grown tobacco may also be analyzed for pesticide residues at the Science and Technology Division's Eastern Laboratory facility.

[58 FR 42424, Aug. 9, 1993, as amended at 61 FR 51350, Oct. 2, 1996, 61 FR 55840, Oct. 29, 1996]

§ 92.2 Definitions.

Words used in the regulations in this part in the singular form will import the plural, and vice versa, as the case may demand. As used throughout the regulations in this part, unless the context requires otherwise, the following terms will be construed to mean:

Air-cured. Tobacco cured under natural atmospheric conditions. Artificial heat is sometimes used to control excess humidity during the curing period to prevent house-burn, barn-burn and pole-burn in damp weather. Air-cured tobacco should not carry the odor of smoke or fumes resulting from the application of artificial heat.

Burley. A thin to medium-bodied tobacco, usually a light tan to reddish-brown in color.

Burley, Type 93. That type of air-cured tobacco commonly known as foreign-grown Burley, produced in countries other than the United States.

Certificate of Analysis (Form CSSD–3). A legal document on which the test results for official samples will be certified by a Division chemist in charge of testing.

Cured. Tobacco dried of its sap by either natural or artificial processes.

2,4–D. The common abbreviation for the acid herbicide 2,4–Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid.

DBCP. The common abbreviation for the volatile fumigant pesticide 1,2–Dibromo-3-chloropropane.

DDE. The common abbreviation for the chlorinated pesticide Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethylene. Degradation product of DDT by loss of one molecule of hydrochloric acid or referred to as a dehydrohalogenation process.

DDT. The common abbreviation for Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane or the common name for the chlorinated insecticide or contact poison 1,1–Bis(p-chlorophenyl)-2,2,2-trichloroethane.

Dicamba. The common name for the acid herbicide 2–Methoxy-3,6-dichlorobenzoic acid.

EDB. The common abbreviation for Ethylene dibromide or the common name for the volatile fumigant pesticide 1,2–Dibromoethane.

Flue-cured. Tobacco cured under artificial atmospheric conditions by a process of regulating the heat and ventilation without allowing smoke or fumes from the fuel to come in contact with the tobacco; or tobacco cured by some other process which accomplishes the same results.

Flue-cured, Type 92. That type of flue-cured tobacco commonly known as Foreign-grown Flue-cured, produced in countries other than the United States.

Formothion. The common name for the organophosphorus pesticide S-(2-(Formylmethylamino)-2-oxoethyl) O-O-dimethyl phosphorodithioate.

HCB. The common abbreviation for the organochlorine pesticide Hexachlorobenzene.

Lot. A unit of shipment of tobacco encompassed by a single invoice. The lot may represent a pile, basket, bulk, hack, burden, or more than one bale, case, hogshead, tierce, package, or other definite package unit.

Maximum pesticide residue level. The maximum concentration of residue allowable for a specific pesticide or combination of pesticides, as set forth in §29.427 by the Director of the Tobacco Division.

Pesticide. Any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest, and any substance or mixture of substances intended for use as a plant regulator, defoliant, or desiccant.

Pesticide certification. A document issued by the Tobacco Division in a form approved by its Director, containing a certification by the importer that flue-cured and burley tobacco offered for

importation does not exceed the maximum allowable residue levels of any pesticide that has been canceled, suspended, revoked, or otherwise prohibited under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA).

Pesticide test sample. An official sample or samples, collected from a lot of tobacco by the AMS Tobacco Division inspector for analysis by a certified chemist to ascertain the residue levels of pesticides that have been canceled, suspended, revoked, or otherwise prohibited under the FIFRA.

Sample Identification Form (Form TB–89). A document approved by the Director of the Tobacco Division that identifies and accompanies the sample to the testing facility.

2,4,5–T. The common abbreviation for the acid herbicide 2,4,5–Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid.

TDE. The common abbreviation for the chlorinated insecticide 1,1–Dichloro-2,2-bis(p-chlorophenyl)ethane.

Testing. The chemical analysis of a pesticide test sample to determine the presence and levels of pesticide residues.

Tobacco. Tobacco as it appears between the time it is cured and stripped from the stalk, or primed and cured, in whole leaf or strip form, and the time it enters into the different manufacturing processes. Conditioning, sweating, stemming, and threshing are not regarded as manufacturing processes. Tobacco, as used in this part does not include manufactured or semimanufactured products, stems, cuttings, clippings, trimmings, siftings, or dust.

§ 92.3 Location for laboratory testing and kind of services available.

(a) The analytical testing of imported Type 92 flue-cured tobacco samples and imported Type 93 burley tobacco samples for maximum pesticide residue level determinations is performed at the Science and Technology Division's Eastern Laboratory, and is located at: USDA, AMS, Science and Technology Division, Eastern Laboratory, 645 Cox Road, Gastonia, NC 28054.

(b) Domestic-grown tobacco and tobacco products may be analyzed for acid herbicides, chlorinated hydrocarbons, fumigants, and organophosphates at the Science and Technology Division facility in this section.

(c) The Division performs for the Tobacco Division the quantitative and confirmatory chemical residue analyses on pesticide test samples of imported tobacco for the following specific pesticides:

(1) Organochlorine pesticides such as Dichloro-diphenyldichloroethylene (DDE), Dichloro Diphenyl Trichloroethane (DDT), 1,1–Dichloro-2,2-bis (p-chlorophenyl)ethane (TDE), Toxaphene, Endrin, Aldrin, Dieldrin, Heptachlor, Methoxychlor, Chlordane, Heptachlor Epoxide, Hexachlorobenzene (HCB), Cypermethrin, and Permethrin.

(2) Organophosphorus pesticides such as Formothion.

(3) Fumigants such as Ethylene Dibromide (EDB) and Dibromochloropropane (DBCP).

(4) Acid herbicides such as 2,4-D, 2,4,5-T, and Dicamba.

[58 FR 42424, Aug. 9, 1993, as amended at 61 FR 51350, Oct. 2, 1996, 61 FR 55840, Oct. 29, 1996]

§ 92.4 Approved forms for reporting analytical results.

(a) Form TB–89, ''Imported Tobacco Pesticide Residue Analysis'' certificate, is enclosed with and identifies the sample submitted to the laboratory.

(b) Test results of the pesticide analyses for tobacco shall be recorded on ''Certificate of Analysis For Official Samples,'' Form CSSD–3, and shall be expressed in total parts per million, per gram sample for each particular pesticide residue found in the lot of tobacco. Form CSSD–3 is attached to Form TB–89 that is returned to the Tobacco Division. The analytical data on Form CSSD–3 substantiates the information placed on Form TB–89.

§ 92.5 Analytical methods.

Every chemist certified to analyze tobacco samples for pesticide residue contamination shall follow precisely the USDA developed analytical test methods and all successive official

method updates, as approved by the Director, Science and Technology Division.

[58 FR 42424, Aug. 9, 1993, as amended at 61 FR 51350, Oct. 2, 1996]

§ 92.6 Cost for pesticide analysis set by cooperative agreement.

The fee for the pesticide analysis of tobacco is set by the Tobacco Division, in conjunction with the Science and Technology Division, and appears at § 29.500 as part of Tobacco Division's fees for sampling and certification of imported flue-cured and burley tobacco. A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) exists between the Tobacco Division and the Science and Technology Division for the testing of imported tobacco samples for pesticide residue contamination, and the corresponding agreement on the cost of analyses is specified in this document.

[58 FR 42424, Aug. 9, 1993, as amended at 61 FR 51350, Oct. 2, 1996]

PART 93—PROCESSED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Subpart A—Citrus Juices and Certain Citrus Products

Sec.

93.1 General.
93.2 Definitions.
93.3 Analyses available and location of laboratory.
93.4 Analytical methods.
93.5 Fees for citrus product analyses set by cooperative agreement.

Subpart B—Peanuts, Tree Nuts, Corn and Other Oilseeds

93.10 General.
93.11 Definitions.
93.12 Analyses available and locations of laboratories.
93.13 Analytical methods.
93.14 Fees for aflatoxin testing.
93.15 Fees for analytical testing of oilseeds.

AUTHORITY: 7 U.S.C. 1622, 1624.

SOURCE: 61 FR 51351, Oct. 2, 1996, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—Citrus Juices and Certain Citrus Products

§ 93.1 General.

Domestic and imported citrus products are tested to determine whether quality and grade standards are satisfied as set forth in the Florida Citrus Code.

§ 93.2 Definitions.

Words used in the regulations in this subpart in the singular form will import the plural, and vice versa, as the case may demand. As used throughout the regulations in this subpart, unless the context requires otherwise, the following terms will be construed to mean:

Acid. The grams of total acidity, calculated as anhydrous citric acid, per 100 grams of juice or citrus product. Total acidity is determined by titration with standard sodium hydroxide solution, using phenolphthalein as indicator.

Brix or degrees Brix. The percent by weight total soluble solids of the juice or citrus product when tested with a Brix hydrometer calibrated at 20° C (68° F) and to which any applicable temperature correction has been made. The Brix or degrees Brix may be determined by any other method which gives equivalent results.

Brix value. The refractometric sucrose value of the juice or citrus product determined in accordance with the ''International Scale of Refractive Indices of Sucrose Solutions'' and to which the applicable correction for acid is added. The Brix value is determined in accordance with the refractometric method outlined in the Official Methods of Analysis of AOAC INTERNATIONAL, Suite 500, 481 North Frederick Avenue, Gaithersburg, MD 20877–2417.

Brix value/acid ratio. The ratio of the Brix value of the juice or citrus product, in degrees Brix, to the grams of anhydrous citric acid per 100 grams of juice or citrus product.

Brix/acid ratio. The ratio of the degrees Brix of the juice to the grams of

anhydrous citric acid per 100 grams of the juice.

Citrus. All plants, edible parts and commodity products thereof, including pulp and juice of any orange, lemon, lime, grapefruit, mandarin, tangerine, kumquat or other tree or shrub in the genera *Citrus, Fortunella,* or *Poncirus* of the plant family Rutaceae.

Recoverable oil. The percent of oil by volume, determined by the Bromate titration method as described in the current edition of the AOAC INTERNATIONAL.

§93.3 Analyses available and location of laboratory.

(a) Laboratory analyses of citrus juice and other citrus products are being performed at the following Science and Technology Division location: Science and Technology Division Citrus Laboratory, 98 Third Street, SW, Winter Haven, FL 33880.

(b) Laboratory analyses of citrus fruit and products in Florida are available in order to determine if such commodities satisfy the quality and grade standards set forth in the Florida Citrus Code (Florida Statutes Pursuant to Chapter 601). Such analyses include tests for acid as anhydrous citric acid, Brix, Brix-acid ratio, recoverable oil, and artificial coloring matter additive, as turmeric. The Florida Division of Fruit and Vegetable Inspection may also request analyses for arsenic metal, pulp wash (ultraviolet and fluorescence), standard plate count, yeast with mold count, and nutritive sweetening ingredients as sugars.

(c) Additional laboratory tests are available upon request at the Science and Technology Division Citrus Laboratory at Winter Haven, Florida. Such analyses include tests for vitamins, naringin, sodium benzoate, *Salmonella,* protein, salt, pesticide residues, sodium metal, ash, potassium metal, and coliforms for citrus products.

§93.4 Analytical methods.

(a) The majority of analytical methods for citrus products are found in the Official Methods of Analysis of AOAC INTERNATIONAL.

(b) Other analytical methods for citrus products may be used as approved by the Director, Science and Technology Division.

§93.5 Fees for citrus product analyses set by cooperative agreement.

The fees for the analyses of fresh citrus juices and other citrus products shall be set by mutual agreement between the applicant, the State of Florida, and the Director, Science and Technology Division. A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) or cooperative agreement exists presently with the AMS Science and Technology Division and the State of Florida, regarding the set hourly rate and the costs to perform individual tests on Florida citrus products, for the State.

Subpart B—Peanuts, Tree Nuts, Corn and Other Oilseeds

§93.10 General.

Chemical analyses are performed to detect the presence of aflatoxin in lots of shelled peanuts and peanut products, as well as in other nuts and agricultural products. In addition, proximate chemical analyses for quality determination are performed on oilseeds.

§93.11 Definitions.

Words used in the regulations in this subpart in the singular form will import the plural, and vice versa, as the case may demand. As used throughout the regulations in this subpart, unless the context requires otherwise, the following terms will be construed to mean:

Aflatoxin. A toxic metabolite produced by the molds *Aspergillus* flavus and *Aspergillus* parasiticus. The aflatoxin compounds fluoresce when viewed under UV light as follows: aflatoxin B_1 and derivatives with a blue fluorescence, aflatoxin B_2 with a blue-violet fluorescence, aflatoxin G_1 with a green fluorescence, aflatoxin G_2 with a green-blue fluorescence, aflatoxin M_1 with a blue-violet fluorescence, and aflatoxin M_2 with a violet fluorescence. These closely related molecular structures are referred to as aflatoxin B_1, B_2, G_1, G_2, M_1, M_2, GM_1, B_{2a}, G_{2a}, R_0, B_3, 1–OCH_3B_2, and $1CH_3G_2$.

Peanut Administrative Committee (PAC). The committee established

under the U.S. Department of Agriculture Marketing Agreement for Peanuts, 7 CFR part 998, which administers the terms and provisions of this Agreement, including the aflatoxin control program for domestically produced raw peanuts, for peanut shellers.

Peanut Marketing Agreement. The agreement concerning the regulations and instructions set forth since July 12, 1965, by the Peanut Administrative Committee for the marketing of peanuts entered into by handlers of domestically produced peanuts under the authority of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U.S.C. 601 et seq.).

Peanuts. The seeds of the legume *Arachis* hypogaea, and includes both inshell and shelled nuts.

Seed. Any vegetable or other agricultural plant ovule having an embryo that is capable of germinating to produce a plant.

§ 93.12 Analyses available and locations of laboratories.

(a) *Aflatoxin testing services.* The aflatoxin analyses for peanuts, other nuts, corn, and other oilseed products are performed at the following 8 locations for Science and Technology Division (S&TD) Aflatoxin Laboratories:

(1) USDA, AMS, S&TD, 1557 Reeves Street, Mail: P.O. Box 1368, Dothan, AL 36302.
(2) USDA, AMS, S&TD, 1211 Schley Avenue, Albany, GA 31707.
(3) USDA, AMS, S&TD, 610 North Main Street, Blakely, GA 31723.
(4) USDA, AMS, S&TD, 107 South Fourth Street, Madill, OK 73446.
(5) USDA, AMS, S&TD, 308 Culloden Street, Mail: P.O. Box 1130, Suffolk, VA 23434.
(6) USDA, AMS, S&TD, c/o Golden Peanut Company, 200 West Washington Street, Mail: P.O. Box 488, Ashburn, GA 31714.
(7) USDA, AMS, S&TD, c/o Golden Peanut Company, 301 West Pearl Street, Mail: P.O. Box 279, Aulander, NC 27805.
(8) USDA, AMS, S&TD, c/o Stevens Industries, Cargill, Inc., 715 North Main Street, Mail: P.O. Box 272, Dawson, GA 31742.

(b) *Peanuts, peanut products, and oilseed testing services.* (1) The Science and Technology Division Aflatoxin Laboratories at Dothan, Alabama and Albany and Blakely, Georgia will perform other analyses for peanuts, peanut products, and a variety of oilseeds. The analyses for oilseeds include testing for free fatty acids, ammonia, nitrogen or protein, moisture and volatile matter, foreign matter, and oil (fat) content.

(2) All of the analyses described in paragraph (b)(1) of this section performed on a single seed sample are billed at the rate of one hour per sample. Any single seed analysis performed on a single sample is billed at the rate of one-half hour per sample. The standard hourly rate shall be as specified in 7 CFR 91.37(b).

(c) *Vegetable oil testing services.* The analyses for vegetable oils are performed at the Science and Technology Division Midwestern Laboratory, 3570 North Avondale Ave., Chicago, IL 60618. The analyses for vegetable oils will include the flash point test, smoke point test, acid value, peroxide value, phosphorus in oil, and specific gravity. The fee charged for any single laboratory analysis for vegetable oils shall be obtained from the schedules of charges in 7 CFR 91.37(a).

§ 93.13 Analytical methods.

Official analyses for peanuts, nuts, corn, oilseeds, and related vegetable oils are found in the following manuals:

(a) Analyst's Instruction for Aflatoxin (August 1994), S&TD Instruction No. 1, USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service, Science and Technology Division, South Agriculture Building, 14th & Independence Avenue, SW, P.O. Box 96456, Washington, DC 20090–6456.

(b) Official Methods and Recommended Practices of the American Oil Chemists' Society (AOCS), American Oil Chemists' Society, 1608 Broadmoor Drive, P.O. Box 3489, Champaign, IL 61826–3489.

(c) Official Methods of Analysis of AOAC INTERNATIONAL, Suite 500, 481 North Frederick Avenue, Gaithersburg, MD 20877–2417.

(d) Standard Analytical Methods of the Member Companies of Corn Industries Research Foundation, Corn Refiners Association (CRA), Suite 1120, 1100

Connecticut Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20036.

§93.14 Fees for aflatoxin testing.

(a) The fee charged for any single laboratory analysis for aflatoxins shall be obtained from the schedules of charges in 7 CFR 91.37(a).

(b) The charge for the aflatoxin testing of raw peanuts under the Peanut Marketing Agreement for subsamples 1–AB, 2–AB, 3–AB, and 1–CD is a set cost per pair of analyses and shall be set by cooperative agreement between the Peanut Administrative Committee and AMS Science and Technology Division.

(c) The charge for any requested laboratory analysis for aflatoxins not listed shall be based on the standard hourly rate specified in 7 CFR 91.37(b).

§93.15 Fees for analytical testing of oilseeds.

(a) The fee charged for any single laboratory analysis for oilseeds shall be obtained from the schedules of charges in 7 CFR 91.37(a).

(b) The charge for any requested laboratory analysis for oilseeds not listed shall be based on the standard hourly rate specified in 7 CFR 91.37(b).

PART 94—POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTS

Subpart A—Mandatory Analyses of Egg Products

Sec.

94.1 General.
94.2 Definitions.
94.3 Analyses performed and locations of laboratories.
94.4 Analytical methods.
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Subpart B—Voluntary Analyses of Egg Products

94.100 General.
94.101 Definitions.
94.102 Analyses available.
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Subpart C—Salmonella Laboratory Recognition Program

94.200 [Reserved]

Subpart D—Processed Poultry Products

94.300 General.
94.301 Definitions.
94.302 Analyses available and locations of laboratories.
94.303 Analytical methods.
94.304 Fees and charges.

AUTHORITY: Secs. 2–28 of the Egg Products Inspection Act (84 Stat. 1620–1635; 21 U.S.C. 1031–1056), Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946, Secs. 202–208 as amended (60 Stat. 1087–1091; 7 U.S.C. 1621–1627).

SOURCE: 58 FR 42428, Aug. 9, 1993, unless otherwise noted.

EDITORIAL NOTE: Nomenclature changes to part 94 appear at 61 FR 51352, Oct. 2 1996.

Subpart A—Mandatory Analyses of Egg Products

§94.1 General.

Microbiological, chemical, and physical analysis of liquid, frozen, and dried egg products is performed under authority of the Egg Products Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 1031–1056).

§94.2 Definitions.

Words used in the regulations in this subpart in the singular form will import the plural, and vice versa, as the case may demand. As used throughout the regulations in this subpart, unless the context requires otherwise, the following terms will be construed to mean:

Egg. The shell egg of the domesticated chicken, turkey, duck, goose, or guinea. Some of the terms applicable to shell eggs are defined by the Poultry Division in §59.5.

Egg product. Any dried, frozen, or liquid eggs, with or without added ingredients. However, products which contain eggs only in a relatively small proportion or historically have not been, in the judgment of the Secretary, considered by consumers as products of the egg food industry may be exempted by the Secretary under such conditions as may be prescribed to assure that the egg ingredients are not adulterated and such products are not represented as egg products. Some of the products exempted as not being egg products are specified by the Poultry Division in §59.5.

Mandatory sample. An official sample of egg product(s) taken for testing under authority of the Egg Products Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 1031–1056) for analysis by a U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service, Science and Technology Division laboratory at government expense. A mandatory sample shall include an egg product sample to be analyzed for microbiological, chemical, or physical attributes.

Official plant. Any plant, as determined by the Secretary, at which the U.S. Department of Agriculture maintains inspection of the processing of egg products under the authority of the Egg Products Inspection Act.

Pasteurize. The subjecting of each particle of egg products to heat or other treatments to destroy harmful viable microorganisms by such processes as may be prescribed by the regulations in the EPIA.

Pesticide chemical, food additive, color additive, and raw agricultural commodity. These terms shall have the same meaning for purposes of this subpart as under sections 408, 409, and 706 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

Plant. Any place of business where egg products are processed.

Processing. Manufacturing of egg products, including breaking eggs or filtering, mixing, blending, pasteurizing, stabilizing, cooling, freezing, drying, or packaging egg products at official plants.

§ 94.3 Analyses performed and locations of laboratories.

(a) Samples drawn by a USDA egg products inspector will be analyzed by Science and Technology Division personnel for microbiological, chemical, and physical attributes. The analytical results of these samples will be reported to the resident egg products inspector at the applicable plant on the official certificate.

(b) Mandatory egg product samples for *Salmonella* are required and are analyzed in Division laboratories to spot check and confirm the adequacy of Division approved and recognized laboratories for analyzing routine egg product samples for *Salmonella*.

(c) Mandatory egg product samples for chlorinated hydrocarbons are required and are submitted by the plant inspectors on a random basis. These samples screen for pesticide residues and industrial chemical contaminants in egg products.

(d) Samples are drawn by a USDA egg products inspector to determine potential adulteration. These egg product samples may be analyzed for extraneous material, color, color additive, pesticide, heavy metal, microorganism, dextrin, or other substance.

(e) The Science and Technology Division's Eastern Laboratory shall conduct the majority of laboratory analyses for egg products. The analyses for mandatory egg product samples are performed at the following USDA location: USDA, AMS, Science and Technology Division, Eastern Laboratory, 2311–B Aberdeen Boulevard, Gastonia, NC 28054.

[58 FR 42428, Aug. 9, 1993, as amended at 59 FR 24325, May 10, 1994; 59 FR 50121, Sept. 30, 1994]

§ 94.4 Analytical methods.

The majority of analytical methods used by the USDA laboratories to perform mandatory analyses for egg products are listed as follows:

(a) Edwards, P.R. and W.H. Ewing, Edwards and Ewing's Identification of Enterobacteriaceae, Elsevier Science Publishing Co., Inc., 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York, NY 10017.

(b) Manual of Analytical Methods for the Analysis of Pesticide Residues in Human and Environmental Samples, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Environmental Toxicology Division, Health Effects Research Laboratory (HERL), Alexander Drive and Highway 54, Mail Drop 51, Research Triangle Park, NC 27711.

(c) Official Methods of Analysis of AOAC INTERNATIONAL, Suite 500, 481 North Frederick Avenue, Gaithersburg, MD 20877–2417.

(d) Standard Methods for the Examination of Dairy Products, American Public Health Association, 1015 Eighteenth Street, NW., Washington, DC 20036.

(e) Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, American Public Health Association (APHA), the American Water Works Association and the Water Pollution

Control Federation, APHA, 1015 Eighteenth Street, NW., Washington, DC 20036.

(f) U.S. Food and Drug Administration Bacteriological Analytical Manual (BAM), Association of Official Analytical Chemists, suite 400, 2200 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, VA 22201–3301.

(g) U.S. Food and Drug Administration Pesticide Analytical Manuals (PAM), Volumes I and II, Food and Drug Administration, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 200 C Street, SW., Washington, DC 20204 (available from National Technical Information Service, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22161).

[58 FR 42428, Aug. 9, 1993, as amended at 61 FR 51352, Oct. 2, 1996]

§94.5 Charges for laboratory service.

The costs for analysis of mandatory egg product samples at Science and Technology Division laboratories shall be paid by annually appropriated and designated funds allocated to the egg products inspection program. The costs for any other mandatory laboratory analyses and testing of an egg product's identity and condition, necessitated by the Egg Products Inspection Act, shall also be paid by such program funding.

Subpart B—Voluntary Analyses of Egg Products

§94.100 General.

Analyses for voluntary egg product samples may be requested to certify that specifications regarding stated identity, quality, and wholesomeness are met; to test routinely for the presence of *Salmonella;* and to ensure laboratory quality control with testing activities.

§94.101 Definitions.

Words used in the regulations in this subpart in the singular form will import the plural, and vice versa, as the case may demand. As used throughout the regulations in this part, unless the context requires otherwise, the following terms will be construed to mean:

Certification sample. An egg product sample submitted by an applicant for chemical, physical, or microbiological analyses and tests at a Science and Technology Division laboratory. This voluntary sample is analyzed or tested by the Division's analyst or scientist to certify that an egg product lot meets applicable specifications for identity, quality, and wholesomeness.

Surveillance sample. This is a 100 gram sample for *Salmonella* analysis that is drawn by the USDA egg product inspector from each lot of egg product processed at an official plant. This sample may be analyzed by a Science and Technology Division laboratory, or by a laboratory approved and recognized by the Division to analyze for *Salmonella* in egg products.

Unofficial sample. These samples of egg products are drawn by plant personnel upon the request of plant management. Analyses of these samples are usually conducted for the plant's refractometer correlation, bacteriological evaluation of production techniques, or quality control of procedures. Official plant or Science and Technology Division laboratories can analyze these samples.

§94.102 Analyses available.

A wide array of analyses for voluntary egg product samples is available. Voluntary egg product samples include surveillance, certification, and unofficial samples. The physical and chemical tests for voluntary egg products include analyses for total ash, fat by acid hydrolysis, moisture, salt, protein, beta-carotene, catalase, cholesterol, NEPA color, density, total solids, aflatoxin, daminozide and amitraz residues, BHA, BHT, alcohol, chlorinated hydrocarbon and fumigant residues, dextrin, heavy and light filth, glucose, glycerol and gums. In addition, egg products can be analyzed for high sucrose content, pH, heavy metals and minerals, monosodium dihydrogen phosphate, monosodium glutamate, nitrites, oxygen, palatability and odor, phosphorus, propylene glycol, SLS, and zeolex. There are also be tests for starch, total sugars, sugar profile, whey, standard plate count, direct microscopic count, *Campylobacter,* coliforms, presumptive *Escherichia* coli, *Listeria* monocytogenes, proteolytic

count, psychrotrophic bacteria, *Salmonella, Staphylococcus,* thermoduric bacteria, and yeast with mold count.

§ 94.103 Analytical methods.

The analytical methods used by the Science and Technology Division laboratories to perform voluntary analyses for egg products shall be the same as listed in § 94.4.

§ 94.104 Fees and charges.

(a) The fee charged for any single laboratory analysis of voluntary egg product samples shall be obtained from the schedules of charges in paragraph (a) of § 91.37 of this subchapter.

(b) The charge for any requested laboratory analysis not listed shall be based on the standard hourly rate specified in § 91.37, paragraph (b).

Subpart C—Salmonella Laboratory Recognition Program

94.200 [Reserved]

Subpart D—Processed Poultry Products

§ 94.300 General.

Laboratory services of processed poultry products are conducted to derive their analytical attributes used to determine the compliance of the product with applicable specifications.

§ 94.301 Definitions.

Words used in the regulations in this subpart in the singular form will import the plural, and vice versa, as the case may demand. As used throughout the regulations in this subpart, unless the context requires otherwise, the following terms will be construed to mean:

Dark meat. Refers to the skinless and deboned drumstick, thigh, and back portions of poultry.

Light meat. Refers to the skinless and deboned breast and wing portions of poultry.

Poultry. Any kind of domesticated bird, including, but not limited to, chicken, turkey, duck, goose, pigeon, and guinea.

Poultry product. Any ready-to-cook poultry carcass or part therefrom or any specified poultry food product.

§ 94.302 Analyses available and locations of laboratories.

(a) The Science and Technology Division laboratories will analyze processed poultry products for moisture, fat, salt, protein, nitrites, and added citric acid.

(b) Deboned poultry for roasting will have the individual dark meat, light meat, and skin portions tumbled separately in the natural juices prior to grinding. The skin, light meat, and dark meat portion weight percentages of the total product are determined. The ground skin, ground dark meat, and ground light meat portions will be analyzed separately for moisture, protein, salt, and fat. Moisture to protein ratios will be reported also for the individual portions of poultry.

(c) Canned boned poultry for a variety of USDA programs will be tested as a total can composite of the canned product for moisture, fat, salt, and protein analyses. Additional poultry commodities and related products for specific USDA sponsored programs will be tested for different chemical and physical attributes.

(d) Microbiological analyses, as the *Salmonella* determination, are available for poultry products.

(e) The majority of analyses for processed poultry products shall be performed at the Science and technology Division Eastern Laboratory, as indicated in paragraph (e) of § 94.3.

§ 94.303 Analytical methods.

The analytical methods used by the USDA laboratories to perform analyses for processed poultry products are found in the latest edition of the Official Methods of Analysis of AOAC

INTERNATIONAL, Suite 500, 481 North Frederick Avenue, Gaithersburg, MD 20877–2417.

[61 FR 51352, Oct. 2, 1996]

§ 94.304 Fees and charges.

(a) The fee charged for any single laboratory analysis of processed poultry products shall be obtained from the schedules of charges in paragraph (a) of § 91.37 of this subchapter.

(b) The laboratory analyses for processed poultry products shall result in an additional fee, found in Table 7 of § 91.37 of this subchapter, for sample preparation or grinding.

(c) The charge for any requested laboratory analysis of processed poultry products not listed shall be based on the standard hourly rate specified in § 91.37 (b) of this subchapter.

PART 95—[RESERVED]

PART 96—COTTONSEED SOLD OR OFFERED FOR SALE FOR CRUSHING PURPOSES (CHEMICAL ANALYSIS AND UNITED STATES OFFICIAL GRADE CERTIFICATION)

Subpart A—Cottonseed Chemists—Licensing Regulations

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96.8 Annual review of licensed chemist.
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AUTHORITY: 7 U.S.C. 1622, 1624.

SOURCE: 58 FR 42431, Aug. 9, 1993, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—Cottonseed Chemists—Licensing Regulations

SCOPE

§ 96.1 General.

Licenses are issued to chemists of laboratories involved in the grading of cottonseed. A chemist that has passed examinations for analyst proficiency and for official standards used for grading shall be issued a license to perform quality analyses for grade determinations of cottonseed.

DEFINITIONS

§ 96.2 Terms defined.

Words used in the regulations in this subpart in the singular form will import the plural, and vice versa, as the case may demand. As used throughout the regulations in this subpart, unless the context requires otherwise, the following terms will be construed to mean:

Blind check sample. A sample designated to check the routine analytical testing performance of the licensed

USDA cottonseed chemist. The cottonseed is originally mixed in bulk quantities at a Division laboratory and packaged so that it is a representative portion for the samples forwarded to all chemists in a region under a certain number code. An oil mill representative and official cottonseed sampler repackage and identify the cottonseed as an official sample so that it would be blind or unknown as a check sample to the analyst.

Commercial laboratory. A chemical laboratory operated by an individual, firm, or corporation in which one or more persons are engaged in the chemical analysis of materials for the public.

Cotton gin. The machine or device used to separate the cotton fiber from the cottonseed.

Cottonseed. The word ''cottonseed'' as used in this part means the seed, after having been put through the usual and customary process known as cotton ginning, of any cotton produced within the continental United States.

Dispute. A disagreement between parties as to the true grade of a sample of cottonseed analyzed and graded by a licensed chemist.

License. A license issued under the Act by the Secretary.

Licensed cottonseed chemist. A person licensed under the Act by the Secretary to make quantitative and qualitative chemical analyses of official samples of cottonseed, according to the methods prescribed by the Director of the Division, and to certify the grade according to the official cottonseed standards of the United States.

Licensed cottonseed sampler. A person licensed by the Secretary to draw and to certify the authenticity of samples of cottonseed in accordance with the regulations in this subpart.

Lot. That parcel or quantity of cottonseed, offered for sale or tendered for delivery, or delivered on a sale or contract of sale, in freight cars, trucks, wagons, or otherwise in the quantities and within the time limits, prescribed from time to time by the Director of the AMS Cotton Division, for the drawing and preparation of official samples by licensed cottonseed samplers.

Official cottonseed standards. The official standards of the United States for the grading, sampling, and analyzing of cottonseed sold or offered for sale for crushing purposes, established May 23, 1932, and amendments thereto.

Official sample. A specimen of not less than 2 pounds of cottonseed, drawn and prepared by a licensed cottonseed sampler and certified as representative of a certain identified lot, in accordance with the regulations in this subpart.

Owner. A person who through financial interest owns or controls, or has the disposition of either cottonseed or of samples of cottonseed.

Society. The American Oil Chemists' Society (AOCS), P.O. Box 3489, 1608 Broadmoor Drive, Champaign, IL 61826–3489.

Supervisor of cottonseed chemists. An officer of the Science and Technology Division designated as such by the Director.

[58 FR 42431, Aug. 9, 1993, as amended at 61 FR 51352, Oct. 2, 1996]

LICENSED COTTONSEED CHEMISTS

§ 96.3 Application for license as cottonseed chemist; form.

(a) Application for a license to analyze and grade cottonseed shall be made to the Director on a form furnished for the purpose by the Science and Technology Division.

(b) Each application shall be in English, shall be signed by the applicant, and shall contain or be accompanied by satisfactory evidence:

(1) That the applicant is at least 25 years of age and that the applicant is an actual resident of the continental United States;

(2) That the applicant holds a degree in chemistry or chemical engineering from a recognized college or university, and has had not less than 3 years practical experience in laboratory work, in which the applicant shall have analyzed quantitatively and qualitatively samples of cottonseed; or in the absence of a degree from a recognized college or university, that the applicant has had at least 5 years practical laboratory experience, 3 years of which shall have been devoted chiefly to the analysis of samples of cottonseed;

(3) That the applicant has no financial interest, or is in the employ of anyone having a financial interest in

any cottonseed oil mill or cotton ginning establishment;

(4) That the applicant agrees to comply with and abide by the terms of the Act and these regulations so far as they may relate to him or her;

(5) That the applicant is an independent analytical chemist or an employee of a commercial analytical laboratory; and

(6) That the applicant owns or will have the use of all of the apparatus specified in the regulations, established hereunder for the analysis and grading of cottonseed.

(c) Every chemist licensed hereunder to analyze cottonseed and to certify the grade thereof shall comply with the Society's official analytical test methods and other methods of analysis approved by the Director.

(d) The applicant shall furnish such additional information, as the Director shall at any time find to be necessary, to the consideration of the submitted application.

(e) Upon receipt of an incomplete or improperly executed application, the applicant will be notified of the deficiency in the application. If the application is not corrected and returned within 30 days following the date of notification, the application will be considered as having been abandoned.

[58 FR 42431, Aug. 9, 1993, as amended at 61 FR 51352, Oct. 2, 1996]

§ 96.4 Examination of applicant.

Each applicant for a license as a chemist and each licensed chemist shall, when requested, submit to a practical examination and written test, to show an ability to analyze and grade cottonseed. These examinations can only be administered by the supervisor of cottonseed chemists. The chemist's failure to pass such tests may be considered sufficient ground for withholding the issuance of a license or of a renewal of a license.

§ 96.5 Period of license; renewals.

The period for which a license may be issued shall be from the first day of August, until, and including the 31st day of July, following. Renewals shall be for not more than 1 year beginning with the first day of August of each year, provided that licenses issued on and after June 1 of any year shall be for the period ending on July 31 of the following year.

§ 96.6 Conditions in licensing.

(a) It shall be a condition of the licensing of any person and of the retention by him or her of a license, that during the active cotton season each year, the licensee shall be engaged in or in connection with the grading of cottonseed; that each cottonseed sample offered for grading shall be analyzed and grade certified by the licensee, in accordance with the official cottonseed standards of the United States; and that the USDA license of the cottonseed chemist shall not be used or be allowed to be used for any improper purpose.

(b) A USDA licensed cottonseed chemist shall be required to participate in each quality assurance program and each collaborative study for the analytical testing of cottonseed as follows:

(1) The licensed chemist must participate in the American Oil Chemists' Society (AOCS) cottonseed series which requires the testing of 10 known cottonseed samples per year for foreign matter, moisture, free fatty acids, oil, and ammonia.

(2) The licensed chemist must analyze and issue a grade for 10 blind cottonseed check samples per year from the Science and Technology Division. These blind check samples will be submitted as ''official'' samples.

(3) The chemist shall participate in all collaborative cottonseed analytical method validation studies, initiated by the Division Director.

(c) Each licensed chemist shall keep his or her license conspicuously posted at the place where he or she functions as a chemist, or in such other place as may be approved by the Division Director.

(d) Each licensed chemist must pay in a timely manner an annual licensing renewal fee and other charges and fees assessed by the Division, as listed in §§ 96.20 and 96.21. In the event the chemist fails to pay the annual license renewal fee by the 31st day of August, the chemist will be sent a written notice of

a 7-day review by the Director for the suspension of his or her license.

[58 FR 42431, Aug. 9, 1993, as amended at 61 FR 51352, Oct. 2, 1996]

§ 96.7 Sustained proficiency; suspension of license of cottonseed chemist.

(a) Sustained proficiency in the analysis of the two check sample series is required to maintain a license. If a licensed chemist fails to perform satisfactorily during a 1 year period on either the AOCS or the USDA check cottonseed series, the chemist shall be placed on probation for 1 year, providing that the person achieves a passing score (90 or higher) on a retake of the proficiency examination. In the event that the chemist fails the examination, he or she may be subject to an immediate suspension of the license.

(b) Failure to perform satisfactorily with either quality assurance program during a 1 year probationary period may also result in suspension of the license.

(c) Pending final action by the Director to suspend a license of a cottonseed chemist, a written notice of such suspension shall be given to the respective licensee, accompanied by a statement of the reasons therefore. Within 7 days after receipt of notice and statement of reasons by a licensee, an appeal may be filed in writing with the Director supported by any argument or evidence as to why the license should not be suspended. After expiration of the 7-day period and consideration of such argument and evidence, the Director shall take such action, as deemed appropriate, with respect to a suspension.

(d) Upon termination of service as a cottonseed chemist or suspension of such license, such licensee shall surrender the license immediately to the supervisor of the cottonseed chemists.

(e) The minimum period of license suspension for a cottonseed chemist shall be 1 year, after which the chemist may reapply and be reexamined for a USDA license.

(f) At the expiration of any period of suspension of such license, unless in the meantime it be revoked, the dates of the suspension period shall be endorsed thereon and returned to the licensed chemist to whom it was originally issued.

§ 96.8 Annual review of licensed chemist.

Each licensed chemist shall be subject to an annual on-site review, by the supervisor of the cottonseed chemists, to assess the chemist's continued conformance with procedure and equipment requirements of official analytical test methods.

§ 96.9 Fees for grading and certification.

Whenever any licensed chemist shall grade and/or certify any cottonseed or samples for a fee, the fee charged shall be reasonable, unconditional, nondiscriminatory, and shall be in accordance with a schedule previously submitted to and approved by the Division. The schedule shall include the certificate fee provided for in § 96.21.

§ 96.10 Records of analyses; inspection of certificate recordkeeping.

(a) Certificate recordkeeping responsibilities. The laboratory shall have an adequate system for the numbering and accounting of issued official cottonseed certificates. Provisions shall be made for consecutively numbering all cottonseed grade certificates issued and listing in a separate journal certificate numbers with the sample identification for accurate billing.

(b) Retention of records for inspection. Each licensed chemist, shall keep, or shall cause to be kept for him or her, for a period of at least 3 years after date of analysis, a record of the analysis of each individual sample of cottonseed graded by the licensee.

(c) Each licensed chemist shall permit any authorized officer or agent of the Department to inspect or examine, on any business day during normal business hours, books and records relating to analyses of cottonseed samples and issuance of cottonseed grade certificates under the Act and the regulations in this subpart.

§ 96.11 Official and unofficial samples; analyses; certificate.

(a) Each licensed cottonseed chemist shall designate a certificate number from a series of assigned numbers to

each official sample of cottonseed as received and shall analyze and certify over his or her signature the grade of each sample or lot of cottonseed in the order of its receipt.

(b) Each such sample which is in proper condition for analysis under these regulations and which is accompanied by the certificate of a licensed cottonseed sampler certifying it to be an official sample that represents an identified lot of cottonseed shall be considered an official sample. In any case where the original sample is lost or destroyed before analysis, the duplicate thereof, retained by the licensed cottonseed sampler, as provided in §61.34 of this subchapter, shall become the official sample. Each licensed chemist shall retain for at least 2 weeks a portion of each official sample first analyzed; and in any case where a review is requested under §61.8 of this subchapter, such retained portion shall be considered an official sample for purposes of review analysis.

(c) Each such sample which is: (1) Not sufficient for proper analysis as an official sample under these regulations, or

(2) Not accompanied by a certificate of a licensed cottonseed sampler, or

(3) Not believed to be samples of the same seed represented by an official sample (except duplicates or lost or destroyed official samples) shall be considered an unofficial sample and the licensed cottonseed chemist's certificate of the grade thereof shall be plainly marked: ''Sample not official; grade applies to sample only.'' This paragraph shall not apply to mill control or crush samples.

§96.12 Unlicensed persons shall not analyze and certify the grade of official samples.

(a) No person shall in any way represent that he or she is a chemist licensed under the Act, unless that person holds a license issued under the Act. Title 18 U.S.C. 1001, Crimes and Criminal Procedures, makes it a criminal offense to knowingly and willfully make such false representations.

(b) Only licensed chemists shall analyze and certify the grade of official cottonseed samples.

§96.13 Grade certificate; form.

Each grade certificate issued under the Act by a licensed chemist shall be in a form, approved for the purpose by the Director and shall embody within its written or printed terms:

(a) The caption ''Cottonseed Grade Certificate.''

(b) The serial number assigned to it.

(c) The date and place of issuance.

(d) A statement certifying that the analysis of the cottonseed sample was made according to the methods approved by the Director of the Division and that the grade given is according to the official standards of the United States.

(e) A statement of the condition of the lot of cottonseed as reported by the sampler, and in cases where the sample was submitted by a licensed sampler, the name and license number of the sampler.

(f) The identification of each lot of cottonseed by the marks and notations by which the seed was identified at the time the sample was taken, and the origin of the cottonseed by county and State.

(g) All analytical data required by the Director.

(h) The signature and license number of the chemist. In addition, the grade certificate may include any other matter consistent with the Act or the regulations in this part. Two copies of the grade certificate form shall be submitted to and approved by the Division, before use by a licensed chemist. A copy of each certificate shall be mailed to a designated office of the Division within 36 hours after its issuance.

§96.14 Reports of licensed chemists.

Each licensed chemist shall periodically, when requested by the Director, make reports on forms furnished for the purpose by the Division, concerning the activities as such licensed chemist.

§96.15 Information of violations.

Whenever any person licensed under this part becomes aware of information relating to the violation of the Act or these regulations, such person shall inform the Director of the Division of the alleged violations.

§ 96.16 Licensed chemists; suspension or revocation of license.

The Director may, without a hearing, suspend or revoke the license issued to a licensed chemist upon written request and a satisfactory statement of reasons submitted by such licensed chemist. Pending final action by the Secretary, the Director may, whenever such action is deemed necessary, suspend or revoke the license of any licensed chemist when such licensed chemist:

(a) Has ceased to perform services as such chemist;

(b) Has knowingly or carelessly analyzed cottonseed improperly;

(c) Has violated or evaded any provision of the Act or the regulations so far as they relate to the licensee;

(d) Has used the license or allowed it to be used for any fraudulent or improper purposes; or

(e) Has in any manner become incompetent or incapacitated to perform the duties of a licensed chemist.

In such cases the Director shall give written notice of the suspension or revocation to the licensed chemist, accompanied by a statement of the reasons therefor. Within 10 days after the receipt of the aforesaid notice and statement of reasons by such licensee, the individual may file an appeal, in writing, with the Secretary, supported by any argument or evidence that the licensee may wish to offer, as to why the license should not be suspended or revoked. After the expiration of the aforesaid 10-day period and consideration of such argument and evidence, the Secretary will take such action as is deemed appropriate with respect to such suspension or revocation. When no appeal is filed within the prescribed 10 days, the license shall be automatically suspended or revoked.

§ 96.17 Revoked license to be returned to Division.

If a license issued to a licensed chemist is revoked, such license shall be returned to the Division.

§ 96.18 Duplicate license.

Upon satisfactory proof of the loss or destruction of a license issued to a licensed chemist, a duplicate thereof may be issued under the same or a new number.

§ 96.19 Information on grading to be kept confidential.

Every person licensed under the Act as a licensed chemist shall keep confidential all information secured by the licensee, relative to cottonseed analyzed and graded by the licensee. The licensee shall not disclose such information to any person, except to the owner or custodian of the seed in question, or to an authorized agent of the Department.

FEES AND CHARGES

§ 96.20 Fee for chemist's license.

(a) The fee for the examination of an applicant for a license as a chemist to analyze and certify the grade of cottonseed shall be $1100.00.

(b) The examination fee shall be paid at the time the application is filed or at a time prior to the administration of the examinations. This fee shall be paid regardless of the outcome of the licensing examinations. The examination fee shall be nonrefundable to the applicant; however, in the evident of death of the applicant prior to the examination, full payment of the fee may be returned to the applicant's beneficiary. If an application is filed with an insufficient fee, the application and fee submitted will be returned to the applicant.

(c) For each renewal of a chemist's license, the fee shall be $275.00.

§ 96.21 Fee for certificates to be paid by licensee to Service.

(a) To cover the cost of administering the regulations in this part, each licensed cottonseed chemist shall pay to the Service $3.00 for each certificate of the grade of cottonseed issued by the licensee.

(b) Upon receipt of a statement from the Service each month, showing the number of certificates issued by the licensee, such licensee will forward the appropriate remittance in the form of a check, draft, or money order payable to the ''Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.''

§ 96.22 Fees for the review of grading of cottonseed.

For the review of the grading of any lot of cottonseed, the fee shall be $60.00. Remittance to cover such fee, in the form of a check, draft, or money order payable to the ''Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA'' shall accompany each application for review. For each such fee collected, $20.00 shall be disbursed to each of the two licensed chemists designated to make reanalysis of such seed.

Subpart B—Official Cottonseed Grade Calculations

§ 96.23 General.

Using methods prescribed by the Science and Technology Division, the licensed cottonseed chemist makes quantitative and qualitative chemical analyses, certificating the grade according to the official cottonseed standards of the United States.

§ 96.24 Definitions, cottonseed quality analysis terms.

Words used in the regulations in this subpart in the singular form will import the plural, and vice versa, as the case may demand. As used throughout the regulations in this subpart, unless the context requires otherwise, the following terms will be construed to mean:

Cottonseed quality analysis. In determining the quality of cottonseed, testing is performed by licensed chemists for total composition of oil, ammonia, moisture, free fatty acids, and foreign matter. These individual analytical factors of cottonseed samples are combined to form indexes of quantity and quality, which in turn are used to determine the official grade of cottonseed, in accordance with the United States Official Standards for Grades.

Foreign matter. The foreign matter in cottonseed includes boll portions, sand, dirt, stones or gravel, hulls, leaves, stems, unginned locks of cotton, lint cotton, immature seeds, and any non-cotton extraneous material.

Official grade. The official grade is the product of the quantity index times the quality index, and it is determined by a representative official sample of cottonseed, graded by a licensed chemist under the supervision of the United States Department of Agriculture. The base grade for cottonseed is 100.0.

Quality index. The quality index measures the deterioration of cottonseed in oil and meal and takes into account the excesses of moisture, foreign matter and free fatty acids.

Quantity index. The quantity index measures the oil and cake or meal in the cottonseed and takes into account variations in the quantity of oil and ammonia.

§ 96.25 Determination of grade.

The grade of cottonseed shall be determined from the analysis of samples, and it shall be the result, stated in the nearest whole or half numbers, obtained by multiplying a quantity index by a quality index and dividing the result by 100. The quantity index and the quality index shall be determined as hereinafter provided.

(a) The basis grade of cottonseed shall be grade 100.

(b) High grades of cottonseed shall be those grades above 100.

(c) Low grades of cottonseed shall be those grades below 100.

(d) Grades for American Pima cottonseed shall be suffixed by the designation ''American Pima'' or by the symbol ''AP.''

§ 96.26 Determination of quantity index.

The quantity index of cottonseed shall be determined as follows:

(a) For Upland cottonseed, the quantity index shall equal four times the percentage of oil, plus six times the percentage of ammonia, plus five.

(b) For American Pima cottonseed, the quantity index shall equal four times the percentage of oil, plus six times the percentage of ammonia, minus ten.

§ 96.27 Determination of quality index.

The quality index of cottonseed shall be an index of purity and soundness, and shall be determined as follows:

(a) *Prime quality cottonseed.* Cottonseed, that by analysis, contains not more than 1.0 percent of foreign matter, not more than 12.0 percent of moisture, and not more than 1.8 percent of

free fatty acids in the oil in the seed, shall be known as prime quality cottonseed and shall have a quality index of 100.

(b) *Below prime quality cottonseed.* The quality index of cottonseed that, by analysis, contains foreign matter, moisture, or free fatty acids in the oil in the seed, in excess of the percentages prescribed in paragraph (a) of this section, shall be found by reducing the quality index of prime quality cottonseed as follows:

(1) Four-tenths of a unit for each 0.1 percent of free fatty acids in the oil, in the seed, in excess of 1.8 percent.

(2) One-tenth of a unit for each 0.1 percent of foreign matter in excess of 1.0 percent.

(3) One-tenth of a unit for each 0.1 percent of moisture in excess of 12.0 percent.

(c) *Off quality cottonseed.* Cottonseed that has been treated by either mechanical or chemical process other than the usual cleaning, drying, and ginning (except sterilization required by the United States Department of Agriculture for quarantine purposes) or that are fermented or hot, or that upon analysis are found to contain 12.5 percent or more of free fatty acids, in the oil, in the seed, or more than 10.0 percent of foreign matter, or more than 20.0 percent of moisture, or more than 25.0 percent of moisture and foreign matter combined, shall be designated as ''off quality cottonseed.''

(d) *Below grade cottonseed.* Cottonseed, the grade of which, when calculated according to §96.25 is below grade 40.0, shall be designated as ''below grade cottonseed,'' and a numerical grade shall not be indicated.

§ 96.28 Calculation of grades of official samples.

(a) Data on certificates of official cottonseed analyses shall be expressed as follows:

Foreign Matter to—0.1 percent
Oil to—0.1 percent
Ammonia to—0.01 percent
Free Fatty Acid, when 5% or under, to—0.1 percent
Free Fatty Acid, when over 5%, to—0.5 percent
Quantity Index to—0.01 percent
Quality Index to—0.1 percent

(b) Grade to whole or half units, whichever actual calculation is nearest shall be determined as follows:

(1) The calculation of grades shall be made by the method of disregarding the figures to the right of the second decimal place.

(2) Calculated grades ending with .2500 through .7499 will be considered to be in the .25 through .74 range, and will be reported to the nearest half grade.

(3) Calculated grades ending with .7500 through .2499 will be considered to be in the .75 through .24 range, and will be reported to the nearest whole grade.

§ 96.29 Analysis and certification of samples and grades.

The certification of samples of cottonseed, and the analysis and certification of grades of cottonseed shall be performed in accordance with methods, approved from time to time for the purposes by the Director, or a designated representative.

PART 97—PLANT VARIETY AND PROTECTION

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AUTHORITY: Plant Variety Protection Act, as amended, 7 U.S.C. 2321 *et seq.*; and Sec. 14, Plant Variety Protection Act amendments of 1994, 7 U.S.C. 2401 note.

SOURCE: 58 FR 42435, Aug. 9, 1993, unless otherwise noted.

SCOPE

§ 97.1 General.

Certificates of protection are issued by the Plant Variety Protection office for new, distinct, uniform, and stable varieties of sexually reproduced or tubor propagated plants. Each certificate of plant variety protection certifies that the breeder has the right, during the term of the protection, to prevent others from selling the variety, offering it for sale, reproducing it, importing or exporting it, conditioning it, stocking it, or using it in producing a hybrid or different variety from it, as provided by the Act.

[58 FR 42435, Aug. 9, 1993, as amended at 60 FR 17189, Apr. 4, 1995]

DEFINITIONS

§ 97.2 Meaning of words.

Words used in the regulations in this part in the singular form will import the plural, and vice versa, as the case may demand. The definitions of terms contained in the Act shall apply to such terms when used in this part. As used throughout the regulations in this part, unless the context requires otherwise, the following terms will be construed to mean:

Abandoned application. An application which has not been pursued to completion within the time allowed by the Office or has been voluntarily abandoned.

Act. The Plant Variety Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 2321 et seq.).

Administrator. The Administrator of the Agricultural Marketing Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, or any other officer or employee of the Department of Agriculture to whom authority has heretofore been delegated, or to whom authority may hereafter be delegated, to act in his or her stead.

Applicant. The person who applied for a certificate of plant variety protection.

Application. An application for plant variety protection under the Act.

Assignee. A person to whom an owner assigns his/her rights in whole or in part.

Board. The Plant Variety Protection Board appointed by the Secretary.

Certificate. A certificate of plant variety protection issued under the Act by the Office.

Certified seed. Seed which has been determined by an official seed certifying agency to conform to standards of genetic purity and identity as to variety, which standards have been approved by the Secretary.

Commissioner. The Examiner in Chief of the Office.

Decision and order. Includes the Secretary's findings of fact; conclusions with respect to all material issues of fact and law, as well as the reasons or basis therefor; and order.

Examiner. An employee of the Plant Variety Protection Office who determines whether a certificate is entitled to be issued. The term shall, in all cases, include the Commissioner.

Foreign application. An application for plant variety protection filed in a foreign country.

Hearing Clerk. The Hearing Clerk, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC.

Hearing Officer. An Administrative Law Judge, U.S. Department of Agriculture, or other officer or employee of the Department of Agriculture, duly assigned to preside at a hearing held pursuant to the rules of this part.

Office or Plant Variety Protection Office. The Plant Variety Protection Office, Science and Technology Division, AMS, USDA.

Official Journal. The ''Official Journal of the Plant Variety Protection Office.''

Owner. A breeder who developed or discovered a variety for which plant variety protection may be applied for under the Act, or a person to whom the rights to such variety have been assigned or transferred.

Person. An individual, partnership, corporation, association, government agency, or other business or governmental entity.

Secretary. The Secretary of Agriculture of the United States or any other officer or employee of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, to whom authority has heretofore been delegated, or to whom authority may hereafter be delegated to act in his or her stead.

Seed certifying agency. It shall be defined as set forth in the Federal Seed Act (53 Stat. 1275).

Sale for other than seed purposes. The transfer of title to and possession of the seed by the owner to a grower or other person, for reproduction for the owner, for testing, or for experimental use, and not for commercial sale of the seed or the reproduced seed for planting purposes.

[58 FR 42435, Aug. 9, 1993, as amended at 60 FR 17189, Apr. 4, 1995; 61 FR 248, Jan. 4, 1996]

ADMINISTRATION

§ 97.3 Plant Variety Protection Board.

(a) The Plant Variety Protection Board shall consist of 14 members appointed for a 2-year term. The Board shall be appointed every 2 years and shall consist of individuals who are experts in various areas of varietal development. The membership of the Board, which shall include farmer representation, shall be drawn approximately equally from the private or seed industry sector and from the government or public sector. No member shall be eligible to act on any matter involving any appeal or questions under section 44 of the Act, in which the member or his or her employer has a direct financial interest.

(b) The functions of the Board are to:

(1) Advise the Secretary concerning adoption of rules and regulations to facilitate the proper administration of the Act;

(2) Make advisory decisions on all appeals from the examiner or Commissioner;

(3) Advise the Secretary on the declaration of a protected variety open to use in the public interest; and

(4) Advise the Secretary on any other matters under the regulations in this part.

(c) The proceedings of the Board shall be conducted in accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act, Administrative Regulations of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (7 CFR part 25), and such additional operating procedures as are adopted by members of the Board.

[58 FR 42435, Aug. 9, 1993, as amended at 61 FR 248, Jan. 4, 1996]

THE APPLICATION

§ 97.5 General requirements.

(a) Protection under the Act shall be afforded only as follows:

(1) Nationals and residents of the United States shall be eligible to receive all of the protection under the Act.

(2) Nationals and residents of Member States of the International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (including states which are members of an intergovernmental organization which is a UPOV member) shall be eligible to receive the same protection under the Act as is provided to nationals of the United States.

(3) Persons who are not entitled to protection under paragraph (a)(1) or (2) of this section, and who are nationals of a foreign state which is not a member of the International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants, shall be entitled to only so much of the protection provided under the Act, as is afforded by such foreign state to nationals of the United States, for the same genus and species under the laws of such foreign state in effect at the time that the application for protection under the Act is filed, except where further protection under the Act must be provided in order to avoid the violation of a treaty to which the United States is a party.

(b) Applications for certificates shall be made to the Plant Variety Protection Office. An application shall consist of:

(1) A completed application form, except that the section specifying that seed of the variety shall be sold by variety name only, as a class of certified seed, need not be completed at the time of application.

(2) A completed set of the exhibits, as specified in the application form, unless the examiner waives submission of certain exhibits as unnecessary, based on other claims and evidence presented in connection with the application.

(3) Language and legibility: (i) Applications and exhibits must be in the English language and legibly written, typed or printed.

(ii) Any interlineation, erasure, cancellation, or other alteration must be

made in permanent ink before the application is signed and shall be clearly initialed and dated by the applicant to indicate knowledge of such fact at the time of signing.

(4) To determine the extent of reciprocity of the protection to be provided under the Act, persons filing an application for plant variety protection in the United States under the provisions of paragraph (a)(3) of this section shall, upon request[1], furnish the Plant Variety Protection Office with a copy of the current plant variety protection laws and regulations for the country of which the applicant is a national, and an accurate English translation of such laws and regulations.

(c) Application and exhibit forms shall be issued by the Commissioner. (Copies of the forms may be obtained from the Plant Variety Protection Office, Science and Technology Division, AMS, USDA, room 500, National Agricultural Library Building, Beltsville, Maryland 20705.)

(d) Effective the date of these regulations and rules of practice, the signature of the applicant, or his or her agent or attorney on any affidavit or other statement filed pursuant to these regulations and rules constitutes a certification by the applicant. The signature certifies that all information relied on in any affidavit or statement filed in the course of the proceeding is knowingly correct and false claims have not been made to mislead.

[58 FR 42435, Aug. 9, 1993, as amended at 60 FR 17189, Apr. 4, 1995; 61 FR 248, Jan. 4, 1996]

§ 97.6 Application for certificate.

(a) An application for a plant variety protection certificate shall be signed by, or on behalf, of the applicant.

(b) The application shall state the full name, including the full first name and the middle initial or name, if any, and the capacity of the person executing it.

(c) The fees for filing an application, and search or examination, shall be submitted with the application in accordance with §§ 97.175 through 97.178.

(d) The applicant shall submit with the application:

(1) At least 2,500 seeds of the viable basic seed required to reproduce the variety;

(2) With the application for a tuber propagated variety, verification that a viable cell culture has been deposited in a public depository approved by the Commissioner and will be maintained for the duration of the certificate; or

(3) With the application for a hybrid from self-incompatible parents, verification that a plot of vegetative material for each parent has been established in a public depository approved by the Commissioner and will be maintained for the duration of the certificate.

[58 FR 42435, Aug. 9, 1993, as amended at 60 FR 17189, Apr. 4, 1995; 61 FR 248, Jan. 4, 1996]

§ 97.7 [Reserved]

§ 97.8 Specimen requirements.

(a) The applicant may be required by the examiner to furnish representative specimens of the variety, or its flower, fruit, or seeds, in a quantity and at a specified stage of growth, as may be necessary to verify the statements in the application. Such specimens shall be packed and forwarded in conformity with instructions furnished by the examiner. If the applicant requests the examiner to inspect plants in the field before a final decision is made, all such inspection costs shall be borne by the applicant by payment of fees sufficient to reimburse the Office for all costs, including travel, per diem or subsistence, and salary.

(b) Plant specimens submitted in support of an application shall not be removed from the Office except by an employee of the Office or other person authorized by the Secretary.

(c) Plant specimens submitted to the Office shall, except as provided below, and upon request, be returned to the applicant at his or her expense after the specimens have served their intended purpose. The Commissioner,

[1] Copies and translations of foreign laws and regulations will be requested only if they are not in the files of the Plant Variety Protection Office. Applicants may learn whether such a request will be made by writing to the address given in paragraph (c) of this section.

upon a finding of good cause, may require that certain specimens be retained in the Office for indefinite periods of time. Specimens which are not returned or not retained as provided above shall be destroyed.

§97.9 Drawings and photographs.

(a) Drawings or photographs submitted with an application shall disclose the distinctive characteristics of the variety.

(b) Drawings or photographs shall be in color when color is a distinguishing characteristic of the variety, and the color shall be described by use of Nickerson's or other recognized color chart.

(c) Drawings should be sent flat, or may be sent in a suitable mailing tube, in accordance with instructions furnished by the Commissioner.

(d) Drawings or photographs submitted with an application shall be retained by the Office as part of the application file.

§97.10 Parts of an application to be filed together.

All parts of an application, including exhibits, should be submitted to the Office together, otherwise, each part shall be accurately and clearly referenced to the application.

§97.11 Application accepted and filed when received.

(a) An application, if materially complete when initially submitted, shall be accepted and filed to await examination.

(b) If any part of an application is so incomplete, or so defective that it cannot be handled as a completed application for examination, as determined by the Commissioner, the applicant will be notified. The application will be held a maximum of 3 months for completion. Applications not completed at the end of the prescribed period will be considered abandoned. The application fee in such cases will not be refunded.

[58 FR 42435, Aug. 9, 1993, as amended at 60 FR 17189, Apr. 4, 1995]

§97.12 Number and filing date of an application.

(a) Applications shall be numbered and dated in sequence in the order received in the Office. Applicants will be informed in writing as soon as practicable of the number and effective filing date of the application.

(b) An applicant may claim the benefit of the filing date of a prior foreign application in accordance with section 55 of the Act. A certified copy of the foreign application shall be filed upon request made by the examiner. If a foreign application is not in the English language, an English translation, certified as accurate by a sworn or official translator, shall be submitted with the application.

§97.13 When the owner is deceased or legally incapacitated.

In case of the death of the owner or if the owner is legally incapacitated, the legal representative (executor, administrator, or guardian) or heir or assignee of the deceased owner may sign as the applicant. If an applicant dies between the filing of his or her application and the granting of a certificate thereon, the certificate may be issued to the legal representative, heir, or assignee, upon proper intervention.

§97.14 Joint applicants.

(a) Joint owners shall file a joint application by signing as joint applicants.

(b) If an application for certificate is made by two or more persons as joint owners, when they were not in fact joint owners, the application shall be amended prior to issuance of a certificate by filing a corrected application, together with a written explanation signed by the original applicants. Such statement shall also be signed by the assignee, if any.

(c) If an application has been made by less than all the actual joint owners, the application shall be amended by filing a corrected application, together with a written explanation, signed by all of the joint owners. Such statement shall also be signed by the assignee, if any.

(d) If a joint owner refuses to join in an application or cannot be found after diligent effort, the remaining owner may file an application on behalf of him or herself and the missing owner. Such application shall be accompanied by a written explanation and shall state the last known address of the

missing owner. Notice of the filing of the application shall be forwarded by the Office to the missing owner at the last known address. If such notice is returned to the Office undelivered, or if the address of the missing owner is unknown, notice of the filing of the application shall be published once in the Official Journal. Prior to the issuance of the certificate, a missing owner may join in an application by filing a written explanation. A certificate obtained by less than all of the joint owners under this paragraph conveys the same rights and privileges to said owners as though all of the original owners had joined in an application.

§ 97.15 Assigned varieties and certificates.

In case the whole or a part interest in a variety is assigned, the application shall be made by the owner or one of the persons identified in § 97.13. However, the certificate may be issued to the assignee, or jointly to the owner and the assignee, when a part interest in a variety is assigned.

[58 FR 42435, Aug. 9, 1993, as amended at 60 FR 17189, Apr. 4, 1995]

§ 97.16 Amendment by applicant.

An application may be amended before or after the first examination and action by the Office, after the second or subsequent examination or reconsideration as specified in § 97.107, or when and as specifically required by the examiner. Such amendment may include a specification that seed of the variety be sold by variety name only as a class of certified seed, if not previously specified or if previously declined. Once an affirmative specification is made, no amendment to reverse such a specification will be permitted unless the variety has not been sold and labeled or publication made in any manner that the variety is to be sold by variety name, only as a class of certified seed.

§ 97.17 Papers of completed application to be retained.

The papers submitted with a completed application shall be retained by the Office except as provided in § 97.23(c). After issuance of a certificate of protection the Office will furnish copies of the application and related papers to any person upon payment of the specified fee.

§ 97.18 Applications handled in confidence.

(a) Pending applications shall be handled in confidence. Except as provided below, no information may be given by the Office respecting the filing of an application, the pendency of any particular application, or the subject matter of any particular application. Also, nor will access be given to or copies furnished of any pending application or papers relating thereto, without written authority of the applicant, or his or her assignee or attorney or agent. Exceptions to the above may be made by the Commissioner in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552 and § 1.4 of this title, and upon a finding that such action is necessary to the proper conduct of the affairs of the Office, or to carry out the provisions of any Act of Congress, or as provided in sections 56 or 57 of the Act and § 97.19.

(b) Abandoned applications shall not be open to public inspection. However, if an abandoned application is directly referred to in an issued certificate and is available, it may be inspected or copies obtained by any person on written request, and with written authority received from the applicant. Abandoned applications shall not be returned.

(c) Decisions of the Commissioner on abandoned applications not otherwise open to public inspection (see paragraph (b) of this section) may be published or made available for publication at the Commissioner's discretion. When it is proposed to release such a decision, the applicant shall be notified directly or through the attorney or agent of record, and a time, not less than 30 days, shall be set for presenting objections.

§ 97.19 Publication of pending applications.

Information relating to pending applications shall be published in the Official Journal periodically as determined by the Commissioner to be necessary in the public interest. With respect to each application, the Official Journal shall show:

(a) Application number and date of filing;

(b) The name of the variety or temporary designation;

(c) The name of the kind of seed; and

(d) Whether the applicant specified that the variety is to be sold by variety name only as a class of certified seed, together with a limitation in the number of generations that it can be certified.

Additional information, such as the name and address of the applicant or a brief description of the distinctive features of the variety, may be published only upon request or approval received from the applicant, at the time the application is filed or at any time before the notice of allowance of a certificate is issued.

[58 FR 42435, Aug. 9, 1993, as amended at 60 FR 17189, Apr. 4, 1995; 61 FR 248, Jan. 4, 1996]

§97.20 Abandonment for failure to respond within the time limit.

(a) Except as otherwise provided in §97.104, if an applicant fails to advance actively his or her application within 30 days after the date when the last request for action was mailed to the applicant by the Office, or within such longer time as may be fixed by the Commissioner, the application shall be deemed abandoned. The application fee in such cases will not be refunded.

(b) The submission of an amendment to the application, not responsive to the last request by the Office for action, and any proceedings relative thereto, shall not operate to save the application from abandonment.

(c) When the applicant makes a bona fide attempt to advance the application, and is in substantial compliance with the request for action, but has inadvertently failed to comply with some procedural requirement, opportunity to comply with the procedural requirement shall be given to the applicant before the application shall be deemed abandoned. The Commissioner may set a period, not less than 30 days, to correct any deficiency in the application.

[58 FR 42435, Aug. 9, 1993, as amended at 60 FR 17189, Apr. 4, 1995]

§97.21 Extension of time for a reply.

The time for reply by an applicant to a request by the Office for certain action, shall be extended by the Commissioner only for good and sufficient cause, and for a specified reasonable time. A request for extension and appropriate fee shall be filed on or before the specified time for reply. In no case shall the mere filing of a request for extension require the granting of an extension or state the time for reply.

[58 FR 42435, Aug. 9, 1993, as amended at 61 FR 248, Jan. 4, 1996]

§97.22 Revival of an application abandoned for failure to reply.

An application abandoned for failure on the part of the applicant to advance actively his or her application to its completion, in accordance with the regulations in this part, may be revived as a pending application within 3 months of such abandonment, upon a finding by the Commissioner that the failure was inadvertent or unavoidable and without fraudulent intent. A request to revive an abandoned application shall be accompanied by a written statement showing the cause of the failure to respond, a response to the last request for action, and by the specified fee.

§97.23 Voluntary withdrawal and abandonment of an application.

(a) An application may be voluntarily withdrawn or abandoned by submitting to the Office a written request for withdrawal or abandonment, signed by the applicant or his or her attorney or agent of record, if any, or the assignee of record, if any.

(b) An application which has been voluntarily abandoned may be revived within 3 months of such abandonment by the payment of the prescribed fee and a showing that the abandonment occurred without fraudulent intent.

(c) An original application which has been voluntarily withdrawn shall be returned to the applicant and may be reconsidered only by refiling and payment of a new application fee.

(d) Transitional provision. An applicant whose application is pending on April 4, 1995, may notify the Plant Variety Protection Office in writing that

he or she wishes to withdraw the application and refile it under the Plant Variety Protection Act as amended in 1994. Payment of the current application fee is required but no other formalities are necessary.

[58 FR 42435, Aug. 9, 1993, as amended at 60 FR 17189, Apr. 4, 1995]

§ 97.24 Assignee.

The assignee of record of the entire interest in an application is entitled to advance actively or abandon the application to the exclusion of the applicant.

EXAMINATIONS, ALLOWANCES, AND DENIALS

§ 97.100 Examination of applications.

(a) [Reserved]

(b) Examinations of applications shall include a review of all available documents, publications, or other material relating to varieties of the species involved in the application, except that if there are fundamental defects in the application, as determined by the examiner, the examination may be limited to an identification of such defects and notification to the applicant of needed corrective action. However, matters of form or procedure need not, but may, be raised by an examiner until a variety is found to be new, distinct, uniform, and stable and entitled to protection.

[58 FR 42435, Aug. 9, 1993, as amended at 60 FR 17189, Apr. 4, 1995]

§ 97.101 Notice of allowance.

If, on examination, it shall appear that the applicant is entitled to a certificate, a notice of allowance shall be sent to the applicant or his or her attorney or agent of record, if any, calling for the payment of the prescribed fee, which fee shall be paid within 1 month from the date of the notice of allowance. Thereafter, a fee for delayed payment shall be made as required under §97.175.

§ 97.102 Amendments after allowance.

Amendments to the application, after the notice of allowance is issued, may be made, if the certificate has not been issued.

§ 97.103 Issuance of a certificate.

(a) After the notice of allowance has been issued, the prescribed fee is received by the Office, and the applicant has clearly specified whether or not the variety shall be sold by variety name only as a class of certified seed, the certificate shall be promptly issued. Once an election is made and a certificate issued specifying that seed of the variety shall be sold by variety name only as a class of certified seed, no waiver of such rights shall be permitted by amendment of the certificate.

(b) The certificate shall be delivered or mailed to the owner.

§ 97.104 Application or certificate abandoned.

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section, if the fee specified in the notice of allowance is not paid within 1 month from the date of the notice, the application shall be considered abandoned.

(b) Upon request by the Office, the owner shall replenish the viable basic seed sample of the variety. Upon request, the sample of seed which has been replaced shall be returned to the owner, otherwise it shall be destroyed. Failure to replenish viable basic seed within 3 months from the date of request shall result in the certificate being regarded as abandoned. No sooner than 1 year after the date of such request, notices of abandoned certificates shall be published in the Official Journal, indicating that the variety has become open for use by the public and, if previously specified to be sold by variety name as ''certified seed only,'' that such restriction no longer applies.

(c) If the allowance fee, the viable basic seed sample or the fee for delayed payment are submitted within 9 months of the final due date, it may be accepted by the Commissioner as though no abandonment had occurred. For good cause, the Commissioner may extend for a reasonable time the period for submitting a viable basic seed sample before declaring the certificate abandoned.

(d) A certificate may be voluntarily abandoned by the applicant or his or her attorney or agent of record or the assignee of record by notifying the

Commissioner in writing. Upon receipt of such notice, the Commissioner shall publish a notice in the Official Journal that the variety has become open for use by the public, and if previously specified to be sold by variety name as ''certified seed only,'' that such restriction no longer applies.

[58 FR 42435, Aug. 9, 1993, as amended at 60 FR 17189, Apr. 4, 1995]

§97.105 Denial of an application.

(a) If the variety is found by the examiner to be not new, distinct, uniform, and stable, the application shall be denied.

(b) In denying an application, the examiner shall cite the reasons the application was denied. When a reason involves the citation of certain material which is complex, the particular part of the material relied on shall be designated as nearly as practicable. The pertinence of each reason, if not obvious, shall be clearly explained.

(c) If prior domestic certificates are cited as a reason for denial, their numbers and dates and the names of the owners shall be stated. If prior foreign certificates or rights are cited, as a reason for denial, their nationality or country, numbers and dates, and the names of the owners shall be stated, and such other data shall be furnished, as may be necessary to enable the applicant to identify the cited certificates or rights.

(d) If printed publications are cited as a reason for denial, the author (if any), title, date, pages or plates, and places of publication, or place where a copy can be found shall be given.

(e) When a denial is based on facts known to the examiner, and upon request by the applicant, the denial shall be supported by the affidavit of the examiner. Such affidavit shall be subject to contradiction or explanation by the affidavits of the applicant and other persons.

(f) Abandoned applications may not be cited as reasons for denial.

[58 FR 42435, Aug. 9, 1993, as amended at 60 FR 17189, Apr. 4, 1995]

§97.106 Reply by applicant; request for reconsideration.

(a) After an adverse action by the examiner, the applicant may respond to the denial and may request a reconsideration, with or without amendment of his or her application. Any amendment shall be responsive to the reason or reasons for denial specified by the examiner.

(b) To obtain a reconsideration, the applicant shall submit a request for reconsideration in writing and shall specifically point out the alleged errors in the examiner's action. The applicant shall respond to each reason cited by the examiner as the basis for the adverse action. A request for reconsideration of a denial based on a faulty form or procedure may be held in abeyance by the Commissioner until the question of the variety being new, distinct, uniform, and stable is settled.

(c) An applicant's request for a reconsideration must be a bona fide attempt to advance the case to final action. A general allegation by the applicant that certain language which he or she cites in the application or amendment thereto establishes the variety is new, distinct, uniform, and stable without specifically explaining how the language distinguishes the alleged new, distinct, uniform, and stable variety from the material cited by the examiner shall not be grounds for a reconsideration.

[58 FR 42435, Aug. 9, 1993, as amended at 60 FR 17190, Apr. 4, 1995]

§97.107 Reconsideration and final action.

If, upon reconsideration, the application is denied by the Commissioner, the applicant shall be notified by the Commissioner of the reason or reasons for denial in the same manner as after the first examination. Any such denial shall be final unless appealed by the applicant to the Secretary within 60 days from the date of denial, in accordance with §§97.300–97.303. If the denial is sustained by the Secretary on appeal, the denial shall be final subject to appeal to the courts, as provided in §97.500.

§ 97.108 Amendments after final action.

(a) After a final denial by the Commissioner, amendments to the application may be made to overcome the reason or reasons for denial. The acceptance or refusal of any such amendment by the Office and any proceedings relative thereto shall not relieve the applicant from the time limit set for an appeal or an abandonment for failure to reply.

(b) No amendment of the application can be made in an appeal proceeding. After decision on appeal, amendments can only be made to carry into effect a recommendation under § 97.302(b).

CORRECTION OF ERRORS IN CERTIFICATE

§ 97.120 Corrected certificate—office mistake.

When a certificate is incorrect because of a mistake in the Office, the Commissioner may issue a corrected certificate stating the fact and nature of such mistake, under seal, without charge, to be issued to the owner and recorded in the records at the Office.

§ 97.121 Corrected certificate—applicant's mistake.

When a certificate is incorrect because of a mistake by the applicant of a clerical or typographical nature, or of minor character, or in the description of the variety (including, but not limited to, the use of a misleading variety name or a name assigned to a different variety of the same species), and the mistake is found by the Commissioner to have occurred in good faith and does not require a further examination, the Commissioner may, upon payment of the required fee and return of the original certificate, correct the certificate by issuing a corrected certificate, in accordance with section 85 of the Act. If the mistake requires a reexamination, a correction of the certificate shall be dependent on the results of the reexamination.

REISSUANCE OF CERTIFICATE

§ 97.122 Certified seed only election.

When an owner elects after a certificate is issued to sell the protected variety by variety name only as a class of certified seed, a new certificate may be issued upon return of the original certificate to the Office and payment of the appropriate fee.

ASSIGNMENTS AND RECORDING

§ 97.130 Recording of assignments.

(a) Any assignment of an application for a certificate, or of a certificate of plant variety protection, or of any interest in a variety, or any license or grant and conveyance of any right to use of the variety, may be submitted for recording in the Office in accordance with section 101 of the Act (7 U.S.C. 2531).

(b) No instrument shall be recorded which is not in the English language or which does not identify the certificate or application to which it relates.

(c) An instrument relating to title of a certificate shall identify the certificate by number and date, the name of the owner, and the name of the variety as stated in the certificate. An instrument relating to title of an application shall identify an application by number and date of filing, the name of the owner, and the name of the variety as stated in the application.

(d) If an assignment is executed concurrently or subsequent to the filing of an application, but before its number and filing date are ascertained, the assignment shall identify the application by the date of the application, the name of the owner, and the name of the variety.

[58 FR 42435, Aug. 9, 1993, as amended at 60 FR 17190, Apr. 4, 1995]

§ 97.131 Conditional assignments.

Assignments recorded in the Office are regarded as absolute assignments for Office purposes until canceled in writing by both parties to the assignment or by a decree of a court of competent jurisdiction. The Office shall not determine whether conditions precedent to the assignment, such as the payment of money, have been fulfilled.

§ 97.132 Assignment records open to public inspection.

(a) Assignment records relating to original or amended certificates shall be open to public inspection and copies

of any recorded document may be obtained upon payment of the prescribed fee.

(b) Assignment records relating to any pending or abandoned application shall not be available for inspection except to the extent that pending applications are published as provided in section 57 of the Act and §97.19, or where necessary to carry out the provisions of any Act of Congress. Copies of assignment records and information on pending or abandoned applications shall be obtainable only upon written authority of the applicant or his or her assignee, or attorney or agent of record, or where necessary to carry out the provisions of any Act of Congress. An order for a copy of an assignment shall give the proper identification of the assignment.

MARKING OR LABELING PROVISIONS

§97.140 After filing.

Upon filing an application for protection of a variety and payment of the prescribed fee, the owner, or his or her designee, may label the variety or containers of the seed of the variety or plants produced from such seed, substantially as follows: ''Unauthorized Propagation Prohibited—(Unauthorized Seed Multiplication Prohibited)—U.S. Variety Protection Applied For.'' Where applicable, ''PVPA 1994'' or ''PVPA 1994—Unauthorized Sales for Reproductive Purposes Prohibited'' may be added to the notice.

[58 FR 42435, Aug. 9, 1993, as amended at 60 FR 17190, Apr. 4, 1995; 61 FR 248, Jan. 4, 1996]

§97.141 After issuance.

Upon issuance of a certificate, the owner of the variety, or his or her designee, may label the variety or containers of the seed of the variety or plants produced from such seed substantially as follows: ''Unauthorized Propagation Prohibited—(Unauthorized Seed Multiplication Prohibited)—U.S. Protected Variety.'' Where applicable, ''PVPA 1994'' or ''PVPA 1994—Unauthorized Sales for Reproductive Purposes Prohibited'' may be added to the notice.

[58 FR 42435, Aug. 9, 1993, as amended at 60 FR 17190, Apr. 4, 1995; 61 FR 248, Jan. 4, 1996]

§97.142 For testing or increase.

An owner who contemplates filing an application and releases for testing or increase, seed of the variety or reproducible plant material of the variety, may label such plant material or containers of the seed or plant material substantially as follows: ''Unauthorized Propagation Prohibited—For Testing (or Increase) Only.''

[58 FR 42435, Aug. 9, 1993, as amended at 60 FR 17190, Apr. 4, 1995]

§97.143 Certified seed only.

(a) Upon filing an application, or amendment thereto, specifying seed of the variety is to be sold by variety name only as a class of certified seed, the owner, or his or her designee, may label containers of seed of the variety substantially as follows: ''Unauthorized Propagation Prohibited—U.S. Variety Protection Applied for Specifying That Seed of This Variety Is To Be Sold By Variety Name Only as a Class of Certified Seed.''

(b) An owner who has received a certificate specifying that a variety is to be sold by variety name only, as a class of certified seed, may label containers of the seed of the variety substantially as follows: ''Unauthorized Propagation Prohibited—To Be Sold By Variety Name Only as a Class of Certified Seed—U.S. Protected Variety.''

§97.144 Additional marking or labeling.

Additional clarifying information that is not false or misleading may be used by the owner, in addition to the above markings or labeling.

ATTORNEYS AND AGENTS

§97.150 Right to be represented.

An applicant may actively advance an application or may be represented by an attorney or agent authorized in writing.

§97.151 Authorization.

Only attorneys or agents specified by the applicant shall be allowed to inspect papers or take action of any kind, on behalf of the applicant, in any pending application or proceedings.

§ 97.152 Revocation of authorization; withdrawal.

An authorization of an attorney or agent may be revoked by an applicant at any time, and an attorney or agent may withdraw, upon application to the Commissioner. When the authorization is so revoked, or the attorney or agent has so withdrawn, the Office shall inform the interested parties and shall thereafter communicate directly with the applicant, or with such other attorney or agent as the applicant may appoint. An assignment will not of itself operate as a revocation of authorization previously given, but the assignee of the entire interest may revoke previous authorizations and be represented by an attorney or agent of his or her own selection.

§ 97.153 Persons recognized.

Unless specifically authorized as provided in §97.151, no person shall be permitted to file or advance applications before the Office on behalf of another person.

§ 97.154 Government employees.

Officers and employees of the United States who are disqualified by statute (18 U.S.C. 203 and 205) from practicing as attorneys or agents in proceedings or other matters before government departments or agencies, shall not be eligible to represent applicants, except officers and employees whose official duties require the preparation and prosecution of applications for certificates of variety protection.

§ 97.155 Signatures.

Every document filed by an attorney or agent representing an applicant or party to a proceeding in the Office shall bear the signature of such attorney or agent, except documents which are required to be signed by the applicant or party.

§ 97.156 Addresses.

Attorneys and agents practicing before the Plant Variety Protection Office shall notify the Office in writing of any change of address. The Office shall address letters to any person at the last address received.

§ 97.157 Professional conduct.

Attorneys and agents appearing before the Office shall conform to the standards of ethical and professional conduct, generally applicable to attorneys appearing before the courts of the United States.

§ 97.158 Advertising.

(a) The use of advertising, circulars, letters, cards, and similar material to solicit plant variety protection business, directly or indirectly, is forbidden as unprofessional conduct, and any person engaging in such solicitation, or associated with or employed by others who so solicit, shall be refused recognition to practice before the Office or may be suspended, excluded, or disbarred from further practice before the Office.

(b) The use of simple professional letterheads, calling cards, or office signs, simple announcements necessitated by opening an office, change of association, or change of address, distributed to clients and friends and insertion of listings in common form (not display) in a classified telephone or city directory, and listings and professional cards with biographical data in standard professional directories, shall not be considered a violation of this section.

FEES AND CHARGES

§ 97.175 Fees and charges.

The following fees and charges apply to the services and actions specified below:

(a) Filing the application and notifying the public of filing	$300
(b) Search or examination	2,150
(c) Allowance and issuance of certificate and notifying public of issuance	300
(d) Revive an abandoned application	300
(e) Reproduction of records, drawings, certificates, exhibits, or printed material (copy per page of material)	1
(f) Authentication (each page)	1
(g) Correcting or reissuance of a certificate	300
(h) Recording assignments (per certificate/application)	25
(i) Copies of 8 x 10 photographs in color	25

(j) Additional fee for reconsideration	300
(k) Additional fee for late payment	25
(l) Additional fee for late replenishment of seed	25
(m) Appeal to Secretary (refundable if appeal overturns the Commissioner's decision)	2,750
(n) Granting of extension for responding to a request	50

(o) Field inspections by a representative of the Plant Variety Protection Office made at the request of the applicant shall be reimbursable in full (including travel, per diem or subsistence, and salary) in accordance with Standardized Government Travel Regulations.

(p) Any other service not covered above will be charged for at rates prescribed by the Commissioner, but in no event shall they exceed $60 per employee-hour.

[60 FR 17190, Apr. 4, 1995]

§97.176 Fees payable in advance.

Fees and charges shall be paid at the time of making application or at the time of submitting a request for any action by the Office for which a fee or charge is payable and established in this part.

§97.177 Method of payment.

Checks or money orders shall be made payable to the Treasurer of the United States. Remittances from foreign countries must be payable and immediately negotiable in the United States for the full amount of the prescribed fee. Money sent by mail to the Office shall be sent at the sender's risk.

§97.178 Refunds.

Money paid by mistake or excess payments shall be refunded, but a mere change of plans after the payment of money, as when a party decides to withdraw an application or to withdraw an appeal, shall not entitle a party to a refund. However, the examination or search fee shall be refunded if an application is voluntarily abandoned pursuant to §97.23(a) before a search or examination has begun. Amounts of $1 or less shall not be refunded unless specifically demanded.

§97.179 Copies and certified copies.

(a) Upon request, copies of applications, certificates, or of any records, books, papers, drawings, or photographs in the custody of the Office and which are open to the public, will be furnished to persons entitled thereto, upon payment of the prescribed fee.

(b) Upon request, copies will be authenticated by imprint of the seal of the Office and certified by the official, authorized by the Commissioner upon payment of the prescribed fee.

Availability of Office Records

§97.190 When open records are available.

Copies of records, which are open to the public and in the custody of the Office, may be examined in the Office during regular business hours upon approval by the Commissioner.

Protest Proceedings

§97.200 Protests to the grant of a certificate.

Opposition on the part of any person to the granting of a certificate shall be permitted while an application is pending and for a period not to exceed 5 years following the issuance of a certificate.

§97.201 Protest proceedings.

(a) Opposition shall be made by submitting in writing a petition for protest proceedings, which petition shall be supported by affidavits and shall show the reason or reasons for opposing the application or certificate. The petition and accompanying papers shall be filed in duplicate. If it appears to an examiner that a variety involved in a pending application or covered by a certificate may not be or may not have been entitled to protection under the Act, a protest proceeding may be permitted by the Commissioner.

(b) One copy of the petition and accompanying papers shall be served by the Office upon the applicant or owner, or his or her attorney or agent of record.

(c) An answer, by the applicant or owner of the certificate, or his or her

assignee, in response to the petition, may be filed with the Commissioner within 60 days after service of the petition, upon such person. If no answer is filed within said period, the Commissioner shall decide the matter on the basis of the allegations set forth in the petition.

(d) If the petition and answer raise any issue of fact needing proof, the Commissioner shall afford each of the parties a period of 60 days in which to file sworn statements or affidavits in support of their respective positions.

(e) As soon as practicable after the petition or the petition and answer are filed, or after the expiration of any period for filing sworn statements or affidavits, the Commissioner shall issue a decision as to whether the protests are upheld or denied. The Commissioner may, following the protest proceeding, cancel any certificate issued and may grant another certificate for the same variety to a person who proves to the satisfaction of the Commissioner, that he or she is the breeder or discoverer. The decision shall be served upon the parties in the manner provided in § 97.403.

[58 FR 42435, Aug. 9, 1993, as amended at 60 FR 17190, Apr. 4, 1995]

PRIORITY CONTEST[2]

§ 97.205 Definition; when declared.

A priority contest may be instituted by the Secretary, on his or her own motion, or upon the request of any person who has applied for protection on the same variety, for which an adverse certificate has been issued, for the purpose of determining the question of priority between two or more parties claiming development or discovery of the same novel variety; *Provided, however,* That any person shall have forfeited his or her right to assert priority when an adverse certificate has been issued, if he or she fails to make a request for the institution of a priority contest within 1 year of the publication in the Official Journal of issuance of the adverse certificate by the Secretary, or if he or she fails to make the request within the period for taking action after refusal of the application on the basis of the adverse certificate.

§ 97.206 Preparation for priority contest between applicants.

(a) Before a priority contest will be handled by the Office, an examiner must determine that the same novel variety is involved in separate applications filed by two or more parties and apparently certifiable to each of the parties, subject to the determination of the question of priority.

(b) The fact that a certificate has been issued will not prevent a priority contest.

§ 97.207 Preparation of priority papers and declaration of priority contest.

(a) When a priority question is found to exist, the examiner shall forward the pertinent files to the Commissioner, together with a written statement showing the reason for the contest.

(b) The Commissioner shall institute and declare the priority contest by forwarding a notice to each of the applicants involved. Each notice shall include the name and residence of each of the other applicants or those of his or her attorney or agent, if any, and of any assignee, and will identify the application of each opposing party by number and filing date, or in the case of a certificate, by the number and date of the certificate. The notice shall specify the basis of the priority contest. The notice shall specify a time, not to exceed 2 months, for filing preliminary statements.

(c) When a notice is returned to the Office undelivered, or when one of the parties resides abroad and his or her agent in the United States is unknown, notice may be given once by publication in the Official Journal.

§ 97.208 Burden of proof.

The parties to a priority contest will be presumed to have developed their varieties in the chronological order of the filing dates of their applications for certificates involved in the priority contest, and the burden of proof will rest upon the party who last filed an application.

[2] All provisions relating to priority contests apply only to varieties protected under the Act as it was in force prior to April 4, 1995.

§97.209 Preliminary statement on novel variety developed in the United States.

(a) Each party to the priority contest is required to file on or before a date fixed by the Office, a concise preliminary statement giving the facts and dates relating to the development of his or her alleged novel variety. The preliminary statement must be signed by the owner; *Provided, however,* That in appropriate circumstances, as when the owner is dead or legally incapacitated, or a showing is made of inability to obtain a statement from the owner, the preliminary statement may be made by the assignee or by someone authorized or entitled to make the statement, having knowledge of the facts.

(b) Preliminary statements shall be filed with the Office in duplicate. A copy shall be forwarded to each opposing party by the Office as soon as practicable after both parties have filed their statements within the requisite period.

(c) In filing a preliminary statement each party must show the following information:

(1) The date upon which the first determination of the novel variety was made.

(2) The date upon which the first written description of the novel variety was made. If a written description of the novel variety has not been made prior to the filing date of the application, it must be so stated.

(3) The date of the first act or acts susceptible of proof (other than making a written description or disclosing the novel variety to another person), which, if proven, would establish determination of the novel variety, and a brief description of such act or acts. If there have been no such acts, it must be so stated.

(4) The date of the actual production of the novel variety. If the novel variety had not been actually produced before the filing date of the application, it must be so stated.

(d) When an allegation as to the first written description (paragraph (c)(2) of this section) is made, a copy of such written description shall be attached to the statement.

(e) If a party intends to rely on a prior application, domestic or foreign, the preliminary statement shall clearly identify such prior application. Copies of the cited application and related documents will be served by the Office, upon all interested parties to the contest. In the case of an application filed in a foreign country, English translations shall be served to all interested parties by the party relying on the application filed in the foreign country.

§97.210 Preliminary statement on novel variety developed in a foreign country.

When the novel variety was developed in a foreign country, the preliminary statement must show (a) the information specified in §97.209 (c) through (e) and (b) whether, and if so, when and under what circumstances the novel variety was introduced into the United States by or on behalf of the party.

§97.211 Statements sealed before filing.

The preliminary statement shall be submitted in a sealed envelope bearing the name of the party filing it and the number and title of the priority contest as shown on the notice issued by the Office. The envelope should be enclosed in an outer mailing envelope marked ''To Be Opened Only by the Commissioner.''

§97.212 Correction of a statement on motion.

In case of material error arising through inadvertence or mistake, a preliminary statement may be corrected upon a satisfactory showing to the Commissioner that the correction is of material significance. Correction of the statement must be made as soon as practicable after the discovery of the error.

§97.213 Failure to file statements.

If any party to a priority contest fails to file a preliminary statement, he or she shall be restricted to his or her earliest effective filing date.

§ 97.214 Access to preliminary statements.

The preliminary statements shall be open to the inspection of any party after the date set for the filing of preliminary statements (§ 97.207(b)), but shall not be open to inspection prior to that time.

§ 97.215 Dissolution at the request of the Commissioner.

If during a priority contest, information is submitted or found which, in the opinion of the Commissioner, may render the variety ineligible for a certificate, the priority contest may be suspended by the Commissioner and referred to an examiner for consideration of the matter. The parties will be notified of the reason for the suspension. Arguments of the parties regarding the suspension will be considered, if filed within 60 days of the notification. The suspension will then be continued, modified, or dismissed, in accordance with the determination by the Commissioner.

§ 97.216 Concession; abandonment.

(a) An applicant or a certificate holder involved in a priority contest may, at any time, file a written concession of priority, or abandonment of the certificate, signed by him or her. Upon the filing of such an instrument by any party, the decision shall be rendered against the interested party by the Commissioner.

(b) A concession of priority may not be made by an assignee of a part interest.

§ 97.217 Affidavits and exhibits.

Affidavits and exhibits, including official records and any special matter contained in a printed publication, pertinent to the issue involved in the contest, may be introduced as evidence in a priority contest by any party to the contest. In the case of official records and printed publications, the party introducing the evidence shall specify the record or the printed publication, the page or pages to be used, indicate generally its relevancy, and submit to the Commissioner the record or authenticated copy, or the printed publication, or a copy. Copies of affidavits and exhibits, including any record or publication, shall be served by the Commissioner on each of the other interested parties.

§ 97.218 Matters considered in determining a priority.

In determining priority, the Commissioner will consider only priority of development based on the evidence submitted. Questions of novelty generally will not be considered in the decision on priority. The Commissioner may refer proposed findings of fact, conclusions, and notice of priority to the Board for an advisory decision.

§ 97.219 Recommendation by the Commissioner.

The Commissioner may, either before or concurrently with a decision on the question of priority, but independently of such decision, direct the attention of the examiner to any matter not relating to priority which may come to the Commissioner's attention, and which in his or her opinion establishes the fact that there has been an irregularity which amounts to a bar to the granting of a certificate to either of the parties. The Commissioner may suspend the priority contest and remand the case to the examiner for further consideration of the matters, to which attention has been directed.

§ 97.220 Decision by the Commissioner.

(a) When a priority contest is concluded on the basis of preliminary statements, or proposed findings of fact, conclusions and notice of priority shall be issued by the Commissioner to the interested parties, giving them a specified period, not less than 30 days, to show cause why such proposed findings of fact, conclusions, and notice of priority should not be made final. Any response made during the specified period will be considered by the Commissioner. Additional affidavits or exhibits will not be considered, unless accompanied by a showing of good cause acceptable to the Commissioner. Thereafter, final findings of fact, conclusions, and notice of priority shall be issued by the Commissioner.

(b) The decision shall be entered by the Commissioner against a party whose preliminary statement alleges a date of determination later than the

filing date of the other party's application.

§97.221 Status of claims of defeated applicant.

Whenever a final notice of priority has been issued by the Commissioner in a priority proceeding, and the time limit for an appeal from such decision has expired, the claim or claims constituting the issue of the priority stand finally disposed of without further action by the Commissioner.

§97.222 Second priority contest.

A second priority contest between the same parties shall not be entertained by the Commissioner for the same novel variety.

APPEAL TO THE SECRETARY

§97.300 Petition to the Secretary.

(a) Petition may be made to the Secretary from any final action of the Commissioner denying an application or refusing to allow a certificate to be issued, or from any adverse decision of the Commissioner made under §§97.18(c), 97.107, 97.201(e), and 97.220.

(b) Any such petition shall contain a statement of the facts involved and the point or points to be reviewed, and the actions requested.

(c) A petition to the Secretary shall be filed in duplicate and accompanied by the prescribed fee (see §97.175).

(d) Upon request, an opportunity to present data, views, and arguments orally, in an informal manner or in a formal hearing, shall be given to interested persons. If a formal hearing is requested, the proceeding shall be conducted in accordance with the Rules of Practice Governing Formal Adjudicatory Proceedings Instituted by the Secretary Under Various Statutes set forth in §§1.130 through 1.151 of this title.

(e) Except as otherwise provided in the rules in this part, any such petition not filed within 60 days from the action complained of shall be dismissed as untimely.

[58 FR 42435, Aug. 9, 1993, as amended at 60 FR 8464, Feb. 14, 1995]

§97.301 Commissioner's answer.

(a) The Commissioner may, within such time as may be directed by the Secretary, furnish a written statement to the Secretary in answer to the appellant's petition, including such explanation of the reasons for the action as may be necessary and supplying a copy to the appellant.

(b) Within 20 days from the date of such answer, the appellant may file a reply statement directed only to such new points of argument as may be raised in the Commissioner's answer.

§97.302 Decision by the Secretary.

(a) The Secretary, after receiving the advice of the Board, may affirm or reverse the decision of the Commissioner, in whole or in part.

(b) Should the decision of the Secretary include an explicit statement that a certificate be allowed, based on an amended application, the applicant shall have the right to amend his or her application in conformity with such statement and such decision shall be binding on the Commissioner.

§97.303 Action following the decision.

(a) Copies of the decision of the Secretary shall be served upon the appellant and the Commissioner in the manner provided in §97.403.

(b) When an appeal petition is dismissed, or when the time for appeal to the courts pursuant to the Act has expired and no such appeal or civil action has been filed, proceedings in the appeal shall be considered terminated as of the dismissal or expiration date, except in those cases in which the nature of the decision requires further action by the Commissioner. If the decision of the Secretary is appealed or a civil action has been filed pursuant to the Act, the decision of the Secretary will be stayed pending the outcome of the court appeal or civil action.

[58 FR 42435, Aug. 9, 1993, as amended at 60 FR 17190, Apr. 4, 1995]

GENERAL PROCEDURES IN PRIORITY, PROTEST, OR APPEAL PROCEEDINGS

§97.400 Extensions of time.

Upon a showing of good cause, extensions of time not otherwise provided

for may be granted by the Commissioner or, if an appeal has been filed by the Secretary for taking any action required in any priority, protest, or appeal proceeding.

§ 97.401 Miscellaneous provisions.

(a) Petitions for reconsideration or modification of the decision of the Commissioner in priority or protest proceedings shall be filed within 20 days after the date of the decision.

(b) The Commissioner may consider on petition any matter involving abuse of discretion in the exercise of an examiner's authority, or such other matters as may be deemed proper to consider. Any such petition, if not filed within 20 days from the decision complained of, may be dismissed as untimely.

§ 97.402 Service of papers.

(a) Every paper required to be served on opposing parties and filed in the Office in any priority, protest, or appeal proceeding, must be served by the Secretary in the manner provided in § 97.403.

(b) The requirement in certain sections that a specified paper shall be served includes a requirement that all related supporting papers shall also be served. Proof of such service upon other parties to the proceeding must be made before the supporting papers will be considered by the Commissioner or Secretary.

§ 97.403 Manner of service.

Service of any paper under this part must be on the attorney or agent of the party if there be such, or on the party if there is no attorney or agent, and may be made in any of the following ways:

(a) By mailing a copy of the paper to the person served by certified mail, with the date of the return receipt controlling the date of service;

(b) By leaving a copy at the usual place of business of the person served with someone in his or her employ;

(c) When the person served has no usual place of business, by leaving a copy at his or her home with a member of the family over 14 years of age and of discretion; and

(d) Whenever it shall be found by the Commissioner or Secretary that none of the above modes of serving the paper is practicable, service may be by notice, published once in the Office Journal.

REVIEW OF DECISIONS BY COURT

§ 97.500 Appeal to U.S. Courts.

Any applicant dissatisfied with the decision of the Secretary on appeal may appeal to the U.S. Court of Customs and Patent Appeals or the U.S. Courts of Appeals, or institute a civil action in the U.S. District Court as set forth in the Act. In such cases, the appellant or plaintiff shall give notice to the Secretary, state the reasons for appeal or civil action, and obtain a certified copy of the record. The certified copy of the record shall be forwarded to the Court by the Plant Variety Protection Office on order of, and at the expense of the appellant or plaintiff.

[58 FR 42435, Aug. 9, 1993, as amended at 60 FR 17190, Apr. 4, 1995]

CEASE AND DESIST PROCEEDINGS

§ 97.600 Rules of practice.

Any proceedings instituted under section 128 of the Act for false marking shall be conducted in accordance with §§ 202.10 through 202.29 of this chapter (rules of practice under the Federal Seed Act) (7 U.S.C. 1551 *et seq.*), except that all references in those rules and regulations to ''Examiner'' shall be construed to be an Administrative Law Judge, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and not an ''Examiner'' as defined in the regulations under the Plant Variety Protection Act.

PUBLIC USE DECLARATION

§ 97.700 Public interest in wide usage.

(a) If the Secretary has reason to believe that a protected variety should be declared open to use by the public in accordance with section 44 of the Act, the Secretary shall give the owner of the variety appropriate notice and an opportunity to present views orally or in writing, with regard to the necessity for such action to be taken in the public interest.

(b) Upon the expiration of the period for the presentation of views by the owner, as provided in paragraph (a) of this section, the Secretary shall refer the matter to the Plant Variety Protection Board for advice, including advice on any limitations or rate of remuneration.

(c) Upon receiving the advice of the Plant Variety Protection Board, the Secretary shall advise the owner of the variety, the members of the Plant Variety Protection Board, and the public, by issuance of a press release, of any decision based on the provisions of section 44 of the Act to declare a variety open to use by the public. Any decision not to declare a variety open to use by the public will be transmitted only to the owner of the variety and the members of the Plant Variety Protection Board.

PUBLICATION

§ 97.800 Publication of public variety descriptions.

Voluntary submissions of varietal descriptions of ''public varieties'' on forms obtainable from the Office will be accepted for publication in the Official Journal. Such publication shall not constitute recognition that the variety is, in fact, distinct, uniform, and stable.

[58 FR 42435, Aug. 9, 1993, as amended at 60 FR 17190, Apr. 4, 1995]

PART 98—MEALS, READY-TO-EAT (MRE's), MEATS, AND MEAT PRODUCTS

SUBPART A–MRE'S, MEATS, AND RELATED MEAT FOOD PRODUCTS

Sec.
98.1 General.
98.2 Definitions.
98.3 Analyses performed and locations of laboratories.
98.4 Analytical methods.
98.5 Fees and charges.

Subpart B—USDA Certification of Laboratories for the Testing of Trichinae in Horsemeat

98.100 General.
98.101 Definitions.
98.102—98.600 [Reserved]

AUTHORITY: 7 U.S.C. 1622, 1624.

SOURCE: 58 FR 42445, Aug. 9, 1993, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—MRE's, Meats, and Related Meat Food Products

§ 98.1 General.

Analytical services of meat and meat food products are performed for fat, moisture, salt, protein, and other content specifications.

§ 98.2 Definitions.

Words used in the regulations in this subpart in the singular form will import the plural, and vice versa, as the case may demand. As used throughout the regulations in this subpart, unless the context requires otherwise, the following terms will be construed to mean:

Lard (Edible). The fat rendered from clean and sound edible tissues from swine.

Meals, Ready-To-Eat (MRE). Meals, Ready-To-Eat are complete portions of one meal for one military person and are processed and packaged to destroy or retard the growth of spoilage-type microorganisms in order to extend product shelf life for 7 years. Composition analyses for MRE's are covered by the reimbursable agreement in the Memorandums of Understanding (MOU's) between AMS, USDA and the Defense Personnel Support Center, Department of Defense (DOD). These DOD, Defense Personnel Support Center (DPSC) contracts state certain military specifications for an acceptable one meal serving, retorted pouched or 18–24 serving hermetically-sealed tray packed meat, or meal product regarding satisfactory analyses for fat, salt, protein, moisture content, added stabilizer ingredient, and sometimes microbiological composition. MRE's are for use by the DOD, DPSC as a component of operational food rations, and as an item of general issue by the military.

Meat. This includes the edible part of the muscle of any cattle, sheep, swine, or goats, which is skeletal or which is found in the tongue, in the diaphragm,

in the heart, or in the esophagus, and which is intended for human food, with or without the accompanying and overlying fat, and the portions of bone, skin, tendon, nerve, and blood vessels which normally accompany the muscle tissue, and which are not separated from it in the process of dressing. It does not include the muscle found in the lips, snout, or ears. This term, as applied to products of equines, shall have a meaning comparable to that provided in this paragraph with respect to cattle, sheep, swine, and goats.

Meat food product. Any article capable for use as human food (other than meat, prepared meat, or a meat by-product), which is derived or prepared wholly or in substantial part from meat or other portion of the carcass of any cattle, sheep, swine, or goats. An article exempted from definition as a meat food product by the Administrator, such as an organotherapeutic substance, meat juice, meat extract, and the like, which is used only for medicinal purposes and is advertised solely to the medical profession is not included.

Ready-to-eat. The term means consumers are likely to apply little or no additional heat to the fully-cooked and the fully-prepared food product before consumption.

Specifications. Descriptions with respect to the class, grade, other quality, quantity or condition of products, approved by the Administrator, and available for use by the industry regardless of the origin of the descriptions.

Tallow (Edible). The hard fat derived from USDA inspected and passed cattle, sheep, or goats.

Titer. The measure of the hardness or softness of the tested material as determined by the solidification point of fatty acids and expressed in degrees centigrade (°C).

§ 98.3 Analyses performed and locations of laboratories.

(a) Tables 1 through 4 list the special laboratory analyses rendered by the Science and Technology Division as a result of an agreement with the Livestock and Seed Division. The payment for such laboratory services rendered at the request of an individual or third party served shall be reimbursed pursuant to the terms as specified in the cooperative agreement.

TABLE 1—SCHEDULE ANALYSIS

Identity	Analyses	Samples tested
Schedule BC (Beef Chunks, Canned)	Fat, salt	1
Schedule BJ (Beef with Natural Juices, Canned)	Fat	1
Schedule CS (Canned Meatball Stew)	Fat	3
Schedule GP (Frozen Ground Pork)	Fat	4
Schedule PJ (Pork with Natural Juices, Canned)	Fat	1
Schedule RB (Beef for Reprocessing)	Fat	4
Schedule RG (Beef Roasts and Ground Beef)	Fat	4
Schedule SB (Slab or Sliced Bacon)	Moisture, fat, salt	1
Schedule WS (Beef or Wafer Steaks)	Fat	1

TABLE 2—MICROBIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

Type of analysis	Number of samples tested
Psychrotrophic Bacterial Plate Count	1

TABLE 3—NONSCHEDULE ANALYSIS

Identity	Analyses	Samples tested
Fed Specification PP-B–2120B (Ground Beef Products)	Fat	4
Fed Specification PP-B–81J (Sliced Bacon)	Fat, salt, moisture.	1
Fed Specification PP-L–800E (Luncheon Meat, Canned)	Fat, salt	1
Ground Beef or Ground Pork	Fat	4

TABLE 3—NONSCHEDULE ANALYSIS—Continued

Identity	Analyses	Samples tested
Ground Beef or Ground Pork	Fat	1
Pork Sausage	Fat, salt	4
Pork Sausage	Fat, moisture	4
Pork Sausage	Fat	4
Mil-P–44131A (Pork Steaks, Flaked, Formed, Breaded)	Fat	4
Milwaukee Public Schools (Breaded/Unbreaded Meat)	Fat	4
Chili Con Carne Without Beans	Fat	1
A-A–20047–B	Fat, protein	3
A-A–20136	salt	3
A-A–20148	Fat, salt	3
Mil-B–44133 (GL)	Fat, salt	3
Mil-B–44158A	Water activity	6
Mil-C–44253	Fat, salt	3
Mil-H–44159B (GL)	Fat, salt	1
PP-F–02154 (Army GL)	Fat, salt, moisture.	1

TABLE 4—LARD AND TALLOW ANALYSIS

Type of analysis	Number of samples tested
Fat Analysis Committee (FAC) Color	1
Free Fatty Acids	1
Insoluble Impurities	1
Moisture and Volatile Matter	1
Specific Gravity	4 to 6
Titer Test	1
Unsaponifiable Material	1

(b) Meats, such as ground beef or ground pork, meat food products, and MRE's, not covered by an agreement with Livestock and Seed Division, are analyzed for fat, moisture, salt, sulfur dioxide, nitrites, sulfites, ascorbates, citric acid, protein, standard plate counts, and coliform counts, among other analyses. These food product analyses are performed at any one of the Science and Technology Division (S&TD) field laboratories as follows:

(1) USDA, AMS, Science and Technology Division, Midwestern Laboratory, 3570 North Avondale Avenue, Chicago, IL 60618.

(2) USDA, AMS, S&TD Aflatoxin Laboratory, 107 South 4th Street, Madill, OK 73446.

(3) USDA, AMS, S&TD, Eastern Laboratory, 2311–B Aberdeen Boulevard, Gastonia, NC 28054.

[58 FR 42445, Aug. 9, 1993, as amended at 59 FR 24325, May 10, 1994; 59 FR 50121, Sept. 30, 1994; 61 FR 51353, Oct. 2, 1996]

§ 98.4 Analytical methods.

(a) The majority of analytical methods used by the USDA laboratories to perform analyses of meat, meat food products and MRE's are listed as follows:

(1) Official Methods of Analysis of AOAC INTERNATIONAL, Suite 500, 481 North Frederick Avenue, Gaithersburg, MD 20877–2417.

(2) U.S. Army Individual Protection Directorate's Military Specifications, approved analytical test methods noted therein, U.S. Army Natick Research, Development and Engineering Center, Kansas Street, Natick, MA 01760–5017.

(b) Additional analytical methods for these foods will be used, from time to time, as approved by the Director.

[58 FR 42445, Aug. 9, 1993, as amended at 61 FR 51353, Oct. 2, 1996]

§ 98.5 Fees and charges.

(a) The fee charged for any single laboratory analysis of meat, meat food products, and MRE's, not covered by an

agreement with Livestock and Seed Division, is specified in the schedules of charges in paragraph (a) of §91.37 of this subchapter.

(b) The laboratory analyses of meat, meat food products, and MRE's, not covered by a cooperative agreement, shall result in an additional fee, found in Table 7 of §91.37 of this subchapter, for sample preparation or grinding.

(c) The charge for any requested laboratory analysis of meat, meat food products, and MRE's not listed shall be based on the standard hourly rate specified in §91.37, paragraph (b).

Subpart B—USDA Certification of Laboratories for the Testing of Trichinae in Horsemeat

§ 98.100 General.

A laboratory that has met the requirements for certification specified in this subpart shall receive an AMS Science and Technology Division certificate to approve its analysis for *Trichinella* spiralis in horsemeat. Certification would be granted to a qualified analyst or a laboratory based on having the proper training, facilities, and equipment. This AMS laboratory certification program will enable horsemeat exporters to comply with trichinae testing requirements of the European Community.

[58 FR 42445, Aug. 9, 1993, as amended at 61 FR 51353, Oct. 2, 1996]

§ 98.101 Definitions.

Words used in the regulations in this part in the singular form will import the plural, and vice versa, as the case may demand. As used throughout the regulations in this part, unless the context requires otherwise, the following terms will be construed to mean:

European Community. The European Community (EC) consists of the initial 12 European countries and the updated and expanded membership of nations. The original EC members are Belgium, Britain, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal and Spain.

Horsemeat. That U.S. inspected and passed clean, wholesome muscle tissue of horses, which is skeletal or which is found in the tongue, in the diaphragm, in the heart, or in the esophagus, with or without the accompanying and overlying fat and the portions of sinews, nerves, and blood vessels, which normally accompany the muscle tissue and which are not separated from it in the process of dressing.

Trichinae. Round worms or nematodes of the genus *Trichinella,* which live as parasites in man, horses, rats, and other animals.

Trichinella spiralis. A small parasitic nematode worm which lives in the flesh of various animals, including the horse. When such infected meat is inadequately cooked and eaten by man, the live worm multiplies within the body and the larvae burrow their way into the muscles, causing a disease referred to as trichinosis.

§§ 98.102—98.600 [Reserved]

PARTS 99—109 [RESERVED]

PART 110—RECORDKEEPING ON RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDES BY CERTIFIED APPLICATORS; SURVEYS AND REPORTS

Sec.

110.1 Scope.
110.2 Definitions.
110.3 Records, retention, and access to records.
110.4 Demonstration of compliance.
110.5 Availability of records to facilitate medical treatment.
110.6 Federal cooperation with States.
110.7 Penalties.
110.8 Rules of practice.
110.9 Miscellaneous.

AUTHORITY: 7 U.S.C. 136a(d)(1)(c), 136i–1, and 450; 7 CFR 2.17, 2.50.

SOURCE: 58 FR 19022, Apr. 9, 1993, unless otherwise noted.

§ 110.1 Scope.

This part sets forth the requirements for recordkeeping on restricted use pesticides by all certified applicators, both private applicators and commercial applicators.

§ 110.2 Definitions.

As used in this part, the following terms shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

Administrator. The Administrator of the Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture, or any individual to whom the Administrator delegates authority to act in his or her behalf.

Authorized representative. Any person who is authorized to act on behalf of the Secretary or a State lead agency for the purpose of surveying records required to be kept under this part and enforcing this part.

Certification number. A number issued by EPA or a State to an individual who is authorized by EPA or the State to use or supervise the use of any restricted use pesticide.

Certified applicator. Any individual who is certified by EPA or the State to use or supervise the use of any restricted use pesticide covered by that individual's certification.

Commercial applicator. A certified applicator, whether or not the individual is a private applicator with respect to some uses, who uses or supervises the use of any restricted use pesticide for any purpose on any property other than as provided by the definition of private applicator.

Comparable. With respect to the records required to be kept under this part, similar to those required under EPA-approved State certification programs.

Complainant. The Administrator or an official of a cooperating State that deals with pesticide use or health or environmental issues related to the pesticide use, who institutes a proceeding pursuant to § 110.8 of this part.

EPA. The United States Environmental Protection Agency.

EPA registration number. The number assigned to a product registered with EPA in accordance with sections 3 or 24c of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act and implementing regulations, and borne on the label of the product.

Indian governing body. The governing body of any tribe, band, or group of Indians subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and recognized by the United States as possessing power of self-government.

Licensed health care professional. A physician, nurse, emergency medical technician, or other qualified individual, licensed or certified by a State to provide medical treatment.

Medical emergency. A situation that requires immediate medical treatment or first aid to treat possible symptoms of pesticide poisoning or exposure.

Parties. Includes the Administrator or cooperating State agencies who institute proceedings against whom such proceedings are instituted, under § 110.8 of this part.

Person. Any individual, corporation, company, association, firm, partnership, society, or other legal entity.

Presiding officer. Any individual designated in writing by the Administrator to preside at a proceeding conducted pursuant to § 110.8 of this part.

Private applicator. A certified applicator who uses or supervises the use of any restricted use pesticide for purposes of producing any agricultural commodity:

(1) On property owned or rented by the applicator or the employer of the applicator; or

(2) If applied without compensation, other than trading of personal services between producers of agricultural commodities, on the property of another person.

Record. The legible recording of all required elements under section 110.3(a) (1) through (6) for the application of a federally restricted use pesticide.[1]

Recordkeeping. The recording by the certified applicator, or the agent of the certified applicator, of the information required by § 110.3(a) and (b) concerning each restricted use pesticide application, either electronically or manually in writing, and the maintenance of such records in a manner accessible to authorized representatives.

Respondent. The party proceeded against pursuant to § 110.8 of this part, restricted use pesticide. A pesticide that is federally classified for restricted use under section 3(d)(1)(c) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act.

Secretary. The Secretary of Agriculture, United States Department of Agriculture, or any individual to whom

[1] Records can be handwritten on individual notes or forms, consist of invoices, be computerized, and or be maintained in recordkeeping books.

the Secretary delegates authority to act in his or her behalf.

State. A State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Northern Mariana Islands, and any other territory or possession of the United States, or an Indian governing body.

State lead agency. The agency designated by a State to have access to the records required to be maintained under this part.

Supervise. To provide instruction and guidance in the application of restricted use pesticides and exercise control over an applicator of restricted use pesticides in accordance with standards prescribed by the EPA in 40 CFR part 171.

[58 FR 19022, Apr. 9, 1993, as amended at 60 FR 8123, Feb. 10, 1995]

§ 110.3 Records, retention, and access to records.

(a) Certified applicators of restricted use pesticides shall maintain records of the application of restricted use pesticides. Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, these records shall include the following information for each application:

(1) The brand or product name, and the EPA registration number of the restricted use pesticide that was applied;

(2) The total amount of the restricted use pesticide applied;

(3) The location of the application, the size of area treated, and the crop, commodity, stored product, or site to which a restricted use pesticide was applied. The location of the application may be recorded using any of the following designations:

(i) County, range, township, and section;

(ii) An identification system utilizing maps and/or written descriptions which accurately identify location;

(iii) An identification system established by a United States Department of Agriculture agency which utilizes maps and numbering system to identify field locations; or

(iv) The legal property description.

(4) The month, day, and year on which the restricted use pesticide application occurred; and

(5) The name and certification number (if applicable) of the certified applicator who applied or who supervised the application of the restricted use pesticide.

(b) Certified applicators shall maintain records of the application of restricted use pesticides made on the same day in a total area of less than one-tenth (1/10) of an acre. Except for applications of restricted use pesticides in greenhouses and nurseries, to which the requirements of paragraph (a) of this section apply, these records shall include the following information for the application:

(1) The brand or product name, and the EPA registration number of the restricted use pesticide that was applied;

(2) The total amount of the restricted use pesticide applied;

(3) The location of the application, designated as ''spot application,'' followed by a concise description of location and treatment; and

(4) The month, day, and year on which the restricted use pesticide application occurred.

(c) The information required in this section shall be recorded within 14 days following the pesticide application. However, whether or not the written record has been completed, the certified applicator shall provide the information to be recorded in accordance with § 110.5(a).

(d) The records required in this section shall be retained for a period of 2 years from the date of the restricted use pesticide application and be maintained in a manner that is accessible by authorized representatives.

(e) A commercial applicator shall, within 30 days of a restricted use pesticide application, provide a copy of records required under this section or under State or Federal regulations (whichever is applicable) under which the commercial applicator is holding certification, to the person for whom the restricted use pesticide was applied.

(f) A certified applicator shall, upon oral request and presentation of credentials by an authorized representative, make available to the authorized representative the records required to be maintained under this section and permit the authorized representative

to copy any of the records. The original of the records required to be maintained under this section shall be retained by the certified pesticide applicators.

(g) No Federal or State agency shall release information obtained under this part that would directly or indirectly reveal the identity of producers of commodities to which restricted use pesticides have been applied.

(h) Certified applicators who apply restricted use pesticides in States where they are required to maintain records on applications of restricted use pesticides, comparable to those for commercial applicators in that State, and such records are maintained in accordance with State requirements, are not subject to paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of this section.

[58 FR 19022, Apr. 9, 1993, as amended at 60 FR 8123, Feb. 10, 1995]

§110.4 Demonstration of compliance.

The Secretary is authorized to inspect and copy any record required to be maintained by this part in order to determine whether a certified applicator is complying with this part.

§110.5 Availability of records to facilitate medical treatment.

(a) When the attending licensed health care professional, or an individual acting under the direction of the attending licensed health care professional, determines that any record of the application of any restricted use pesticide required to be maintained under §110.3 is necessary to provide medical treatment or first aid to an individual who may have been exposed to the restricted use pesticide for which the record is or will be maintained, the certified applicator required to maintain the record shall promptly provide the record information and any available label information. If it is determined by the attending licensed health care professional, or an individual acting under the direction of the attending licensed health care professional, to be a medical emergency, the record information of the restricted use pesticide, relating to the medical emergency, shall be provided immediately.

(b)(1) The attending licensed health care professional, or an individual acting under the direction of the attending licensed health care professional, may utilize and release the record or record information obtained under paragraph (a) of this section when necessary to provide medical treatment or first aid to an individual who may have been exposed to the restricted use pesticide for which the record is or will be maintained.

(2) The attending licensed health care professional may release the record or record information to appropriate federal or state agencies that deal with pesticide use or any health issue related to the use of pesticides when necessary to prevent further injury or illness.

(3) A licensed health care professional may release the record or record information to submit pesticide poisoning incident reports to appropriate state or federal agencies.

[60 FR 8123, Feb. 10, 1995]

§110.6 Federal cooperation with States.

(a) For the purpose of carrying out this part, the Administrator may enter into agreements with States.

(b) The Administrator may, after entering a State-Federal cooperative agreement with a State, utilize employees and facilities of the State to carry out any provisions of this part in that State. This State-Federal cooperative agreement shall specify:

(1) The agency of the State that is designated as the State lead agency;

(2) The responsibilities of State agencies for the enforcement of this part and the imposition of penalties under this part;

(3) The qualifications required of the State employees administering and enforcing this part;

(4) That the State-Federal cooperative agreement may be terminated at any time by the mutual agreement of the parties to the agreement;

(5) That the State-Federal cooperative agreement may be terminated by either party by giving written notice to the other party at least 90 days before a specified date of termination; and

(6) The provisions for liaison between the State and the Administrator concerning the administration and enforcement of this part as may be agreed by the Administrator and the State.

(c) If at any time the Administrator shall determine that the State lead agency or other State agencies charged with carrying out the terms of the State-Federal cooperative agreement are unable or unwilling to carry out the terms of the agreement, or, if for any reason the Administrator or State shall determine that the agreement is no longer in effect, the Administrator shall administer and enforce this part in the State.

(d) If a State shall notify the Administrator of its readiness to enter into a State-Federal cooperative agreement prior to passage of State legislation and regulations governing recordkeeping by certified applicators of restricted use pesticides, the Administrator may enter into a State-Federal cooperative agreement with the State on an annual basis.

(e) For a State to be eligible for Federal technical or financial assistance under a State-Federal cooperative agreement, the State requirements for recordkeeping by all certified applicators of restricted use pesticides must be comparable to the recordkeeping requirements under this part.

§ 110.7 Penalties.

Any certified applicator who violates 7 U.S.C. 136i–1 (a), (b), or (c) or this part shall be subject to a civil penalty of not more than $500 in the case of the first offense, and in the case of subsequent offenses, be subject to a civil penalty of not less than $1,000 for each violation, except that the civil penalty shall be less than $1,000 if the Administrator determines that the certified applicator made a good faith effort to comply with 7 U.S.C. 136i–1 (a) (b), and (c) and this part.

[60 FR 8123, Feb. 10, 1995]

§ 110.8 Rules of practice.

(a) *Notice of violation*. If there is reason to believe that a person has violated or is violating any provision of this part, the complainant may file with the Presiding Officer a notice of violation signed by the complainant. The notice of violation shall state:

(1) The date of issuance of the notice of violation;

(2) The nature of the proceeding;

(3) The identification of the complainant and respondent;

(4) The legal authority under which the proceeding is instituted;

(5) The allegations of fact and provisions of law which constitute the basis for the proceeding;

(6) The amount of the proposed civil penalty; and

(7) The name, mailing address, and telephone number of the Presiding Officer.

(b) *Answer.* Within 30 days after the service of the notice of violation, the respondent shall file with the Presiding Officer an answer signed by the respondent or by the attorney of record in the proceeding. The answer shall:

(1) Admit, deny, or explain each of the allegations in the notice of violation and set forth any defense asserted by the respondent; or

(2) State that the respondent admits all the facts alleged in the notice of violation; or

(3) State that the respondent admits the jurisdictional allegations in the notice of violation and neither admits nor denies the remaining allegations and consents to the issuance of an order without further procedure.

(c) *Default.* Failure to file an answer within 30 days after service of the notice of violation shall be deemed, for purposes of the proceeding, an admission of the allegations in the notice of violation, and failure to deny or otherwise respond to an allegation in the notice of violation shall be deemed, for purposes of the proceeding, an admission of the allegation, unless the complainant and respondent have agreed to a consent decision pursuant to paragraph (e) of this section.

(d) *Amendment of notice of violation or answer.* At any time prior to the filing of a motion for a hearing, the notice of violation or answer may be amended with the consent of the complainant and respondent or as authorized by the Presiding Officer upon a showing of good cause.

(e) *Consent decision.* At any time before the Presiding Officer files the decision, the complainant and respondent may agree to the entry of a consent decision. The agreement shall be in the form of a decision signed by the complainant and respondent with appropriate space for signature by the Presiding Officer, and shall contain an admission of at least the jurisdictional facts, consent to the issuance of the agreed decision without further procedure, and such other admissions or statements as may be agreed to by the complainant and respondent. The Presiding Officer shall enter such decision without further procedure, unless an error is apparent on the face of the document. The consent decision shall have the same force and effect as a decision issued after a full hearing, shall become final upon issuance, and shall become effective in accordance with the terms of the decision.

(f) *Procedure upon failure to file an answer or admission of facts.* The failure to file an answer with the Presiding Officer, or the admission by the answer of all the material allegations of fact contained in the notice of violation, shall constitute a waiver of hearing. Upon such admission or failure to submit an answer, complainant shall file with the Presiding Officer a proposed decision, along with a motion for the adoption of the proposed decision both of which shall be served upon the respondent by the Presiding Officer. Within 20 days after service of the motion and proposed decision, the respondent may file with the Presiding Officer objections to the motion and proposed decision. If the Presiding Officer finds that meritorious objections have been filed, complainant's motion shall be denied with supporting reasons. If meritorious objections are not filed, the Presiding Officer shall issue a decision without further procedure or hearing. Copies of the decision or denial of complainant's motion shall be served by the Presiding Officer upon the respondent and the complainant and may be appealed pursuant to paragraph (l) of this section. Where the decision as proposed by complainant is entered, such decision shall become final and effective without further proceedings 35 days after the date of service of the decision upon the respondent, unless there is an appeal to the Administrator by the complainant or respondent, pursuant to paragraph (l) of this section.

(g) *Conferences.* (1) Upon motion of the complainant or respondent, the Presiding Officer may direct the complainant and respondent or their counsel to attend a conference at any reasonable time, prior to or during the course of the hearing, when the Presiding Officer finds that the proceeding would be expedited by a conference. Reasonable notice of the time and place of the conference shall be given. The Presiding Officer may order the complainant or respondent to furnish at or subsequent to the conference any or all of the following:

(i) An outline of the case or defense;

(ii) The legal theories upon which the party will rely;

(iii) A list of documents which the party anticipates introducing at the hearing; and

(iv) A list of anticipated witnesses who will testify on behalf of the party. At the discretion of the party furnishing such list of witnesses, the names of the witnesses need not be furnished if they are otherwise identified in some meaningful way such as a short statement of the type of evidence they will offer.

(2) The Presiding Officer shall not order a party to furnish the information or documents listed in paragraph (g)(1) (i) through (iv) of this section if the party can show that providing the particular information or document is inappropriate or unwarranted under the circumstances of the particular case.

(3) At the conference, the following matters may be considered:

(i) The simplification of issues;

(ii) The necessity of amendments to the notice of violation or answer;

(iii) The possibility of obtaining stipulations of facts and of the authenticity, accuracy, and admissibility of documents, which will avoid unnecessary proof;

(iv) The limitation of the number of expert or other witnesses;

(v) Negotiation, compromise, or settlement of issues;

(vi) The exchange of copies of proposed exhibits;

(vii) The identification of documents or matters of which official notice may be requested;

(viii) A schedule to be followed by the parties for completion of the actions decided at the conference; and

(ix) Such other matters as may expedite and aid in the disposition of the proceeding.

(4) A conference will not be stenographically reported unless so directed by the Presiding Officer.

(5) In the event the Presiding Officer concludes that personal attendance by the Presiding Officer and the parties or counsel at a conference is unwarranted or impractical, but determines that a conference would expedite the proceeding, the Presiding Officer may conduct the conference by telephone or correspondence.

(6) Actions taken as a result of a conference shall be reduced to a written appropriate order, unless the Presiding Officer concludes that a stenographic report shall suffice, or, the Presiding Officer elects to make a statement on the record at the hearing summarizing the actions taken.

(h) *Procedure for hearing.* (1) *Request for hearing.* The complainant or respondent may request a hearing on the facts by including such a request in the notice of violation or answer, or by a separate request, in writing, filed with the Presiding Officer within the time in which an answer may be filed. Failure to request a hearing within the time allowed for the filing of the answer shall constitute a waiver of a hearing. In the event the respondent denies any material fact and fails to file a timely request for a hearing, the matter may be set down for hearing on motion of the complainant filed with the Presiding Officer or upon the Presiding Officer's own motion.

(2) *Time and place.* If any material issue of fact is joined by the pleading, the Presiding Officer, upon motion of any of the parties stating that the matter is at issue and is ready for hearing, shall set a time and place for hearing as soon as feasible with due regard for the public interest and the convenience and necessity of the parties. The Presiding Officer shall issue a notice stating the time and place of hearing. If any change in the time or place of the hearing is made, the Presiding Officer shall issue a notice of this change, which notice shall be served upon the complainant and respondent, unless it is made during the course of an oral hearing and made a part of the transcript, or actual notice is given to the parties.

(3) *Appearances.* The parties may appear in person or by attorney of record in the proceeding. Any individual who appears as an attorney must conform to the standard of ethical conduct required of practitioners before the courts of the United States.

(4) *Debarment of attorney.* Whenever a Presiding Officer finds that an individual acting as attorney for any party to the proceeding is guilty of unethical or contumacious conduct, in or in connection with a proceeding, the Presiding Officer may order that the individual be precluded from further acting as attorney in the proceeding. An appeal to the Administrator may be taken from any such order, but no proceeding shall be delayed or suspended pending disposition of the appeal: *Provided,* That the Presiding Officer shall suspend the proceeding for a reasonable time for the purpose of enabling the party to obtain another attorney.

(5) *Failure to appear.* A respondent who, after being duly notified, fails to appear at the hearing without good cause, shall be deemed to have waived the right to an oral hearing in the proceeding and to have admitted any facts which may be presented at the hearing. The failure by the respondent to appear at the hearing shall also constitute an admission of all the material allegations of fact contained in the notice of violation. The complainant shall have an election whether to follow the procedure set forth in paragraph (f) of this section or whether to present evidence, in whole or in part, in the form of affidavits, exhibits, or by oral testimony before the Presiding Officer. Failure to appear at a hearing shall not be deemed to be a waiver of the right to be served with a copy of the Presiding Officer's decision and to appeal to the Administrator pursuant to paragraph (l) of this section.

(6) *Order of proceeding.* Except as may be determined otherwise by the Presiding Officer, the complainant shall proceed first at the hearing.

(7) *Evidence.* (i) The testimony of witnesses at a hearing shall be on oath or affirmation and subject to cross-examination.

(ii) Upon a finding of good cause, the Presiding Officer may order that any witness be examined separately and apart from all other witnesses except those who are parties to the proceeding.

(iii) Evidence which is immaterial, irrelevant, or unduly repetitious, or which is not of the sort upon which responsible persons are accustomed to rely, shall be excluded insofar as practicable.

(8) *Objections.* (i) If a party objects to the admission of any evidence or to the limitation of the scope of any examination or cross-examination or to any other ruling of the Presiding Officer, the party shall state briefly the grounds of such objection, whereupon an automatic exception will follow if the objection is overruled by the Presiding Officer.

(ii) Only objections made before the Presiding Officer may subsequently be relied upon in the proceeding.

(9) *Exhibits.* Unless the Presiding Officer finds that the furnishing of copies is impracticable, four copies of each exhibit shall be filed with the Presiding Officer: *Provided,* That, where there are more than two parties in the proceeding, an additional copy shall be filed for each additional party. A true copy of an exhibit may be substituted for the original.

(10) *Official records or documents.* An official government record or document or entry in such a record or document, if admissible for any purpose, shall be admissible in evidence without the production of the individual who made or prepared the same, and shall be prima facie evidence of the relevant facts stated in the record or document. Such record or document shall be evidenced by an official publication of the record or document or by a copy certified by an individual having legal authority to make such certification.

(11) *Official notice.* Official notice shall be taken of such matters as are judicially noticed by the courts of the United States and of any other matter of technical, scientific, or commercial fact of established character: *Provided,* That the parties shall be given adequate notice of matters so noticed, and shall be given adequate opportunity to show that such facts are erroneously noticed.

(12) *Offer of proof.* Whenever evidence is excluded by the Presiding Officer, the party offering such evidence may make an offer of proof, which shall be included in the transcript. The offer of proof shall consist of a brief statement describing the evidence excluded. If the evidence consists of a brief oral statement, the statement shall be included in the transcript in its entirety. If the evidence consists of an exhibit, it shall be marked for identification and inserted in the hearing record. In either event, the evidence shall be considered a part of the transcript and hearing record if the Administrator, upon appeal, decides the Presiding Officer's ruling excluding the evidence was erroneous and prejudicial. If the Administrator, upon appeal, decides the Presiding Officer's ruling excluding the evidence was erroneous and prejudicial and that it would be appropriate to have such evidence considered a part of the hearing record, the Administrator may direct that the hearing be reopened to permit the taking of such evidence or for any purpose in connection with the excluded evidence.

(13) *Transcript.* Hearings shall be recorded and transcribed verbatim.

(i) *Post-hearing procedure*—(1) *Corrections to transcript.* (i) Within the period of time fixed by the Presiding Officer, any party may file a motion proposing corrections to the transcript.

(ii) Unless a party files a motion proposing corrections to the transcript in the time fixed by the Presiding Officer, the transcript shall be presumed, except for obvious typographical errors, to be a true, correct, and complete transcript of the testimony given at the hearing and to contain an accurate description or reference to all exhibits received in evidence and made part of the hearing record and shall be deemed to be certified without further action by the Presiding Officer.

(iii) As soon as practicable after the close of the hearing and after consideration of any timely objection filed as to the transcript, the Presiding Officer shall issue an order making any corrections to the transcript which the Presiding Officer finds are warranted, which corrections shall be entered on to the original transcript by the Presiding Officer without obscuring the original text.

(2) *Proposed finding of fact, conclusions, order, and briefs.* Prior to the Presiding Officer's decision, each party shall be afforded a reasonable opportunity to submit for consideration proposed findings of fact, conclusions, order, and brief in support of the proposed findings of fact, conclusions and order. A copy of each such document filed by a party shall be served upon each of the other parties.

(3) *Presiding Officer's decision.* (i) The Presiding Officer shall issue a decision within 30 days after the hearing, or, if any party submits proposed findings of fact, conclusions, order, and a brief in support thereof in accordance with paragraph (i)(2) of this section, 30 days after the last such submission. The Presiding Officer's decision shall include the Presiding Officer's findings of the fact, conclusions of law, and the reasons or basis for the findings of fact and conclusions of law.

(ii) The Presiding Officer's decision shall become effective without further proceedings 35 days after the date of service of the decision upon the respondent, unless there is an appeal to the Administrator by a party to the proceeding pursuant to paragraph (l) of this section.

(j) *Motions and requests*—(1) *General.* All motions and requests shall be filed with the Presiding Officer, and served upon all the parties, except:

(i) requests for extensions of time pursuant to paragraph (m)(3) of this section; and

(ii) motions and requests made on the record during the oral hearing. The Presiding Officer shall rule upon all motions and requests filed or made prior to the filing of an appeal of the Presiding Officer's decision pursuant to paragraph (l) of this section except motions directly relating to the appeal. Thereafter, the Administrator will rule on any motions and requests, as well as the motions directly relating to the appeal.

(2) *Motions entertained.* (i) Any motion will be entertained other than a motion to dismiss on the pleading. (A motion by the complainant seeking the voluntary dismissal of the notice of violation may be entertained by the Presiding Officer or the Administrator.)

(ii) All motions and requests concerning the notice of violation must be made within the time allowed for filing an answer, except motions by the complainant seeking voluntary dismissal of the notice of violation.

(3) *Contents.* All written motions and requests shall state the particular order, ruling, or action desired and the grounds for the order, ruling, or action desired.

(4) *Response to motions and requests.* Within 10 days after service of any written motion or request, or within a shorter or longer period as may be fixed by the Presiding Officer or the Administrator, an opposing party may file a response to the motion or request. The other party shall have no right to reply to the response; however, the Presiding Officer or the Administrator, in their discretion, may order that a reply be filed.

(k) *Presiding Officer*—(1) *Assignment.* No Presiding Officer shall be assigned to serve in any proceeding who:

(i) Has any pecuniary interest in any matter or business involved in the proceeding;

(ii) Is related within the third degree by blood or marriage to any party to the proceeding; or

(iii) Has any conflict of interest which might impair the Presiding Officer's objectivity in the proceeding.

(2) *Disqualification of Presiding Officer.* (i) Any party to the proceeding may, by motion made to the Presiding Officer, request that the Presiding Officer withdraw from the proceeding because of an alleged disqualifying reason. Such motion shall set forth with particularity the grounds of alleged disqualification. The Presiding Officer may then either rule upon or certify the motion to the Administrator, but not both.

(ii) A Presiding Officer shall withdraw from any proceeding for any reason deemed by the Presiding Officer to be disqualifying.

(3) *Powers.* The Presiding Officer, in any assigned proceeding, shall have power to:

(i) Rule upon motions and requests;

(ii) Set the time and place of a conference and the hearing, adjourn the hearing from time to time, and change the time and place of hearing;

(iii) Administer oaths and affirmations;

(iv) Summon and examine witnesses and receive evidence at the hearing;

(v) Admit or exclude evidence;

(vi) Hear oral argument on facts or law;

(vii) Do all acts and take all measures necessary for maintenance or order, including the exclusion of contumacious counsel or other persons; and

(viii) Take all other actions authorized under this section.

(l) *Appeal to the Administrator*—(1) *Filing of petition.* Within 30 days after receiving notice of the Presiding Officer's decision, a party who disagrees with the decision, or any part of the Presiding Officer's decision, or any ruling by the Presiding Officer or a party who alleges a deprivation of rights, may appeal the Presiding Officer's decision or rulings to the Administrator by filing an appeal petition with the Administrator. As provided in paragraph (h)(8) of this section, objections regarding evidence or a limitation regarding examination or cross examination or other ruling made before the Presiding Officer may be relied upon in an appeal. The appeal petition shall state the name and address of the person filing the appeal petition. Each issue set forth in the appeal petition, and the arguments on each issue, shall be separately numbered; shall be plainly and concisely stated; and shall contain detailed citations of the record, statutes, regulations, or authorities being relied upon in support of the argument. A brief may be filed in support of the appeal simultaneously with the appeal petition.

(2) *Response to appeal petition.* Within 20 days after the service of a copy of an appeal petition and any brief in support of the appeal petition, filed by a party to the proceeding, any other party may file with the Administrator a response in support of or in opposition to the appeal petition and, in such response any relevant issue, not presented in the appeal petition, may be raised.

(3) *Transmittal of record.* Whenever an appeal to the Presiding Officer's decision is filed and a response to the appeal has been filed or time for filing a response has expired, the Presiding Officer shall transmit to the Administrator the record of the proceeding. The record shall include: the pleading; motions and requests filed and rulings on such motions and requests; the transcript of the testimony taken at the hearing, together with the exhibits filed in connection with the hearing; any documents or papers filed in connection with a conference; such proposed findings of fact, conclusions, and orders, and briefs in support thereof, as may have been filed in connection with the proceeding; the Presiding Officer's decision; and such exceptions, statements of objections and briefs in support thereof as may have been filed in the proceeding.

(4) *Decision of the Administrator on appeal.* As soon as practicable after the receipt of the record from the Presiding Officer, the Administrator, upon the basis of and after due consideration of the record and any matter of which official notice is taken, shall rule on the appeal. If the Administrator decides that no change or modification of the Presiding Officer's decision is warranted, the Administrator may adopt the Presiding Officer's decision as the final order in the proceeding, preserving any right of the party bringing the appeal to seek judicial review of such decision in the proper forum.

(m) *Filing; service; extensions of time; and computation of time*—(1) *Filing; number of copies.* Except as otherwise provided in this section, all documents or papers required or authorized by this section to be filed with the Presiding Officer or Administrator shall be filed in quadruplicate: *Provided,* That where there are more than two parties in the proceeding, an additional copy shall be filed for each additional party.

(2) *Service; proof of service.* Copies of all documents or papers required or authorized by this section to be filed with the Presiding Officer or Administrator shall be served upon the parties by the person with whom such documents or papers are filed. Service shall be made either:

(i) By delivering a copy of the document or paper to the individual to be served or to a member of the partnership to be served, or to the president, secretary, or other executive officer or any director of the corporation or association to be served, or to the attorney of record representing such person; or

(ii) By leaving a copy of the document or paper at the principal office or place of business or residence of such individual, partnership, corporation, organization, or association, or of the attorney of record representing such person and mailing by regular mail another copy to such person at such address; or

(iii) By registering or certifying and mailing a copy of the document or paper, addressed to such individual, partnership, corporation, organization, or association, or to the attorney of record representing such person, at the last known residence or principal office or place of business of such person: *Provided,* That if the registered or certified document or paper is returned undelivered because the addressee refused or failed to accept delivery, the document or paper shall be served by remailing it by regular mail. Proof of service under this paragraph shall be made by the certificate of the person who actually made the service: *Provided,* That if the service be made by mail, under paragraph (m)(2)(iii) of this section, proof of service shall be made by the return post-office receipt, in the case of registered or certified mail, or by the certificate of the person who mailed the matter by regular mail. Any certificate or post-office receipt returned to the Presiding Officer or Administrator shall be filed by the Presiding Officer or Administrator, and made a part of the record of the proceeding.

(3) *Extensions of time.* The time for the filing of any document or paper required or authorized under this section to be filed may be extended by the Presiding Officer or the Administrator as provided in paragraph (j) of this section, if in the judgment of the Presiding Officer or the Administrator, as the case may be, there is good reason for the extension. In all instances in which time permits, notice of the request for extension of the time shall be given to the other party with opportunity to submit views concerning the request.

(4) *Effective date of filing.* Any document or paper required or authorized under this section to be filed shall be deemed to be filed at the time when it reaches the person with whom the document or paper must be filed.

(5) *Computation of time.* Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays shall be included in computing the time allowed for the filing of any document or paper: *Provided,* That, when such time expires on a Saturday, Sunday, or holiday, such period shall be extended to include the next following business day.

(n) *Ex parte communications.* (1) At no stage of the proceeding between its institution and the issuance of the final decision shall the Presiding Officer or Administrator discuss ex parte the merits of the proceeding with any person who is connected with the proceeding in an advocative or in an investigative capacity, or with any representative of such person: *Provided,* That the Presiding Officer or Administrator may discuss the merits of the case with such a person if all parties to the proceeding, or their attorneys have been given notice and an opportunity to participate. A memorandum of such discussion shall be included in the record.

(2) No interested person shall make or knowingly cause to be made to the Presiding Officer or Administrator an ex parte communication relevant to the merits of the proceeding.

(3) If the Presiding Officer of the Administrator receives an ex parte communication in violation of this paragraph (n), the individual who receives the communication shall place in the public record of the proceeding:

(i) Any such written communication;

(ii) Memoranda stating the substance of such oral communication; and

(iii) Any written response, and memoranda stating the substance of any oral response to the ex parte communication.

(4) For purposes of this section *ex parte communication* means an oral or written communication not on the public record with respect to which reasonable prior notice to all parties is not given, but it shall not include requests for status reports on any matter or the proceeding.

§ 110.9 Miscellaneous.

In accordance with Section 3507 of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980 (44 U.S.C. 3507), the recordkeeping provisions in this rule have been approved by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and there are no new requirements. The assigned OMB control number is 0581–AA39.

PARTS 111—159 [RESERVED]

SUBCHAPTER F—NAVAL STORES

PART 160—REGULATIONS AND STANDARDS FOR NAVAL STORES

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AUTHORITY: 7 U.S.C. 94, 1624.

SOURCE: 11 FR 14665, Dec. 27, 1946, as amended at 17 FR 221, Jan. 9, 1952; 20 FR 6433, Sept. 1, 1955, unless otherwise noted.

GENERAL

§160.1 Definitions of general terms.

The terms as defined in section 2 of the Naval Stores Act shall apply with equal force and effect when used in the provisions in this part. In addition, unless the context requires otherwise, the terms hereinafter set forth shall be defined respectively as follows:

(a) *Act:* The Naval Stores Act of March 3, 1923 (42 Stat. 1435; 7 U.S.C. 91–99).

(b) *Department:* The United States Department of Agriculture.

(c) *Administrator:* The Administrator of the Agricultural Marketing Service of the Department, or any officer or employee of the Department to whom authority has heretofore been delegated, or to whom authority may hereafter be delegated, to act in his stead.

(d) *Official inspector:* Any person designated or licensed by the Secretary to sample, examine, analyze, classify or grade naval stores.

(e) *Licensed inspector:* A person licensed by the Administrator upon recommendation of an accredited processor to act as an official inspector with respect to naval stores produced at an eligible processing plant of such processor.

(f) *Eligible processing plant:* A plant which on examination by the Administrator has been found to be designed, operated, and staffed so as to permit proper samplings and inspections of the naval stores produced thereat, and where a substantial proportion of the output comes from oleoresin obtained from trees growing on land not owned or leased by the processor himself, or from oleoresin contained within felled trees or stumps removed from such land.

(g) *Accredited processor:* Any person owning or having charge of or jurisdiction over the operation of an eligible processing plant, to whom a permit has been issued under these regulations to have inspections of naval stores made by a licensed inspector.

(h) *Interested person:* Any person who is a party to a factual or prospective transaction in a specific lot of naval stores, whether as producer, seller, shipper, dealer, or purchaser thereof; or any person who in the opinion of the Administrator has sufficient and proper interest in the analysis, classification, grading, or sale of naval stores to merit the loan and use of duplicates of the United States Standards.

(i) *Dealer:* Any person who sells or ships in commerce any naval stores produced by a person other than himself.

(j) *Cooperative agreement:* A written agreement between the Department and any person specifying the conditions under which special inspection

personnel may be designated and procedures established, not otherwise available under existing inspection programs, in order to make possible a continuous, day-by-day inspection of naval stores for such person, or to provide facilities for carrying out experimental studies on authentic naval stores related to the inspection and marketing thereof.

(k) *Standards:* The official Naval Stores Standards of the United States for classification and grading of spirits of turpentine and rosin.

(l) *Analysis:* Any examination by physical, chemical, or sensory methods.

(m) *Classification:* Designation as to kind of spirits of turpentine or rosin.

(n) *Grading:* Determination of the grade of turpentine or rosin by comparison with the standards.

(o) *Certificate:* The official certificate issued under the provisions of the act and the provisions in this part to show the results of any examination, analysis, classification, or grading of naval stores by an official inspector.

(p) *Label:* Any word, combination of words, coined or trade name, picturization of any natural scene or article, or any limitation thereof, applied to, superimposed upon, impressed into, or in any other manner attached to a container of naval stores or other article coming within the scope of the act, by which the nature, kind, quality, or quantity of the contents of such container may be indicated.

(q) *Container:* Any receptacle in which naval stores are placed for inspection or distribution in commerce; includes barrel, drum, tank, tank car, bag, bottle, can, or other receptacle.

[11 FR 14665, Dec. 27, 1946, as amended at 17 FR 221, Jan. 9, 1952; 20 FR 6433, Sept. 1, 1955; 46 FR 47055, Sept. 24, 1981; 47 FR 3344, Jan. 25, 1982]

§ 160.2 Spirits of turpentine defined.

Spirits of turpentine, also commonly known as turpentine, is the colorless or faintly colored volatile oil consisting principally of terpene hydrocarbons of the general empirical formula $C_{10}H_{16}$ and having a characteristic odor and taste. It occurs naturally in and may be recovered by distillation from the oleoresinous secretions obtained from living trees of the family *Pinaceae,* or present in the cellular structure, or wood, of species thereof.

§ 160.3 Rosin defined.

Except as provided in § 160.15, rosin is the vitreous, well-strained, transparent, solid resin which (a) remains after the volatile terpene oils are distilled from (1) the oleoresin collected from living trees or (2) the oleoresin extracted from wood; or (b) remains after distillation of the fatty acids from tall oil recovered from wood in the course of its chemical disintegration to produce cellulose. In addition to the free resin acids, rosin may contain relatively small proportions of fatty acids, resin esters and other esters, unsaponifiable resenes, and nonresinous foreign matter naturally occurring therein.

§ 160.4 Reclaimed rosin.

Reclaimed rosin is rosin that has been recovered or reclaimed by any means from waste or deteriorated material: *Provided,* That such reclaimed product may be graded as rosin under the act and the provisions in this part only if the concentration of rosin acids therein has not been reduced below the concentration normal for rosin, and any residual or contaminating component remaining from the waste material itself or from any article used in the recovery process is not sufficient to cause the physical or chemical properties of the reclaimed product to differ substantially from the normal properties of rosin.

§ 160.5 Standards for naval stores.

In addition to the standards of identity for spirits of turpentine and rosin and the grade designations for rosin specified in the act, certain standards for naval stores have been promulgated by the Administrator pursuant to the act as indicated in § 160.301 *et seq.*

§ 160.6 Standard designations for turpentine.

Spirits of turpentine within the meaning of the act and the provisions in this part shall be designated as ''gum spirits of turpentine,'' ''steam distilled wood turpentine,'' ''destructively distilled wood turpentine,'' or

''sulphate wood turpentine,'' as the case may be.

§160.7 Gum spirits of turpentine.

The designation ''gum spirits of turpentine'' shall refer to the kind of spirits of turpentine obtained by distillation of the oleoresin (gum) from living trees, and commonly known prior to the passage of the act as gum spirits, gum turpentine, spirits of turpentine, or oil of turpentine.

§160.8 Steam distilled wood turpentine.

The designation ''steam distilled wood turpentine'' shall refer to the kind of spirits of turpentine obtained by steam distillation from the oleoresinous component of wood whether in the presence of the wood or after extraction from the wood, and commonly known prior to the passage of the act as wood turpentine, steam distilled turpentine, steam distilled wood turpentine, or S. D. wood turpentine.

§160.9 Destructively distilled wood turpentine.

The designation ''destructively distilled wood turpentine'' shall refer to the kind of spirits of turpentine prepared from the distillate obtained in the destructive distillation (carbonization) of wood, and commonly known prior to the passage of the act as destructively distilled wood turpentine or D.D. wood turpentine.

§160.10 Sulphate wood turpentine.

The designation ''sulphate wood turpentine'' shall refer to the kind of spirits of turpentine prepared from the condensates that are recovered in the sulphate process of cooking wood pulp, and commonly known as sulphate turpentine or sulphate wood turpentine.

§160.11 Quality requirements.

The several standards for spirits of turpentine, as defined in §§160.8 to 160.10, inclusive, shall be deemed to mean the respective kinds of spirits of turpentine having properties that conform with the standard specifications adopted therefor by the American Society for Testing Materials, contained in appendix A to this part.

§160.12 Standard designations for rosin.

(a) Rosin within the meaning of the act and the provisions in this part shall be designated as ''gum rosin,'' ''wood rosin,'' or ''tall oil rosin,'' as the case may be.

(b) The designation ''gum rosin'' shall refer to the kind of rosin remaining after the distillation of gum spirits of turpentine from the oleoresin (gum) obtained from living pine trees.

(c) The designation ''wood rosin'' shall refer to the kind of rosin recovered after the distillation of the volatile oil from the oleoresin within or extracted from pine wood by any suitable process, followed by any necessary further refinement.

(d) The designation ''tall oil rosin'' shall refer to the kind of rosin remaining after the removal of the fatty acids from tall oil by fractional distillation, and having the characteristic form and appearance and other physical and chemical properties normal for other kinds of rosin.

§160.13 Grade designations for rosin.

The grades of rosin shall be designated, from highest to lowest, by the following letters, respectively: XC, XB, XA, X, WW, WG, N, M, K, I, H, G, F, E, D, B. In addition, the letters OP shall be used to designate the grade of opaque rosin, and the letters FF shall be used to designate the grade of normal wood rosin: *Provided,* That the product recovered in the refining of wood rosin, that is darker in color than the standard for FF grade, and that contains rosin acids in lesser quantity than is normal for such rosin, shall be graded and designated as B wood resin.

[11 FR 14665, Dec. 27, 1946, as amended at 17 FR 221, Jan. 9, 1952; 33 FR 8722, June 14, 1968]

§160.14 Opaque rosin.

The term ''opaque rosin'' shall apply to the article resulting when rosin undergoes internal modification indicated by a turbid, clouded, or opaque appearance, that is, loss of transparency, brought about by the occlusion of moisture or the formation of an excessive quantity of resin acid crystals in the rosin.

ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW AND MODIFIED STANDARDS

§ 160.15 New standards.

Whenever in the opinion of the Administrator a new standard for any naval stores is necessary in the interest of the trade, he shall announce a hearing thereon, to be held not less than 3 months subsequent to such announcement. Notice of the hearing stating the terms or description of the proposed new standard, or a summary thereof, shall be given by publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER and by such other means as may be practicable. The hearing shall be conducted by an official designated by the Administrator, and reasonable opportunity shall be afforded at the hearing to all interested persons to present their views, arguments and data, verbally or in writing, in favor of or in opposition to the proposed new standard. All relevant material presented at said hearing, or a summary thereof, and a recommendation as to adoption or rejection of the proposed new standard shall be transmitted to the Administrator for his consideration. A new standard established and promulgated by the Administrator shall become effective not less than 3 months after the promulgation thereof.

§ 160.16 Modification of existing standards.

Whenever in the opinion of the Administrator a modification of an existing standard for naval stores is necessary in the interest of the trade, he shall announce a hearing thereon, to be held not less than 6 months subsequent to such announcement. Notice of the hearing stating the terms or description of the proposed modification of any standard, or a summary thereof, shall be given by publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER and by such other means as may be practicable. The hearing shall be conducted by an official designated by the Administrator, and reasonable opportunity shall be afforded to all interested persons to present their views, arguments and data, verbally or in writing, in favor of or in opposition to the proposed modification. All relevant material presented at said hearing, or a summary thereof, and a recommendation as to adoption or rejection of the proposed modification shall be transmitted to the Administrator for his consideration. A modified standard established and promulgated by the Administrator shall become effective not less than 6 months after the promulgation thereof.

METHODS OF ANALYSIS, INSPECTION, SAMPLING AND GRADING

§ 160.17 Laboratory analysis.

The analysis and laboratory testing of naval stores shall be conducted, so far as is practicable, according to methods of the American Society for Testing Materials. When any such method is deemed to be insufficient or unsuitable or when no method has been so presented, the analysis shall be made according to any method deemed appropriate by the Administrator.

§ 160.18 Determining the grade of rosin.

The grade of rosin shall be determined by comparing a representative sample, taken and prepared in accordance with the provisions in this part, with the appropriate standard types. The grade shall be the grade designation of the standard type which the sample equals or excels in color, but below the next higher grade.

§ 160.19 Samples of rosin for grading.

Samples of rosin for grading shall be approximately cubical in shape, and shall be seven-eighths inch thick in the direction through which they are viewed or graded. Samples may be taken by any of the following methods:

(a) By cutting or cleaving the same from a lump of the rosin removed from the solid mass in the barrel or drum, the top side of which lump shall come from not less than 4 inches below the surface of the rosin.

(b) By placing a tin mold of suitable design inside the barrel or drum through an opening in the side, the center of which opening is approximately 9 inches from the top or 12 inches from the bottom so that when the container is filled, the rosin within the mold will have come from a position not less than 4 inches below the surface of the rosin. The mold thus

placed must be entirely within the barrel or drum and completely encased in the rosin.

(c) By suspending in the barrel or drum of molten rosin a clean tinplate mold, ⅞ inch square (inside) and 1½ inches or more in length, in such a manner that it will be in a horizontal position at least 2 inches below the surface of the rosin after it has thoroughly cooled. Such sample shall not be spiked from the barrel or drum until it is completely cooled.

(d) By withdrawing a quantity of molten rosin from a full container of 150 pounds content or less, pouring the rosin into a suitable mold, and allowing it to cool and solidify slowly: *Provided,* That samples taken to represent a single batch or charge made by intermittent distillation of oleoresin shall be taken from not less than two containers, one of which shall be selected when one fourth of the batch has been placed in the containers, and the other shall be from the last container filled.

(e) By withdrawing a quantity of molten rosin from a full drum that has been filled after a preliminary cooling period, pouring the rosin into a suitable mold, and allowing it to cool and solidify slowly: *Provided,* That such sample shall not be taken until at least one hour has elapsed after the drum was filled: *And provided further,* That the selection of drums to be sampled shall be in accordance with the method of selecting small containers as set forth in paragraph (d) of this section. Rosin in drums sampled in this manner will be graded and certified only when the sampling is performed by an official inspector. Rosin in open head barrels shall not be sampled by this method.

(f) By collecting in a suitable vessel a quantity of molten rosin from each successive batch or charge as it is delivered into a tank car, pouring the respective quantities of rosin into suitable molds, and allowing them to cool and solidify: *Provided,* That any darkening of the rosin subsequent to such sampling will not be recognized as affecting the correctness of the grades assigned to the rosin at the time it was loaded in the car. Rosin so sampled while in process of being placed in a tank car will be graded and certified only when the sampling is performed by an official inspector.

§160.20 More than one grade in a container.

When a sample from the bottom of a barrel or drum shows not more than one grade lower than that of a top sample taken in accordance with §160.19, the grade of the rosin shall be that of such top sample: *Provided,* That if such ''bottom head'' sample shows more than one grade lower than the top sample, the grade assigned to the rosin shall be that of the darkest or lowest grade of rosin in the container.

§160.21 Rosin not fit for grading.

An article consisting of rosin with an excessive amount of trash or other visible extraneous foreign material, or an article that is of such color or appearance as not to permit its accurate classification and grading in accordance with the standards provided for rosin, shall not be classified, graded, marked, sold, or offered for sale in commerce as rosin.

§160.22 Collecting samples; issuing certificates.

The collection of official samples for the purpose of putting into effect any of the provisions of the act, and the issuance of certificates reporting the results of any analysis, classification, or grading shall be limited to official inspectors and to such other personnel of the Department as may be authorized.

§160.23 Disposition of samples.

All samples taken by an official inspector or submitted by an interested person shall become and remain the property of the Department, to be disposed of as the Administrator may determine.

Analysis, Inspection, and Grading on Request

§160.24 Inspection on request.

Insofar as it may be practicable, official inspectors shall sample, analyze, classify, or grade any naval stores at the request of any interested person, as provided for by the act and in accordance with the provisions in this part.

§ 160.24a Inspection as to condition of drums containing rosin and the quality and condition of the rosin therein upon request.

Before or after the shipment in commerce of any lot of rosin in drums from a processing or storage point, and upon request by an interested person, an inspection may be made by an official inspector of the external appearance of the drums, and a report may be made by such inspector, on the basis of such inspection, of the condition, including soundness, of the drums with reference to the effect thereof upon the quality, and preservation of the quality, of the rosin in the drums. In conjunction with such service, when practicable, the inspector may upon similar request determine and certify the grade, class, other quality, or condition of the rosin within the drums, and report the internal condition of the drums, under any applicable standards and procedural instructions issued to such inspector by the Administrator. Certificates and reports issued under this section will be furnished only to the interested person requesting the service. Fees and charges for service under this section shall be paid by such interested person in accordance with §§ 160.201, 160.202, and 160.204.

[20 FR 6433, Sept. 1, 1955]

§ 160.25 How requests shall be made.

An interested person desiring the analysis, classification, or grading of any naval stores, or of samples thereof, shall submit to the nearest official inspector a written request, in which he shall state the number and kind of containers of rosin, or the number and kind of containers and the number of gallons of turpentine, as the case may be, together with the name of the interested person for whose account such service is requested, his interest in the naval stores, and other information by which the identity of the naval stores in question and the propriety of its examination may be determined. Requests for seasonal or recurrent services shall so indicate, and the approximate quantity of naval stores to be graded and the duration of the desired service shall be stated. Fees for such service shall be paid in accordance with the provisions in this part.

§ 160.26 Withdrawal of request.

A request for service under the provisions in this part may be withdrawn at any time before the service has been completed, on notice to the official inspector: *Provided, however,* That the interested person shall reimburse the United States for the time spent and any expenses incurred prior to receipt of such withdrawal notice.

§ 160.27 Containers to be made ready.

The interested person shall cause the naval stores to be made available, and shall provide any held required to remove the bungs or heads, or otherwise open the containers for sampling, to spike the rosin or extract the sampler devices from the barrels or drums, to rebung or otherwise close the containers, to handle the commodity for weighing, and to mark the containers at the direction of the official inspector.

§ 160.28 Tank cars of turpentine.

A tank car loaded for shipment with spirits of turpentine shall, after the same has been sampled for analysis, classification, and certification, be sealed by the official inspector. Any certificate issued thereon prior to shipment shall be valid only for a reasonable time to permit arrival at destination, and only so long as the seals placed thereon by the inspector remain unbroken.

§ 160.29 Containers to remain intact.

The results of any analysis, classification, or grading of naval stores will be certifiable only if the containers holding such naval stores remain intact as sampled until the analysis, classification, or grading has been completed and the results reported, except when the container is a tank car subject to demurrage.

§ 160.30 Contents of containers to be designated.

Prior to inspection at the request of the producer, containers of naval stores, other than tank cars, shall have marked thereon a designation by such producer of the kind or identity of the

product in accordance with the standard of identity provided therefor by or under the act.

§ 160.31 Time and manner of sampling.

Except when batch sampling is authorized at an eligible processing plant using licensed inspectors, samples of naval stores to be used for official inspection and certification shall be taken direct from the commercial containers holding such naval stores by or under the immediate supervision of the inspector at the time of inspection.

§ 160.32 Marking containers.

The interested person shall provide any labor necessary for marking the containers, after the contents have been sampled and graded, at the direction of the official inspector. The container of an article which does not conform with any United States Standard for naval stores as to kind or grade, shall not be marked or certified, and any unauthorized marks appearing on the container shall be removed.

§ 160.33 Containers not acceptable for inspection.

Any container so filled or packed as to conceal the fact that it contains anything other than naval stores within the meaning of the act or the provisions in this part, and any naval stores in a container deemed by an official inspector to be unsuitable for use as a container of naval stores in commerce, shall not be accepted for classification or grading.

§ 160.34 Responsibility of interested person.

The sampling or acceptance of any sample of naval stores by an official inspector for use in grading and certifying the same at the request of an interested person, or the placing of any incorrect classification or grade marks upon the container thereof, or the issue of any incorrect certificate inadvertently to cover the contents, because of inability of the inspector to observe the true condition of the naval stores, shall not prevent the correction or recall of any such certificate, nor relieve the interested person from responsibility for the condition of the article or its container.

§ 160.35 Illegible inspection marks.

In case any mark placed on a container of rosin by or under the direction of an official inspector has become illegible, he will make such examination before remarking as may be necessary to establish the proper grade or identity of the rosin. No fee will be charged for this service, but the cost of handling, opening, spiking, and closing the container shall be borne by the interested person.

§ 160.36 Authority for changing marks.

No mark placed upon any container of naval stores by or at the direction of an official inspector shall be obliterated, covered up, defaced, or otherwise made illegible, except under authority of an official inspector.

§ 160.37 Prior marks to be removed.

Any marking appearing on a container to be used for naval stores, relating to the kind, classification, grade, certification, or method of inspection of naval stores shall be removed by the user whenever such marking does not in all respects describe the kind, classification, grade, certification, and method of inspection of the naval stores to be placed therein.

Request Inspection by Licensed Inspectors

§ 160.38 Permit to use licensed inspector.

Any naval stores produced at an eligible processing plant, as herein defined, may be inspected, classified, graded, and certified by a licensed inspector, after the accredited processor has applied to and has been granted a permit by the Administrator to use a licensed inspector.

§ 160.39 Form of application for license or permit.

Applications for licenses to inspect and permits to have inspections made by licensed inspectors shall be made to the Administrator upon forms provided for the purposes. Each such application shall fully and truly state the information therein required and shall be signed by the applicant.

§ 160.40 Applicant for license to be examined.

Each applicant for a license shall be required to demonstrate his qualifications and competency to perform the duties of an official inspector at such time and place and in such manner as may be determined by the Administrator.

§ 160.41 Issuance of temporary license.

In a case of special urgency, and in the discretion of the Administrator, a temporary license may be issued without reference to § 160.40 upon presentation of satisfactory evidence by the accredited processor of the need therefor and the competency of the applicant for such temporary license. Such processor shall receive prompt notice of the issuance of any such temporary license. A temporary licensee shall be subject to all the provisions in this part. A temporary license shall be valid for a specified period not to exceed 30 days, except that if application is made for a permanent license by a person at the same time he applies for a temporary license, any temporary license issued to him shall not expire until a permanent license has been denied or granted.

§ 160.42 Limitation of license.

The license issued by the Administrator to a licensed inspector of naval stores shall state the name of the processing plant or plants at which the licensee may perform the duties of an official inspector, and shall be countersigned by such official as may be designated and authorized.

§ 160.43 Licensed inspector to be disinterested.

No person who determines or controls sales policies or methods of distribution of an eligible processing plant, or the selling prices of the naval stores processed at such plant, shall be licensed as an inspector.

§ 160.44 Other duties of licensed inspectors.

A licensed inspector may perform duties other than those of an official inspector, to the extent indicated by the accredited processor and not disapproved in writing by the Administrator: *Provided*, That such additional duties not pertaining to the official inspection work shall not be permitted to interfere with the proper performance of the duties of the licensee as an official inspector.

§ 160.45 Conditions governing licensed inspection.

The work performed by licensed inspectors under the provisions in this part shall be supervised and reviewed by authorized representatives of the Administrator, who shall issue to such licensed inspectors instructions for taking, preserving, and identifying samples; marking and maintaining the identity of containers when filled; preparing, issuing, and disposing of certificates; the keeping of adequate inspection records; and such other procedures as may be necessary in carrying out the licensed inspection. The handling, sampling, grading, marking, and certification of naval stores at an eligible processing plant by a licensed inspector shall be conducted in accordance with such instructions and the provisions in this part.

§ 160.46 Identification of containers.

Containers packed with naval stores which have been inspected, classified, graded, and certified by a licensed inspector at an eligible processing plant shall be marked to show the name and location or other acceptable identification of the plant, and the legend ''U.S. Graded'' or ''U.S. Inspected'', and, in the case of rosin, the batch number indicating the date of production.

§ 160.47 Periodic re-inspection.

Any eligible processing plant may from time to time be re-inspected and any rosin produced by such plant may be graded or re-graded by any official inspector authorized to make such examinations. The results of such examinations shall be made known only to the affected processor, the licensed inspector, and to such employees of the Department officially authorized to receive such information.

§ 160.48 Form of certificate.

The certificates issued under this part by licensed inspectors shall be on forms approved by the Administrator.

§160.49 Responsibility for inspection certificates and forms.

Certificate forms and other inspection record forms may be issued to an accredited processor, and the said processor shall be responsible for and accountable to the Department for all such material supplied to him. He shall require the licensed inspector to submit or otherwise make disposition of issued certificates in accordance with instructions received from the Administrator.

§160.50 Reports to be made by accredited processors.

Each accredited processor shall furnish the Administrator such reports and other information relative to the operation and output of his eligible processing plant as the Administrator may deem necessary or appropriate for the administration of the provisions in this part applicable to licensed inspection, subject to the approval of the Bureau of the Budget. Failure by an accredited processor to keep such records as may be necessary for him to submit correct reports, or failure by the processor to supply correct information to the Administrator shall be deemed a violation of the provisions in this part, and cause for suspension or revocation of his inspection permit.

§160.51 Report of non-conformance.

Each licensed inspector shall promptly report to his supervising inspector and to the accredited processor, any evidence of which he has knowledge indicating non-conformance with the provisions in this part, and shall also so report any attempt or effort to influence him to sample, grade, or certify any naval stores incorrectly or contrary to the provisions in this part.

§160.52 Suspension or revocation of licenses.

(a) Any license to inspect, grade, and certify naval stores may be suspended or revoked for repeated failure by the licensee correctly to inspect, grade, classify, or certify naval stores, or upon the persistence of any condition which renders him unfit to perform the duties of a licensed inspector, or for other continued non-conformance with any provision of the act or the provisions in this part. A license may be suspended for similar failures, conditions or non-conformance of shorter duration or less serious nature.

(b) A license to inspect, grade and certify naval stores may be summarily suspended or revoked by any official authorized to issue or countersign such licenses where the public health, interest, or safety so requires or for willful acts or omissions by the licensee which constitute grounds for suspension or revocation of his license under paragraph (a) of this section. In all other cases, prior to the institution of proceedings for the suspension or revocation of a license, such authorized official shall cause to be served upon the licensee, in person or by registered mail, a statement of the facts which appear to warrant such suspension or revocation, specifying a reasonable time, depending upon the circumstances in each case, within which the licensee may demonstrate or achieve compliance with the act, and the provisions in this part. The licensee may demonstrate compliance by the presentation of evidence in writing or, in the discretion of such authorized official, at an oral hearing. If, at the end of the time allowed for the licensee to demonstrate or achieve compliance, such authorized official finds he is in compliance, his license shall not be suspended or revoked. If such authorized official finds the licensee is not in compliance, the license may be suspended or revoked after service upon the licensee, in person or by registered mail, of a notice that such action is under consideration for reasons specified in the statement of facts previously served upon him and after reasonable opportunity is given the licensee to present further evidence in his behalf. Within 7 days after receipt of notice of the suspension or revocation of his license, the inspector by letter may appeal to the Administrator for its reinstatement and may attach to such letter any evidence he may wish to submit.

§160.53 Stopping inspection by suspended inspector.

An accredited processor upon receipt of notice of the suspension or revocation of a license shall discontinue the

use of the licensee as an official inspector, and the marking of his products to indicate official inspection, until the suspension is lifted, or another inspector is licensed or assigned.

§ 160.54 Suspension or revocation of permits.

(a) Any permit issued to an accredited processor to have naval stores inspected, graded, and certified by a licensed inspector may be suspended or revoked for the failure of the processor, after official notice, to correct any condition which renders his plant unqualified for licensed inspection service, or for repeated or continued nonconformance with any other provision of the act or the provisions in this part. A permit may be suspended for similar non-conformance or failure of shorter duration or less serious nature.

(b) A permit for licensed inspection may be summarily suspended or revoked by any official authorized to issue or countersign such permits where the public health, interest, or safety so requires or for willful acts or omissions by the permittee which constitute grounds for suspension or revocation of his permit under paragraph (a) of this section. In all other cases, prior to the institution of proceedings for the suspension or revocation of a permit, such authorized official shall cause to be served upon the permittee, in person or by registered mail, a statement of the facts which appear to warrant such suspension or revocation, specifying a reasonable time, depending upon the circumstances in each case, within which the permittee may demonstrate or achieve compliance with the act and the provisions in this part. The permittee may demonstrate compliance by the presentation of evidence in writing or, in the discretion of such authorized official, at an oral hearing. If, at the end of the time allowed for the permittee to demonstrate or achieve compliance, such authorized official finds he is in compliance, his permit shall not be suspended or revoked. If such authorized official finds the permittee is not in compliance, the permit may be suspended or revoked after service upon the permittee, in person or by registered mail, of a notice that such action is under consideration for reasons specified in the statement of facts previously served upon him after reasonable opportunity is given the permittee to present further evidence in his behalf. Within 7 days after receipt of notice of the suspension or revocation of his permit, the processor by letter may appeal to the Administrator for its reinstatement, and may attach to such letter any evidence he may wish to submit.

§ 160.55 Voluntary discontinuance of licensed inspection.

An accredited processor desiring to discontinue the use of licensed inspectors for making official inspections, gradings, and certifications of naval stores, shall give not less than 30 days notice in writing to the Administrator of the intention to discontinue such service. At the termination of the service such processor shall surrender to the authorized representative of the Administrator the permit for licensed inspection, together with all unused certificates, forms, or other supplies and equipment furnished by the Department and held by the processor for the use of his licensed inspectors, other than standards or such other material as may be covered by a separate loan application or agreement.

§ 160.56 Compensation of licensed inspectors.

Each licensed inspector shall be paid directly by the accredited processor for his services as an official inspector and for such other services or duties to which he may be assigned in accordance with § 160.44: *Provided,* That whenever the Administrator shall deem it to be in the best interest of the Federal inspection service, he may require such processor to report to him the terms and amounts of compensation paid to a licensed inspector during any specified period.

§ 160.57 Fees for licensed inspection permits.

Each accredited processor shall pay to the Department annually such permit fee for each eligible processing plant for which a permit has been issued, as may be prescribed by the Administrator.

§ 160.58 Fees for inspection and certification by licensed inspectors.

Each accredited processor for whom naval stores have been inspected and certified hereunder by a licensed inspector during any calendar month shall on receipt of invoice pay to the Department the fee for each container of naval stores so inspected and certified as may be prescribed by the Administrator.

§ 160.59 Appeal inspections.

Any inspection certificate issued by a licensed inspector may be appealed in writing to the Administrator, such appeal to state the circumstances, the certificate number, and the quantity and certified grade of the naval stores covered thereby. A prompt regrade inspection shall be made by an official inspector other than the original inspector.

§ 160.60 Charge for appeal inspection.

If the findings in an appeal inspection confirm the original inspection, the accredited processor shall pay for such reinspection in accordance with the fees established for original inspections made by inspectors who are paid employees of the Department. If the findings do not confirm the original inspection, a corrected certificate will be issued and no charge will be made for re-inspection.

CERTIFICATES AND REPORTS

§ 160.61 Kinds of certificates issued.

A certificate as provided for by section 4 of the act shall be issued to the interested person in duplicate covering naval stores examined at his request, and additional copies, if desired, may be obtained from the inspector. The kind of certificates issued are as follows:

(a) Turpentine analysis and classification certificate.

(b) Turpentine field classification certificate.

(c) Rosin classification and grade certificate.

(d) Rosin grade and weight certificate.

(e) Loan and sale certificate for United States graded rosin.

(f) Classification and grade certificate for rosin in small containers.

§ 160.62 When a certificate may be issued.

A certificate showing the results of any analysis, classification, or grading shall be issued on any naval stores which conform with a United States Standard as to kind and grade and which have been sampled by or under the direction and supervision of an official inspector in accordance with the provisions in this part. The certificate shall be valid only so long as the naval stores described therein shall remain under seal or in the identical condition obtaining at the time of their examination.

§ 160.63 When a certificate may not be issued.

No certificate shall be issued for naval stores unless the naval stores have been packed, sampled, marked, and identified as required by the provisions in this part, and otherwise conform with the act and such provisions. The results of the examination of such naval stores or anything offered as such may be covered by a written report, which in no case shall be construed as a certificate.

§ 160.64 Issuance of loan and sale certificate.

On request of the owner, a ''Loan and Sale Certificate for United States Graded Rosin'' (designated ''L. S. Certificate'' in this part) may be issued to cover any rosin for which a Rosin Classification and Grade Certificate has previously been issued by an official inspector, and which remains in the original container. No inspector shall issue and L. S. Certificate until he has made certain that the rosin had previously been officially inspected and certified. The request for such certificate may be made to the nearest inspector.

§ 160.65 Prior certification required.

If an L. S. Certificate is desired for a quantity of rosin, a part of which has not been previously classified and graded by an official inspector and covered by a certificate, such part shall be so inspected, classified, graded, marked,

and certified, as provided by the provisions in this part.

FEES AND CHARGES FOR SERVICES RENDERED

§ 160.66 Fees for inspection services.

The Administrator shall from time to time establish fees and charges for examination, sampling, classification, grading, analysis and certification of naval stores as he may deem fair and reasonable, and commensurate with the cost of the service rendered. Such fees and charges may be announced to the trade in such manner as the Administrator considers practicable.

§ 160.67 Fees under cooperative agreements.

Fees and charges for any inspection and grading service covered by the terms of any cooperative agreement with any interested person may be established by and incorporated into such agreement.

§ 160.68 Collection of fees.

Beginning October 1, 1981, all fees and charges assessed to interested parties for services rendered under the Naval Stores Act shall be collected by the Director, Tobacco Division, Agricultural Marketing Service, to cover insofar as practicable, all costs of providing such services. Such fees shall be credited to the Division in accordance with fiscal regulations of the Department.

[47 FR 3345, Jan. 25, 1982]

§ 160.69 Expenses to be borne by person requesting service.

All expenses incurred by the United States in connection with the sampling, analysis, classification, or grading of naval stores on request, not otherwise provided for by suitable regulation, shall be borne by the person making the request.

[11 FR 14665, Dec. 27, 1946, as amended at 17 FR 221, Jan. 9, 1952; 20 FR 6433, Sept. 1, 1955. Redesignated at 46 FR 47055, Sept. 24, 1981, and amended at 47 FR 3345, Jan. 25, 1982]

§ 160.70 Rendition of claims.

As soon as practicable after the end of each month, or sooner if deemed advisable, there shall be mailed to each interested person at whose request any services have been performed, a claim for payment of moneys due the United States for the services rendered or for the loan or repair of any standards.

[11 FR 14665, Dec. 27, 1946, as amended at 17 FR 221, Jan. 9, 1952; 20 FR 6433, Sept. 1, 1955. Redesignated at 46 FR 47055, Sept. 24, 1981, and amended at 47 FR 3345, Jan. 25, 1982]

§ 160.71 Delinquent claims.

Any claim remaining unpaid after 30 days from the date of its rendition shall be considered as delinquent, and notice thereof shall be brought to the attention of the interested person. After a claim becomes delinquent, the Administrator shall suspend or deny inspection and related services to any interested party who has failed to make timely payment of the fees and charges assessed, as well as any claims which have been rendered, and shall take such action as may be necessary to collect any amounts due. A deposit in advance sufficient to cover the fees and expenses for any subsequent service may be required of any person failing to pay his claim after issuance of such notice of delinquency.

[11 FR 14665, Dec. 27, 1946, as amended at 17 FR 221, Jan. 9, 1952; 20 FR 6433, Sept. 1, 1955. Redesignated and amended at 46 FR 47055, Sept. 24, 1981; 47 FR 3345, Jan. 25, 1982]

LOAN AND CARE OF UNITED STATES STANDARDS

§ 160.73 Availability of standards.

(a) *Standards available on loan.* Duplicates of the United States Standards provided by the Department for classifying and grading rosin in commerce, shall remain the property of the Department, and may be loaned, but not sold, to such interested persons as may be approved by the Administrator. Any interested person desiring the loan of duplicates of the United States Standards for rosin shall submit to the Administrator a form application, properly signed, which will show his interest in naval stores and his eligibility to receive and use such duplicates, in accordance with the provisions in this part. Standards so loaned shall be returned promptly on request.

(b) *Standards available for purchase.* Duplicate cubes for rosin standard

grades XA, XB, and XC are not available from the Department but may be obtained commercially.

[11 FR 14665, Dec. 27, 1946, as amended at 17 FR 221, Jan. 9, 1952; 20 FR 6433, Sept. 1, 1955; 33 FR 8722, June 14, 1968]

§160.74 Loan of standards without security.

Duplicates of the United States Standards for rosin may be loaned without deposit of security, insofar as the supply in the possession of the Department will permit, to:

(a) Any State, County, or Municipal official duly authorized to inspect and grade rosin, who is actually engaged in inspection and grading work, and who shall have been approved by the Administrator to act as custodian of such standards.

(b) Any bona fide dealer or distributor of rosin who shall have been approved by the Administrator to act as depositary for such standards, and who shall maintain and operate a regular naval stores yard which is available to and is regularly used by other persons for the purpose of having rosin inspected, graded, stored, or sold thereon: *Provided, however,* That a person whose principal use of such standards is the grading of rosin of his own production shall not be deemed to come within the scope of this paragraph, but shall be required to post the security provided for in §160.75: *And provided, further,* That no person shall receive more than two sets of duplicates under this paragraph.

(c) Any trade organization or institution of higher learning having a direct relationship to the production or marketing of naval stores other than by reason of the private interests or operations of its individual members, when in the opinion of the Administrator such standards are necessary to the normal functioning of the organization or institution.

§160.75 Loan of standards under security deposit.

Duplicates of the United States Standards for rosin may be loaned to interested persons other than those specified in §160.74, on deposit with the Department of security in the sum of $100, by remittance payable to the Treasurer of the United States.

§160.76 Annual charge for use of standards.

The cost of providing duplicates of the United States Standards for rosin, and of maintaining such duplicates in accurate and proper condition for use in grading rosin, and of keeping necessary records thereof, shall be borne by the interested persons to whom the duplicates have been issued under §160.74 (a) or (b) or §160.75, and shall be defrayed by an annual charge of $20.00 for each set of duplicates, payable at the end of each Government fiscal year, or on surrender of the duplicates, computed pro-rata for the number of quarters of the fiscal year during which the duplicates were held: *Provided,* That when any set of standards issued on loan shall need servicing more often than once in any fiscal year, in order to maintain them in accurate condition for grading, and the need for such extra servicing is deemed by the Administrator to be the result of improper handling and use of the standards by the interested person or his agent, such person shall pay an additional amount of $30.00 for each such additional servicing, plus the cost of any parts or components of the standards replaced in such servicing, and any postage charges incurred by the Department in connection therewith.

[11 FR 14665, Dec. 27, 1946, as amended at 17 FR 221, Jan. 9, 1952; 20 FR 6433, Sept. 1, 1955; 46 FR 47055, Sept. 24, 1981; 47 FR 3345, Jan. 25, 1982]

§160.77 Reporting on use of standards.

Each person to whom any duplicates of the United States Standards for rosin have been loaned under any provision in this part shall, from time to time, submit such reports on the use and condition thereof as may be required by the Administrator.

§160.78 Loss or damage of standards.

In case any duplicates become damaged or are missing, the person to whom they were loaned shall promptly inform the Administrator in writing, stating what damage or loss was sustained and how the same occurred. The cost of making necessary repairs to

any duplicates, or of replacing those damaged beyond repair, or missing, shall be paid promptly by the person to whom they were originally loaned.

§ 160.79 Request for additional standards.

Any person to whom any duplicates have been loaned without security deposit, who shall request and be granted the loan of additional duplicates to replace the original ones, shall be required to deposit the security provided for in § 160.75 prior to the loan of such additional duplicates. If the set of duplicates first loaned to such person, or any part thereof, is recovered, it shall be returned for inspection or repair. The cost of any repairs or replacements shall be paid, whereupon such original set may be returned to such person, and he shall surrender the second set, on receipt of which the security posted therefor shall be returned.

§ 160.80 Denial of loan of additional standards.

It shall be deemed impracticable under the act to loan additional duplicates to any person who has permitted duplicates previously loaned to him, without security, to become lost, damaged, or destroyed, if in the opinion of the Administrator, such loss, damage, or destruction resulted from any failure on the part of the interested person or his agent to take suitable precaution to prevent the loss, damage, or destruction, or when the available supply of duplicates is deemed insufficient to warrant the loan of additional duplicates to such person.

§ 160.81 Surrender of standards.

On the death of any person, or the dissolution or reorganization of any partnership, firm, or corporation, holding any duplicates of the United States Standards for rosin, they shall be promptly returned to the Administrator by the holder thereof.

§ 160.82 Return of security.

The security deposit received from any person to whom duplicates of the United States Standards for rosin have been loaned will be held in the special deposit account of the Department, and the same will be returned to the person from whom received, or his legal representative, on surrender of the duplicates secured thereby: *Provided,* That before refund is made the cost of any repairs or replacement shall be deducted.

§ 160.83 Miscellaneous receipts.

All moneys received or withheld to cover the cost of repairs, or of replacing any missing parts of duplicates, or as rental for duplicates, shall be paid into the United States Treasury as Miscellaneous Receipts.

SALES AND SHIPMENTS

§ 160.84 Identification of shipments.

The invoice or contract of sale of any naval stores in commerce shall identify and describe the article in accordance with the classification and the standard of kind and grade provided by the act or established by the Administrator.

§ 160.85 Sale of mixed turpentine not lawful.

Since no standard has been provided for a mixture of two or more kinds of spirits of turpentine, the sale in commerce of any such mixture is prohibited under any designation.

§ 160.86 Prohibited use of United States Standards.

It shall be deemed unlawful under any condition to sell, under or by reference to any United States Standard for naval stores, as provided by the act and defined in the regulations in this part, any article which fails to conform with such standard in all respects: *Provided,* That the phrase ''under or by reference to United States Standards'' as it appears in the act and the regulations in this part, shall include the use of any words, letters, brands, labels, or marks constituting any of the United States Standards for naval stores on any container of naval stores, on anything attached to or supplied therewith on delivery, or on any inspection, sale, or shipping record or invoice, in describing the kind, classification, or grade of the naval stores covered thereby.

§160.87 Prohibited use of word "turpentine" or derivatives thereof.

It shall be deemed unlawful to use in commerce the word ''turpentine'' or a compound, derivative or imitation thereof, or any word or combination of words which are a part of a United States Standard for any kind of spirits of turpentine, to describe in any manner a mixture of spirits of turpentine with any other oil or solvent.

§160.88 Permitted use of words "turpentine" and "rosin."

The use of the word ''turpentine'' or the word ''rosin'' is not prohibited in the name of an article made, prepared, or processed from spirits of turpentine or rosin, or to indicate the process whereby such article was made or prepared: *Provided,* That this section shall not apply to any article covered by §160.87.

§160.89 Medicinal preparations.

A compound or mixture containing spirits of turpentine or rosin, or both, with other drugs, when sold for medicinal purposes, is not subject to the provisions of the Naval Stores Act or of the provisions in this part.

LABELING, ADVERTISING AND PACKING

§160.90 False, misleading, or deceitful practices.

No label or other means or practice used in connection with the sale of naval stores in commerce or of anything offered as such shall be false, misleading, or deceitful in any manner.

§160.91 Meaning of words "pine" and "pine tree."

The words ''pine'' or ''pine tree,'' when used to designate the source of spirits of turpentine, shall be deemed to mean a living, growing plant of the genus *Pinus,* family Pinaceae, unless the words ''wood of'' are used in connection therewith. The terms ''oleoresin of the southern pine'' or ''oleoresin from the southern pine'' shall be deemed to mean the gum or oleoresin exuded by such living, growing trees, the source of gum spirits of turpentine.

§160.92 Meaning of word "gallon."

The word ''gallon,'' when used on or impressed into any container of spirits of turpentine, or when used in an invoice referring to spirits of turpentine in containers of 10 gallons content or less, shall mean a United States standard gallon of 231 cubic inches of turpentine, regardless of any other definitive terms used therewith: *Provided,* That this shall not apply to the meaning of the words ''imperial gallon'', when placed on containers intended for foreign shipment. For the purpose of these regulations a measured gallon of turpentine, or any indicated multiple or fractional part thereof, shall be such quantity when measured at a temperature of not more than 75 °Fahrenheit, and a weighed gallon shall be construed to mean 7.2 pounds of turpentine.

§160.93 Powdered rosin.

The classification and grade of any rosin sold in commerce in a powdered or finely broken condition shall be stated in the invoice or contract of sale in accordance with the kind and grade of the rosin before it was powdered or broken. For the purpose of preventing coalescence there may be incorporated in such article a limited and necessary quantity of inert, nonresinous foreign material: *Provided,* That the nature and quantity of such inert material shall be stated on the label.

§160.94 Spirits of turpentine for medicinal use.

Spirits of turpentine so packed, described, labeled, or sold as to indicate that it is offered as a medicament shall nevertheless be subject to the requirements of the Naval Stores Act and of the provisions in this part, as well as any requirements under any other statute.

PROCEEDINGS IN CASE OF VIOLATION

§160.95 Proceedings prior to reporting violations of the act.

Whenever it shall appear to the Administrator that any violation of the act should be reported to the United States Department of Justice for appropriate action, he shall serve notice in writing upon the person apparently responsible for the alleged violation

and shall give such person an opportunity to show in duplicate to the Administrator within 20 days after the receipt of such notice why the alleged violation should not be reported to the Department of Justice. The person so notified may within the period stated apply for an opportunity to present his views in person, or by his attorney. If the Administrator deems the request appropriate he will designate a time and place for hearing the applicant.

§ 160.96 Report of violations for prosecution.

In the event of failure of the person notified of an apparent violation of the act to submit to the Administrator a written answer as provided in § 160.95, or if, after such person has filed his answer or in addition, been given an opportunity to present his views orally, no sufficient reason has been shown why the alleged violation should not be reported for prosecution, the General Counsel of the Department, acting for and on behalf of the Administrator, shall report the alleged violation to the Department of Justice for appropriate action.

§ 160.97 Publication.

Composite data regarding inspections, analyses, classifications, and grading of naval stores made under any provision of the act or the provisions in this part may be published from time to time in such mediums as the Administrator may designate for the purpose.

SPECIFIC FEES PAYABLE FOR SERVICES RENDERED

§ 160.201 Fees generally for field inspection and certification of naval stores and drum containers of rosin.

Except as provided in § 160.204, the following fees shall be paid to the United States for the field inspection and certification of naval stores and drum containers of rosin, not conducted under a cooperative agreement and where laboratory analysis or testing is not required:

(a) *Inspections by licensed inspectors at eligible processing plants.*

(1) Rosin (grading and incidental certification as to class, condition and weight).

(i) In drums (see Note 1) per drum—$1.24.

(ii) In 100 pound bags (see Note 1) per bag—$.23.

(iii) In tank cars, per car—$67.50.

(iv) In tank trucks, per truck—$34.00.

(2) Turpentine (Grading and incidental certification as to class, condition and volume).

(i) In 55 gallon drums, per drum—$2.25.

(ii) In tank cars or trucks, per unit of 100 gallons—$1.41.

(iii) In bulk for delivery to tank steamer, per unit of 100 gallons—$2.25.

(b) Inspections by regularly employed, salaried Federal inspectors.

(1) Rosin.

(i) Grading and weighing at concentration and storage yards, per drum—$4.05.

(ii) Irregular inspection and grading at distillation or processing plants, up to 400 drums, per drum—$3.60; all over 400 drums, per drum—$2.25.

(iii) Weighing at concentration and storage yards, subsequent to grading, per drum—$2.25.

(iv) Examination of the external or internal appearance and condition of filled rosin drums, and of the rosin contained therein—See Note 2 and § 160.204.

(v) Re-certification under L.S. Certificate of rosin moving in commerce, per drum—$.23.

(2) Turpentine (inspection and certification as to kind, condition, volume, etc.).

(i) In drums of 55 gallons, per drum—$3.38.

(ii) In tank cars or trucks, per unit of 100 gallons—$2.81.

(iii) For bulk delivery to tank steamer, per unit of 100 gallons—$2.25.

NOTE 1: When the number of drums and bags inspected and certified at any plant during any calendar month is equivalent to a total of 2,400 or more drums (counting five bags as equivalent to one drum), the fee shall be computed at the rate of $1.01 per drum and $.18 per bag certified. For quantities less than the equivalent of 2,400 drums, the fee shall be computed at the prescribed rate of $1.24 per drum and $.23 per bag.

NOTE 2: The inspection or related examination of containers of rosin and their contents under Section B(1)(iv) shall be performed only after the inspector or the Chief of the Marketing Programs Branch has been advised regarding the location, nature, scope, and purpose of the service desired, and the

charge to be made therefore has been submitted to and accepted by the requesting person.

[47 FR 3345, Jan. 25, 1982]

§ 160.202 Fees generally for laboratory analysis and testing.

Except as provided in § 160.204, the following fees shall be paid to the United States for laboratory analysis and testing of naval stores, when not performed in the conduct of a cooperative agreement with respect to such products:

(a) *Rosin and turpentine.* (See Note 3).

(1) Comprehensive analysis to determine purity, specification compliance, or other chemical and physical properties related thereto:

(i) Single Sample—$40.00.

(ii) Two or more samples analyzed at same time per sample—$35.00.

(2) Limited testing to determine kind, grade, or other factors related to quality of utility.

(i) Single Sample:

(A) Rosin—$14.00.

(B) Turpentine—$10.00.

(ii) Two or more samples tested at same time:

(A) Rosin—per sample—$10.00.

(B) Turpentine—per sample—$8.00.

NOTE 3: The analysis and testing of rosin involves many different types of laboratory procedures, requiring variable time for performance, and including other cost factors. The charge for such analysis and testing will depend on the type and extent of the work required to supply the information desired by the interested person requesting the service. When it appears that the charges indicated in this section will not defray the costs of making the tests required, the interested person shall be informed before any work is performed and will be supplied with a cost estimate of the actual charges to be made. See also § 160.204.

[47 FR 3345, Jan. 25, 1982]

§ 160.203 Fees for inspection and certification of other naval stores material.

Whenever it shall be deemed practical and in the interest of the naval stores trade to sample, inspect, analyze and certify any naval stores material other than spirits of turpentine or rosin, at the request of an interested person, the fees for such inspection shall be the same as the fees prescribed for spirits of turpentine.

[17 FR 189, Jan. 8, 1952]

§ 160.204 Fees for extra cost and hourly rate service.

The fees specified in §§ 160.201 and 160.202 apply to the routine field inspection and usual laboratory work incident to the certification of commodities covered by those sections. Should additional work be required to provide special information desired by the person requesting service, or should it be necessary for an inspector to make a special trip or to deviate from his regular schedule of travel, or should the fees prescribed in §§ 160.201 and 160.202 otherwise be insufficient to defray the cost to the Government for rendering such service, then the person requesting the service shall pay, in lieu of the prescribed fees, an amount computed by the Department as sufficient to defray the total cost thereof, including allowances for time spent in collecting and preparing samples obtaining identification records, traveling, performing laboratory tests or other necessary work, and also any expense incurred for authorized transportation and subsistence of the inspector or analyst while in travel status. The charge for time so spent shall be computed at the rate of $17.80 per hour for laboratory and field inspection work. The overtime rate for services performed outside the inspector's regularly scheduled tour of duty shall be $21.30. The rate of $26.70 shall be charged for work performed on Sundays or holidays.

[47 FR 3345, Jan. 25, 1982]

§ 160.205 Permit fees for eligible processing plants under licensed inspection.

Initial permit fee—$20.00.

Annual renewal permit fee—$20.00.

NOTE: The renewal permit fee shall be reduced to $10 per year when the inspection fees paid by the eligible processing plant aggregate $200 or more during the preceding fiscal year ended September 30, and shall be waived when such fees aggregate $400 or more during such fiscal year. Such reduced permit fee shall apply only in case the eligible processing plant has made use of the licensed inspection service.

[47 FR 3346, Jan. 25, 1982]

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AUTHORITY: 7 U.S.C. 1592.

NOTE: Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under OMB control number 0581–0026 (47 FR 746, Jan. 7, 1982)

RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

DEFINITIONS

§ 201.1 Meaning of words.

Words in the regulations in this part in the singular form shall be deemed to import the plural, and vice versa, as the case may demand.

[5 FR 28, Jan. 4, 1940]

§ 201.2 Terms defined.

When used in the regulations in this part the terms as defined in section 101 of the Act, unless modified in this section as provided in the Act, shall apply with equal force and effect. In addition, as used in §§ 201.1 through 201.159:

(a) The *Act.* The term ''Act'' means the FSA approved August 9, 1939 (53 Stat. 1275; 7 U.S.C. 1551–1611 as amended);

(b) *Person.* The term ''person'' includes a partnership, corporation, company, society, association, receiver, or trustee;

(c) *Secretary.* The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States, or any officer or employee of the Department to whom authority has heretofore been delegated, or to whom authority may hereafter be delegated, to act in his stead;

(d) *Hearing Clerk.* The term ''Hearing Clerk'' means the Hearing Clerk, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC;

(e) *Respondent.* The term ''respondent'' means a person against whom a complaint is issued;

(f) *Examiner.* The term ''examiner'' means an employee of the Department of Agriculture, designated by the Secretary to conduct hearings under the act, and §§ 201.1 through 201.159;

(g) FEDERAL REGISTER. The term ''FEDERAL REGISTER'' means the publication provided by the Act of July 26, 1935 (49 Stat. 500), and acts supplementary thereto and amendatory thereof;

(h) *Agricultural seeds.* The term ''agricultural seeds'' means the following kinds of grass, forage, and field crop seeds, that are used for seeding purposes in the United States:

Agrotricum—*x Agrotriticum Ciferri and Giacom.*
Alfalfa—*Medicago sativa* L.
Alfilaria—*Erodium cicutarium* (L.) L'Her.
Alyceclover—*Alysicarpus vaginalis* (L.) DC.
Bahiagrass—*Paspalum notatum* Fluegge
Barley—*Hordeum vulgare* L.
Barrelclover—*Medicago truncatula* Gaertn.
Bean, adzuki—*Vigna angularis* (Willd.) Ohwi and Ohashi
Bean, field—*Phaseolus vulgaris* L.
Bean, mung—*Vigna radiata* (L.) Wilczek
Beet, field—*Beta vulgaris* L. subsp. *vulgaris*
Beet, sugar—*Beta vulgaris* L. subsp. *vulgaris*
Beggarweed, Florida—*Desmodium tortuosum* (Sw.) DC.
Bentgrass, colonial—*Agrostis capillaris* L.
Bentgrass, creeping—*Agrostis stolonifera* L. var. *palustris* (Huds.) Farw.
Bentgrass, velvet—*Agrostis canina* L.
Bermudagrass—*Cynodon dactylon* (L.) Pers. var. *dactylon*
Bermudagrass, giant—*Cynodon dactylon* (L.) Pers. var. *Aridus* Harlan and de Wet
Bluegrass, annual—*Poa annua* L.
Bluegrass, bulbous—*Poa bulbosa* L.
Bluegrass, Canada—*Poa compressa* L.
Bluegrass, glaucantha—*Poa glauca* Vahl
Bluegrass, Kentucky—*Poa pratensis* L.
Bluegrass, Nevada—*Poa secunda* J.S. Presl
Bluegrass, rough—*Poa trivialis* L.
Bluegrass, Texas—*Poa arachnifera* Torr.
Bluegrass, wood—*Poa nemoralis* L.
Bluejoint—*Calamagrostis canadensis* (Michx.) P. Beauv.
Bluestem, big—*Andropogon gerardii* Vitm. var. *gerardii*
Bluestem, little—*Schizachyrium scoparium* (Michx.) Nash
Bluestem, sand—*Andropogon hallii* Hack.
Bluestem, yellow—*Bothriochloa ischaemum* (L.) Keng.
Bottlebrush-squirreltail—*Elymus elymoides* (Raf.) Swezey
Brome, field—*Bromus arvensis* L.
Brome, meadow—*Bromus biebersteinii* Roem. and Schult.
Brome, mountain—*Bromus marginatus* Steud.
Brome, smooth—*Bromus inermis* Leyss.
Broomcorn—*Sorghum bicolor* (L.) Moench
Buckwheat—*Fagopyrum esculentum* Moench

Buffalograss—*Buchloe dactyloides* (Nutt.) Engelm.
Buffelgrass—*Cenchrus ciliaris* L.
Burclover, California—*Medicago polymorpha* L.
Burclover, spotted—*Medicago arabica* (L.) Huds.
Burnet, little—*Sanguisorba minor* Scop.
Buttonclover—*Medicago orbicularis* (L.) Bartal.
Canarygrass—*Phalaris canariensis* L.
Canarygrass, reed—*Phalaris arundinacea* L.
Carpetgrass—*Axonopus fissifolius* (Raddi) Kuhlm.
Castorbean—*Ricinus communis* L.
Chess, soft—*Bromus hordeaceus* L.
Chickpea—*Cicer arietinum* L.
Clover, alsike—*Trifolium hybridum* L.
Clover, arrowleaf—*Trifolium vesiculosum* Savi
Clover, berseem—*Trifolium alexandrinum* L.
Clover, cluster—*Trifolium glomeratum* L.
Clover, crimson—*Trifolium incarnatum* L.
Clover, Kenya—*Trifolium semipilosum* Fresen.
Clover, ladino—*Trifolium repens* L.
Clover, lappa—*Trifolium lappaceum* L.
Clover, large hop—*Trifolium campestre* Schreb.
Clover, Persian—*Trifolium resupinatum* L.
Clover, red or
Red clover, mammoth—*Trifolium pratense* L.
Red clover, medium—*Trifolium pratense* L.
Clover, rose—*Trifolium hirtum All.*
Clover, small hop or suckling—*Trifolium dubium* Sibth.
Clover, strawberry—*Trifolium fragiferum* L.
Clover, sub or subterranean—*Trifolium subterraneum* L.
Clover, white—*Trifolium repens* L. (also see Clover, ladino)
Clover—(also see Alyceclover, Burclover, Buttonclover, Sourclover, Sweetclover)
Corn, field—*Zea mays* L.
Corn, pop—*Zea mays* L.
Cotton—*Gossypium spp.*
Cowpea—*Vigna unguiculata (L.) Walp. subsp. unguiculata*
Crambe—*Crambe abyssinica R.E. Fries*
Crested dogtail—*Cynosurus cristatus* L.
Crotalaria, lance—*Crotalaria lanceolata* E. Mey.
Crotalaria, showy—*Crotalaria spectabilis* Roth
Crotalaria, slenderleaf—*Crotalaria brevidens* Benth. var. *intermedia* (Kotschy) Polh.
Crotalaria, striped or smooth—*Crotalaria pallida* Ait.
Crotalaria, sunn—*Crotalaria juncea* L.
Crownvetch—*Coronilla varia* L.
Dallisgrass—*Paspalum dilatatum* Poir.
Dichondra—*Dichondra repens* Forst. and Forst. f.
Dropseed, sand—*Sporobolus cryptandrus* (Torr.) A. Gray
Emmer—*Triticum dicoccon* Schrank
Fescue, chewings—*Festuca rubra* L. subsp. *commutata* Gaud.
Fescue, hair—*Festuca tenuifolia* Sibth.
Fescue, hard—*Festuca brevipila* Tracey
Fescue, meadow—*Festuca pratensis* Huds.
Fescue, red—*Festuca rubra* L. subsp. *rubra*
Fescue, sheep—*Festuca ovina* L. var. *ovina*
Fescue, tall—*Festuca arundinacea* Schreb.
Flax—*Linum usitatissimum* L.
Galletagrass—*Hilaria jamesii* (Torr.) Benth.
Grama, blue—*Bouteloua gracilis* (Kunth) Steud.
Grama, side-oats—*Bouteloua curtipendula* (Michx.) Torr.
Guar—*Cyamopsis tetragonoloba* (L.) Taub.
Guineagrass—*Panicum maximum* Jacq. var. *maximum*
Hardinggrass—*Phalaris stenoptera* Hack.
Hemp—*Cannabis sativa* L.
Indiangrass, yellow—*Sorghastrum nutans* (L.) Nash
Indigo, hairy—*Indigofera hirsuta* L.
Japanese lawngrass—*Zoysia japonica* Steud.
Johnsongrass—*Sorghum halepense* (L.) Pers.
Kenaf—*Hibiscus cannabinus* L.
Kochia, forage—*Kochia prostrata* (L.) Schrad.
Kudzu—*Pueraria montana* (Lour.) Merr. var. *lobata* (Willd.) Maesen and S. Almeida
Lentil—*Lens culinaris* Medik.
Lespedeza, Korean—*Kummerowia stipulacea* (Maxim.) Makino
Lespedeza, sericea or Chinese—*Lespedeza cuneata*
(Dum.-Cours.) G. Don
Lespedeza, Siberian—*Lespedeza juncea* (L. f.) Pers.
Lespedeza, striate—*Kummerowia striata* (Thunb.) Schindler
Lovegrass, sand—*Eragrostis trichodes* (Nutt.) Wood
Lovegrass, weeping—*Eragrostis curvula* (Schrad.) Nees
Lupine, blue—*Lupinus angustifolius* L.
Lupine, white—*Lupinus albus* L.
Lupine, yellow—*Lupinus luteus* L.
Manilagrass—*Zoysia matrella* (L.) Merr.
Meadow foxtail—*Alopecurus pratensis* L.
Medic, black—*Medicago lupulina* L.
Milkvetch or cicer milkvetch—*Astragalus cicer* L.
Millet, browntop—*Brachiaria ramosa* (L.) Stapf
Millet, foxtail—*Setaria italica* (L.) Beauv.
Millet, Japanese—*Echinochloa frumentacea* Link
Millet, pearl—*Pennisetum glaucum* (L.) R. Br.
Millet, proso—*Panicum miliaceum* L.
Molassesgrass—*Melinis minutiflora* Beauv.
Mustard, black—*Brassica nigra* (L.) Koch
Mustard, India—*Brassica juncea* (L.) Czernj. and Coss.
Mustard, white—*Sinapis alba* L.
Napiergrass—*Pennisetum purpureum* Schumach.
Needlegrass, green—*Stipa viridula* Trin.
Oat—*Avena byzantina* C. Koch, A. *sativa* L., A. *nuda* L.
Oatgrass, tall—*Arrhenatherum elatius* (L.) J.S. Presl and K.B. Presl
Orchardgrass—*Dactylis glomerata* L.

Panicgrass, blue—*Panicum antidotale* Retz.
Panicgrass, green—*Panicum maximum* Jacq. var. *trichoglume* Robyns
Pea, field—*Pisum sativum* L.
Peanut—*Arachis hypogaea* L.
Poa trivialis—(see Bluegrass, rough)
Rape, annual—*Brassica napus* L. var. *annua* Koch
Rape, bird—*Brassica rapa* L. subsp. *rapa*
Rape, turnip—*Brassica rapa* L. subsp. *silvestris* (Lam.) Janchen
Rape, winter—*Brassica napus* L. var. *biennis* (Schubl. and Mart.) Reichb.
Redtop—*Agrostis gigantea* Roth
Rescuegrass—*Bromus catharticus* Vahl
Rhodesgrass—*Chloris gayana* Kunth
Rice—*Oryza sativa* L.
Ricegrass, Indian—*Oryzopsis hymenoides* (Roem. and Schult.) Ricker
Roughpea—*Lathyrus hirsutus* L.
Rye—*Secale cereale* L.
Rye, mountain—*Secale strictum* (K.B. Presl) K.B. Presl subsp. *strictum*
Ryegrass, annual or Italian—*Lolium multiflorum* Lam.
Ryegrass, intermediate—*Lolium* x *hybridum* Hausskn.
Ryegrass, perennial—*Lolium perenne* L.
Ryegrass, Wimmera—*Lolium rigidum* Gaud.
Safflower—*Carthamus tinctorius* L.
Sagewort, Louisiana—*Artemisia ludoviciana* Nutt.
Sainfoin—*Onobrychis viciifolia* Scop.
Saltbush, fourwing—*Atriplex canescens* (Pursh) Nutt.
Sesame—*Sesamum indicum* L.
Sesbania—*Sesbania exaltata* (Raf.) A.W. Hill
Smilo—*Piptatherum miliaceum* (L.) Coss
Sorghum—*Sorghum bicolor* (L.) Moench
Sorghum almum—*Sorghum* x *almum* L. Parodi
Sorghum-sudangrass—*Sorghum* x *drummondii* (Steud.) Millsp. and Chase
Sorgrass—Rhizomatous derivatives of a johnsongrass x sorghum cross or a johnsongrass x sudangrass cross
Southernpea—(See Cowpea)
Sourclover—*Melilotus indicus* (L.) All.
Soybean—*Glycine max* (L.) Merr.
Spelt—*Triticum spelta* L.
Sudangrass—*Sorghum* x *drummondii* (Steud.) Millsp. and Chase
Sunflower—*Helianthus annuus* L.
Sweetclover, white—*Melilotus albus* Medik.
Sweetclover, yellow—*Melilotus officinalis* Lam.
Sweet vernalgrass—*Anthoxanthum odoratum* L.
Sweetvetch, northern—*Hedysarum boreale* Nutt.
Switchgrass—*Panicum virgatum* L.
Timothy—*Phleum pratense* L.
Timothy, turf—*Phleum bertolonii* DC.
Tobacco—*Nicotiana tabacum* L.
Trefoil, big—*Lotus uliginosus* Schk.
Trefoil, birdsfoot—*Lotus corniculatus* L.
Triticale—x *Triticosecale* Wittm. (*Secale* x *Triticum*)
Vaseygrass—*Paspalum urvillei* Steud.
Veldtgrass—*Ehrharta calycina* J.E. Smith
Velvetbean—*Mucuna pruriens* (L.) DC. var. *utilis* (Wight) Burck
Velvetgrass—*Holcus lanatus* L.
Vetch, common—*Vicia sativa* L. subsp. *sativa*
Vetch, hairy—*Vicia villosa* Roth subsp. *villosa*
Vetch, Hungarian—*Vicia pannonica* Crantz
Vetch, monantha—*Vicia articulata* Hornem.
Vetch, narrowleaf or blackpod—*Vicia sativa* L. subsp. *nigra* (L.) Ehrh.
Vetch, purple—*Vicia benghalensis* L.
Vetch, woollypod or winter—*Vicia villosa* Roth subsp. *varia* (Host) Corb.
Wheat, common—*Triticum aestivum* L.
Wheat, club—*Triticum compactum* Host
Wheat, durum—*Triticum durum* Desf.
Wheat, Polish—*Triticum polonicum* L.
Wheat, poulard—*Triticum turgidum* L.
Wheat x Agrotricum—*Triticum* x *Agrotriticum*
Wheatgrass, beardless—*Pseudoroegneria spicata* (Pursh) A. Love
Wheatgrass, crested or fairway crested—*Agropyron cristatum* (L.) Gaertn.
Wheatgrass, crested or standard crested—*Agropyron desertorum* (Link) Schult.
Wheatgrass, intermediate—*Elytrigia intermedia* (Host) Nevski subsp. *intermedia*
Wheatgrass, pubescent—*Elytrigia intermedia* (Host) Nevski subsp. *intermedia*
Wheatgrass, Siberian—*Agropyron fragile* (Roth) Candargy subsp. *sibiricum* (Willd.) Meld.
Wheatgrass, slender—*Elymus trachycaulus* (Link) Shinn.
Wheatgrass, streambank—*Elymus lanceolatus* (Scribn. and J.G. Smith) Gould subsp. *lanceolatus*
Wheatgrass, tall—*Elytrigia elongata* (Host) Nevski
Wheatgrass, western—*Pascopyrum smithii* (Rydb.) A. Love
Wildrye, basin—*Leymus cinereus* (Scribn. and Merr.) A. Love
Wildrye, Canada—*Elymus canadensis* L.
Wildrye, Russian—*Psathyrostachys juncea* (Fisch.) Nevski
Zoysia japonica—(see Japanese lawngrass)
Zoysia matrella—(see Manilagrass)

(i) *Vegetable seeds.* The term ''vegetable seeds'' means the seeds of the following kinds that are or may be grown in gardens or on truck farms and are or may be generally known and sold under the name of vegetable seeds:

Artichoke—*Cynara cardunculus* L. subsp. *cardunculus*
Asparagus—*Asparagus officinalis* Baker
Asparagusbean or yard-long bean—*Vigna unguiculata* (L.) Walp. subsp. *sesquipedalis* (L.) Verdc.
Bean, garden—*Phaseolus vulgaris* L.

Bean, lima—*Phaseolus lunatus* L.
Bean, runner or scarlet runner—*Phaseolus coccineus* L.
Beet—*Beta vulgaris* L. subsp. *vulgaris*
Broadbean—*Vicia faba* L.
Broccoli—*Brassica oleracea* L. var. *botrytis* L.
Brussels sprouts—*Brassica oleracea* L. var. *gemmifera* DC.
Burdock, great—*Arctium lappa* L.
Cabbage—*Brassica oleracea* L. var. *capitata* L.
Cabbage, Chinese—*Brassica rapa* L. subsp. *pekinensis* (Lour.) Hanelt
Cabbage, tronchuda—*Brassica oleracea* L. var. *costata* DC.
Cantaloupe—(see Melon)
Cardoon—*Cynara cardunculus* L. subsp. *cardunculus*
Carrot—*Daucus carota* L. subsp. *sativus* (Hoffm.) Arcang.
Cauliflower—*Brassica oleracea* L. var. *botrytis* L.
Celeriac—*Apium graveolens* L. var. *rapaceum* (Mill.) Gaud.
Celery—*Apium graveolens* L. var. *dulce* (Mill.) Pers.
Chard, Swiss—*Beta vulgaris* L. subsp. *cicla* (L.) Koch
Chicory—*Cichorium intybus* L.
Chives—*Allium schoenoprasum* L.
Citron—*Citrullus lanatus* (Thunb.) Matsum. and Nakai var. *citroides* (Bailey) Mansf.
Collards—*Brassica oleracea* L. var. *acephala* DC.
Corn, sweet—*Zea mays* L.
Cornsalad—*Valerianella locusta* (L.) Laterrade
Cowpea—*Vigna unguiculata* (L.) Walp. subsp. *unguiculata*
Cress, garden—*Lepidium sativum* L.
Cress, upland—*Barbarea verna* (Mill.) Asch.
Cress, water—*Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum* (L.) Hayek
Cucumber—*Cucumis sativus* L.
Dandelion—*Taraxacum officinale* Wigg.
Dill—*Anethum graveolens* L.
Eggplant—*Solanum melongena* L.
Endive—*Cichorium endivia* L.
Gherkin, West India—*Cucumis anguria* L.
Kale—*Brassica oleracea* L. var. *acephala* DC.
Kale, Chinese—*Brassica oleracea* L. var. *alboglabra* (Bailey) Musil
Kale, Siberian—*Brassica napus* L. var. *pabularia* (DC.) Reichb.
Kohlrabi—*Brassica oleracea* L. var. *gongylodes* L.
Leek—*Allium porrum* L.
Lettuce—*Lactuca sativa* L.
Melon—*Cucumis melo* L.
Muskmelon—(see Melon).
Mustard, India—*Brassica juncea* (L.) Czernj. and Coss.
Mustard, spinach—*Brassica perviridis* (Bailey) Bailey
Okra—*Abelmoschus esculentus* (L.) Moench
Onion—*Allium cepa* L.
Onion, Welsh—*Allium fistulosum* L.
Pak-choi—*Brassica rapa* L. subsp. *chinensis* (L.) Hanelt
Parsley—*Petroselinum crispum* (Mill.) A.W. Hill
Parsnip—*Pastinaca sativa* L.
Pea—*Pisum sativum* L.
Pepper—*Capsicum* spp.
Pe-tsai—(see Chinese cabbage).
Pumpkin—*Cucurbita pepo* L., C. *moschata* (Duchesne) Poiret, and C. *maxima* Duchesne
Radish—*Raphanus sativus* L.
Rhubarb—*Rheum rhabarbarum* L.
Rutabaga—*Brassica napus* L. var. *napobrassica* (L.) Reichb.
Sage—*Salvia officinalis* L.
Salsify—*Tragopogon porrifolius* L.
Savory, summer—*Satureja hortensis* L.
Sorrel—*Rumex acetosa* L.
Southernpea—(see Cowpea).
Soybean—*Glycine max* (L.) Merr.
Spinach—*Spinacia oleracea* L.
Spinach, New Zealand—*Tetragonia tetragonioides* (Pall.) Ktze.
Squash—*Cucurbita pepo* L., C. *moschata* (Duchesne) Poiret, and C. *maxima* Duchesne
Tomato—*Lycopersicon esculentum* Mill.
Tomato, husk—*Physalis pubescens* L.
Turnip—*Brassica rapa* L. subsp. *rapa*
Watermelon—*Citrullus lanatus* (Thunb.) Matsum. and Nakai var. *lanatus*

(j) *Regulations.* The term ''regulations'' means the rules and regulations promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture and the joint rules and regulations promulgated by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Agriculture under the act.

(k) *Joint regulations.* The term ''joint regulations'' means the joint rules and regulations promulgated by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Agriculture.

(l) *Complete record.* (1) The term ''complete record'' means information which relates to the origin, treatment, germination, and purity (including variety) of each lot of agricultural seed transported or delivered for transportation in interstate commerce, or which relates to the treatment, germination, and variety of each lot of vegetable seed transported or delivered for transportation in interstate commerce. Such information includes seed samples and records of declarations, labels, purchases, sales, cleaning, bulking, treatment, handling, storage, analyses, tests, and examinations.

(2) The complete record kept by each person for each treatment substance or lot of seed consists of the information pertaining to his own transactions and the information received from others pertaining to their transactions with

respect to each treatment substance or lot of seed.

(m) *Declaration.* The term ''declaration'' means a written statement of a grower, shipper, processor, dealer, or importer giving for any lot of seed the kind, variety, type, origin, or the use for which the seed is intended.

(n) *Declaration of origin.* The term ''declaration of origin'' means a declaration of a grower or country shipper in the United States stating for each lot of agricultural seed (1) kind of seed, (2) lot number or other identification, (3) State where seed was grown and the county where grown if to be labeled showing the origin as a portion of a State, (4) quantity of seed, (5) date shipped or delivered, (6) to whom sold, shipped, or delivered, and (7) the signature and address of the grower or country shipper issuing the declaration. If the declaration is issued by a grower and the identity of the person delivering the seed is unknown to the receiver, the motor vehicle license number or other identification of the delivering agency should be entered on the declaration by the receiver. If a country shipper's declaration includes seed shipped or delivered to him by another country shipper, it shall give for each lot the other country shipper's lot number as included in the other country shipper's declaration of origin.

(o) *Declaration of kind, variety, or type.* The term ''declaration of kind, variety, or type'' means a declaration of a grower stating for each lot of seed (1) the name of the kind, variety, or type stated in accordance with §§ 201.9 through 201.12, (2) lot number or other identification, (3) place where seed was grown, (4) quantity of seed, (5) date shipped or delivered, (6) to whom sold, shipped or delivered, and (7) the signature and address of the grower issuing the declaration.

(p) *Mixture.* The term ''mixture'' means seeds consisting of more than one kind or variety, each present in excess of 5 percent of the whole.

(q) *Coated Seed.* The term ''coated seed'' means any seed unit covered with any substance that changes the size, shape, or weight of the original seed. Seeds coated with ingredients such as, but not limited to, rhizobia, dyes, and pesticides are excluded.

(r) *Grower.* The term ''grower'' means any person who produces directly or through a growing contract, or is a seed-crop sharer in seed which is sold, offered for sale, transported, or offered for transportation.

(s) *Country shipper.* The term ''country shipper'' means any person located in a producing area who purchases seed locally for shipment to seed dealers or to other country shippers.

(t) *Dealer.* The term ''dealer'' means any person who cleans, processes, sells, offers for sale, transports, or delivers for transportation seeds in interstate commerce.

(u) *Consumer.* The term ''consumer'' means any person who purchases or otherwise obtains seed for sowing but not for resale.

(v) *Lot of seed.* The term ''lot of seed'' means a definite quantity of seed identified by a lot number, every portion or bag of which is uniform, within permitted tolerances, for the factors which appear in the labeling.

(w) *Purity.* The term ''purity'' means the name or names of the kind, type, or variety and the percentage or percentages thereof; the percentage of other agricultural seed or crop seed; the percentage of weed seeds, including noxious weed seeds; the percentage of inert matter; and the names of the noxious weed seeds and the rate of occurrence of each.

(x) *Inoculant.* The term ''inoculant'' means a commercial preparation containing nitrogen-fixing bacteria applied to seed.

(y) *Hybrid.* The term ''hybrid'' applied to kinds or varieties of seed means the first generation seed of a cross produced by controlling the pollination and by combining (1) two or more inbred lines; (2) one inbred or a single cross with an open pollinated variety; or (3) two selected clones, seed lines, varieties, or species. ''Controlling the pollination'' means to use a method of hybridization which will produce pure seed which is at least 75 percent hybrid seed. Hybrid designations shall be treated as variety names.

(z) *Processing.* For the purpose of section 203 (b)(2)(C) of the act the term ''processing'' means cleaning, scarifying, or blending to obtain uniform quality, and other operations which

would change the purity or germination of the seed and therefore require retesting to determine the quality of the seed, but does not include operations such as packaging, labeling, blending together of uniform lots of the same kind or variety without cleaning, or the preparation of a mixture without cleaning, any of which would not require retesting to determine the quality of the seed.

(aa) *Agricultural Marketing Service* means the Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

(bb) *Breeder seed.* Breeder seed is a class of certified seed directly controlled by the originating or sponsoring plant breeding institution, or person, or designee thereof, and is the source for the production of seed of the other classes of certified seed.

(cc) *Foundation seed.* Foundation seed is a class of certified seed which is the progeny of Breeder or Foundation seed and is produced and handled under procedures established by the certifying agency, in accordance with this part, for producing the Foundation class of seed, for the purpose of maintaining genetic purity and identity.

(dd) *Registered seed.* Registered seed is a class of certified seed which is the progeny of Breeder or Foundation seed and is produced and handled under procedures established by the certifying agency, in accordance with this part, for producing the Registered class of seed, for the purpose of maintaining genetic purity and identity.

(ee) *Certified seed.* Certified seed is a class of certified seed which is the progeny of Breeder, Foundation, or Registered seed, except as provided in § 201.70, and is produced and handled under procedures established by the certifying agency, in accordance with this part, for producing the Certified class of seed, for the purpose of maintaining genetic purity and identity.

(ff) *Off-type.* The term ''off-type'' means a plant or seed which deviates in one or more characteristics from that which has been described in accordance with § 201.68(c) as being usual for the strain or variety.

(gg) *Inbred line.* The term ''inbred line'' means a relatively true-breeding strain resulting from at least five successive generations of controlled self-fertilization or of backcrossing to a recurrent parent with selection, or its equivalent, for specific characteristics.

(hh) *Single cross.* The term ''single cross'' means the first generation hybrid between two inbred lines.

(ii) *Foundation single cross.* The term ''foundation single cross'' means a single cross used in the production of a double cross, a three-way, or a top cross.

(jj) *Double cross.* The term ''double cross'' means the first generation hybrid between two single crosses.

(kk) *Top cross.* The term ''top cross'' means the first generation hybrid of a cross between an inbred line and an open-pollinated variety or the first-generation hybrid between a single cross and an open-pollinated variety.

(ll) *Three-way cross.* The term ''three-way cross'' means a first generation hybrid between a single cross and an inbred line.

(mm) *Open-pollination.* The term ''open-pollination'' means pollination that occurs naturally as opposed to controlled pollination, such as by detasselling, cytoplasmic male sterility, self-incompatibility or similar processes.

[5 FR 28, Jan. 4, 1940]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For Federal Register citations affecting § 201.2, see the List of CFR Sections Affected in the Finding Aids section of this volume.

ADMINISTRATION

§ 201.3 Administrator.

The Administrator of the Agricultural Marketing Service may perform such duties as the Secretary require in enforcing the provisions of the act and of the regulations in this part.

[5 FR 30, Jan. 4, 1940, as amended at 13 FR 8731, Dec. 30, 1948; 19 FR 57, Jan. 6, 1954; 59 FR 66491, Dec. 14, 1994]

RECORDS FOR AGRICULTURAL AND VEGETABLE SEEDS

§ 201.4 Maintenance and accessibility.

(a) Each person transporting or delivering for transportation in interstate commerce agricultural or vegetable seed subject to the act shall keep for a period of 3 years a complete record of

each lot of such seed so transported or delivered, including a sample representing each lot of such seed, except that any seed sample may be discarded 1 year after the entire lot represented by such sample has been disposed of by such person.

(b) Each sample of agricultural seed retained shall be at least the weight required for a noxious-weed seed examination as set forth in §201.46 and each sample of vegetable seed retained shall consist of at least 400 seeds. The record shall be kept in such manner as to permit comparison with the records required to be kept by other persons for the same lot of seed so that the origin, treatment, germination, and purity (including variety) of agricultural seed and the treatment, germination and variety of vegetable seed may be traced from the grower to the ultimate consumer and so that the lot of seed may be correctly labeled. The record shall be accessible for inspection by the authorized agents of the Secretary for purposes of the effective administration of the act at any time during customary business hours.

[24 FR 3951, May 15, 1959, as amended at 32 FR 12778, Sept. 6, 1967]

§201.5 Origin.

(a) The complete record for any lot of seed of alfalfa, red clover, white clover, or field corn, except hybrid seed corn, shall include a declaration of origin, or information traceable to a declaration of origin or evidence showing that a declaration of origin could not be obtained.

(b) Each country shipper shall retain a copy of each declaration which he issues and shall attach thereto a detailed record showing the names and addresses of growers or country shippers from whom the seed was purchased, the quantity of seed purchased from each, and the date on which it was delivered to him.

[5 FR 30, Jan. 4, 1940, as amended at 20 FR 7929, Oct. 21, 1955]

§201.6 Germination.

The complete record shall include the records of all laboratory tests for germination and hard seed for each lot of seed offered for transportation in whole or in part. The record shall show the kind of seed, lot number, date of test, percentage of germination and hard seeds, and such other information as may be necessary to show the method used.

[5 FR 30, Jan. 4, 1940]

§201.7 Purity (including variety).

The complete record for any lot of seed shall include (a) records of analyses, tests, and examinations including statements of weed seeds, noxious weed seeds, inert matter, other agricultural seeds, and of any determinations of kind, variety, or type and a description of the methods used; and (b) for seeds indistinguishable by seed characteristics, records necessary to disclose the kind, variety, or type, including a grower's declaration of kind, variety, or type or an invoice, or other document establishing the kind, variety, or type to be that stated, and a representative sample of the seed. The grower's declaration shall be obtained and kept by the person procuring the seed from the grower. A copy of the grower's declaration and a sample of the seed shall be retained by the grower.

[5 FR 30, Jan. 4, 1940, as amended at 20 FR 7929, Oct. 21, 1955; 24 FR 3951, May 15, 1959]

§201.7a Treated seed.

The complete record for any lot consisting of or containing treated seed shall include records necessary to disclose the name of any substance or substances used in the treatment of such seed, including a label or invoice or other document received from any person establishing the name of any substance or substances used in the treatment to be as stated, and a representative sample of the treated seed.

[32 FR 12778, Sept. 6, 1967]

LABELING AGRICULTURAL SEEDS

§201.8 Contents of the label.

The label shall contain the required information in any form that is clearly legible and complies with the regulations in this part. The information may be on a tag attached securely to the container, or may be printed in a conspicuous manner on a side or the top of the container. The label may

contain information in addition to that required by the act, provided such information is not misleading.

[5 FR 30 Jan. 4, 1940, as amended at 24 FR 3952, May 15, 1959]

§201.9 Kind.

The name of each kind of seed present in excess of 5 percent shall be shown on the label and need not be accompanied by the word ''kind.'' When two or more kinds of seed are named on the label, the name of each kind shall be accompanied by the percentage of each. When only one kind of seed is present in excess of 5 percent and no variety name or type designation is shown, the percentage of that kind may be shown as ''pure seed'' and such percentage shall apply only to seed of the kind named.

[5 FR 30, Jan. 4, 1940]

§201.10 Variety.

(a) The following kinds of agricultural seeds are generally labeled as to variety and shall be labeled to show the variety name or the words ''Variety Not Stated.''

Alfalfa; Bahiagrass; Barley; Bean, field; Beet, field; Brome, smooth; Broomcorn; Clover, crimson; Clover, red; Clover, white; Corn, field; Corn, pop; Cotton; Cowpea; Crambe; Fescue, tall; Flax; Lespedeza, striate; Millet, foxtail; Millet, pearl; Oat; Pea, field; Peanut; Rice; Rye; Safflower; Sorghum; Sorghum-sudangrass, Soybean; Sudangrass; Sunflower; Tobacco; Trefoil, birdsfoot; Triticale; Wheat, common; Wheat, durum.

(b) If the name of the variety is given, the name may be associated with the name of the kind with or without the words ''kind and variety.'' The percentage in such case, which may be shown as ''pure seed,'' shall apply only to seed of the variety named, except for the labeling of hybrids as provided in §201.11a. If separate percentages for the kind and the variety or hybrid are shown, the name of the kind and the name of the variety or the term ''hybrid'' shall be clearly associated with the respective percentages. When two or more varieties are present in excess of 5 percent and are named on the label, the name of each variety shall be accompanied by the percentage of each.

[32 FR 12778, Sept. 6, 1967, and 33 FR 10840, July 31, 1968, as amended at 35 FR 6108, Apr. 15, 1970; 59 FR 64491, Dec. 14, 1994]

§201.11 Type.

(a) When type is designated, such designation may be associated with the name of the kind but shall in all cases be clearly associated with the word ''type.'' The percentage, which may be shown as ''pure seed'', shall apply only to the type designated. If separate percentages for the kind and the type are shown, such percentages shall be clearly associated with the name of the kind and the name of the type.

(b) If the type designation does not include a variety name, it shall include a name descriptive of a group of varieties of similar character and the pure seed shall be at least 90 percent of one or more varieties all of which conform to the type designation.

(c) If the name of a variety is used as a part of the type designation, the seed shall be of that variety and may contain: (1) An admixture of seed of other indistinguishable varieties of the same kind and of similar character; or, (2) an admixture of indistinguishable seeds having genetic characteristics dissimilar to the variety named by reason of cross-fertilization with other varieties. In either case, at least 90 percent of the pure seed shall be of the variety named or upon growth shall produce plants having characteristics similar to the variety named.

[5 FR 30, Jan. 4, 1940]

§201.11a Hybrid.

If any one kind or kind and variety of seed present in excess of 5 percent is ''hybrid'' seed, it shall be designated ''hybrid'' on the label. The percentage that is hybrid shall be at least 95 percent of the percentage of pure seed shown unless the percentage of pure seed which is hybrid seed is shown separately. If two or more kinds or varieties are present in excess of 5 percent and are named on the label, each that is hybrid shall be designated as hybrid on the label. Any one kind or kind and variety that has pure seed which is less

than 95 percent but more than 75 percent hybrid seed as a result of incompletely controlled pollination in a cross shall be labeled to show (a) the percentage of pure seed that is hybrid seed or (b) a statement such as ''Contains from 75 percent to 95 percent hybrid seed.'' No one kind or variety of seed shall be labeled as hybrid if the pure seed contains less than 75 percent hybrid seed.

[33 FR 10840, July 31, 1968]

§ 201.12 Name of kind and variety.

The representation of kind or kind and variety shall be confined to the name of the kind or kind and variety determined in accordance with § 201.34. The name shall not have affixed thereto words or terms that create a misleading impression as to the history or characteristics of the kind or variety.

[20 FR 7929, Oct. 21, 1955]

§ 201.12a Lawn and turf seed mixtures.

Seed mixtures intended for lawn and turf purposes shall be designated as a mixture on the label and each seed component shall be listed on the label in the order of predominance.

[49 FR 1172, Jan. 10, 1984]

§ 201.13 Lot number or other identification.

The lot number or other identification shall be shown on the label and shall be the same as that used in the records pertaining to the same lot of seed.

[5 FR 30, Jan. 4, 1940, as amended at 59 FR 64491, Dec. 14, 1994]

§ 201.14 Origin.

(a) Alfalfa, red clover, white clover, and field corn (except hybrid seed corn) shall be labeled to show: (1) The origin, if known; or (2) if the origin is not known, the statement ''origin unknown.''

(b) Whenever such seed originates in more than one State, the name of each State and the percentage of seed originating in each State shall be given in the order of its predominance. Whenever such seed originates in a portion of a State, it shall be permissible to label such seed as originating in such portion of a State.

(c) Reasonable precautions to insure that the origin of seed is known shall include the maintaining of a record as described in § 201.5. The examination of the seed and any pertinent facts may be taken into consideration in determining whether reasonable precautions have been taken to insure the origin to be that which is represented.

[5 FR 31, Jan. 4, 1940, as amended at 20 FR 7929, Oct. 21, 1955; 32 FR 12779, Sept. 6, 1967]

§ 201.15 Weed seeds.

The percentage of weed seeds shall include seeds of plants considered weeds in the State into which the seed is offered for transportation or transported and shall include noxious weed seeds.

[5 FR 31, Jan. 4, 1940]

§ 201.16 Noxious weed seeds.

The names of the kinds of noxious weed seeds and the rate of occurrence of each shall be expressed in the label in accordance with, and the rate of occurrence shall not exceed the rate permitted by, the law and regulations of the State into which the seed is offered for transportation or is transported. If in the course of such transportation, or thereafter, the seed is diverted to another State of destination, the person or persons responsible for such diversion shall cause the seed to be relabeled with respect to noxious-weed seed content, if necessary, to conform to the laws and regulations of the State to which the seed is diverted.

[5 FR 31, Jan. 4, 1940, as amended at 20 FR 7929, Oct. 21, 1955]

§ 201.17 Noxious-weed seeds in the District of Columbia.

Noxious-weed seeds in the District of Columbia are: Quackgrass (Agropyron repens), Canada thistle (Cirsium arvense), field bindweed (Convolvulus arvensis), bermudagrass (Cynodon dactylon), giant bermudagrass (Cynodon dactylon var. aridus), annual bluegrass (Poa annua), and wild garlic or wild onion (Allium canadense or Allium vineale). The name and number per pound of each kind of such noxious-

weed seeds present shall be stated on the label.

[32 FR 12779, Sept. 6, 1967, as amended at 35 FR 6108, Apr. 15, 1970; 59 FR 64491, Dec. 14, 1994]

§ 201.18 Other agricultural seeds (crop seeds).

Agricultural seeds other than those included in the percentage or percentages of kind, variety, or type may be expressed as ''crop seeds'' or ''other crop seeds,'' but the percentage shall include collectively all kinds, varieties, or types not named upon the label.

[5 FR 31, Jan. 4, 1940]

§ 201.19 Inert matter.

The label shall show the percentage by weight of inert matter.

[5 FR 31, Jan. 4, 1940]

§ 201.20 Germination.

The label shall show the percentage of germination each kind, or kind and variety, or kind and type, or kind and hybrid of agricultural seed present in excess of 5 percent or shown in the labeling to be present in a proportion of 5 percent or less: *Provided,* That this shall not apply to freshly harvested Kentucky bluegrass or sugar beet seed transported or delivered for transportation during the months of July, August, and September for seeding during the year in which the seed is produced.

[24 FR 3953, May 15, 1959, as amended at 32 FR 12779, Sept. 6, 1967; 59 FR 64491, Dec. 14, 1994]

§ 201.21 Hard seed.

The label shall show the percentage of hard seed, if any is present, for any seed required to be labeled as to the percentage of germination, and the percentage of hard seed shall not be included as part of the germination percentage.

[24 FR 3953, May 15, 1959]

§ 201.22 Date of test.

(a) The label shall show the month and year in which the germination test was completed. No more than 5 calendar months shall have elapsed between the last day of the month in which the germination test was completed and the date of transportation or delivery for transportation in interstate commerce, except for seed in hermetically sealed containers as provided in § 201.36c in which case no more than 24 calendar months shall have elapsed between the last day of the month in which the germination test was completed prior to packaging and the date of transportation or delivery for transportation in interstate commerce.

(b) In the case of a seed mixture, it is only necessary to state the calendar month and year of such test for the kind or variety or type of agricultural seed contained in such mixture which has the oldest calendar month and year test date among the test conducted on all the kinds or varieties or types of agricultural seed contained in such mixture.

(c) The following kinds shall be tested within the indicated time before interstate shipment:

Agricultural seeds and mixtures thereof	Months from test date to shipment
Bentgrass, Colonial	15
Bentgrass, Creeping	15
Bluegrass, Kentucky	15
Fescue, Chewings	15
Fescue, Hard	15
Fescue, Red	15
Fescue, Tall	15
Ryegrass, Annual	15
Ryegrass, Perennial	15

[5 FR 31, Jan. 4, 1940, as amended at 32 FR 12779, Sept. 6, 1967; 49 FR 1172, Jan. 10, 1984; 59 FR 64491, Dec. 14, 1994]

§ 201.23 Name of shipper or consignee.

The full name and address of either the shipper or consignee shall appear upon the label. If the name and address of the shipper are not shown upon the label, a code designation identifying the shipper shall be shown.

[5 FR 31, Jan. 4, 1940]

§ 201.24 Code designation.

The code designation used in lieu of the full name and address of the person who transports or delivers seed for transportation in interstate commerce shall be approved by the Administrator of the Agricultural Marketing Service or such other person as may be designated by him for the purpose. When

used, the code designation shall appear on the label in a clear and legible manner.

[5 FR 31, Jan. 4, 1940, as amended at 13 FR 8731, Dec. 30, 1948; 19 FR 57, Jan. 6, 1954]

§ 201.24a Inoculated seed.

Seed claimed to be inoculated shall be labeled to show the month and year beyond which the inoculant on the seed is no longer claimed to be effective by a statement such as, ''Inoculant not claimed to be effective after———— (Month and year).''

[32 FR 12779, Sept. 6, 1967]

LABELING VEGETABLE SEEDS

§ 201.25 Contents of the label.

Vegetable seed in packets and in larger containers shall be labeled with the required information in any form that is clearly legible. Any tag used shall be securely attached to the container. The label may contain information in addition to that required by the act, provided such information is not misleading.

[5 FR 31, Jan. 4, 1940]

§ 201.26 Kind, variety, and hybrid.

The label shall bear the name of each kind and variety present as determined in accordance with § 201.34. The name shall not have affixed thereto words or terms that create a misleading impression as to the history or characteristics of kind or variety. If two or more kinds or varieties are present, the percentage of each shall be shown. If any one kind or variety named on the label is ''hybrid'' seed, it shall be so designated on the label. If two or more kinds or varieties are named on the label, each that is hybrid shall be shown as ''hybrid'' on the label. Any kind or variety that is less than 95 percent but more than 75 percent hybrid seed as a result of incompletely controlled pollination in a cross shall be labeled to show (a) the percentage that is hybrid seed or (b) a statement such as ''Contains from 75 percent to 95 percent hybrid seed.'' No one kind or variety of seed shall be labeled as hybrid if it contains less than 75 percent hybrid seed.

[33 FR 10841, July 31, 1968, as amended at 59 FR 64491, Dec. 14, 1994]

§ 201.27 Name of shipper or consignee.

The full name and address of either the shipper, or consignee, shall appear upon the label except that if the name and address of the shipper are not shown, a code designation identifying the shipper shall be shown.

[5 FR 31, Jan. 4, 1940]

§ 201.28 Code designation.

The code designation used in lieu of the full name and address of the person who transports or delivers seed for transportation in interstate commerce shall be approved by the Administrator of the Agricultural Marketing Service or such other person as may be designated by him for the purpose. When used, the code designation shall appear on the label in a clear and legible manner.

[5 FR 31, Jan. 4, 1940, as amended at 13 FR 8731, Dec. 30, 1948; 19 FR 57, Jan. 6, 1954]

§ 201.29 Germination of vegetable seed in containers of 1 pound or less.

Vegetable seeds in containers of 1 pound or less which have a germination equal to or better than the standard set forth in § 201.31 need not be labeled to show the percentage of germination and date of test. Each variety of vegetable seed which has a germination percentage less than the standard set forth in § 201.31 shall have the words ''Below Standard'' clearly shown in a conspicuous place on the label or on the face of the container in type no smaller than 8 points. Each variety which germinates less than the standard shall also be labeled to show the percentage of germination and the percentage of hard seed (if any).

[32 FR 12779, Sept. 6, 1967]

§ 201.29a Germination of vegetable seed in containers of more than 1 pound.

Each variety of vegetable seeds in containers of more than 1 pound shall be labeled to show the percentage of

germination and the percentage of hard seed (if any).

[32 FR 12779, Sept. 6, 1967]

§ 201.30 Hard seed.

The label shall show the percentage of hard seed, if any is present, for any seed required to be labeled as to the percentage of germination, and the percentage of hard seed shall not be included as part of the germination percentage.

[32 FR 12779, Sept. 6, 1967]

§ 201.30a Date of test.

When the percentage of germination is required to be shown, the label shall show the month and year in which the germination test was completed. No more than 5 calendar months shall have elapsed between the last day of the month in which the germination test was completed and the date of transportation or delivery for transportation in interstate commerce, except for seed in hermetically sealed containers in which case no more than 24 calendar months shall have elapsed between the last day of the month in which the germination test was completed prior to packaging and the date of transportation or delivery for transportation in interstate commerce.

[32 FR 12779, Sept. 6, 1967]

§ 201.30b Lot number or other lot identification of vegetable seed in containers of more than 1 pound.

The lot number or other lot identification of vegetable seed in containers of more than 1 pound shall be shown on the label and shall be the same as that used in the records pertaining to the same lot of seed.

[35 FR 6108, Apr. 15, 1970]

§ 201.31 Germination standards for vegetable seeds in interstate commerce.

The following germination standards for vegetable seeds in interstate commerce, which shall be construed to include hard seed, are determined and established under section 403(c) of the act:

	Percent
Artichoke	60
Asparagus	70
Asparagusbean	75
Bean, garden	70
Bean, lima	70
Bean, runner	75
Beet	65
Broadbean	75
Broccoli	75
Brussels sprouts	70
Burdock, great	60
Cabbage	75
Cabbage, tronchuda	70
Cardoon	60
Carrot	55
Cauliflower	75
Celeriac	55
Celery	55
Chard, Swiss	65
Chicory	65
Chinese cabbage	75
Chives	50
Citron	65
Collards	80
Corn, sweet	75
Cornsalad	70
Cowpea	75
Cress, garden	75
Cress, upland	60
Cress, water	40
Cucumber	80
Dandelion	60
Dill	60
Eggplant	60
Endive	70
Kale	75
Kale, Chinese	75
Kale, Siberian	75
Kohlrabi	75
Leek	60
Lettuce	80
Melon	75
Mustard, India	75
Mustard, spinach	75
Okra	50
Onion	70
Onion, Welsh	70
Pak-choi	75
Parsley	60
Parsnip	60
Pea	80
Pepper	55
Pumpkin	75
Radish	75
Rhubarb	60
Rutabaga	75
Sage	60
Salsify	75
Savory, summer	55
Sorrel	65
Soybean	75
Spinach	60
Spinach, New Zealand	40
Squash	75
Tomato	75
Tomato, husk	50
Turnip	80
Watermelon	70

[59 FR 64491, Dec. 14, 1994]

LABELING IN GENERAL

§ 201.31a Labeling treated seed.

(a) *Contents of label.* Any agricultural seed or any mixture thereof or any vegetable seed or any mixture thereof, for seeding purposes, that has been treated shall be labeled in type no smaller than 8 point to indicate that the seed has been treated and to show the name of any substance or a description of any process (other than application of a substance) used in such treatment, in accordance with this section; for example,

Treated with ———— (name of substance or process) or ———— (name of substance or process) treated.

If the substance used in such treatment in the amount remaining with the seed is harmful to humans or other vertebrate animals, the seed shall also bear a label containing additional statements as required by paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section. The label shall contain the required information in any form that is clearly legible and complies with the regulations in this part. The information may be on the tag bearing the analysis information or on a separate tag, or it may be printed in a conspicuous manner on a side or top of the container.

(b) *Name of substance.* The name of any substance as required by paragraph (a) of this section shall be the commonly accepted coined, chemical (generic), or abbreviated chemical name. Commonly accepted coined names are free for general use by the public, are not private trade-marks, and are commonly recognized as names of particular substances; such as thiram, captan, lindane, and dichlone. Examples of commonly accepted chemical (generic) names are: blue- stone, calcium carbonate, cuprous oxide, zinc hydroxide, hexachlorobenzene, and ethyl mercury acetate. The terms ''mercury'' or ''mercurial'' may be used in labeling all types of mercurials. Examples of commonly accepted abbreviated chemical names are: BHC (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6- Hexachlorocyclohexane) and DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane).

(c) *Mercurials and similarly toxic substances.* (1) Seed treated with a mercurial or similarly toxic substance, if any amount remains with the seed, shall be labeled to show a representation of a skull and crossbones at least twice the size of the type used for information required to be on the label under paragraph (a) and shall also include in red letters on a background of distinctly contrasting color a statement worded substantially as follows: ''This seed has been treated with Poison,'' ''Treated with Poison,'' ''Poison treated,'' or ''Poison''. The word ''Poison'' shall appear in type no less than 8 point.

(2) Mercurials and similarly toxic substances include the following:

Aldrin, technical
Demeton
Dieldrin
p-Dimethylaminobenzenediazo sodium sulfonate
Endrin
Ethion
Heptachlor
Mercurials, all types
Parathion
Phorate
Toxaphene
O - O - Diethyl-O-(isopropyl-4-methyl-6-pyrimidyl) thiophosphate
O, O-Diethyl-S-2-(ethylthio) ethyl phosphorodithioate

Any amount of such substances remaining with the seed is considered harmful within the meaning of this section.

(d) *Other harmful substances.* If a substance, other than one which would be classified as a mercurial or similarly toxic substance under paragraph (c) of this section, is used in the treatment of seed, and the amount remaining with the seed is harmful to humans or other vertebrate animals, the seed shall be labeled with an appropriate caution statement in type no smaller than 8 point worded substantially as follows: ''Do not use for food,'' ''Do not use for feed,'' ''Do not use for oil purposes,'' or ''Do not use for food, feed, or oil purposes.'' Any amount of any substance, not within paragraph (c) of this section, used in the treatment of the seed, which remains with the seed is considered harmful within the meaning of this section when the seed is in containers of more than 4 ounces, except that the following substances shall not be deemed harmful when present at a rate less than the number of parts per million indicated:

Allethrin—2 p.p.m.
Malathion—8 p.p.m.
Methoxyclor—2 p.p.m.
Piperonyl butoxide—8 p.p.m. on oat and sorghum and 20 p.p.m. on all other seeds.
Pyrethrins—1 p.p.m. on oat and sorghum and 3 p.p.m. on all other seeds.

[24 FR 3953, May 15, 1959, as amended at 25 FR 8769, Sept. 13, 1960; 30 FR 7888, June 18, 1965]

§201.32 Screenings.

Screenings shipped in interstate commerce, if in containers, shall be labeled in a legible manner with letters not smaller than 18 point type and, if in bulk, shall be invoiced with the words, ''Screenings for processing—not for seeding.''

[5 FR 31, Jan. 4, 1940]

§201.33 Seed in bulk or large quantities; seed for cleaning or processing.

(a) In the case of seed in bulk, the information required under sections 201(a), (b), and (i) of the act shall appear in the invoice or other records accompanying and pertaining to such seed. If the seed is in containers and in quantities of 20,000 pounds or more, regardless of the number of lots included, the information required on each container under sections 201 (a), (b), and (i) of the act need not be shown on each container; *Provided,* That: (1) The omission from each container of a label with the required information is with the knowledge and consent of the consignee prior to the transportation or delivery for transportation of such seed in interstate commerce; (2) each container has stenciled upon it or bears a label containing a lot designation; and (3) the invoice or other records accompanying and pertaining to such seed bear the various statements required for the respective seeds.

(b) Seed consigned to a seed cleaning or processing establishment, for cleaning or processing for seeding purposes, need not be labeled to show the information required on each container under sections 201 (a), (b), and (i) of the act if it is in bulk, or in containers and in quantities of 20,000 pounds or more regardless of the number of lots involved, and the invoice or other records accompanying and pertaining to such seed show that it is ''Seed for processing,'' or, if the seed is in containers and in quantities less than 20,000 pounds and each container bears a label with the words ''Seed for processing.'' If any such seed is later to be labeled as to origin and/or variety, the origin and/or variety as the case may be, shall be shown on the invoice if the seed is in bulk, otherwise, on a label, at the time of transportation to such establishment, except that if it is covered by a declaration of origin and/or variety it will be sufficient if the lot designation appearing in the declaration is placed on the invoice if the seed is in bulk, or on a label if the seed is in containers, regardless of the quantity.

[24 FR 3953, May 15, 1959]

§201.34 Kind, variety, and type; treatment substances; designation as hybrid.

(a) *Indistinguishable seed and treatment substances.* Reasonable precautions to insure that the kind, variety, or type of indistinguishable agricultural or vegetable seeds and names of any treatment substance are properly stated shall include the maintaining of the records described in §201.7 or §201.7a. The examination of the seed and any pertinent facts may be taken into consideration in determining whether reasonable precautions have been taken to insure the kind, variety, or type of seed or any treatment substance on the seed is that which is shown. Reasonable precautions in labeling ryegrass seed as to kind shall include making or obtaining the results of a fluorescence test unless (1) the shortness of the time interval between receipt of the seed lot and the shipment of the seed in interstate commerce, or (2) dormancy of the seeds in the lot, or (3) other circumstances beyond the control of the shipper prevent such action before the shipment is made. Reasonable precautions in labeling ryegrass seed as to kind shall also include keeping separate each lot labeled on the basis of a separate grower's declaration, invoice, or other documents.

(b) *Name of kind.* The name of each kind of agricultural or vegetable seed is the name listed in §201.2 (h) or (i), respectively, except that a name which

has become synonymous through broad general usage may be substituted therefor, provided the name does not apply to more than one kind and is not misleading.

(c) *Hybrid designation.* Seed shall not be designated in labeling as ''hybrid'' seed unless it comes within the definition of ''hybrid'' in § 201.2(y).

(d) *Name of variety.* The name of each variety of agricultural or vegetable seed is the name determined in accordance with the following considerations:

(1) The variety name shall represent a subdivision of a kind, which is characterized by growth, plant, fruit, seed, or other characters by which it can be differentiated from other sorts of the same kind.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in this section, the name of a new variety shall be the name given by the originator or discoverer of the variety, except that in the event the originator or discoverer of a new unnamed variety, at the time seed of the variety is first introduced into channels of commerce of the United States for sale to the public, cannot or chooses not to name the variety, the name of the variety shall be the first name under which the seed is introduced into such commerce. However, if the variety name so provided is in a language not using the Roman alphabet, the variety shall be given a name by the person authorized under this paragraph to name the variety, in a language using the Roman alphabet.

(3) The variety name shall not be misleading. The same variety name shall not be assigned to more than one variety of the same kind of seed.

(4) The status under the Federal Seed Act of a variety name is not modified by the registration of such name as a trademark.

(5) Names of varieties which through broad general usage prior to July 28, 1956 were recognized variety names, except for hybrid seed corn, shall be considered variety names without regard to the principles stated in paragraph (d)(2) of this section.

(6) The variety name for any variety of hybrid seed corn first introduced into commercial channels in the United States for sale prior to October 20, 1951, shall be any name used for such variety in such channels prior to that date. The variety name for any variety of hybrid seed corn first introduced into commercial channels in the United States for sale on or after October 20, 1951, shall be the name assigned in accordance with paragraphs (d)(1) through (4) of this section.

(e) [Reserved]

[20 FR 7928, Oct. 21, 1955]

EDITORIAL NOTE: FOR FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting § 201.34, see the List of CFR Sections Affected in the Finding Aids section of this volume.

§ 201.35 Blank spaces.

Blank spaces on the label shall be deemed to imply the word ''None,'' when such interpretation is reasonable.

[5 FR 32, Jan. 4, 1940]

§ 201.36 The words "free" and "none."

The words ''free'' and ''none'' shall be construed to mean that none were found in a test complying with the methods set forth in §§ 201.45–201.52.

[5 FR 32, Jan. 4, 1940]

MODIFYING STATEMENTS

§ 201.36a Disclaimers and nonwarranties.

A disclaimer, nonwarranty, or limited warranty used in any invoice or other labeling, or advertisement shall not directly or indirectly deny or modify any information required by the act or the regulations in this part.

[15 FR 2394, Apr. 28, 1950]

ADVERTISING

§ 201.36b Name of kind and variety; designation as hybrid.

(a) The representation of the name of a kind or kind and variety of seed in any advertisement subject to the act shall be confined to the name of the kind or kind and variety determined in accordance with § 201.34. The name shall not have associated therewith words or terms that create a misleading impression as to the history or characteristics of the kind or kind and variety. Descriptive terms and firm names may be used in kind or variety names provided the descriptive terms or firm names are a part of the name or

variety of seed; for example, Stringless Green Pod, Detroit Dark Red, Black Seeded Simpson and Henderson Bush Lima. Seed shall not be designated as hybrid seed in any advertisement subject to the act unless it comes within the definition of ''hybrid'' in § 201.2(y).

(b) Terms descriptive as to color, shape, size, habit of growth, disease-resistance, or other characteristics of the kind or variety may be associated with the name of the kind or variety provided it is done in a manner which clearly indicates the descriptive term is not a part of the name of the kind or variety; for example, Oshkosh pepper (yellow), Copenhagen Market (round head) cabbage, and Kentucky Wonder (pole) garden bean.

(c) Terms descriptive of quality or origin and terms descriptive of the basis for representations made may be associated with the name of the kind or variety: *Provided,* That the terms are clearly identified as being other than part of the name of the kind or variety; for example, Fancy quality redtop, Idaho origin alfalfa, and Grower's affidavit of variety Atlas sorghum.

(d) Terms descriptive of the manner or method of production or processing the seed (for example, certified, registered, delinted, scarified, treated, and hulled), may be associated with the name of the kind or variety of seed, providing such terms are not misleading.

(e) Brand names and terms taken from trademarks may be associated with the name of the kind or variety of seed as an indication of source: *Provided,* That the terms are clearly identified as being other than a part of the name of the kind or variety; for example, Ox Brand Golden Cross sweet corn. Seed shall not be advertised under a trademark or brand name in any manner that may create the impression that the trademark or brand name is a variety name. If seed advertised under a trademark or brand name is a mixture of varieties and if the variety names are not stated in the advertising, a description similar to a varietal description or a comparison with a named variety shall not be used if it creates the impression that the seed is of a single variety.

[21 FR 4652, June 27, 1956, as amended at 32 FR 12780, Sept. 6, 1967; 59 FR 64491, Dec. 14, 1994]

§ 201.36c Hermetically-sealed containers.

The 5-month limitation on the date of test in §§ 201.22 and 201.30a shall not apply when the following conditions have been met:

(a) The seed was packaged within 9 months after harvest;

(b) The container used does not allow water vapor penetration through any wall, including the seals, greater than 0.05 grams of water per 24 hours per 100 square inches of surface at 100 °F. with a relative humidity on one side of 90 percent and on the other side of 0 percent. Water vapor penetration or WVP is measured by the standards of the U.S. Bureau of Standards as:

gm. H_2O/24 hr./100 sq. in./100 °F./90% RH V.0% RH;

(c) The seed in the container does not exceed the percentage of moisture, on a wet weight basis, as listed below:

Agricultural seeds	Percent
Beet, field	7.5
Beet, sugar	7.5
Bluegrass, Kentucky	6.0
Clover, crimson	8.0
Fescue, red	8.0
Mustard, India	5.0
Ryegrass, annual	8.0
Ryegrass, perennial	8.0
All others	6.0

Vegetable seeds	Percent
Bean, garden	7.0
Bean, lima	7.0
Beet	7.5
Broccoli	5.0
Brussels sprouts	5.0
Cabbage	5.0
Cabbage, Chinese	5.0
Carrot	7.0
Cauliflower	5.0
Celeriac	7.0
Celery	7.0
Chard, Swiss	7.5
Chives	6.5
Collards	5.0
Corn, sweet	8.0
Cucumber	6.0
Eggplant	6.0
Kale	5.0
Kohlrabi	5.0
Leek	6.5
Lettuce	5.5
Melon	6.0
Mustard, India	5.0

Vegetable seeds	Percent
Onion	6.5
Onion, Welsh	6.5
Parsley	6.5
Parsnip	6.0
Pea	7.0
Pepper	4.5
Pumpkin	6.0
Radish	5.0
Rutabaga	5.0
Spinach	8.0
Squash	6.0
Tomato	5.5
Turnip	5.0
Watermelon	6.5
All others	6.0

(d) The container is conspicuously labeled in not less than 8 point type to indicate (1) that the container is hermetically sealed, (2) that the seed has been preconditioned as to moisture content, and (3) the calendar month and year in which the germination test was completed.

(e) The percentage of germination of vegetable seed at the time of packaging was equal to or above the standards in § 201.31.

[32 FR 12780, Sept. 6, 1967, as amended at 59 FR 64491, Dec. 14, 1994]

INSPECTION

§ 201.37 Authorization.

When authorized by the Administrator of the Agriculture Marketing Service, or by such other person as may be designated for the purpose, Federal employees and qualified State officials, for the purposes of the act, may draw samples of, secure information and inspect records pertaining to, and otherwise inspect seeds and screenings subject to the act.

[15 FR 2394, Apr. 28, 1950, as amended at 59 FR 64492, Dec. 14, 1994]

§ 201.38 Importations.

Prior to release into the commerce of the United States, imported seed and screenings shall be inspected as provided in §§ 201.208 and 201.209.

[5 FR 32, Jan. 4, 1940]

SAMPLING IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE ACT

§ 201.39 General procedure.

(a) In order to secure a representative sample, equal portions shall be taken from evenly distributed parts of the quantity of seed or screenings to be sampled. Access shall be had to all parts of that quantity. When more than one trierful of seed is drawn from a bag, different paths shall be followed. When more than one handful is taken from a bag, the handfuls shall be taken from well-separated points.

(b) For free-flowing seed in bags or bulk, a probe or trier shall be used. For small free-flowing seed in bags a probe or trier long enough to sample all portions of the bag should be used.

(c) Non-free-flowing seed, such as certain grass seed, uncleaned seed, or screenings, difficult to sample with a proble or trier, shall be sampled by thrusting the hand into the bulk and withdrawing representative portions. The hand is inserted in an open position and the fingers are held closely together while the hand is being inserted and the portion withdrawn.

(d) As the seed or screenings are sampled, each portion shall be examined. If there appears to be a lack of uniformity, the portions shall not be combined into a composite sample but shall be retained as separate samples or combined to form individual-container samples to determine such lack of uniformity as may exist.

(e) When the portions appear to be uniform, they shall be combined to form a composite sample.

[5 FR 32, Jan. 4, 1940, as amended at 10 FR 9950, Aug. 11, 1945; 25 FR 8769, Sept. 13, 1960; 26 FR 10035, Oct. 26, 1961]

§ 201.40 Bulk.

Bulk seeds or screenings shall be sampled by inserting a long probe or thrusting the hand into the bulk as circumstances require in at least seven uniformly distributed parts of the quantity being sampled. At least as many trierfuls or handfuls shall be taken as the minimum which would be required for the same quantity of seed or screenings in bags of a size customarily used for such seed or screenings.

[5 FR 32, Jan. 4, 1940, as amended at 26 FR 10035, Oct. 26, 1961]

§201.41 Bags.

(a) For lots of six bags or less, each bag shall be sampled. A total of at least five trierfuls shall be taken.

(b) For lots of more than six bags, five bags plus at least 10 percent of the number of bags in the lot shall be sampled. (Round off numbers with decimals to the nearest whole number, raising 0.5 to the next whole number.) Regardless of the lot size it is not necessary that more than 30 bags be sampled.

(c) Samples shall be drawn from unopened bags except under circumstances where the identity of the seed has been preserved.

[5 FR 32, Jan. 4, 1940, as amended at 26 FR 10035, Oct. 26, 1961]

§201.42 Small containers.

In sampling seed in small containers that it is not practical to sample as required in §201.41, a portion of one unopened container or one or more entire unopened containers may be taken to supply a minimum size sample, as required in §201.43.

[30 FR 7888, June 18, 1965]

§201.43 Size of sample.

The following are minimum sizes of samples of agricultural seed, vegetable seed and screenings to be submitted for analysis, test, or examination:

(a) Two ounces (57 grams) of grass seed not otherwise mentioned, white or alsike clover, or seeds not larger than these.

(b) Five ounces (142 grams) of red or crimson clover, alfalfa, lespedeza, ryegrass, bromegrass, millet, flax, rape, or seeds of similar size.

(c) One pound (454 grams) of sudangrass, proso millet, hemp, or seeds of similar size.

(d) Two pounds (907 grams) of cereals, sorghum, vetch, or seeds of similar or larger size.

(e) Two quarts (2.2 liters) of screenings.

(f) Vegetable seed samples shall consist of at least 400 seeds.

(g) Coated seed for a purity analysis shall consist of at least 7,500 seed units. Coated seed for noxious-weed seed examination shall consist of at least 30,000 seed units. Coated seed for germination test only shall consist of at least 1,000 seed units.

[10 FR 9950, Aug. 11, 1945, as amended at 15 FR 2394, Apr. 28, 1950; 59 FR 64492, Dec. 14, 1994]

§201.44 Forwarding samples.

Before being forwarded for analysis, test, or examination, the containers of samples shall be properly sealed and identified in such manner as may be prescribed by AMS. Samples of coated seed shall be forwarded in firmly packed crush-proof and moisture-proof containers.

[59 FR 64492, Dec. 14, 1994]

PURITY ANALYSIS IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE ACT

§201.45 Obtaining the working sample.

(a) The working sample on which the actual analysis is made shall be taken from the submitted sample in such a manner that it will be representative.

(b) The sample shall be repeatedly divided to the weight to be used for the working sample. Some form of efficient mechanical divider should be used. To avoid damaging large seeds and coated seeds, a divider should be used which will prevent the seeds from falling great distances onto hard surfaces. In case the proper mechanical divider cannot be used or is not available, the sample shall be thoroughly mixed and placed in a pile and the pile shall be repeatedly divided into halves until a sample of the desired weight remains.

[5 FR 32, Jan. 4, 1940, as amended at 20 FR 7929, Oct. 21, 1955; 25 FR 8769, Sept. 13, 1960; 59 FR 64492, Dec. 14, 1994]

§201.46 Weight of working sample.

(a) *Unmixed seed.* The working samples for purity analysis and noxiousweed seed examination of unmixed seed shall be at least the weights set forth in table 1.

(b) *Mixtures consisting of one predominant kind of seed or a group of kinds of similar size.* The weights of the purity and noxious-weed seed working samples in this category shall be determined by the kind or group of kinds which compromise more than 50 percent of the sample.

(c) *Mixtures consisting of two or more kinds or groups of kinds of different sizes, none of which comprise over 50 percent of the sample.* The weights of the purity working samples in this category shall be the weighted averages (to the nearest half gram) of the weights listed in table 1 for each of the kinds which comprise the sample determined by the following method: (1) Multiply the percentage of each component in the mixture (rounded off to the nearest whole number) by the sample sizes specified in column 2, table 1, (2) add all these products, (3) total the percentages of all components of the mixtures, and (4) divide the sum in paragraph (c)(2) of this section by the total in paragraph (c)(3) of this section. If the approximate percentage of the components of a mixture are not known they may be estimated. The weight of the noxious-weed seed working sample shall be determined by multiplying the weight of the purity working sample by 10 or by calculating the weighted average in the same manner described above for the purity working sample.

(d) Coated seed.

(1) Unmixed coated seed. Due to variation in the weight of coating materials, the size or weight of the working sample shall be determined separately for each lot. The weight of the working sample shall be determined by weighing 100 completely coated units and calculating the weight of 2,500 coated units for the purity analysis and 25,000 coated units for the noxious-weed seed examination.

(2) Mixtures of coated seed. The working weight shall be determined in the following manner:

(i) Calculate the weight of the working sample to be used for the mixture under consideration as though the sample were not coated by following paragraph (b) or (c) of this section.

(ii) Determine the amount of coating material on 100 coated units by weighing the coated units. Remove the coating material using the methods described in §§ 201.51b (c) and (d). Calculate the percentage of coating material using the following formulas:

Weight of coating material = weight of 100 coated units − weight of 100 decoated units;

The percentage of coating material = weight of the coating material divided by the weight of 100 coated units × 100%.

(iii) The weight of the working sample shall be the product of the weight calculated in paragraph (b)(2)(i) of this section multiplied by 100%, divided by 100% minus the percentage of coating material calculated in paragraph (b)(2)(ii) of this section.

TABLE 1—WEIGHT OF WORKING SAMPLE

Name of seed	Minimum weight for purity analysis (grams)	Minimum weight for noxious-weed seed examination (grams)	Approximate number of seeds per gram
Agricultural Seed			
Agrotricum	65	500	39
Alfalfa	5	50	500
Alfilaria	5	50	440
Alyceclover	5	50	665
Bahiagrass:			
Var. Pensacola	5	50	600
All other vars.	7	50	365
Barley	100	500	30
Barrelclover	10	100	250
Bean:			
Adzuki	200	500	11
Field	500	500	4
Mung	100	500	24
Beet, field	50	500	55
Beet, sugar	50	500	55
Beggarweed, Florida	5	50	440
Bentgrass:			
Colonial	0.25	2.5	13,000
Creeping	0.25	2.5	13,515
Velvet	0.25	2.5	18,180
Bermudagrass	1	10	3,930

TABLE 1—WEIGHT OF WORKING SAMPLE—Continued

Name of seed	Minimum weight for purity analysis (grams)	Minimum weight for noxious-weed seed examination (grams)	Approximate number of seeds per gram
Bermudagrass, giant	1	10	2,950
Bluegrass:			
Annual	1	10	2,635
Bulbous	4	40	585
Canada	0.5	5	5,050
Glaucantha	1	10	.....
Kentucky	1	10	3,060
Nevada	1	10	2,305
Rough	0.5	5	4,610
Texas	1	10	2,500
Wood	0.5	5	4,330
Bluejoint	0.5	5	8,461
Bluestem:			
Big	7	70	320
Little	5	50	525
Sand	10	100	215
Yellow	1	10	1,945
Bottlebrush-squirreltail	9	90	300
Brome:			
Field	5	50	465
Meadow	13	130	190
Mountain	20	200	140
Smooth	7	70	315
Broomcorn	40	400	60
Buckwheat	50	500	45
Buffalograss:			
(Burs)	20	200	110
(Caryopses)	3	30	740
Buffelgrass:			
(Fascicles)	6	66	365
(Caryopses)	2	20	1,940
Burclover, California:			
(in bur)	50	500	.....
(out of bur)	7	70	375
Burclover, spotted			
(in bur)	50	500	50
(out of bur)	5	50	550
Burnet, little	25	250	110
Buttonclover	7	70	365
Canarygrass	20	200	150
Canarygrass, reed	2	20	1,185
Carpetgrass	1	10	2,230
Castorbean	500	500	5
Chess, soft	5	50	555
Chickpea	500	500	2
Clover:			
Alsike	2	20	1,500
Arrowleaf	4	40	705
Berseem	5	50	455
Cluster	1	10	2,925
Crimson	10	100	330
Kenya	2	20	
Ladino	2	20	1,935
Lappa	2	20	1,500
Large hop	1	10	5,435
Persian	2	20	1,415
Red	5	50	600
Rose	7	70	360
Small hop	2	20	1,950
Strawberry	5	50	635
Sub	25	250	120
White	2	20	1,500
Corn:			
Field	500	500	3
Pop	500	500	3
Cotton	300	500	8
Cowpea	300	500	8
Crambe	25	250	.....

TABLE 1—WEIGHT OF WORKING SAMPLE—Continued

Name of seed	Minimum weight for purity analysis (grams)	Minimum weight for noxious-weed seed examination (grams)	Approximate number of seeds per gram
Crested dogtail	2	20	1,900
Crotalaria:			
Lance	7	70	375
Showy	25	250	80
Slenderleaf	10	100	205
Striped	10	100	215
Sunn	75	500	35
Crownvetch	10	100	305
Dallisgrass	4	40	620
Dichondra	5	50	470
Dropseed, sand	0.25	2.5	12,345
Emmer	100	500	25
Fescue:			
Chewings	3	30	900
Hair	1	10	.....
Hard	2	20	1,305
Meadow	5	50	495
Red	3	30	900
Sheep	2	20	1,165
Tall	5	50	455
Flax	15	150	180
Galletagrass:			
(Other than caryopses)	10	100	260
(Caryopses)	5	50	580
Grama:			
Blue	2	20	1,595
Side-oats:			
(Other than caryopses)	6	60	350
(Caryopses)	2	20	1,605
Guar	75	500	35
Guineagrass	2	20	2,205
Hardinggrass	3	30	750
Hemp	50	500	45
Indiangrass, yellow	7	70	395
Indigo, hairy	7	70	435
Japanese lawngrass	2	20	1,325
Johnsongrass	10	100	265
Kenaf	50	500	.....
Kochia, forage	2	20	1,070
Kudzu	25	250	80
Lentil	120	500	14–23
Lespedeza:			
Korean	5	50	525
Sericea	3	30	820
Siberian	3	30	820
Striate	5	50	750
Lovegrass, sand	1	10	3,585
Lovegrass, weeping	1	10	3,270
Lupine:			
Blue	500	500	7
White	500	500	7
Yellow	300	500	9
Manilagrass	2	20	.....
Meadow foxtail	3	30	893
Medic, black	5	50	585
Milkvetch	9	90	270
Millet:			
Browntop	8	80	315
Foxtail	5	50	480
Japanese	9	90	315
Pearl	15	150	180
Proso	15	150	185
Molassesgrass	0.5	5	7,750
Mustard:			
Black	2	20	1,255
India	5	50	625
White	15	150	160
Napiergrass	5	50	.....

TABLE 1—WEIGHT OF WORKING SAMPLE—Continued

Name of seed	Minimum weight for purity analysis (grams)	Minimum weight for noxious-weed seed examination (grams)	Approximate number of seeds per gram
Needlegrass, green	7	70	370
Oat	75	500	35–50
Oatgrass, tall	6	60	417
Orchardgrass	3	30	945
Panicgrass, blue	2	20	1,370
Panicgrass, green	2	20	1,305
Pea, field	500	500	4
Peanut	500	500	1–3
Rape:			
Annual	7	70	345
Bird	7	70	425
Turnip	5	50	535
Winter	10	100	230
Redtop	0.25	2.5	10,695
Rescuegrass	20	200	115
Rhodesgrass	1	10	4,725
Rice	50	500	65
Ricegrass, Indian	7	70	355
Roughpea	75	500	40
Rye	75	500	40
Rye, mountain	28	280	90
Ryegrass:			
Annual	5	50	420
Intermediate	8	80	338
Perennial	5	50	530
Wimmera	5	50	.....
Safflower	100	500	30
Sagewort, Louisiana	0.5	5	8,900
Sainfoin	50	500	50
Saltbush, fourwing	15	150	165
Sesame	7	70	360
Sesbania	25	250	105
Smilo	2	20	2,010
Sorghum	50	500	55
Sorghum almum	15	150	150
Sorghum-sudangrass	65	500	38
Sorgrass[1]	15	150	135
Sourclover	5	50	660
Soybean	500	500	6–13
Spelt	100	500	25
Sudangrass	25	250	100
Sunflower	100	500	.....
Sweetclover:			
White	5	50	570
Yellow	5	50	570
Sweet vernalgrass	2	20	1,600
Sweetvetch, northern	19	190	130
Switchgrass	4	40	570
Timothy	1	10	2,565
Timothy, turf	1	10	2,565
Tobacco	0.5	5	15,625
Trefoil:			
Big	2	20	1,945
Birdsfoot	3	30	815
Triticale	100	500	.....
Vaseygrass	3	30	970
Veldtgrass	4	40	655
Velvetbean	500	500	2
Velvetgrass	1	10	3,360
Vetch:			
Common	150	500	19
Hairy	75	500	35
Hungarian	100	500	24
Monantha	100	500	.....
Narrowleaf	50	500	60
Purple	100	500	22
Woollypod	100	500	25
Wheat:			

TABLE 1—WEIGHT OF WORKING SAMPLE—Continued

Name of seed	Minimum weight for purity analysis (grams)	Minimum weight for noxious-weed seed examination (grams)	Approximate number of seeds per gram
Common	100	500	25
Club	100	500	25
Durum	100	500	25
Polish	100	500	25
Poulard	100	500	25
Wheat x Agrotricum	65	500	38
Wheatgrass:			
Beardless	8	80	275
Fairway crested	4	40	685
Standard crested	5	50	425
Intermediate	15	150	175
Pubescent	15	150	180
Siberian	5	50	.....
Slender	7	70	295
Streambank	10	50	370
Tall	15	150	165
Western	10	100	250
Wildrye:			
Basin	8	80	317
Canada	11	110	190
Russian	6	60	360
Vegetable Seed			
Artichoke	100	500	24
Asparagus	100	500	25
Asparagusbean	300	500	8
Bean:			
Garden	500	500	4
Lima	500	500	2
Runner	500	500	1
Beet	50	300	60
Broadbean	500	500	.....
Broccoli	10	50	315
Brussels sprouts	10	50	315
Burdock, great	15	150	.....
Cabbage	10	50	315
Cabbage, Chinese	5	50	635
Cabbage, tronchuda	10	100	.....
Cardoon	100	500	.....
Carrot	3	50	825
Cauliflower	10	50	315
Celeriac	1	25	2,520
Celery	1	25	2,520
Chard, Swiss	50	300	60
Chicory	3	50	940
Chives	5	50	.....
Citron	200	500	11
Collards	10	50	315
Corn, sweet	500	500	.....
Cornsalad:			
Vars. Fullhearted and Dark Green Fullhearted	5	50	.....
All other vars	10	50	380
Cowpea	300	500	8
Cress:			
Garden	5	50	425
Upland	2	35	1,160
Water	1	25	5,170
Cucumber	75	500	40
Dandelion	2	35	1,240
Dill	3	50	800
Eggplant	10	50	230
Endive	3	50	940
Gherkin, West India	16	160	153
Kale	10	50	315
Kale, Chinese	10	50	.....
Kale, Siberian	8	80	325
Kohlrabi	10	50	315
Leek	7	50	395

TABLE 1—WEIGHT OF WORKING SAMPLE—Continued

Name of seed	Minimum weight for purity analysis (grams)	Minimum weight for noxious-weed seed examination (grams)	Approximate number of seeds per gram
Lettuce	3	50	890
Melon	50	500	45
Mustard, India	5	50	625
Mustard, spinach	5	50	535
Okra	100	500	19
Onion	7	50	340
Onion, Welsh	10	50	.....
Pak-choi	5	50	635
Parsley	5	50	650
Parsnip	5	50	430
Pea	500	500	3
Pepper	15	150	165
Pumpkin	500	500	5
Radish	30	300	75
Rhubarb	50	300	60
Rutabaga	5	50	430
Sage	25	150	120
Salsify	50	300	65
Savory, summer	2	35	1,750
Sorrel	2	35	1,080
Soybean	500	500	6–13
Spinach	25	150	100
Spinach, New Zealand	200	500	13
Squash	200	500	14
Tomato	5	50	405
Tomato, husk	2	35	1,240
Turnip	5	50	535
Watermelon	200	500	11

[1] Rhizomatous derivatives of a johnsongrass x sorghum cross or a johnsongrass x sudangrass cross.

[25 FR 8769, Sept. 13, 1960, and 30 FR 7888, June 18, 1965, as amended at 32 FR 12780, Sept. 6, 1967; 35 FR 6108, Apr. 15, 1970; 41 FR 20156, May 17, 1976; 46 FR 53635, Oct. 29, 1981; 59 FR 64492, Dec. 14, 1994]

§ 201.47 Separation.

(a) The working sample shall be weighed in grams to four significant figures and shall then be separated into four parts: (1) Kind or variety to be considered pure seed, (2) other crop seed, (3) weed seed, and (4) inert matter. The components shall be weighed in grams to the same number of decimal places as the working sample. The percentage of each part shall be determined to two decimal places.

(b) Aids for the classification of pure seed, other crop seed, weed seed, and inert matter may include visual examination, use of transmitted light (diaphanoscope), or specific gravity (seed blowers). Specific instructions for classification of the various components are given in §§ 201.47a to 201.51, inclusive.

(c) The components shall be weighed and percentages calculated as follows:

(1) For sample sizes less than 25 grams, all four components shall be weighed; the percentages shall be based on the sum of these weights and not on the original weight. The sum of these weights shall be compared with the original weight of the working sample as a check against the loss of material, or other errors.

(2) For sample sizes of 25 grams or more, the components—other crop seed, weed seed, and inert matter—shall be weighed separately and their percentages determined by dividing these weights by the original weight of the working sample. The pure seed need not be weighed; its percentage may be determined by subtracting the sum of the percentages of the other three components from 100.

(d) When the working sample consists of two or more similar kinds or varieties which would be difficult to separate in the entire sample, it is permissible to weigh the similar kinds or varieties together as one component and make the separation on a reduced portion of the sample. At least 400 seeds or an equivalent weight shall be taken indiscriminately from the pure seed component and the separation made on this portion. The proportion of each kind present shall then be determined by weight and from this the percentage in the entire sample shall be calculated.

(e) The Uniform Blowing Procedure described in §201.51a(a) shall be used for the separation of pure seed and inert matter in seeds of Kentucky bluegrass, Canada bluegrass, rough bluegrass, Pensacola variety of bahiagrass, orchardgrass, side-oats grama, and blue grama.

(f) Procedures for purity analysis for coated seed are given in §201.51b.

[25 FR 8770, Sept. 13, 1960, as amended at 30 FR 7890, June 18, 1965; 46 FR 53635, Oct. 29, 1981; 59 FR 64497, Dec. 14, 1994]

§201.47a Seed unit.

The seed unit is the structure usually regarded as a seed in planting practices and in commercial channels. The seed unit may consist of one or more of the following structures:

(a) True seeds;

(b) For the grass family:

(1) Caryopses and single florets;

(2) Multiple florets and spikelets in tall oatgrass (Arrhenatherum elatius), oat (Avena spp.), gramas (Bouteloua spp.), rhodesgrass (Chloris gayana), barley (Hordeum vulgare), and bluegrass (Poa spp.);

(3) Entire spikelets in bahiagrass, bentgrasses, dallisgrass, guineagrass, browntop millet, foxtail millet, proso millet, panicgrasses, redtop, rice, switchgrass, and vaseygrass. Entire spikelets which may have attached rachis segments, pedicels, and sterile spikelets in big bluestem, little bluestem, sand bluestem, yellow bluestem, bottlebrush-squirreltail, broomcorn, yellow indiangrass, johnsongrass, sorghum, sorghum-sudangrass, sorghum almum, sorgrass, and sudangrass;

(4) Spikelet groups:

(i) Spikelet groups that disarticulate as a unit in galletagrass;

(ii) Spikelet groups that disarticulate as units with attached rachis and internodes bluestems, side-oats grama, and yellow indiangrass;

(5) Fascicles of buffelgrass (Cenchrus ciliaris) consisting of bristles and spikelets;

(6) Burs of buffalograss (Buchloe dactyloides);

(7) Bulblets of bulbous bluegrass (Poa bulbosa);

(8) Multiple units as defined in §201.51a(b)(1).

(c) Dry indehiscent fruits in the following plant families: Buckwheat (Polygonaceae), sunflower (Compositae), geranium (Geraniaceae), goosefoot (Chenopodiaceae), and valerian (Valerianaceae);

(d) One- and two-seeded pods of small-seeded legumes (Leguminosae), burs of the burclovers (Medicago arabica, M. polymorpha), and pods of peanuts (Arachis hypogaea). (This does not preclude the shelling of small-seeded legumes for purposes of identification.) Pods of legumes normally containing more than two seeds, when occurring incidentally in the working sample, should be hulled if the kind is hulled when marketed;

(e) Fruits or half fruits in the carrot family (Umbelliferae);

(f) Nutlets in the following plant families: Borage (Boraginaceae), mint (Labiatae), and vervain (Verbenaceae);

(g) ''Seed balls'' or portions thereof in multigerm beets, and fruits with accessory structures such as occur in other Chenopodiaceae and New Zealand spinach. For forage kochia refer to §201.48(j) and §201.51(a)(7).

[46 FR 53636, Oct. 29, 1981, as amended at 59 FR 64497, Dec. 14, 1994]

§201.47b Working samples.

The purity working sample is the sample on which the purity analysis is made. The noxious-weed seed working sample is the sample on which the noxious-weed seed examination is made.

[20 FR 7930, Oct. 21, 1955]

§201.48 Kind or variety considered pure seed.

The pure seed shall include all seeds of each kind or each kind and variety under consideration present in excess of 5 percent of the whole. Seeds of kinds or kinds and varieties present to the extent of 5 percent or less of the whole may be considered pure seed if shown on the label as components of a mixture in amounts of 5 percent or less. The following shall be included with the pure seed:

(a) Immature or shriveled seeds and seeds that are cracked or injured. For seeds of legumes (Leguminosae) and crucifers (Cruciferae) with the seed coats entirely removed refer to §201.51(a)(1);

(b) Pieces of seeds which are larger than one-half of the original size. For separated cotyledons of legume seeds refer to §201.51(a)(2);

(c) Insect-damaged seeds, provided that the damage is entirely internal, or that the opening in the seed coat is not sufficiently large so as to allow the size of the remaining mass of tissue to be readily determined. Weevil-infested vetch seeds, irrespective of the amount of insect damage, are to be considered pure seed, unless they are broken pieces one-half or less than the original size. For classification of broken pieces of seed units one-half or less than the original size, refer to §201.51(a)(2). Refer to §201.51(a)(3) for chalcid-damaged seeds;

(d) Seeds that have started to germinate;

(e) Seeds of the cucurbit family (Cucurbitaceae) and the nightshade family (Solanaceae) whether they are filled or empty;

(f) Intact fruits, whether or not they contain seed, of species belonging to the following families: Sunflower (Compositae), buckwheat (Polygonaceae), carrot (Umbelliferae), valerian (Valerianaceae), mint (Labiatae) and other families in which the seed unit may be a dry, indehiscent one-seeded fruit. For visibly empty fruits, refer to inert matter, §201.51(a)(6);

(g) Seed units of the grass family listed in §201.47a(b) (1) through (5) if a caryopsis with some degree of endosperm development can be detected in the units, either by slight pressure or by examination over light. Species in which determination of endosperm development is not necessary are listed in paragraphs (g) (1) and (2) of this section. Refer to §§201.48(h) and 201.51(a)(5) when nematode galls and fungal bodies have replaced the caryopsis in seed units. The following procedures apply to determine pure seed in the grass families listed below:

(1) Intact burs of buffalograss (Buchloe dactyloides) shall be considered pure seed whether or not a caryopsis is present. Refer to §201.51(a)(6) for burs which are visibly empty.

(2) The Uniform Blowing Procedure described in §201.51a(a) shall be used to determine classification of florets into pure seed or inert matter for Kentucky bluegrass, Canada bluegrass, rough bluegrass, Pensacola variety of bahiagrass, side-oats grama, blue grama, and orchardgrass.

(3) Special purity procedures for smooth brome, chewings fescue, red fescue, orchardgrass, fairway crested wheatgrass, standard crested wheatgrass, intermediate wheatgrass, pubescent wheatgrass, tall wheatgrass, and western wheatgrass are listed in §201.51a(b).

(4) For methods of determining pure seed percentages of annual and perennial ryegrass, refer to §§201.58(b)(10) and 201.58a(a).

(h) Seed units with nematode galls, fungal bodies (i.e. ergot, other sclerotia, and smut) and spongy or corky caryopses that are entirely enclosed within the seed unit. Refer to §201.51(c)(1) for inert matter classification.

(i) Seed units of beet and other Chenopodiaceae, and New Zealand spinach. Refer to §201.47a(g) and §201.51(a)(6) for definitions of seed units and inert matter, respectively.

(j) Seed units of forage kochia that are retained on a 1 mm opening square-hole sieve, when shaken for 30 seconds. For inert matter, refer to §201.51(a)(7).

[46 FR 53636, Oct. 29, 1981, as amended at 59 FR 64497, Dec. 14, 1994]

§201.49 Other crop seed.

(a) Seeds of plants grown as crops (other than the kind(s) and variety(ies)

included in the pure seed) shall be considered other crop seeds, unless recognized as weed seeds by applicable laws, or regulations, or by general usage. All interpretations and definitions for ''pure seed'' in § 201.48 shall also apply in determining whether seeds are ''other crop seed'' or ''inert matter'' with the following two exceptions which may be applied as acceptable alternatives:

(1) Uniform Blowing Procedure in § 201.51a(a) for kinds listed in § 201.47(e) may be disregarded. If disregarded, all seed units (as defined in § 201.47a) for these kinds found in the working sample shall be manually separated into pure seed and inert matter. Only units containing at least one caryopsis with some degree of endosperm development which can be detected either by slight pressure or by examination over light are considered other crop seed.

(2) Multiple Unit Procedure in § 201.51a(b) for kinds listed in § 201.48(g)(3) may be disregarded. If disregarded, all multiple units and single units (as defined in § 201.51a(b)) for these kinds found in the working sample shall be manually separated into single florets. Each floret containing a caryopsis with some degree of endosperm development, which can be detected either by slight pressure or examination over light, is considered other crop seed. Empty florets and glumes, if present, are considered inert matter. Refer to § 201.51(a)(4).

(b) [Reserved]

[59 FR 64498, Dec. 14, 1994; 60 FR 2493, Jan. 10, 1995]

§ 201.50 Weed seed.

Seeds (including bulblets or tubers) of plants shall be considered weed seeds when recognized as weed seeds by the law or rules and regulations of the State into which the seed is offered for transportation or transported; or by the law or rules and regulations of Puerto Rico, Guam, or District of Columbia into which transported, or District of Columbia in which sold; or found by the Secretary of Agriculture to be detrimental to the agricultural interests of the United States, or any part thereof. Damaged weed seeds and immature seedlike structures, as described in § 201.51(b), shall be considered inert matter. Weed seeds, as defined above in this section, requiring further separation into weed seed and inert matter components are as follows:

(a) Capsules and clusters of seeds of poverty rush (Juncus tenuis), and other species of rush (Juncus spp.) having seeds of similar size, are classed as weed seeds. For the classification of individual seeds of rush (Juncus spp.) refer to § 201.51(b)(9);

(b) For species having seeds larger than rush (Juncus spp.), the individual seeds are to be removed from fruiting structures such as pods and heads. The seeds are classified as weed seed and the remaining fruiting structures classified as inert matter.

(c) Wild onion and wild garlic (*Allium* spp.) bulblets that have any part of the husk remaining and are not damaged at the basal end are considered weed seeds regardless of size. Bulblets that are completely devoid of husk, and are not damaged at the basal end, and are retained by a 1/13-inch (1.9 mm) round-hole sieve are considered weed seeds. For wild onion and wild garlic (*Allium* spp.) bulblets classed as inert matter, refer to § 201.51(b)(5).

[46 FR 53636, Oct. 29, 1981, as amended at 59 FR 64498, Dec. 14, 1994]

§ 201.51 Inert matter.

Inert matter shall include seeds and seed-like structures from both crop and weed plants and other material not seeds as follows:

(a) Seeds and seed-like structures from crop plants:

(1) Seeds of legumes (Leguminosae) and crucifers (Cruciferae) with the seed coats entirely removed. Refer to § 210.48(a) for pure seed classification.

(2) Pieces of broken and damaged seed units, including those that are insect damaged, which are one-half the original size or less. If greater than one-half, refer to § 201.48(b) and (c) for pure seed classification. Also included as inert matter are separated cotyledons of legumes, irrespective of whether or not the radicle-plumule axis and/or more than one-half of the seed coat may be attached.

(3) Chalcid-damaged seeds (puffy, soft, or dry and crumbly) of alfalfa, red clover, crimson clover, and similar

kinds of small seeded legumes. Refer to §201.48(c) for pure seed classification.

(4) Glumes and empty florets except as stated under pure seed. Refer to §201.48 (g) and (h) for pure seed classification.

(5) Seed units with nematode galls or fungal bodies (smut, ergot, and other sclerotia) that are not entirely enclosed within the seed unit. Refer to §201.48(h) for pure seed classification.

(6) Broken seed units of Chenopodiaceae and fruit portions or fragments of monogerm beets, New Zealand spinach, buffalograss, and families in which the seed unit is a dry indehiscent one-seeded fruit that visibly do not contain a seed. Refer to §201.48 (f), (g)(1), (i), and (j) for pure seed classification.

(7) Seed units of forage kochia that pass through a 1 mm opening, square-hole sieve, when shaken for 30 seconds.

(8) The thin pericarp (fruit wall), if present on seeds of northern sweetvetch.

(b) Seeds and seed-like structures from weed plants, which by visual examination (including the use of light or dissection), can be determined to be within the following categories:

(1) Damaged seed (other than grasses) with over one-half of the embryo missing.

(2) Grass florets and caryopses classed as inert:

(i) Glumes and empty florets of weedy grasses;

(ii) Damaged grass caryopses, including free caryopses, with over one-half the root-shoot axis missing (the scutellum excluded);

(iii) Immature free caryopses devoid of embryo and/or endosperm;

(iv) Immature florets of quackgrass (Agropyron repens) in which the caryopses are less than one-third the length of the palea. The caryopsis is measured from the base of the rachilla;

(v) Free caryopses of quackgrass (A. repens) that are 2 mm or less in length.

(3) Seeds of legumes and species of Brassica with the seed coats entirely removed.

(4) Immature seed units, devoid of both embryo and endosperm, such as occur in but not limited to the following plant families: Sedge (Cyperaceae), buckwheat (Polygonaceae), morning glory (Convolvulaceae), nightshade (Solanaceae), puncturevine (Zygophyllaceae) and sunflower (Compositae). Cocklebur (Xanthium spp.) burs are to be dissected to determine whether or not seeds are present.

(5) Wild onion and wild garlic (Allium spp.) bulblets:

(i) Bulblets which are completely devoid of the husk and pass through a 1/13th-inch, round-hole sieve.

(ii) Bulblets which show evident damage to the basal end, whether husk is present or absent. Refer to §201.50(c) for wild onion and wild garlic (Allium spp.) bulblets classed as weed seeds.

(6) Dodder (Cuscuta spp.): Seeds devoid of embryos and seeds which are ashy gray to creamy white in color are inert matter. Seeds should be sectioned when necessary to determine if an embryo is present as when seeds have a normal color but are slightly swollen, dimpled or have minute holes.

(7) Buckhorn (Plantago lanceolata): Black seeds, with no brown color evident, whether shriveled or plump; the color of questionable seeds shall be determined by use of a stereoscopic microscope with magnification of approximately 10× and a fluorescent lamp with two 15-watt daylight-type tubes.

(8) Ragweed (Ambrosia spp.): Seed with both the involucre and pericarp absent.

(9) Individual seeds of Juncus species shall be left in the inert matter and their presence recorded under ''weed seeds.''

(c) Other matter that is not seed:

(1) Free nematode galls or fungal bodies such as smut, ergot, and other sclerotia.

(2) Soil particles, sand, stone, chaff, stems, leaves, flowers, loose coating material, and any other foreign material.

(3) Coating material removed from coated seed by washing. Refer to §201.51b(c).

[46 FR 53637, Oct. 29, 1981; 46 FR 58059, Nov. 30, 1981; 59 FR 64498, Dec. 14, 1994]

§201.51a Special procedures for purity analysis.

(a) The Uniform Blowing Procedure shall be used for the separation of pure seed and inert matter in the following: Kentucky bluegrass, Canada bluegrass,

rough bluegrass, Pensacola variety of bahiagrass, orchardgrass, blue grama, and side-oats grama.

(1) When kinds listed in this section appear in mixtures they shall be separated from other kinds before using the Uniform Blowing Procedure.

(2) To determine the blowing point for these procedures, individual calibration samples for Kentucky bluegrass, orchardgrass, and Pensacola variety of bahiagrass shall be used. The calibration sample for Kentucky bluegrass shall be used for Canada bluegrass, rough bluegrass, blue grama, and side-oats grama.

(i) The blowing point for Canada bluegrass shall be the same as the blowing point determined for Kentucky bluegrass.

(ii) The blowing point for rough bluegrass shall be a factor of 0.82 (82 percent) of the blowing point determined for Kentucky bluegrass. The 0.82 factor is restricted to the General-type seed blower.

(iii) The blowing point for blue grama shall be a factor of 1.157 of the blowing point determined for Kentucky bluegrass. Before blowing, extraneous material that will interfere with the blowing process shall be removed. The sample to be blown shall be divided into four approximately equal parts and each blown separately. The 1.157 factor is restricted to the General-type seed blower.

(iv) The blowing point for side-oats grama shall be a factor of 1.480 of the blowing point determined for Kentucky bluegrass. Before blowing, extraneous material that will interfere with the blowing process shall be removed. The sample to be blown shall be divided into four approximately equal parts and each part blown separately. The 1.480 factor is restricted to the General-type seed blower.

(3) Calibration samples and instructions are available on loan through the Seed Regulatory and Testing Branch, LS, AMS, Building 306, Room 213, Beltsville, Maryland 20705.

(4) The calibration samples shall be used to establish a blowing point prior to proceeding with the separation of pure seed and inert matter for these kinds. After completing the blowing procedure, remove all weed and other crop seeds from the light portion and add these to the weed or other crop separation, as appropriate. The remainder of the light portion shall be considered inert matter. Remove all weed and other crop seeds and other inert matter (stems, leaves, dirt) from the heavy portion and add these to the weed seed, other crop seed, or inert matter separations, as appropriate. The remainder of the heavy portion shall be considered pure seed.

(5) With orchardgrass, after the blowing, proceed with the multiple unit procedure.

(b) The Multiple Unit Procedure of determining the pure seed fraction shall be used only for the kinds included in the following table when multiple units are present in a sample. These methods are applicable to the kinds listed when they occur in mixtures or singly. Any single unit without attached structures, as described below, shall be considered a single unit. Multiple units and single units for the kinds listed shall remain intact. The attached glumes and fertile or sterile florets shall not be removed from the fertile floret.

(1) A multiple unit is a seed unit that includes one or more structures as follows (the length of the awn shall be disregarded when determining the length of a fertile floret or an attached structure):

(i) An attached sterile or fertile floret that extends to or beyond the tip of a fertile floret;

(ii) A fertile floret with basally attached glume, glumes, or basally attached sterile floret of any length;

(iii) A fertile floret with two or more attached sterile and/or fertile florets of any length.

(2) Procedure for determination of multiple units:

(i) For the single kind: determine the percentage of single units present, based on the total weight of single units and multiple units. Apply the appropriate factor, as determined from the following table, to the weight of the multiple units and add that portion of the multiple unit weight to the weight of the single units. The remaining multiple unit weight shall be added to the weight of the inert matter.

(ii) For mixtures that include one or more of the kinds in the following table, determine the percentage of single units, based on the total weight of single units and multiple units, for each kind. Apply the appropriate factor as determined from the following table, to the weight of multiple units of each kind.

TABLE OF FACTORS TO APPLY TO MULTIPLE UNITS [a]

Percent of single units of each kind	Chewings fescue	Red fescue	Orchardgrass	Crested wheatgrass [b]	Pubescent wheatgrass	Intermediate wheatgrass	Tall wheatgrass [c]	Western wheatgrass [c]	Smooth brome
50 or below	91	80	80	70	66	72	—	—	72
50.01–55.00	91	81	81	72	67	74	—	—	74
55.01–60.00	91	82	81	73	67	75	—	—	75
60.01–65.00	91	83	82	74	67	76	—	—	76
65.01–70.00	91	84	82	75	68	77	—	60	78
70.01–75.00	91	86	82	76	68	78	—	66	79
75.01–80.00	91	87	83	77	69	79	50	67	81
80.01–85.00	91	88	83	78	69	80	55	68	82
85.01–90.00	91	89	83	79	69	81	65	70	83
90.01–100.00	91	90	84	79	70	82	70	74	85

[a] The factors represent the percentages of the multiple unit weights which are considered pure seed. The remaining percentage is regarded as inert matter.
[b] Includes both standard crested wheatgrass and fairway crested wheatgrass.
[c] Dashes in table indicate that no factors are available at the levels shown.

[59 FR 64498, Dec. 14, 1994]

§ 201.51b Purity procedures for coated seed.

(a) The working sample for coated seed is obtained as described in § 201.46(d) (1) and (2), and weighed in grams to four significant figures.

(b) Any loose coating material shall be sieved, weighed, and included with the inert matter component.

(c) Coating material is removed from the seed by washing with water or other solvents such as, but not limited to, dilute sodium hydroxide (NaOH). Use of fine mesh sieves is recommended for this procedure, and stirring or shaking the coated units may be necessary to obtain de-coated seed.

(d) Spread de-coated seed on blotters or filter paper in a shallow container. Air dry overnight at room temperature.

(e) Separation of component parts:

(1) Kind or variety considered pure seed.

(2) Other crop seed.

(3) Inert matter.

(4) Weed seed.

(f) The de-coated seed shall be separated into four components in accordance with §§ 201.48 through 201.51. §§ 201.51a (a) and (b) shall not be followed. The weight of the coating material is determined by subtracting the sum of the weights of the other four components from the original weight of the working sample. The percentage of coating material shall be included with the inert matter percentage. Calculate percentages of all components based on the original weight of the working sample (see paragraph (a) of this section).

[59 FR 64499, Dec. 14, 1994]

§ 201.52 Noxious-weed seeds.

(a) The determination of the number of seeds, bulblets, or tubers of individual noxious weeds present per unit weight should be made on at least the minimum quantities listed in § 201.46 Table 1: *Provided,* That if the following indicated numbers of a single kind of seed, bulblet, or tuber are found in the pure seed analysis (or noxious-weed seed examination of a like amount) the occurrence of that kind in the remainder of the bulk examined for noxious-weed seeds need not be noted: ½-gram purity working sample, 16 or more seeds; 1-gram purity working sample, 23 or more seeds; 2-gram purity working sample or larger, 30 or more seeds. The seeds per unit weight shall be based on the number of single seeds. The number of individual seeds shall be determined in burs of sandbur (*Cenchrus* spp.) and cocklebur (*Xanthium* spp.); in capsules of dodder

(*Cuscuta* spp.); in berries of groundcherry, horsenettle, and nightshade (Solanaceae); and in the fruits of other noxious weeds that contain more than one seed. Refer to §§ 201.50 and 201.51(b)(4) for the classification of weed seeds and inert matter, respectively.

(b) A noxious-weed seed examination of coated seed samples shall be made by examining approximately 25,000 units obtained in accordance with § 201.46(d) and which have been de-coated by the method described in § 201.51b(c).

[59 FR 64499, Dec. 14, 1994]

GERMINATION TESTS IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE ACT

§ 201.53 Source of seeds for germination.

(a) When both purity and germination tests are required, seeds for germination shall be taken from the separation of the kind, variety, or type considered pure seed and shall be counted without discrimination as to size or appearance.

(b) When only a germination test is required and the pure seed is estimated or determined to be at least 98 percent, the pure seed for the germination test may be taken indiscriminately from a representative portion of the bulk.

(c) When only a germination test is required and the pure seed is found to be less than 98 percent, the seed for the test shall be obtained by separating the sample into two components as follows: (1) Pure seed and (2) other crop seed, weed seed, and inert matter. In making this separation at least ¼ of the quantity required for a regular purity analysis shall be used. The whole sample must be well mixed and divided in such a manner as to get a completely representative subsample.

[10 FR 9952, Aug. 11, 1945, as amended at 20 FR 7931, Oct. 21, 1955]

§ 201.54 Number of seeds for germination.

At least 400 seeds shall be tested for germination; except that in mixtures, 200 seeds of each of those kinds present to the extent of 15 percent or less may be used in lieu of 400, in which case an additional 2 percent is to be added to the regular germination tolerances. The seeds shall be tested in replicate tests of 100 seeds or less.

[59 FR 64500, Dec. 14, 1994]

§ 201.55 Retests.

Retests shall be made as follows:

(a) When the range of 100-seed replicates of a given test exceeds the maximum tolerated range in the table appearing in this section.

TABLE OF MAXIMUM TOLERATED RANGES BETWEEN 100-SEED REPLICATES FOR USE IN CONNECTION WITH § 201.55(a)

Average percent germinations		Maximum allowed between replicates		
		4 replicates	3 replicates	2 replicates
99	2	5	.....	.....
98	3	6	5	.....
97	4	7	6	6
96	5	8	7	6
95	6	9	8	7
94	7	10	9	8
93	8	10	9	8
92	9	11	10	9
91	10	11	10	9
90	11	12	11	9
89	12	12	11	10
88	13	13	12	10
87	14	13	12	11
86	15	14	13	11
85	16	14	13	11
84	17	14	13	11
83	18	15	14	12
82	19	15	14	12
81	20	15	14	12
80	21	16	15	13
79	22	16	15	13
78	23	16	15	13
77	24	17	15	13
76	25	17	16	13
75	26	17	16	14
74	27	17	16	14
73	28	17	16	14
72	29	18	16	14
71	30	18	16	14
70	31	18	17	14
69	32	18	17	14
68	33	18	17	15
67	34	18	17	15
66	35	19	17	15
65	36	19	17	15
64	37	19	17	15
63	38	19	18	15
62	39	19	18	15
61	40	19	18	15
60	41	19	18	15
59	42	19	18	15
58	43	19	18	15
57	44	19	18	15
56	45	19	18	15
55	46	20	18	15
54	47	20	18	16
53	48	20	18	16
52	49	20	18	16
51	50	20	18	16

(b) When at the time of the prescribed final count there are indications, such as presence of firm ungerminated seeds, that a satisfactory germination has not been obtained;

(c) When there is evidence that the results may not be reliable due to improper test conditions, errors in seedling evaluation, the presence of fungi or bacteria, or inaccuracies in counting or recording results;

(d) When a sample shows seedling injury or abnormality as a result of chemical treatment, of exposure to chemicals, or of toxicity from any source. (Retest shall be made in soil or a mixture of soil and sand);

(e) When no two satisfactory tests are within tolerance.

EXPLANATORY NOTE: To find the maximum tolerated range, compute the average percentage of all 100-seed replicates of a given test, rounding off the result to the nearest whole number. The germination is found in the first two columns of the table. When the differences between highest and lowest replicates do not exceed the corresponding values found in the ''4-replicate'' column, no additional testing is required. If the differences exceed these values, omit the lowest replicate and compute the average of the three remaining replicates. If the range between the highest and lowest three replicates do not exceed the values in the ''3-replicate'' column for the new average percentage germination, retesting is not required and the average of the three replicates shall be regarded as the percentage germination. However, if the differences exceed the values in the ''3-replicate'' column, retesting is necessary.

When only 200 seeds are tested, retest if the range of the two replicates exceeds the values in the ''2-replicate'' column. In order to form 100-seed replicates, combine subreplicates of 25 or 50 seeds which were closest together in the germinator.

[25 FR 8771, Sept. 13, 1960]

§ 201.55a Moisture and aeration of substratum.

(a) The substratum must be moist enough to supply the needed moisture to the seeds at all times. Excessive moisture which will restrict aeration of the seeds should be avoided. Except as provided for those kinds of seeds requiring high moisture levels of the germination media, the substrata should never be so wet that a film of water is formed around the seeds. For most kinds of seeds blotters or other paper substrata should not be so wet that by pressing, a film of water forms around the finger.

(b) The following formula may be used as a guide in the preparation of sand for germination tests:

[118.3 cc. (1 gill) sand/Its weight in grams]×20.2−8.0=The number of cc. of water to add to each 100 grams of air-dry sand.

(c) The amount of water provided by this formula is satisfactory for seeds the size of clovers and will have to be modified slightly, depending on the kind of seed being tested and the kind of sand used. For example, slightly more moisture should be added when the larger seeds are to be tested.

(d) In preparing soil tests water should be added to the soil until it can be formed into a ball when squeezed in the palm of the hand but will break freely when pressed between two fingers. After the soil has been moistened it should be rubbed through a sieve and put in the seed containers without packing.

(e) The addition of water subsequent to placing the seed in test will depend on the evaporation from the substrata in the germination chambers. Since the rate of evaporation will depend upon the relative humidity of the air, it is desirable to keep water in the germination chambers or to provide other means of supplying a relative humidity of approximately 95 percent. Germination tests should be observed at frequent intervals to insure an adequate moisture supply of the substrata at all times.

[20 FR 7931, Oct. 21, 1955]

§ 201.56 Interpretation.

(a) A seed shall be considered to have germinated when it has developed those essential structures which, for the kind of seed under consideration, are indicative of its ability to produce a normal plant under favorable conditions. In general, the following are considered to be essential structures necessary for the continued development of the seedling (although some structures may not be visible in all kinds at

the time of seedling evaluation). Seedlings possessing these essential structures are referred to as normal seedlings: Root system (consisting of primary, secondary, seminal, or adventitious roots); hypocotyl; epicotyl; cotyledon(s); terminal bud; primary leaves; and coleoptile and mesocotyl (in the grass family). Abnormal seedlings consist of those with defects to these structures, as described in the abnormal seedling descriptions, and are judged to be incapable of continued growth. The seedling descriptions assume that test conditions were adequate to allow proper assessment of the essential seedling structures.

(b) Sand and/or soil tests may be used as a guide in determining the classification of questionable seedlings and the evaluation of germination tests made on approved artificial media. This is intended to provide a method of checking the reliability of tests made on artificial substrata when there may be doubt as to the proper evaluation of such tests.

(c) Seedlings infected with fungi or bacteria should be regarded as normal if all essential structures are present. A seedling that has been seriously damaged by bacteria or fungi from any source other than the specific seed should be regarded as normal if it is determined that all essential structures were present before the injury or damage occurred. Germination counts should be made on samples where contamination and decay are present at approximately 2-day intervals between the usual first count and the final count. During the progress of the germination test, seeds which are obviously dead and moldy and which may be a source of contamination of healthy seeds should be removed at each count and the number of such dead seeds should be recorded. When symptoms of certain diseases develop which can be readily recognized and identified, their presence should be noted.

(d) Seed units containing more than one seed or embryo, such as New Zealand spinach seed, Beta seed, double fruits of the carrot family (Umbelliferae), multiple seeds of burnet, and seed units of grasses consisting of multiple florets, shall be tested as a single seed and shall be regarded as having germinated if they produce one or more normal seedlings.

(e) Standard guides for seedling interpretation shall include the following descriptions for specific kinds and groups. The ''General Description'' for each group of crop kinds describes a seedling without defects. While such a seedling is clearly normal, seedlings with some defects may also be classified as normal, provided the defects do not impair the functioning of the structure. The ''Abnormal seedling description'' is to be followed when judging the severity of defects.

[20 FR 7931, Oct. 21, 1955, as amended at 25 FR 8771, Sept. 13, 1960; 59 FR 64500, Dec. 14, 1994]

§ 201.56–1 Goosefoot family, Chenopodiaceae, and Carpetweed family, Aizoaceae.

Kinds of seed: Beet, Swiss chard, fourwing saltbush, spinach, New Zealand spinach, and forage kochia.

(a) General description.

(1) Germination habit: Epigeal dicot.

(2) Food reserves: Leaf-like cotyledons and perisperm.

(3) Shoot system: The hypocotyl elongates carrying the cotyledons above the soil surface. The epicotyl usually does not show any development within the test period.

(4) Root system: A primary root; secondary roots may develop within the test period.

(5) Seedling: Frequent counts should be made on multigerm beet since the growing seedlings will separate from the cluster making it difficult to identify the source. Any cluster which produces at least one normal seedling is classified as normal; only one normal seedling per cluster is to be counted (see § 201.56(d)). Toxic substances from the clusters of beet and Swiss chard may cause discoloring of the hypocotyl and/or root. Seedlings which are slightly discolored are to be classified as normal; however, if there is excessive discoloration, retest by the method in § 201.58(b)(3).

(b) Abnormal seedling description.

(1) Cotyledons:

(i) Less than half of the original cotyledon tissue remaining attached.

(ii) Less than half of the original cotyledon tissue free of necrosis or decay.

(2) Epicotyl:
(i) Missing. (May be assumed to be present if cotyledons are intact.)
(ii) [Reserved]
(3) Hypocotyl:
(i) Deep open cracks extending into the conducting tissue.
(ii) Malformed, such as markedly shortened, curled, or thickened.
(iii) Watery.
(4) Root:
(i) None.
(ii) Weak, stubby, or missing primary root with weak secondary or adventitious roots.
(iii) For discolored roots of beet and Swiss chard, see § 201.58(b)(3).
(5) Seedling:
(i) One or more essential structures impaired as a result of decay from primary infection. (For discolored seedlings of beet and Swiss chard, see § 201.58(b)(3).)
(ii) Albino.

[59 FR 64500, Dec. 14, 1994]

§ 201.56–2 Sunflower family, Asteraceae (Compositae).

Kinds of seed: Artichoke, cardoon, chicory, dandelion, endive, great burdock, lettuce, safflower, salsify, Louisiana sagewort, and sunflower.
(a) Lettuce.
(1) General description.
(i) Germination habit: Epigeal dicot.
(ii) Food reserves: Cotyledons which expand and become thin, leaf-like, and photosynthetic. The cotyledons of some varieties develop elongated petioles.
(iii) Shoot system: The hypocotyl elongates and carries the cotyledons above the soil surface. The epicotyl usually does not show any development within the test period.
(iv) Root system: A long primary root.
(v) Seedling: The interpretations of lettuce seedlings are made only at the end of the test period.
(2) Abnormal seedling description.
(i) Cotyledons:
(A) Less than half of the original cotyledon tissue remaining attached.
(B) Less than half of the original cotyledon tissue free of necrosis or decay. (Remove attached seed coat for evaluation of cotyledons. Physiological necrosis is manifested by discolored areas on the cotyledons and should not be confused with natural pigmentation of some lettuce varieties.)
(ii) Epicotyl:
(A) Missing. (May be assumed to be present if cotyledons are intact.)
(B) Any degree of necrosis or decay.
(iii) Hypocotyl:
(A) Deep open cracks extending into the conducting tissue.
(B) Severely twisted or grainy.
(C) Watery.
(iv) Root:
(A) Stubby or missing primary root. (Secondary roots will not compensate for a defective primary root.)
(B) Primary root tip blunt, swollen, or discolored. (Toxic materials in the substratum may cause short, blunt roots; see § 201.58(a)(9).)
(C) Primary root with splits or lesions.
(v) Seedling:
(A) Swollen cotyledons associated with extremely short or vestigial hypocotyl and root.
(B) One or more essential structures impaired as a result of decay from primary infection.
(C) Albino.
(b) Other kinds in the sunflower family: Artichoke, cardoon, chicory, dandelion, endive, great burdock, safflower, salsify, Louisiana sagewort, and sunflower.
(1) General description.
(i) Germination habit: Epigeal dicot.
(ii) Food reserves: Cotyledons which expand and become thin, leaf-like, and photosynthetic.
(iii) Shoot system: The hypocotyl elongates and carries the cotyledons above the soil surface. The epicotyl usually does not show any development within the test period.
(iv) Root system: A long primary root with secondary roots usually developing within the test period.
(2) Abnormal seedling description.
(i) Cotyledons:
(A) Less than half of the original cotyledon tissue remaining attached.
(B) Less than half of the original cotyledon tissue free of necrosis or decay. (Remove any attached seed coats at the end of the test period for evaluation of cotyledons.)
(ii) Epicotyl:

(A) Missing. (May be assumed to be present if cotyledons are intact.)
(B) [Reserved]
(iii) Hypocotyl:
(A) Deep open cracks extending into the conducting tissue.
(B) Malformed, such as markedly shortened, curled, or thickened.
(C) Watery.
(iv) Root:
(A) None.
(B) Weak, stubby, or missing primary root with weak secondary or adventitious roots. (Seedlings with roots bound within tough seed coats should be left in the test until the final count to allow for development.)
(v) Seedling:
(A) One or more essential structures impaired as a result of decay from primary infection.
(B) Albino.

[59 FR 64500, Dec. 14, 1994]

§ 201.56–3 Mustard family, Brassicaceae (Cruciferae).

Kinds of seed: Broccoli, brussels sprouts, cabbage, Chinese cabbage, cauliflower, collards, garden cress, upland cress, water cress, kale, Chinese kale, Siberian kale, kohlrabi, mustard, pakchoi, radish, rape, rutabaga, and turnip.
(a) General description.
(1) Germination habit: Epigeal dicot.
(2) Food reserves: Cotyledons which expand and become thin, leaf-like and photosynthetic. In *Brassica, Sinapis,* and *Raphanus,* the cotyledons are bilobed and folded, with the outer cotyledon being larger than the inner.
(3) Shoot system: The hypocotyl elongates and carries the cotyledons above the soil surface; the epicotyl usually does not show any development within the test period.
(4) Root system: A long primary root.
(b) Abnormal seedling description.
(1) Cotyledons:
(i) Decayed at point of attachment.
(ii) Less than half of the original cotyledon tissue remaining attached.
(iii) Less than half of the original cotyledon tissue free of necrosis or decay.
(2) Epicotyl:
(i) Missing. (May be assumed to be present if the cotyledons are intact.)
(ii) [Reserved]
(3) Hypocotyl:
(i) Deep open cracks extending into the conducting tissue.
(ii) Malformed, such as markedly shortened, curled, or thickened.
(iii) Watery.
(4) Root:
(i) Weak, stubby, or missing primary root. (Secondary roots will not compensate for a defective root.)
(ii) [Reserved]
(5) Seedling:
(i) One or more essential structures impaired as result of decay from primary infection.
(ii) Albino.

[59 FR 64501, Dec. 14, 1994]

§ 201.56–4 Cucurbit family, (Cucurbitaceae).

Kinds of seed: Citron, cucumber, West India gherkin, melon, pumpkin, squash, and watermelon.
(a) General description.
(1) Germination habit: Epigeal dicot.
(2) Food reserves: Cotyledons which are large and fleshy; they expand, become photosynthetic, and usually persist beyond the seedling stage.
(3) Shoot system: The hypocotyl elongates and the cotyledons are pulled free of the seed coat, which often adheres to a peg-like appendage at the base of the hypocotyl. The epicotyl usually does not show any development within the test period.
(4) Root system: A long primary root with numerous secondary roots.
(b) Abnormal seedling description.
(1) Cotyledons:
(i) Less than half of the original cotyledon tissue remaining attached.
(ii) Less than half of the original cotyledon tissue free of necrosis or decay. (Remove any attached seed coats at the end of the test period for evaluation of cotyledons.)
(2) Epicotyl:
(i) Missing. (May be assumed to be present if the cotyledons are intact.)
(ii) [Reserved]
(3) Hypocotyl:
(i) Deep open cracks extending into the conducting tissue.
(ii) Malformed, such as markedly shortened, curled, or thickened.
(4) Root:
(i) None.

(ii) Weak, stubby, or missing primary root, with less than two strong secondary or adventitious roots.

(5) Seedling:

(i) One or more essential structures impaired as a result of decay from primary infection.

(ii) Albino.

[59 FR 64501, Dec. 14, 1994]

§ 201.56–5 Grass family, Poaceae (Gramineae).

Kinds of seed: Bentgrasses, bluegrasses, bluestems, bromes, cereals, fescues, millets, orchardgrass, redtop, ryegrasses, sorghums, timothy, turf timothy, wheatgrasses, and all other grasses listed in § 201.2(h).

(a) Cereals: Agrotricum, barley, oat, rye, mountain rye, wheat, wheat x agrotricum, and triticale.

(1) General description.

(i) Germination habit: Hypogeal monocot.

(ii) Food reserves: Endosperm. The scutellum is a modified cotyledon which is in direct contact with the endosperm. During germination the scutellum remains inside the seed to absorb nutrients from the endosperm and transfer them to the growing seedling.

(iii) Shoot system: The shoot consists of the coleoptile, leaves enclosed in the coleoptile, and the mesocotyl. The coleoptile elongates and pushes through the soil surface; the mesocotyl may elongate depending on the variety and light intensity, but may not be discernible. Splitting of the coleoptile occurs naturally as a result of growth and emergence of the leaves.

(iv) Root system: A primary root and seminal roots. The primary root is not readily distinguishable from the seminal roots; therefore, all roots arising from the seed are referred to as seminal roots.

(2) Abnormal seedling description.

(i) Shoot:

(A) Missing.

(B) No leaf.

(C) Leaf extending less than halfway up into the coleoptile.

(D) Leaf extensively shredded or split.

(E) Spindly or watery.

(F) Grainy, spirally twisted, shredded, and weak.

(G) Deep open cracks in the mesocotyl.

(ii) Root:

(A) Less than one strong seminal root.

(B) [Reserved]

(iii) Seedling:

(A) Decayed at point of attachment to the scutellum.

(B) One or more essential structures impaired as a result of decay from primary infection.

(C) Albino.

(D) Endosperm obviously detached from the root-shoot axis (e.g. kernel lifted away by the growing shoot).

(E) Thickened and shortened roots and/or shoots.

(b) Rice.

(1) General description.

(i) Germination habit: Hypogeal monocot.

(ii) Food reserves: Endosperm. The scutellum is a modified cotyledon which is in direct contact with the endosperm. During germination the scutellum remains inside the seed to absorb nutrients from the endosperm and transfer them to the growing seedling.

(iii) Shoot system: The shoot consists of the coleoptile, leaves enclosed in the coleoptile, and the mesocotyl. The coleoptile elongates and pushes through the soil or water surface; the mesocotyl may elongate depending on the variety and environmental conditions. Splitting of the coleoptile occurs naturally as a result of growth and emergence of the leaves.

(iv) Root system: Strong primary root and seminal roots. Adventitious roots may start to develop from the mesocotyl or coleoptilar node within the test period. If the mesocotyl elongates, the adventitious roots will be carried above the grain.

(2) Abnormal seedling description.

(i) Shoot:

(A) Missing.

(B) No leaf.

(C) Leaf extending less than halfway up into the coleoptile.

(D) Leaf extensively shredded or split.

(E) Spindly or watery.

(F) Deep open cracks in the mesocotyl.

(ii) Root:

(A) None.

(B) Weak primary root with insufficient seminal or adventitious roots.

(iii) Seedling:

(A) Decayed at point of attachment to the scutellum.

(B) One or more essential structures impaired as a result of decay from primary infection.

(C) Albino.

(c) Corn.

(1) General description.

(i) Germination habit: Hypogeal monocot.

(ii) Food reserves: Endosperm. The scutellum is a modified cotyledon which is in direct contact with the endosperm. During germination the scutellum remains inside the seed to absorb nutrients from the endosperm and transfer them to the growing seedling.

(iii) Shoot system: The shoot consists of the coleoptile, leaves enclosed in the coleoptile, and the mesocotyl. The coleoptile elongates and pushes through the soil surface. The mesocotyl usually elongates. Splitting of the coleoptile occurs naturally as a result of growth and emergence of the leaves. A twisted and curled shoot bound by a tough seed coat may be considered normal, provided the shoot is not decayed.

(iv) Root system: Strong primary root and seminal roots. Adventitious roots may start to develop from the mesocotyl or coleoptilar node within the test period.

(2) Abnormal seedling description.

(i) Shoot:

(A) Missing.

(B) Thickened and shortened.

(C) No leaf.

(D) Leaf extending less than halfway up into the coleoptile.

(E) Leaf extensively shredded or split.

(F) Spindly or watery.

(G) Deep open cracks in the mesocotyl.

(ii) Root:

(A) None.

(B) Weak, stubby, or missing primary root with weak seminal roots.

(iii) Seedling:

(A) Decayed at point of attachment to the scutellum.

(B) One or more essential structures impaired as a result of decay from primary infection.

(C) Albino.

(d) Johnsongrass, sorghum, sorgrass, sorghum almum, sudangrass, and sorghum-sudangrass.

(1) General description.

(i) Germination habit: Hypogeal monocot.

(ii) Food reserves: Endosperm. The scutellum is a modified cotyledon which is in direct contact with endosperm. During germination the scutellum remains inside the seed to absorb nutrients from the endosperm and transfer them to the growing seedling.

(iii) Shoot system: The shoot consists of the coleoptile, leaves enclosed in the coleoptile, and the mesocotyl. The coleoptile elongates and pushes through the soil surface; the mesocotyl usually elongates. Areas of natural, reddish pigmentation may develop on the mesocotyl and coleoptile. Splitting of the coleoptile occurs naturally as a result of growth and emergence of the leaves.

(iv) Root system: A long primary root, usually with secondary roots developing within the test period. Adventitious roots may start to develop from the mesocotyl or coleoptilar node within the test period. Areas of natural, reddish pigmentation may develop on the root.

(2) Abnormal seedling description.

(i) Shoot:

(A) Missing.

(B) Thickened and shortened.

(C) No leaf.

(D) Leaf extending less than halfway up into the coleoptile.

(E) Leaf extensively shredded or split.

(F) Spindly or watery.

(G) Deep open cracks in the mesocotyl.

(ii) Root:

(A) None.

(B) Damaged or weak primary root with less than two strong secondary roots.

(iii) Seedling:

(A) Decayed at point of attachment to the scutellum.

(B) One or more essential structures impaired as a result of decay from primary infection.

(C) Albino.

(e) Grasses and millets.

(1) General description.

(i) Germination habit: Hypegeal monocot.

(ii) Food reserves: Endosperm. The scutellum is a modified cotyledon which is in direct contact with the endosperm. During germination the scutellum remains inside the seed to absorb nutrients from the endosperm and transfer them to the growing seedling.

(iii) Shoot system: The shoot consists of the coleoptile, leaves enclosed in the coleoptile, and the mesocotyl. The coleoptile elongates and pushes through the soil surface. The mesocotyl may or may not elongate significantly, depending on the kind. Splitting of the coleoptile occurs naturally as a result of growth and emergence of the leaves.

(iv) Root system: A long primary root. Secondary or adventitious roots may develop within the test period. In certain kinds (e.g. bermudagrass) the primary root may not be readily visible because it is coiled inside the tightly fitting lemma and palea. At the time of evaluation, the glumes should be removed and the root observed. Such seedlings are classified as normal if the primary root has developed. For Kentucky bluegrass, a primary root 1/16 inch (1.6 mm) or more in length is classified as normal.

(2) Abnormal seedling description.

(i) Shoot:

(A) Missing.

(B) Short, thick, and grainy.

(C) No leaf.

(D) Leaf extending less than halfway up into the coleoptile.

(E) Leaf extensively shredded or split.

(F) Spindly or watery.

(G) Deep open cracks in the mesocotyl.

(ii) Root:

(A) Missing or defective primary root even if other roots are present.

(B) Spindly, stubby, or watery primary root.

(iii) Seedling:

(A) Decayed at point of attachment to the scutellum.

(B) One or more essential structures impaired as a result of decay from primary infection.

(C) Albino.

(D) Yellow (when grown in light).

(E) Endosperm obviously detached from the root-shoot axis (e.g. kernel lifted away by the growing shoot).

[59 FR 64501, Dec. 14, 1994]

§ 201.56–6 Legume or pea family, Fabaceae (Leguminosae).

Kinds of seed: Alfalfa, alyceclover, asparagusbean, beans (*Phaseolus* spp.), Florida beggarweed, black medic, broadbean, burclovers, buttonclover, chickpea, clovers (*Trifolium* spp.), cowpea, crotalarias, crownvetch, guar, hairy indigo, kudzu, lentil, lespedezas, lupines, northern sweetvetch, peas, peanut, roughpea, sainfoin, sesbania, sourclover, soybean, sweetclovers, trefoils, velvetbean, and vetches.

(a) Field bean, garden bean, lima bean, mung bean, asparagusbean, and cowpea.

(1) General description.

(i) Germination habit: Epigeal dicot.

(ii) Food reserves: Cotyledons which are large and fleshy.

(iii) Shoot system: The hypocotyl elongates and carries the cotyledons above the soil surface. The epicotyl elongates, causing the terminal bud to emerge from between the cotyledons; the primary leaves expand rapidly.

(iv) Root system: A long primary root with secondary roots.

(2) Abnormal seedling description.

(i) Cotyledons:

(A) For garden bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris* in part), remove any attached seed coats at the end of the test period for evaluation of cotyledons:

(*1*) Less than half of the original cotyledon tissue remaining attached.

(*2*) Less than half of the original cotyledon tissue free of necrosis or decay.

(B) All other kinds:

(*1*) Both missing and the seedling generally weak.

(*2*) [Reserved]

(ii) Epicotyl:

(A) Missing.

(B) Deep open cracks.

(C) Malformed, such as markedly curled or thickened.

(D) Less than one primary leaf.

(E) Primary leaves too small in proportion to the rest of the seedling, usually associated with visible defects of, or damage to, the main stem of the epicotyl.

(F) Terminal bud missing or damaged. (If a few seedlings with total or partial decay to the epicotyl are found, they may be classified as normal, provided the hypocotyl and root are normal. The epicotyl on such seedlings usually does not decay when grown in a fairly dry environment and exposed to light. A retest, preferably in soil or sand, will aid in interpretation of such seedlings.)

(iii) Hypocotyl:

(A) Deep open cracks extending into the conducting tissue. (A healed break, sometimes referred to as a ''knee,'' is considered normal.)

(B) Malformed, such as markedly shortened, curled, or thickened. (Hypocotyl stunting or curling may be caused by seedling orientation or constriction on or in the substratum.) (Hypocotyl collar rot is the breakdown of hypocotyl tissue initially characterized by a watery appearance and collapse of the hypocotyl below the cotyledonary node. The area later becomes discolored, shrivelled, and necrotic. The condition is caused by insufficient calcium available to the seedling. If hypocotyl collar rot is observed on seedlings of garden bean, the sample involved shall be retested in accordance with § 201.58(b)(12).)

(iv) Root:

(A) None.

(B) Weak, stubby, or missing primary root with weak secondary or adventitious roots. (A root bound within a tough seed coat is considered normal.)

(v) Seedling:

(A) One or more essential structures impaired as the result of decay from primary infection. (Secondary infection is common in towel and blotter tests. Some pathogens, such as *Fusarium, Phomopsis,* and *Rhizoctonia,* can spread through the substratum and infect seedlings some distance away from the primary source. Seedlings with secondary infection are to be classified as normal. A retest in sand or soil may be advisable.)

(B) Albino.

(b) Adzuki bean, broadbean, chickpea, field pea, lentil, pea, roughpea, runner bean, velvetbean, and vetches.

(1) General description.

(i) Germination habit: Hypogeal dicot.

(ii) Food reserves: Cotyledons which are large and fleshy, and remain enclosed within the seed coat beneath the soil surface. They are usually not photosynthetic.

(iii) Shoot system: The epicotyl elongates and carries the terminal bud and primary leaves above the soil surface. The stem bears one or more scale leaves and, prior to emergence, is arched near the apex, causing the terminal bud to be pulled through the soil; after emergence, the stem straightens. For practical purposes, the hypocotyl is not discernible and is not an evaluation factor. Buds in the axils of each cotyledon and scale leaf usually remain dormant unless the terminal bud is seriously damaged. In this case, one or more axillary buds may start to develop into a shoot. If the axillary shoot is well-developed, it may be considered normal.

(iv) Root system: A long primary root with secondary roots.

(2) Abnormal seedling description.

(i) Cotyledons:

(A) Less than half of the original tissue remaining attached.

(B) Less than half of the original tissue free of necrosis or decay.

(ii) Epicotyl:

(A) Missing.

(B) Less than one primary leaf.

(C) Malformed such as markedly shortened, curled, or thickened.

(D) Severely damaged (e.g. terminal bud missing or damaged) with only a weak shoot developing from the axil of a cotyledon or scale leaf.

(E) Two weak and spindly shoots.

(F) Deep open cracks extending into the conducting tissue.

(iii) Root:

(A) None.

(B) Weak, stubby, or missing primary root with weak secondary roots.

(iv) Seedlings:

(A) One or more essential structures impaired as a result of decay from primary infection. (Secondary infection is common in towel and blotter tests.

Some pathogens can spread through the substratum and infect seedlings some distance away from the primary source. Seedlings with secondary infection are classified as normal. A retest in sand or soil may be advisable.)

(B) Albino.

(c) Soybean and lupine.

(1) General description.

(i) Germination habit: Epigeal dicot.

(ii) Food reserves: Cotyledons, which are large and fleshy; they expand and become photosynthetic.

(iii) Shoot system: The hypocotyl elongates and carries the cotyledons above the soil surface. The primary leaves usually increase in size and the epicotyl may elongate within the test period.

(iv) Root system: A long primary root with secondary roots.

(2) Abnormal seedling description.

(i) Cotyledons.

(A) Less than half of the original cotyledon tissue remaining attached.

(B) Less than half of the original cotyledon tissue free of necrosis or decay.

(ii) Epicotyl.

(A) Missing.

(B) Less than one primary leaf.

(C) Deep open cracks.

(D) Terminal bud damaged, missing, or decayed. (If a few seedlings with partial decay of the epicotyl are found, they may be classified as normal, provided the hypocotyl and root are normal. The epicotyl on such seedlings usually does not decay when grown in a fairly dry environment and is exposed to light. A retest, preferably in soil or sand, will aid in interpretation of such seedlings.)

(iii) Hypocotyl:

(A) Deep open cracks extending into the conducting tissue. (Adventitious roots may occur at the site of injury, particularly on the hypocotyl and near the base of the cotyledons. The seedling is classified as normal if the injury is healed over and other essential structures are normal.)

(B) Malformed, such as markedly shortened, curled, or thickened. (Hypocotyl development is slow until the roots start functioning. Caution should be exercised to ensure slow seedlings are not classified as abnormal. Hypocotyl stunting or curling also may be caused by seedling orientation or constriction on or in the substratum.)

(iv) Root:

(A) None.

(B) Weak, stubby, or missing primary root with weak secondary or adventitious roots. (Roots of seedlings on ''Kimpak'' with insufficient moisture may not become established and hypocotyl elongation may appear to be abnormal. There may be curling of the root and hypocotyl. When a number of seedlings are observed with this condition, the sample should be retested.)

(v) Seedlings:

(A) One or more essential structures impaired as a result of decay from primary infection. (Secondary infection is common in towel and blotter tests. Some pathogens, such as *Fusarium, Phomopsis,* and *Rhizoctonia,* can spread through the substratum and infect seedlings some distance away from the primary source. Seedlings with secondary infection are to be classified as normal. A retest in sand or soil may be advisable.)

(B) Albino.

(d) Peanut.

(1) General description.

(i) Germination habit: Epigeal dicot.

(ii) Food reserves: Cotyledons, which are large and fleshy.

(iii) Shoot system: The cotyledons are carried to the soil surface by the hypocotyl which is very thick, narrowing abruptly at the root. Elongation of the hypocotyl stops when the epicotyl is exposed to light at the soil surface. The primary leaves are compound and usually expand during the test period.

(iv) Root system: A long primary root with secondary roots. Adventitious roots develop from the base of the hypocotyl if the primary root is damaged.

(2) Abnormal seedling description.

(i) Cotyledons:

(A) Less than half of the original cotyledon tissue remaining attached.

(B) Less than half of the original cotyledon tissue free of necrosis or decay.

(ii) Epicotyl:

(A) Missing.

(B) Less than one primary leaf.

(C) Deep open cracks.

(D) Terminal bud damaged, missing, or decayed.

(iii) Hypocotyl:

(A) Deep open cracks extending into the conducting tissue.

(B) Malformed, such as markedly shortened or curled. (Hypocotyls remain somewhat thickened and may appear to be stunted. Light, depth of planting, and substratum moisture all contribute to the length of the hypocotyl. Hypocotyl stunting or curling may be caused by seedling orientation or constriction in the substratum. Seedlings planted in a soil test with the radicle too close to the surface may send roots above the soil and appear to exhibit negative geotropism and a distorted, U-shaped hypocotyl.

(iv) Root:

(A) None.

(B) Weak, stubby, or missing primary root with weak secondary or adventitious roots.

(v) Seedling:

(A) One or more essential structures impaired as a result of primary infection.

(B) Albino.

(e) Alfalfa, alyceclover, Florida beggarweed, black medic, burclovers, buttonclover, milkvetch, clovers, crotalarias, crownvetch, guar, hairy indigo, kudzu, lespedezas, northern sweetvetch, sainfoin, sesbania, sourclover, sweetclovers, and trefoils.

(1) General description.

(i) Germination habit: Epigeal dicot.

(ii) Food reserve: Cotyledons, which are small and fleshy; they expand and become photosynthetic. The cotyledons of sub clover develop elongated petioles.

(iii) Shoot system: The hypocotyl elongates and carries the cotyledons above the soil surface. The epicotyl usually does not show any development within the test period.

(iv) Root system: A long, tapering primary root, usually with root hairs. Secondary roots may or may not develop within the test period, depending on the kind.

(2) Abnormal seedling description.

(i) Cotyledons:

(A) Less than half of the original cotyledon tissue remaining attached. (Breaks at the point of attachment of the cotyledons to the hypocotyl are common in seeds which have been mechanically damaged. It is important that seedlings not be removed during preliminary counts unless development is sufficient to allow the conditions of the cotyledons to be determined. If the point of attachment of the cotyledons cannot be seen at the end of the test, the seed coat should be peeled back to determine whether a break has occurred.)

(B) Less than half of the original cotyledon tissue free of necrosis or decay.

(ii) Epicotyl:

(A) Missing. (May be assumed to be present if both cotyledons are intact.)

(B) [Reserved]

(iii) Hypocotyl:

(A) Deep open cracks extending into the conducting tissue.

(B) Malformed, such as markedly shortened, curled, or thickened. (Seedlings of sainfoin which have been constricted by growing through the netting of the pod, but which are otherwise normal, are classified as normal.)

(C) Weak and watery.

(iv) Root:

(A) None.

(B) Primary root stubby. (The roots of sweetclovers may be stubby when grown on artificial substrata due to the presence of coumarin in the seed; since this condition usually does not occur in soil, such seedlings are classified as normal. Roots may appear stubby as a result of being bound by the seed coat; such seedlings are classified as normal. Crownvetch produces phytotoxic effects similar to sweetclovers.)

(C) Split extending into the hypocotyl.

(v) Seedling:

(A) One or more essential structures impaired as a result of decay from primary infection.

(B) Albino.

[59 FR 64503, Dec. 14, 1994]

§ 201.56–7 Lily family, Liliaceae.

Kinds of seed: Asparagus, chives, leek, onion, and Welsh onion.

(a) Asparagus.

(1) General description.

(i) Germination habit: Hypogeal monocot.

(ii) Food reserves: Endosperm which is hard, semi- transparent, and nonstarchy; minor reserves in the cotyledon. The endosperm surrounds the entire embryo.

(iii) Cotyledon: A single cylindrical cotyledon; following germination, all but the basal end remains embedded in the endosperm to absorb nutrients.

(iv) Shoot system: The epicotyl elongates and carries the terminal bud above the soil surface. The epicotyl may bear several small scale leaves. A short hypocotyl is barely distinguishable, joining the root to the basal end of the cotyledon. More than one shoot may arise simultaneously, and the seedling may be considered normal if at least one shoot is well- developed and has a terminal growing point, provided other essential structures are normal.

(v) Root system: A long slender primary root.

(2) Abnormal seedling description.

(i) Cotyledon:

(A) Detached from seedling.

(B) Deep open cracks at basal end.

(ii) Epicotyl:

(A) Missing.

(B) Terminal bud missing or damaged.

(C) Deep open cracks.

(D) Malformed, such as markedly shortened, curled, or thickened.

(E) Spindly.

(F) Watery.

(iii) Hypocotyl:

(A) Deep open cracks.

(B) [Reserved]

(iv) Root:

(A) No primary root.

(B) Stubby primary root with weak secondary roots.

(v) Seedling:

(A) One or more essential structures impaired as a result of decay from primary infection.

(B) Albino.

(b) Chives, leek, onion, Welsh onion.

(1) General description.

(i) Germination habit: Epigeal monocot.

(ii) Food reserves: Endosperm which is hard, semi-transparent, and nonstarchy; minor reserves in the cotyledon.

(iii) Cotyledon: A single cylindrical cotyledon. The cotyledon emerges with the seed coat and endosperm attached to the tip. A sharp bend known as the ''knee'' forms; continued elongation of the cotyledon on each side of this knee pushes it above the soil surface. The cotyledon tip is pulled from the soil and straightens except for a slight kink which remains at the site of the knee.

(iv) Shoot system: The first foliage leaf emerges through a slit near the base of the cotyledon, but this does not usually occur during the test period. The hypocotyl is a very short transitional zone between the primary root and the cotyledon, and is not distinguishable for purposes of seedling evaluation.

(v) Root system: A long slender primary root with adventitious roots developing from the hypocotyl. The primary root does not develop secondary roots.

(2) Abnormal seedling description.

(i) Cotyledon:

(A) Short and thick.

(B) Without a definite bend or ''knee''.

(C) Spindly or watery.

(ii) Epicotyl:

(A) Not observed during the test period.

(B) [Reserved]

(iii) Hypocotyl:

(A) Not evaluated.

(B) [Reserved]

(iv) Root:

(A) No primary root.

(B) Short, weak, or stubby primary root.

(v) Seedling:

(A) One or more essential structures impaired as a result of decay from primary infection.

(B) Albino.

[59 FR 64504, Dec. 14, 1994]

§ 201.56–8 Flax family, Linaceae.

Kind of seed: Flax.

(a) General description.

(1) Germination habit: Epigeal dicot. (Due to the mucilaginous nature of the seed coat, seedlings germinated on blotters may adhere to the blotter and appear to be negatively geotropic.)

(2) Food reserves: Cotyledons which expand and become photosynthetic.

(3) Shoot system: The hypocotyl elongates carrying the cotyledons above the soil surface. The epicotyl usually does not show any development within the test period.

(4) Root system: A primary root, with secondary roots usually developing within the test period.

(b) Abnormal seedling description.

(1) Cotyledons:

(i) Less than half of the original cotyledon tissue remaining attached.

(ii) Less than half of the original cotyledon tissue free of necrosis or decay.

(2) Epicotyl:

(i) Missing. (May be assumed to be present if cotyledons are intact.)

(ii) [Reserved]

(3) Hypocotyl:

(i) Deep open cracks extending into the conducting tissue.

(ii) Malformed, such as markedly shortened, curled, or thickened.

(4) Root:

(i) None.

(ii) Weak, stubby, or missing primary root with weak secondary or adventitious roots.

(5) Seedling:

(i) One or more essential structures impaired as a result of decay from primary infection.

(ii) Albino.

[59 FR 64505 Dec. 14, 1994]

§ 201.56–9 Mallow family, Malvaceae.

Kinds of seed: Cotton, kenaf, and okra.

(a) General description.

(1) Germination habit: Epigeal dicot.

(2) Food reserve: Cotyledons, which are convoluted in the seed; they expand and become thin, leaf-like, and photosynthetic.

(3) Shoot system: The hypocotyl elongates carrying the cotyledons above the soil surface. The epicotyl usually does not show any development within the test period. Areas of yellowish pigmentation may develop on the hypocotyl in cotton.

(4) Root system: A primary root, with secondary roots usually developing within the test period. Areas of yellowish pigmentation may develop on the root in cotton.

(b) Abnormal seedling description.

(1) Cotyledons:

(i) Less than half of the original cotyledon tissue remaining attached.

(ii) Less than half of the original cotyledon tissue free of necrosis or decay. (Remove any attached seed coats at the end of the test period for evaluation of cotyledons.)

(2) Epicotyl:

(i) Missing. (May be assumed to be present if both cotyledons are intact.)

(ii) [Reserved]

(3) Hypocotyl:

(i) Deep open cracks or grainy lesions extending into the conducting tissue.

(ii) Malformed, such as markedly shortened, curled, or thickened.

(4) Root:

(i) None.

(ii) Weak, stubby, or missing primary root with weak secondary or adventitious roots.

(5) Seedling:

(i) One or more essential structures impaired as a result of decay from primary infection. (A cotton seedling with yellowish areas on the root or hypocotyl is classified as normal, provided the cotyledons are free of infection.)

(ii) Albino.

[59 FR 64505 Dec. 14, 1994]

§ 201.56–10 Spurge family, Euphorbiaceae.

Kind of seed: Castorbean.

(a) General description.

(1) Germination habit: Epigeal dicot.

(2) Food reserves: Cotyledons, which are thin and leaf-like; endosperm (fleshy food-storage organs) usually persisting in the laboratory test.

(3) Shoot system: The hypocotyl lengthens, carrying the cotyledons, endosperm, and epicotyl above the soil surface.

(4) Root system: A primary root, with secondary roots usually developing within the test period.

(b) Abnormal seedling description.

(1) Cotyledons:

(i) Less than half of the original cotyledon tissue remaining attached.

(ii) Less than half of the original cotyledon tissue free of necrosis or decay.

(2) Endosperm:

(i) Missing.

(ii) [Reserved]

(3) Epicotyl:

(i) Missing.

(ii) Damaged or missing terminal bud.

(4) Hypocotyl:

(i) Deep open cracks extending into the conducting tissue.

(ii) Malformed, such as markedly shortened, curled, or thickened.

(5) Root:

(i) None.

(ii) Weak, stubby, or missing primary root with weak secondary or adventitious roots.

(6) Seedling:

(i) One or more essential structures impaired as a result of decay from primary infection.

(ii) Albino.

[59 FR 64505 Dec. 14, 1994]

§ 201.56–11 Knotweed family, Polygonaceae.

Kinds of seed: Buckwheat, rhubarb, and sorrel.

(a) General description.

(1) Germination habit: Epigeal dicot.

(2) Food reserves: Cotyledons, starchy endosperm.

(3) Shoot system: The hypocotyl elongates carrying the cotyledons above the soil surface. The epicotyl usually does not show any development within the test period.

(4) Root system: A primary root, with secondary roots developing within the test period for some kinds.

(b) Abnormal seedling description.

(1) Cotyledons:

(i) Less than half of the original cotyledon tissue remaining attached.

(ii) Less than half of the original cotyledon tissue free of necrosis or decay.

(2) Epicotyl:

(i) Missing. (May be assumed to be present if cotyledons are intact.)

(ii) [Reserved]

(3) Hypocotyl:

(i) Deep open cracks or grainy lesions extending into the conducting tissue.

(ii) Malformed, such as markedly shortened, curled, or thickened.

(iii) Watery.

(4) Root:

(i) None.

(ii) Weak, stubby, or missing primary root with weak secondary or adventitious roots.

(5) Seedling:

(i) One or more essential structures impaired as a result of decay from primary infection.

(ii) Albino.

[59 FR 64506, Dec. 14, 1994]

§ 201.56–12 Miscellaneous plant families.

Kinds of seed by family:

Carrot family, Apiaceae (Umbelliferae)—carrot, celery, celeriac, dill, parsley, parsnip;

Hemp family, Cannabaceae—hemp;

Dichondra family, Dichondraceae—dichondra;

Geranium family, Geraniaceae—alfilaria;

Mint family, Lamiaceae (Labiatae)—sage, summer savory; benne family, Pedaliaceae—sesame;

Rose family, Rosaceae—little burnet;

Nightshade family, Solanaceae—eggplant, tomato, husk tomato, pepper, tobacco; and

Valerian family, Valerianaceae—cornsalad.

(a) General description.

(1) Germination habit: Epigeal dicot.

(2) Food reserves: Cotyledons; endosperm may or may not be present, depending on the kind.

(3) Shoot system: The hypocotyl elongates, carrying the cotyledons above the soil surface. The epicotyl usually does not show any development within the test period.

(4) Root system: A primary root; secondary roots may or may not develop within the test period, depending on the kind.

(b) Abnormal seedling description.

(1) Cotyledons:

(i) Less than half of the original cotyledon tissue remaining attached.

(ii) Less than half of the original cotyledon tissue free of necrosis or decay.

(2) Epicotyl:

(i) Missing. (May be assumed to be present if the cotyledons are intact.)

(ii) [Reserved]

(3) Hypocotyl:

(i) Malformed, such as markedly shortened, curled, or thickened.

(ii) Deep open cracks extending into the conducting tissue.

(iii) Watery.

(4) Root:

(i) None.

(ii) Missing or stubby primary root with weak secondary or adventitious roots.

(5) Seedling:

(i) One or more essential structures impaired as a result of decay from primary infection.

(ii) Albino.

[59 FR 64506, Dec. 14, 1994]

§ 201.57 Hard seeds.

Seeds which remain hard at the end of the prescribed test because they have not absorbed water, due to an impermeable seed coat, are to be counted as ''hard seed.'' If at the end of the germination period provided for legumes, okra, cotton and dichondra in these rules and regulations there are still present swollen seeds or seeds of these kinds which have just started to germinate, all seeds or seedlings except the above-stated shall be removed and the test continued for 5 additional days and the normal seedlings included in the percentage of germination.

[5 FR 33, Jan. 4, 1940, as amended at 10 FR 9952, Aug. 11, 1945; 20 FR 7936, Oct. 21, 1955]

§ 201.57a Dormant seeds.

Dormant seeds are viable seeds, other than hard seeds, which fail to germinate when provided the specified germination conditions for the kind of seed in question.

(a) Viability of ungerminated seeds shall be determined by any of the following methods or combinations of methods: a cutting test, tetrazolium test, scarification, or application of germination promoting chemicals.

(b) The percentage of dormant seed, if present, shall be determined in addition to the percentage of germination for the following kinds: Bahiagrass, basin wildrye, big bluestem, little bluestem, sand bluestem, yellow bluestem, bottlebrush-squirreltail, buffalograss, buffelgrass, galletagrass, forage kochia, blue grama, side-oats grama, Indian ricegrass, johnsongrass, sand lovegrass, weeping lovegrass, mountain rye, sand dropseed, smilo, switchgrass, veldtgrass, western wheatgrass, and yellow indiangrass.

(c) For green needlegrass, if the test result of method 2 is less than the result of method 1, subtract the result of method 2 from method 1 and report the difference as the percentage of dormant seed. Refer to § 201.58(b)(7).

[46 FR 53638, Oct. 29, 1981, as amended at 59 FR 64506, Dec. 14. 1994]

§ 201.58 Substrata, temperature, duration of test, and certain other specific directions for testing for germination and hard seed.

Specific germination requirements are set forth in table 2 to which the following paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) are applicable.

(a) *Definitions and explainations applicable to table 2*—(1) *Duration of tests.* The following deviations are permitted from the specified duration of tests: Any test may be terminated prior to the number of days listed under ''Final count'' if the mixiumum germination of the sample has then been determined. The number of days stated for the first count is approximate and a deviatioon of 1 to 3 days is permitted. If at the time of the prescribed test period the seedlings are not sufficiently developed for positive evaluation, it is possible to extend the time of the test period two additional days. (Also, see paragraph (a)(5) of this section and 201.57.)

(2) *Light.* Cool white fluorescent light shall be provided where light is required in table 2. The light intensity shall be 75 to 125 foot-candles (750–1,250 lux). (The light intensity for nondormant seed and during seedling development may be as low as 25 foot-candles to enable the essential structures to be evaluated with greater certainty.) The seeds shall be illuminated for at least 8 hours every 24 hours except when transferred to a low temperature germinator during the weekend. When seeds are germinated at alternating temperatures they shall be illuminated during high temperature periods. Seeds for which light is prescribed shall be germinated on top of the substratum except for ryegrass fluorescence tests.

(3) *Moisture-on-dry-side.* This term means that the moistened substratum should be pressed against a dry absorbent surface such as a dry paper towel or blotter to remove excess moisture. The moisture content thus obtained should be maintained throughout the germination test period.

(4) *Potassium nitrate* (KNO_3). These terms mean a two-tenths (0.2) percent solution of potassium nitrate (KNO_3) shall be used in moistening the substratum. Such solution is prepared by dissolving 2 grams of KNO_3 in 1,000 ml.

of distilled water. The grade of the potassium nitrate shall meet A.C.S. specifications.

(5) *Prechill.* The term ''prechill'' means a cold, moist treatment applied to seeds to overcome dormancy prior to the germination test. The prechill method varies among kinds, but is usually performed by holding imbibed seeds at a low temperature for a specified period of time. The prechill period is not included in the duration of tests given in table 2, unless otherwise specified.

(6) *Predry.* The term ''predry'' means to place the seed in a shallow layer at a temperature of 35 ° to 40 °C. for a period of 5 to 7 days, with provisions for circulation of the air.

(7) *Substrata* (*Kinds*). The symbols used for substrata are:

B= between blotters
TB= top of blotters
T= paper toweling, used either as folded towel tests or as roll towel tests in horizontal or vertical position
S= sand or soil
TS= top of sand or soil
P= covered Petri dishes: with two layers of blotters; with one layer of absorbent cotton; with five layers of paper toweling; with three thicknesses of filter paper; or with sand or soil
C= creped cellulose paper wadding (0.3-inch thick Kimpak or equivalent) covered with a single thickness of blotter through which holes are punched for the seed that are pressed for about one-half their thickness into the paper wadding
TC= on top of creped cellulose paper without a blotter
RB= blotters with raised covers, prepared by folding up the edges of the blotter to form a good support for the upper fold which serves as a cover, preventing the top from making direct contact with the seeds.

(8) *Temperature.* A single numeral indicates a constant temperature. Two numerals separated by a dash indicate an alternation of temperature, the test to be held at the first temperature for approximately 16 hours and at the second temperature for approximately 8 hours per day. The temperature shall be determined at the substratum level and shall be as uniform as possible throughout the germination chamber. (A sharp alternation of temperature, such as obtained by hand transfer, may be beneficial in breaking dormancy.) If tests are not subjected to alternating temperatures over weekends and on holidays, they are to be held at the first-mentioned temperature during this time. In cases where two temperatures are indicated (separated by a semicolon) the first temperature shall be regarded as the regular method and the second as an alternate method.

(9) Paper substrata must be free of chemicals toxic to germinating seed and seedling growth. If root injury occurs from toxicity of a paper substratum or from the use of potassium nitrate, retests shall be made on soil or on a substratum moistened with water.

(10) *Ethephon.* This term means a 29 parts per million (0.0029 percent) solution of ethephon [(2-chloroethyl) phosphonic acid] which shall be used to moisten the substratum. This solution is prepared by mixing 0.6 ml of a stock solution with 5,000 ml of distilled water. The stock solution contains 24 grams of active material per 100 ml of propylene glycol or two pounds of active material per gallon. A solution which is five times this concentration (5 x 29 ppm) may be used for extremely dormant seeds, provided seeds are transferred to substratum moistened with water after 1 to 3 days.

(11) *Ethylene.* This term means that five (5) ml of ethylene gas per cubic foot (176.57 ml/m^3) of germinator space is injected into a germinator in which peanut seeds in moist rolled towels have been placed. Following injection of the ethylene, the germinator is kept closed until the first count (5 days). If the germinator door is opened for the purpose of checking or rewetting the samples, another injection of ethylene at the same rate shall be made.

(b) *Special procedures and alternate methods for germination referred to in table 2*—(1) *Alyceclover; swollen seeds.* At the conclusion of the 21-day test period, carefully pierce the seed coat with a sharp instrument and continue the test for 5 additional days. Alternate method: The swollen seeds may be placed at 20 °C for 48 hours and then at 35 °C for 3 additional days.

(2) *Bahiagrass; removal of glumes.* On all varieties except ''Pensacola,'' remove the enclosing structures (glumes, lemma, and palea) from the caryopsis with the aid of a sharp scalpel. If the

seed is fresh or dormant, lightly scratch the surface of the caryopsis.

(3) *Beet, Swiss chard; preparation of seed for test.* Before the seeds are placed on the germination substratum, they shall be soaked in water for 2 hours, using at least 250 ml of water per 100 seeds, then washed in running water and the excess water blotted off. The temperature of the soaking and washing water should be no lower than 20 °C. Samples producing excessive discoloration of the hypocotyl or root should be retested in soil or by washing in running water for 3 hours and testing on ''Kimpak,'' keeping the seed covered with slightly moist blotters. Sugar beets may require 16 hours soaking in water at 25 °C, followed by rinsing and then drying for 2 hours at room temperature.

(4) *Buffelgrass; alternate method for dormant seed.* The caryopses shall be removed from the fascicles and placed on blotters moistened with a 0.2 percent solution of KNO_3, in petri dishes. The seeds from a fascicle should be arranged so they will not be confused with seeds from other fascicles during the test. The seeds are then prechilled at 5 °C for 7 days and tested at 30 °C in light for 21 additional days. Firm ungerminated seeds remaining at the conclusion of the test should be scratched lightly and left in test for 7 additional days.

(5) *Cotton* (*Gossypium spp.*)*; dormant samples.* Samples of cottonseed which do not respond to the usual method should be placed in a closed container with water and shaken until the lint is thoroughly wet. The excess moisture should then be blotted off.

(6) *Endive* (*Cichorium endivia*)*; dormant samples.* Add about ⅛ inch of tap water at the beginning of the test and remove excess water after 24 hours.

(7) *Green needlegrass*; two test methods as prescribed in table 2 shall be used on each sample:

(i) For method 1, acid scarify 400 seeds for 10 minutes in concentrated sulfuric acid (95 to 98 percent H_2SO_4). Rinse seeds and dry on blotters for 16 hours, then place seeds on blotters moistened with a solution of 0.055 percent (500 ppm gibberellic acid GA_3) and 0.46 percent (3,000 ppm) thiram and germinate 14 days.

(ii) For method 2, plant 400 seeds on blotters moistened with a 0.2 percent solution of KNO_3 and germinate 14 days. Refer to § 201.57a(c).

(iii) Report the results of method 2 as the percentage germination. If the number in method 2 is less than method 1, subtract the results of method 2 from method 1 and report the difference as dormant seed.

(8) *Rescue grass* (*Bromus catharticus*)*; dormant samples.* Wash for 48 hours in running water, or soak for 48 hours, changing the water and rinsing each morning and night.

(9) *Rice* (*Oryza sativa*)*—Alternate method.* Plant the seeds in moist sand. On the seventh day of the test add water to a depth of one-fourth inch above the sand level and leave for the remainder of the test. Only a final count is made. Dormant seeds: Presoak 24 to 48 hours in 40 °C. water. For deeply dormant seeds, presoak 24 hours in 1,000 p.p.m. ethylene chlorohydrin or 5 percent solution of sodium hypochlorite (clorox at bottle strength).

(10) *Ryegrass; fluorescence test.* The germination test for fluorescence of ryegrass shall be conducted in light [not to exceed 100 foot candles (1,076 lux)] with white filter paper as the substratum. The white filter paper should be nontoxic to the roots of ryegrass and of a texture that will resist penetration of ryegrass roots. Distilled or deionized water shall be used to moisten the filter paper. The test shall be conducted in a manner that will prevent the contact of roots of different seedlings. Roots of some seedlings produce fluorescent lines on white filter paper when viewed under ultraviolet light. First counts shall not be made before the eighth day; at that time remove only normal fluorescent seedlings. Evaluation of fluorescence shall be made under F15T8–BLB or comparable ultraviolet tubes in an area where light from other sources is excluded. If there are over 75 percent normal fluorescent seedlings present at the time of the first count, break the contact of the roots of the nonfluorescent seedlings from the substratum and reread the fluorescence at the time of the final count. At the final count, lift each remaining seedling, observing the path of each root since sometimes faint

fluorescence will show on the substratum as the root is lifted. Abnormal seedlings and dead seeds are not evaluated for fluorescence. See § 201.58a(a).

(11) *Trifolium, Medicago, Melilotus, and Vicia faba; temperature requirements.* A temperature of 18 °C. is desirable for *Trifolium* spp., *Medicago* spp., *Melilotus* spp., and *Vicia faba.*

(12) *Garden bean; use of calcium nitrate.* If hypocotyl collar rot is observed on seedlings, the sample involved shall be retested using a 0.3 to 0.6 percent solution of calcium nitrate ($CaNO_3$) to moisten the substratum.

(13) *Fourwing Saltbush (Atriplex canscens); preparation of seed for test.* DE-wing seeds and soak for 2 hours in 3 leters of water after which rince with approximately 3 leters of distilled water. Remove excess water, air dry for 7 days at room temperature, then test for germination as indicated in Table 2.

(c) Procedures for coated seed:

(1) Germination tests on coated seed shall be conducted in accordance with methods in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section. However, kinds for which soaking or washing is specified in paragraph (b) shall not be soaked or washed in the case of coated seed.

(i) Coated seed units shall be placed on the substratum in the condition in which they are received without rinsing, soaking, or any other pretreatment.

(ii) Coated seed units in mixtures which are color coded or can otherwise be separated by kinds shall be germinated as separate kinds without removing the coating material.

(iii) Coated seed units in mixtures which cannot be separated by kinds without removing the coating material shall be de-coated and germinated as separate kinds. The coating material shall be removed in a manner that will not affect the germination capacity of the seeds.

(2) The moisture level of the substratum is important. It may depend on the water-absorbing capacity of the coating material. A retest may be necessary before satisfactory germination of the sample is achieved.

(3) Phytotoxic symptoms may be evident when germinating coated seeds in paper substrata. In such cases a retest in sand or soil may be necessary.

TABLE 2—GERMINATION REQUIREMENTS FOR INDICATED KINDS

Name of seed	Substrata	Temperature (°C)	First count days	Final count days	Additional directions	
					Specific requirements	Fresh and dormant seed
AGRICULTURAL SEED						
Agrotricum	B, T, S	20; 15	4	7		Prechill at 5° or 10 °C for 5 days.
Alfalfa	B, T, S	20	4	[1]7	See ¶ (b)(11)	
Alfilaria	B, T	20–30	3	14	Clip seeds	
Alyceclover	B, T	35	4	[1]21	See ¶ (b)(1) for swollen seeds	
Bahiagrass:						
Var. Pensacola	P, S	20–35	7	28	Light; see ¶ (b)(2)	See § 201.57a
All other vars.	P	30–35	3	21	Light; remove glumes; see ¶ (b)(2).	Scratch caryopses; KNO_3; see § 201.57a
Barley	B, T, S	20; 15	4	7		Prechill 5 days at 5° or 10 °C or predry
Barrelclover	B, T	20	4	[1]14	Remove seeds from bur; see ¶ (b)(11).	
Bean:						
Adzuki	B, T, S	20–30	4	[1]10		
Field	B, T, S, TC	20–30; 25	5	[1]8		
Mung	B, T, S	20–30	3	[1]7		
Beet, field	B, T, S	20–30	3	14	See ¶ (b)(3)	
Beet, sugar	B, T, S	20–30; 20	3	10	See ¶ (b)(3)	
Beggarweed, Florida	B, T	30	5	[1]28		
Bentgrass:						
Colonial	P	15–30; 10–30; 15–25	7	28	Light; KNO_3	Prechill at 5° or 10 °C for 7 days.
Creeping	P	15–30; 10–30; 15–25	7	28	Light; KNO_3	Prechill at 5° or 10 °C for 7 days.
Velvet	P	15–25; 20–30	7	21	Light; KNO_3	
Bermudagrass	P	20–35	7	21	Light; KNO_3; see ¶ (a)(9)	
Bermudagrass, giant	P	20–35	7	21	Light; KNO_3; see ¶ (a)(9)	Prechill at 10 °C for 7 days and then test at 20–35 °C; continue tests of hulled seed for 14 days and of unhulled seed for 21 days
Bluegrass:						
Annual	P	20–30	7	21	Light	
Bulbous	P, S	10	10	35	KNO_3 or soil	Prechill all samples at 5 °C for 7 days.
Canada	P	15–25; 15–30	10	28	Light; KNO_3	10–30 °C.
Glaucantha	P	15–25; 15–30	10	28	Light; KNO_3	
Kentucky	P	15–25; 15–30	10	28	Light; KNO_3	Prechill at 10 °C for 5 days.
Nevada	P	20–30	7	21	Light; KNO_3	
Rough	P	20–30	7	21	Light	
Texas	P	20–30	7	28	Light; KNO_3	Prechill at 5 °C for 2 weeks.
Wood	P	20–30	7	28	Light	
Bluejoint	TB, P	15–25	10	21	Light and KNO_3 optional	Prechill at 5 °C for 5 days
Bluestem:						
Big	P, TS	20–30	7	14	Light; KNO_3	Prechill at 5 °C for 2 weeks; see § 201.57a.
Little	P, TS	20–30	7	14	Light; KNO_3	Prechill at 5 °C for 2 weeks; see § 201.57a.
Sand	P, TS	20–30	7	14	Light; KNO_3	Prechill at 5 °C for 2 weeks; see § 201.57a.
Yellow	P, TS	20–30	5	14	Light; KNO_3	Prechill at 5 °C for 2 weeks; see § 201.57a.
Bottlebrush-squirreltail	P, B	20; 15	10	14		See § 201.57a.

Brome:						
Field	P, TB	15–25; 20–30	6	14	Light	Prechill at 10 °C for 5 days.
Meadow	B, T, TB	20–30	6	14	Light optional	
Mountain	P	20–30	6	14	Light.	
Smooth	P, B, TB	20–30	6	14	Light optional	Prechill at 5° or 10°C for 5 days, then test at 30°C for 9 additional days.
Broomcorn	B, T, S	20–30	3	10		
Buckwheat	B, T	20–30	3	6		
Buffalograss:						
(Burs)	P, TB, TS	20–35	7	28	Light; KNO_3	Prechill at 5°C for 6 weeks; test 14 additional days; see § 201.57a.
(Caryopses)	P	20–35	5	14	Light; KNO_3	See § 201.57a.
Buffelgrass	S	30	7	28	Light; press fascicles into well-packed soil and prechill at 5 °C for 7 days.	See ¶ (b)(4); see § 201.57a.
Burclover, California	B, T	20	4	[1]14	Remove seeds from bur; see ¶ (b)(11).	
Burclover, spotted	B, T	20	4	[1]14	Remove seeds from bur; see ¶ (b)(11).	
Burnet, littler	B, T	15	5	14		
Buttonclover	B, T	20	4	[1]10	See ¶ (b)(11)	15°C.
Canarygrass	B, T	20–30	3	7		
Canarygrass, reed	P	20–30	5	21	Light; KNO_3	
Carpetgrass	P	20–35	10	21	Light	KNO_3.
Castorbean	T, S	20–30	7	14	Remove caruncle if mold interferes with test.	
Chess, soft	P	20–30	7	14	Light	Prechill at 5° or 10°C for 7 days.
Chickpea	T,S	20–30	3	[1]17		
Clover:						
Alsike	B, T, S	20	3	[1]7	See ¶ (b)(11)	15°C.
Arrowleaf	B, T	20; 15	4	[1]14	See ¶ (b)(11)	
Berseem	B, T, S	20	3	[1]7	See ¶ (b)(11)	15°C.
Cluster	B, T	20	4	[1]10	See ¶ (b)(11)	15°C.
Crimson	B, T, S	20	4	[1]7	See ¶ (b)(11)	15°C.
Kenya	B, T, S	20	3	17		
Ladino	B, T, S	20	3	[1]7	See ¶ (b)(11)	15°C.
Lappa	B, T	20	3	[1]7	See ¶ (b)(11)	15°C.
Large hop	B, T	20	4	[1]14	See ¶ (b)(11)	15°C.
Persian	B, T	20	3	[1]7	See ¶ (b)(11)	15°C.
Red	B, T, S	20	4	[1]7	See ¶ (b)(11)	15°C.
Rose	B, T	20	4	[1]10	See ¶ (b)(11)	15°C.
Small hop	B, T	20	4	[1]14	See ¶ (b)(11)	15°C.
Strawberry	B, T	20	3	[1]7	See ¶ (b)(11)	15°C.
Sub	B, T	20	4	[1]14	See ¶ (b)(11)	15°C.
White	B, T, S	20	3	[1]7	See ¶ (b)(11)	15°C.
Corn:						
Field	B, T, S, TC	20–30; 25	4	7		
Pop	B, T, S, TC	20–30; 25	4	7		
Cotton	B, T, S	20–30; 30	4	[1]12		Test by alternate method; see ¶ (b)(5).
Cowpea	B, T, S	20–30	5	[1]8		

TABLE 2—GERMINATION REQUIREMENTS FOR INDICATED KINDS—Continued

Name of seed	Substrata	Temperature (°C)	First count days	Final count days	Additional directions	
					Specific requirements	Fresh and dormant seed
Crambe	T	25	3	7		
Crested dogtail	P	20–30	10	21	Light	Prechill at 5° or 10 °C for 3 days.
Crotalaria:						
Lance	B, T, S	20–30	4	[1]10		
Showy	B, T, S	20–30	4	[1]10		
Slenderleaf	B, T, S	20–30	4	[1]10		
Striped	B, T, S	20–30	4	[1]10		
Sunn	B, T, S	20–30	4	[1]10		
Crownvetch	B, T, S	20	7	[1]14		
Dallisgrass	P	20–35	7	21	Light; KNO_3	
Dichondra	B, T	20–30	7	[1]28		
Drop seed, sand	P	5–35; 15–35	5	14	Light; KNO_3	Prechill at 5 °C for 4 weeks; see § 201.57a.
Emmer	B, T, S	20; 15	4	7		Prechill at 5° or 10 °C for 5 days or predry.
Fescue:						
Chewings	P	15–25	7	21	Light and KNO_3 optional	Prechill at 5° or 10 °C for 5 days.
Hair	P	10–25	10	28	KNO_3	
Hard	P	15–25	7	21	Light and KNO_3 optional	
Meadow	P	15–25; 20–30	5	14	Light and KNO_3 optional	
Red	P	15–25	7	21	Light and KNO_3 optional	
Sheep	P	15–25	7	21	Light and KNO_3 optional	
Tall	P	15–25; 20–30	5	14	Light and KNO_3 optional	Prechill at 5° or 10 °C for 5 days and test for 21 days.
Flax	B, T, S	20–30	3	7		
Galletagrass	P, B	20; 25; 20–30	4	10		See § 201.57a
Grama:						
Blue	P, TB	20–30	7	14	Light	KNO_3; see § 201.57a.
Side-oats	P	15–30	7	14	Light; KNO_3	See § 201.57a.
Guar	B, T, S	30; 20–30	5	[1]14		
Guineagrass	P	15–35	10	28	Light; KNO_3 optional	
Hardinggrass	P	10–30	7	28	Light	KNO_3.
Alternate method	P	15–25	7	14	Light; presoak at 15 °C for 24 hrs.	
Hemp	B, T	20–30	3	7		
Indiangrass, yellow	P, TS	20–30	7	14	Light; KNO_3	Prechill at 5 °C for 2 weeks; see § 201.57a.
Indigo, hairy	B, T	20–30	5	[1]14		
Japanese lawngrass	P	35–20	10	28	Light; KNO_3	
Johnsongrass	P	20–35	7	35	Light	KNO_3; see § 201.57a.
Kenaf	T, B	20–30	4	[1]8		
Kochia, forage	P	20	4	14		See § 201.57a.
Kudzu	B, T	20–30	5	[1]14		
Lentil	B, T	20	5	[1]10		
Lespedeza:						
Korean	B, T, S	20–35	5	[1]14		
Sericea	B, T, S	20–35	7	[1]21		
Siberian	B, T, S	20–35	7	[1]21		

Striate	B, T, S	20–35	7	[1]14		
Lovegrass, sand	P	20–30	5	14	Light; KNO_3	Prechill at 5° or 10 °C for 6 weeks; see § 201.57a.
Lovegrass, weeping	P	20–35	5	14	Light	KNO_3; see § 201.57a.
Lupine:						
Blue	B, T, S	20	4	[1]10		
White	B, T	20	3	[1]10		
Yellow	B, T	20	7	[1]10		
Manilagrass	P	35–20	10	28	Light; KNO_3	
Meadow foxtail	P	20–30	7	14	Light	
Medic, black	B, T, S	20	4	[1]7	See ¶ (b)(11)	
Milkvetch	B, T	20	6	[1]14		
Alternate method	B, TB, T	15–25	10	[1]21		
Millet:						
Browntop	B, P, T	20–30; 30	4	14	Light and KNO_3 optional	Predry at 35° or 40 °C for 7 days and test at 30 °C.
Alternate method	B, P, T	5–35	4	14	Light; KNO_3	
Foxtail	B, T	15–30; 20–30	4	10		
Japanese	B, T	20–30	4	10		
Pearl	B, T	20–30	3	7		
Proso	B, T	20–30	3	7		
Molassesgrass	P	20–30	7	21	Light	
Mustard:						
Black	P	20–30	3	7	Light	KNO_3 and prechill at 10 °C for 3 days.
India	P	20–30	3	7	Light	Prechill at 10 °C for 7 days and test for 5 days; KNO_3.
White	P	20–30	3	5	Light	
Napiergrass	B, T	20–30	3	10		
Needlegrass, green:						
Method 1	P	15–30	7	14	H_2SO_4,GA_3 and thiram; dark; see ¶(b)(7).	
Method 2	P	15–30	7	14	KNO_3; dark; see ¶(b)(7)	
Oat	B, T, S	20; 15	5	10	Prechill at 5° or 10 °C for 5 days and test for 7 days or predry and test for 10 days..	
Oatgrass, tall	P	20–30	6	14	Light	
Orchardgrass	P, TS	15–25	7	21	Light; germination more rapid on soil.	Prechill at 5° or 10 °C for 7 days.
Panicgrass, blue	P, TS	20–30	7	28	Light	
Panicgrass, green	P	15–35	10	28	Light; KNO_3 optional	
Pea, field	B, T, S	20	3	[1]8		
Peanut	B, T, S	20–30; 25	5	[1]10	Remove shells	Ethephon or ethylene; see ¶ (a) (10) and (11).
Rape:						
Annual	B, T	20–30	3	7		
Bird	P	20–30	3	10	Light	KNO_3.
Turnip	B, T	20–30	3	7		
Winter	B, T	20–30	3	7		
Redtop	P, TB	20–30	5	10	Light	KNO_3.
Rescuegrass	P, S	10–30	7	28	Light; see ¶ (b)(8) for alternate method.	In soil at 15°C.
Rhodesgrass	P	20–30	6	14	Light; KNO_3	
Rice	T, S	20–30; 30	5	14	See ¶ (b)(9) for alternate method.	Presoak; see ¶ (b)(9).

TABLE 2—GERMINATION REQUIREMENTS FOR INDICATED KINDS—Continued

Name of seed	Substrata	Temperature (°C)	First count days	Final count days	Additional directions	
					Specific requirements	Fresh and dormant seed
Ricegrass, Indian	P	15	7	42		Prechill at 5 °C for 4 weeks and test for 21 additional days; see § 201.57a.
Alternate method	S	5–15; 15; 15–25	7	28		Dark; prechill in soil at 5 °C for 4 weeks; see § 201.57a.
Roughpea	B, T	20	7	[1]14		
Rye	B, T, S	20; 15	4	7		Prechill at 5° or 10 °C for 5 days or predry.
Rye, mountain	B, T	20; 15	4	7		See § 201.57a.
Ryegrass:						
Annual	P, TB	15–25	5	14	Light optional; see ¶ (b)(10) for fluorescence test.	Light; KNO_3; prechill at 5° or 10°C for 5 days and test at 15–25 °C; if still dormant prechill for 3 days and continue test at 15–25 °C an additional 4 days.
Intermediate	P, TB	15–25	7	14	Light	KNO_3 and prechill at 5° or 10 °C for 5 days and test at 15–25°C; if still dormant rechill for 3 days and continue test at 15–25 °C an additional 4 days.
Perennial	P, TB	15–25	5	14	Light optional; see ¶ (b)(10) for fluorescence test.	Light; KNO_3; prechill at 5° or 10 °C for 5 days and test at 15–25 °C; if still dormant rechill for 3 days and continue test at 15–25 °C an additional 4 days.
Wimmera	P, TB	15–25; 20–30	5	14	Light optional	Light; KNO_3; prechill at 5° or 10 °C for 5 days and test at 15–25 °C; if still dormant rechill for 3 days and continue test at 15–25 °C an additional 4 days.
Safflower	P, B, T, S	15; 20	4	14	Light at 15 °C	
Sagewort, Louisiana	P	15–25	7	14	Light	
Sainfoin	B, T	20–30	4	[1]14		
Saltbush, fourwing	B	20	5	14	See ¶ (b)(13)	Prechill at 5 °C for 7 days.
Alternate method	B	15	.....	21		
Sesame	B, T, TB	20–30	3	6		
Sesbania	B, T	20–30	5	[1]7		
Smilo	P	20–30	7	42	Light	Prechill at 5 °C for 2 weeks; see § 201.57a.
Sorghum	B, T, S	20–30	4	10		Prechill grain vars. at 5 ° or 10 °C for 5 days; test sweet vars. at 30–45 °C, maintaining 45 °C for 2–4 hours per day.
Sorghum almum	T, S	20–35; 15–35	5	21		Prechill at 5 °C for 5 days; on the 10th day of test, clip or pierce the distal end of ungerminated seeds.
Sorghum-sudangrass	B, T, S	20–30; 25	4	10		Prechill at 5 ° or 10 °C for 5 days.
Sorgrass[2]	B, T, S	15–35; 20–35	5	21		Prechill at 5 ° or 10 °C for 7 days.
Sourclover	B, T	20	3	[1]14	See ¶ (b)(11)	
Soybean	B, T, S, TC	20–30; 25	5	[1]8		
Spelt	B, T, S	20; 15	4	7		Prechill at 5 ° or 10 °C for 5 days, or predry.
Sudangrass	B, T, S	20–30; 15–30	4	10		Prechill at 10 °C for 5 days.
Sunflower	T, B	20–30	3	7		
Sweetclover:						
White	B, T, S	20	4	[1]7	See ¶ (b)(11)	
Yellow	B, T, S	20	4	[1]7	See ¶ (b)(11)	
Sweet vernalgrass	P	20–30	6	14	Light	
Sweetvetch, northern	B, TB, T	15–25; 20	14	[1]28		
Switchgrass	P, TS	15–30	7	14	Light; KNO_3	Prechill at 5 °C for 2 weeks; see § 201.57a.

Timothy	P, TB	15–25; 20–30	5	10	Light; see ¶ (a)(9)	KNO_3 and prechill at 5 ° or 10 °C for 5 days.
Timothy, turf	P, TB	15–25; 20–30	5	10	Light	KNO_3 and prechill at 5 ° or 10 °C for 5 days.
Tobacco	P, TB	20–30	7	14	Light	
Trefoil:						
Big	B, T	20	5	[1]12		
Birdsfoot	B, P, T	20	5	[1]12		
Triticale	B, T, S	20; 15	4	7		Prechill at 5 ° or 10 °C for 5 days, or predry.
Vaseygrass	P	20–35	7	21	Light	KNO_3.
Veldtgrass	P	10–30	7	28	Light	See § 201.57a.
Velvetbean	B, T, S, C	20–30	3	[1]14		
Velvetgrass	P	20–30	6	14	Light	
Vetch:						
Common	B, T	20	5	[1]10		
Hairy	B, T	20	5	[1]14		
Hungarian	B, T	20	5	[1]10		
Monantha	B, T	20	5	[1]10		
Narrowleaf	B, T	20	5	[1]14		
Purple	B, T	20	5	[1]10		
Woollypod	B, T	20	5	[1]14		Prechill at 10 °C for 5 days, test at 15 °C.
Wheat:						
Common	B, T, S	20; 15	4	7		Prechill at 5 ° or 10 °C for 5 days, or predry.
Club	B, T, S	20; 15	4	7		Prechill at 5° or 10 °C for 5 days, or predry.
Durum	B, T, S	20; 15	4	10		Prechill at 5° or 10 °C for 5 days, or predry.
Polish	B, T, S	20; 15	4	7		Prechill at 5° or 10 °C for 5 days, or predry.
Poulard	B, T, S	20; 15	4	7		Prechill at 5° or 10 °C for 5 days, or predry.
Wheat Agrotricum	B, T, S	20; 15	4	7		Prechill at 5° or 10 °C for 5 days, or predry.
Wheatgrass:						
Beardless	P, TB	15–25	7	14	Light and KNO_3 optional	KNO_3 and prechill at 5° or 10 °C for 7 days.
Fairway crested	P, TB	15–25; 20–30	5	14	Light and KNO_3 optional	KNO_3 and prechill at 5° or 10 °C for 7 days.
Standard crested	P, TB	15–25; 20–30	5	14	Light and KNO_3 optional	KNO_3 and prechill at 5° or 10 °C for 7 days.
Intermediate	P	15–25	5	28	Light and KNO_3 optional	KNO_3 and prechill at 5° or 10 °C for 7 days.
Alternate method	P	20–30	5	28	Light	
Pubescent	P	15–25	5	28	Light and KNO_3 optional	KNO_3 and prechill at 5° or 10 °C for 7 days.
Alternate method	P	20–30	5	28	Light	
Siberian	P, TB	15–25	7	14	Light and KNO_3 optional	KNO_3 and prechill at 5° or 10 °C for 7 days.
Slender	P, TB	15–25; 10–30	5	14	Light and KNO_3 optional	Prechill at 5° or 10 °C for 5 days; if still dormant on the 10th day, rechill 2 days, then place at 20–30 °C for 4 days.
Streambank	P, TB	15–25	5	14	Light and KNO_3 optional	Prechill at 5° or 10 °C for 5 days.
Tall	P	15–25	5	21	Light and KNO_3 optional	Prechill at 5° or 10 °C for 5 days.
Alternate method	P	20–30	5	21	Light	Prechill at 5° or 10 °C for 5 days.
Western	B, P, T	15–30	7	28	Dark	KNO_3 or soil; see § 201.57a.
Wildrye:						
Basin	P	15–25	10	21		See § 201.57a.
Canada	P	15–30	7	21	Light	Prechill at 5 °C for 2 weeks.
Russian	P	20–30	5	14	Light	Prechill at 5° or 10 °C for 5 days.
VEGETABLE SEED						
Artichoke	B, T	20–30	7	21		
Asparagus	B, T, S	20–30	7	21		
Asparagusbean	B, T, S	20–30	5	[1]8		

TABLE 2—GERMINATION REQUIREMENTS FOR INDICATED KINDS—Continued

Name of seed	Substrata	Temperature (°C)	First count days	Final count days	Additional directions	
					Specific requirements	Fresh and dormant seed
Bean:						
Garden	B, T, S, TC	20–30; 25	None	[1]8		See ¶ (b)(12).
Lima	B, T, C, S	20–30	5	[1]9		
Runner	B, T, S	20–30	5	[1]9		
Beet	B, T, S	20–30	3	14	See ¶ (b)(3)	
Broadbean	S, C	20	4	[1]14	See ¶ (b)(11)	Prechill at 10 °C for 3 days.
Broccoli	B, P, T	20–30	3	10		Prechill at 5° or 10 °C for 3 days; KNO_3 and light.
Brussels sprouts	B, P, T	20–30	3	10	Prechill at 5° or 10 °C for 3 days; KNO_3 and light.	
Burdock, great	B, T	20–30	7	14		
Cabbage	B, P, T	20–30	3	10		Prechill at 5° or 10 °C for 3 days; KNO_3 and light.
Cabbage, Chinese	B, T	20–30	3	7	.	
Cabbage, tronchuda	B, P	20–30	3	10		Prechill at 5° or 10 °C for 3 days; KNO_3 and light.
Cardoon	B, T	20–30	7	21		
Carrot	B, T	20–30	6	14		
Cauliflower	B, P, T	20–30	3	10		Prechill at 5° or 10 °C for 3 days; KNO_3 and light
Celeriac	P	5–25; 20	10	21	Light; see ¶ (a)(9)	
Celery	P	15–25; 20	10	21	Light; see ¶ (a)(9)	
Chard, Swiss	B, T, S	20–30	3	14	See ¶ (b)(3)	
Chicory	P, TS	20–30	5	14	Light; KNO_3 or soil; see ¶(a)(9)	
Chives	B, T	20	6	14		
Citron	B, T	20–30	7	14	Soak seeds 6 hrs	Test at 30 °C.
Collards	B, P, T	20–30	3	10		Prechill at 5° or 10 °C for 3 days; KNO_3 and light .
Corn, sweet	B, T, S, TC	20–30; 25	4	7		
Cornsalad	B, T	15	7	28	Test at 10 °C..	
Cowpea	B, T, S	20–30	5	[1]8		
Cress:						
Garden	B, P, T	15	4	10		Light.
Upland	P, TB	20–35	4	7	Light; KNO_3	
Water	P	20–30	4	14	Light	
Cucumber	B, T, S	20–30	3	7	Keep substratum on dry side; see ¶ (a)(3).	
Dandelion	P, TB	20–30	7	21	Light; see ¶ (a)(9)	
Dill	B, T	20–30	7	21		
Eggplant	P, TB, RB, T	20–30	7	14	Light; KNO_3..	
Endive	P, TS	20–30	5	14	Light; KNO_3 or soil	See ¶ (b)(6).
Gherkin, West India	B, T, S	20–30	3	7	Test at 30 °C..	
Kale	B, P, T	20–30	3	10		Prechill at 5° or 10 °C for 3 days; $KNO_3$and light.
Kale, Chinese	B, P, T	20–30	3	10		Prechill at 5° or 10 °C for 3 days; $KNO_3$and light.
Kale, Siberian	B, P, T	20–30; 20	3	7		
Kohlrabi	B, P, T	20–30	3	10		Prechill at 5° or 10 °C for 3 days; KNO_3 and light.
Leek	B, T	20	6	14		

Lettuce	P	20	None	7	Light	Prechill at 10 °C for 3 days or test at 15 °C.
Melon	B, T, S	20–30	4	10	Keep substratum on dry side; see ¶ (a)(3).	
Mustard, India	P	20–30	3	7	Light	Prechill at 10 °C for 7 days and test for 5 additional days; KNO_3.
Mustard, spinach	B, T	20–30	3	7		
Okra	B, T	20–30	4	[1]14		
Onion	B, T	20	6	10		
Alternate method	S	20	6	12		
Onion, Welsh	B, T	20	6	10		
Pak-choi	B, T	20–30	3	7		
Parsley	B, T, TS	20–30	11	28		
Parsnip	B, T, TS	20–30	6	28		
Pea	B, T,S	20	5	[1]8		
Pepper	TB, RB, T	20–30	6	14		Light and KNO_3.
Pumpkin	B, T, S	20–30	4	7	Keep substratum on dry side; see ¶ (a)(3).	
Radish	B, T	20	4	6		
Rhubarb	TB, TS	20–30	7	21	Light	
Rutabaga	B, T	20–30	3	14		
Sage	B, T, S	20–30	5	14		
Salsify	B, T	15	5	10	Prechill at 10 °C for 3 days..	
Savory, summer	B, T	20–30	5	21		
Sorrel	P, TB, TS	20–30	3	14	Light	Test at 15 °C.
Soybean	B, T, S, TC	20–30; 25	5	[1]8		
Spinach	TB, T	15;10	7	21	Keep substratum on dry side; see ¶ (a)(3).	
Spinach, New Zealand	T	15; 20	5	21	Soak fruits overnight (16 hrs), air dry 7 hrs; plant in very wet towels; do not rewater unless later counts exhibit drying out.	On 21st day scrape fruits and test for 7 additional days.
Alternate method	B, T	15	5	21	Remove pulp from basal end of fruit.	
Squash	B, T, S	20–30	4	7	Keep substratum on dry side; see ¶ (a)(3).	
Tomato	B, P, RB, T	20–30	5	14		Light; KNO_3.
Tomato, husk	P, TB	20–30	7	28	Light; KNO_3	
Turnip	B, T	20–30	3	7		
Watermelon	B, T, S	20–30; 25	4	14	Keep substratum on dry side; see ¶ (a)(3).	Test at 30 °C.

[1] Hard seeds may be present. (See § 201.57)
[2] Rhizomatous derivatives of a johnsongrass sorghum cross or a johnsongrass sudangrass cross.

[20 FR 7928, Oct 21, 1955]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting § 201.58, see the List of CFR Sections Affected in the Finding Aids section of this volume.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE ACT

§ 201.58a Indistinguishable seeds.

When the identification of the kind, variety, or type of seed or determination that seed is hybrid is not possible by seed characteristics, identification may be based upon the seedling, growing plant or mature plant characteristics according to such authentic information as is available.

(a) *Ryegrass.* In determining the pure seed percentage of perennial ryegrass and annual ryegrass, 400 seeds shall be grown on white filter paper and the number of fluorescent seedlings determined under ultraviolet light at the end of the germination period (see § 201.58(b)(10)).

(1) Fluorescence results are to be determined as test fluorescence level (TFL) to two decimal places as follows:

$$\%\ \text{TFL} = \frac{\text{Number of normal fluorescent seedlings}}{\text{Total number of normal seedlings}} \times 100$$

(2) The percentage of perennial ryegrass is calculated as follows:

$$\%\ \text{Perennial ryegrass} = \frac{\%\ \text{VFL (annual)} - \%\ \text{TFL}}{\%\ \text{VFL (annual)} - \%\ \text{VFL (perennial)}} \times \%\ \text{Pure ryegrass}$$

where VFL=Variety fluorescence level.

(3) Using results from the above formula, the percentage of annual ryegrass is calculated as follows:

% Annual Ryegrass = % Pure Ryegrass − % Perennial Ryegrass

(4) If the test fluorescence level (TFL) of a perennial ryegrass is equal to or less than the variety fluorescence level (VFL) described for the variety, all pure ryegrass is considered to be perennial ryegrass and the formula is not applied.

(5) If the test fluorescence level (TFL) of an annual ryegrass is equal to or greater than the variety fluorescence level (VFL) described for the variety, all pure ryegrass is considered to be annual ryegrass and the formula is not applied.

(6) A list of variety fluorescence level (VFL) descriptions for perennial ryegrass varieties which are more than 0 percent fluorescent and annual ryegrass varieties which are less than 100 percent fluorescent is maintained and published by the National Grass Variety Review Board of the Association of Official Seed Certifying Agencies (AOSCA). If the variety being tested is not stated or the fluorescence level has not been described, the fluorescence level shall be considered to be 0 percent for perennial ryegrass and 100 percent for annual ryegrass. Both VFL (annual) and VFL (perennial) values must always be entered in the formula. If a perennial ryegrass variety is being tested, the VFL (annual) value is 100 percent. If an annual ryegrass variety is being tested, the VFL (perennial) value is 0 percent. For blends the fluorescence level shall be interpolated according to the portion of each variety claimed to be present.

(b) *Sweetclover.* To determine the presence of yellow sweetclover in samples of white sweetclover, at least 400 seeds shall be subjected to the chemical test as follows:

(1) Preparation of test solution: Add 3 grams of cupric sulfate ($CuSO_4$) to 30 ml of household ammonia (NH_4OH, approximately 4.8 percent) in a stoppered bottle to form tetraamminecopper sulfate ($[Cu(NH_3)_4]SO_4$) solution used for

this test. After mixing, a light blue precipitate of cupric hydroxide ($Cu(OH)_2$) should form. If no precipitate forms, add additional $CuSO_4$ until a precipitate appears. Since the strength of household ammonia can vary, formation of a precipitate indicates that a complete reaction has taken place between $CuSO_4$ and NH_4OH; otherwise fumes from excess ammonium hydroxide may cause eye irritation.

(2) Preparation of seeds: To insure imbibition, scratch, prick, or otherwise scarify the seed coats of the sweetclover seeds being tested. Soak seeds in water for 2 to 5 hours in a glass container.

(3) Chemical reaction: When seeds have imbibed, remove excess water and add enough test solution to cover the seeds. Seeds coats of yellow sweetclover will begin to stain dark brown to black; seed coats of white sweetclover will be olive or yellow-green. Make the separation within 20 minutes, since the seed coats of white sweetclover will eventually turn black also.

(4) Calculation of results: Count the number of seeds which stain dark brown or black and divide by the total number of seeds tested; multiply by the pure seed percentage for Melilotus spp.; the result is the percentage of yellow sweetclover in the sample. The percentage of white sweetclover is found by subtracting the percentage of yellow sweetclover from the percentage of Melilotus spp. pure seed.

(c) *Wheat.* In determining varietal purity, the phenol test may be used. From the pure seed sample count four replicates of 100 seeds each. Soak the seed in distilled water for 16 hours; then flush with tap water and remove the excess water from the surface of the seeds. Place two layers of filter paper in a container and moisten with a 1 percent phenol (C_6H_5OH) solution. Place the seed, palea side down, on the two layers of filter paper and cover the container. A preliminary observation may be made at 2 hours. At 4 hours, record the number of seeds in each of the following color categories:

(1) Ivory.
(2) Fawn.
(3) Light Brown.
(4) Brown.
(5) Brown Black.

(d) *Soybean.* In determining the varietal purity, the peroxidase test may be used. Remove and place the dry seed coat from seeds into individual test tubes or suitable containers. Add 10 drops (0.5–1.0 ml) of 0.5 percent guaiacol ($C_7H_8O_2$) to each test tube. After waiting 10 minutes add one drop (about 0.1 ml) of 0.1 percent hydrogen peroxide (H_2O_2). One minute after adding hydrogen peroxide, record the seed coat as peroxidase positive (high peroxidase activity) indicated by a reddish-brown solution or peroxidase negative (low peroxidase activity) indicated by a colorless solution in the test tube. Various sample sizes may be used for this test. Test results shall include the sample size tested.

(e) *Oat.* In determining the varietal purity, the fluorescence test may be used. Place at least 400 seeds on a black background under a F15T8–BLB or comparable ultraviolet tube(s) in an area where light from other sources is excluded. Seeds are considered fluorescent if the lemma or palea fluoresce or appear light in color. ''Partially fluorescent'' seeds shall be considered fluorescent. Seeds are considered non-fluorescent if the lemma and palea do not fluoresce and appear dark in color under the ultraviolet light.

[59 FR 64514, Dec. 14, 1994]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For Federal Register citations affecting §201.58a, see the List of CFR Sections Affected in the Finding Aids section of this volume.

§ 201.58b Origin.

The presence of incidental weed seeds, foreign matter, or any other existing circumstances shall be considered in determining the origin of seed.

[5 FR 35, Jan. 4, 1940. Redesignated at 20 FR 7940, Oct. 21, 1955]

§ 201.58c Detection of captan, mercury, or thiram on seed.

The bioassay method may be used according to the procedure given in Association of Official Seed Analysts, Handbook No. 26, ''Microbiological Assay of Fungicide-treated Seeds'', May 1964.

[38 FR 12733, May 15, 1973]

§ 201.58d Fungal endophyte test.

A fungal endophyte test may be used to determine the amount of fungal endophyte (*Acremonium* spp.) in certain grasses.

(a) Method of preparation of aniline blue stain for use in testing grass seed and plant material for the presence of fungal endophyte:

(1) Prepare a 1 percent aqueous aniline blue solution by dissolving 1 gram aniline blue in 100 ml distilled water.

(2) Prepare the endophyte staining solution of one part of 1 percent aniline blue solution with 2 parts of 85 percent lactic acid ($C_3H_6O_3$).

(3) Use stain as-is or dilute with water if staining is too dark.

(b) Procedure for determining levels of fungal endophyte in grass seed:

(1) Take a sub-sample of seed (1 gram is sufficient) from the pure seed portion of the kind under consideration.

(2) Digest seed at room temperature for 12–16 hours in a 5 percent sodium hydroxide (NaOH) solution or other temperature/time combination resulting in adequate seed softening.

(3) Rinse thoroughly in running tap water.

(4) De-glume seeds and place on a microscope slide in a drop of endophyte staining solution. Slightly crush the seeds. Use caution to prevent carryover hyphae of fungal endophyte from one seed to another.

(5) Place coverglass on seed and apply gentle pressure.

(6) Examine with compound microscope at 100–400x magnification, scoring a seed as positive if any identifiable hyphae are present.

(7) Various sample sizes may be used for this test. Precision changes with sample size; therefore, the test results must include the sample size tested.

(c) Procedure for determining levels of fungal endophyte in seedlings from seed samples suspected to contain fungal endophyte:

(1) Select seeds at random and germinate.

(2) Examine seedlings from the sample germinated after growing for a minimum of 48 days.

(3) Remove the outermost sheath from the seedling. Tissue should have no obvious discoloration from saprophytes and should have as little chlorophyll as possible.

(4) Isolate a longitudinal section of leaf sheath approximately 3–5 mm in width.

(5) Place the section on a microscope slide with the epidermis side down.

(6) Stain immediately with the endophyte staining solution as prepared in paragraph (a) (2) and (3) of this section. Allow dye to remain at least 15 seconds but no more than one minute.

(7) Blot off the excess dye with tissue paper. Sections should remain on the slide, but may adhere to the tissue paper; if so, remove and place in proper position on the slide.

(8) Place a coverglass on the sections and flood with water.

(9) Proceed with evaluation as described in paragraph (b) (6) and (7) of this section.

[59 FR 64515, Dec. 14, 1994]

TOLERANCES

§ 201.59 Application.

Tolerances shall be recognized between the percentages or rates of occurrence found by analysis, test, or examination in the administration of the act and percentages or rates of occurrence required or stated as required by the act. Tolerances for purity percentages and germination percentages provided for in §§ 201.60 and 201.63 shall be determined from the mean of (a) the results being compared, or (b) the result found by test and the figures shown on a label, or (c) the result found by test and a standard. All other tolerances, including tolerances for pure-live seed and fluorescence, and tolerances for purity based on 10 to 1,000 seeds, seedlings, or plants shall be determined from the result or results found in the administration of the Act.

[5 FR 34, Jan. 4, 1940, as amended at 20 FR 7940, Oct. 21, 1955; 24 FR 3954, May 15, 1959; 35 FR 6108, Apr. 15, 1970]

§ 201.60 Purity percentages.

(a)(1) The tolerance for a given percentage of the purity components is the same whether for pure seed, other crop seed, weed seed, or inert matter. Wider tolerances are provided when 33 percent or more of the sample is composed of seed plus empty florets and/or

empty spikelets of the following chaffy kinds: bentgrasses, bermudagrasses, bluegrasses, bluestems, bottlebrush-squirreltail, bromes, buffalograss, buffelgrass, carpetgrass, soft chess, dallisgrass, fescues, meadow foxtail, galletagrass, guineagrass, gramas, molassesgrass, tall oatgrass, orchardgrass, redtop, rescuegrass, rhodesgrass, Indian ricegrass, ryegrasses, sweet vernalgrass, vaseygrass, veldtgrass, wheatgrasses, wildryes, and yellow indiangrass. The wider tolerances do not apply to seed devoid of hulls.

(2) To determine the tolerance for any purity percentage found in the administration of the act, the percentage found is averaged (i) with that claimed or shown on a label or (ii) with a specified standard. The tolerance is found from this average. If more than one test is made, all except any test obviously in error shall be averaged and the result treated as a single percentage.

(b) The tolerances found in columns C and D for the respective purity percentages shown in columns A and B of table No. 3 shall be used for (1) unmixed seed and (2) mixtures in which the particle-weight ratio is 1:1 to 1.49:1, inclusive. Tolerances for intermediate percentages not shown in table 3 shall be obtained by interpolation.

TABLE 3—Tolerances for Any Component of a Purity Analysis for (1) Unmixed Seed or (2) Mixed Seed in Which the Particle Weight Ratio Is 1: 1 to 1.49: 1, Inclusive

Average analysis (A)	(B)	Non-chaffy seeds (C)	Chaffy seeds (D)
99.95–100.00	0.00–0.04	0.13	0.16
99.90– 99.94	.05– .09	.20	.23
99.85– 99.89	.10– .14	.24	.29
99.80– 99.84	.15– .19	.28	.34
99.75– 99.79	.20– .24	.32	.37
99.70– 99.74	.25– .29	.35	.41
99.65– 99.69	.30– .34	.37	.45
99.60– 99.64	.35– .39	.40	.48
99.55– 99.59	.40– .44	.42	.50
99.50– 99.54	.45– .49	.44	.53
99.40– 99.49	.50– .59	.47	.57
99.30– 99.39	.60– .69	.51	.60
99.20– 99.29	.70– .79	.54	.64
99.10– 99.19	.80– .89	.57	.66
99.00– 99.09	.90– .99	.59	.70
98.75– 98.99	1.00– 1.24	.64	.75
98.50– 98.74	1.25– 1.49	.71	.82
98.25– 98.49	1.50– 1.74	.76	.89
98.00– 98.24	1.75– 1.99	.82	.95
97.75– 97.99	2.00– 2.24	.87	1.01
97.50– 97.74	2.25– 2.49	.92	1.07
97.25– 97.49	2.50– 2.74	.96	1.12
97.00– 97.24	2.75– 2.99	1.00	1.17
96.50– 96.99	3.00– 3.49	1.06	1.24
96.00– 96.49	3.50– 3.99	1.14	1.34
95.50– 95.99	4.00– 4.49	1.21	1.41
95.00– 95.49	4.50– 4.99	1.27	1.49
94.00– 94.99	5.00– 5.99	1.36	1.60
93.00– 93.99	6.00– 6.99	1.47	1.73
92.00– 92.99	7.00– 7.99	1.58	1.85
91.00– 91.99	8.00– 8.99	1.67	1.96
90.00– 90.99	9.00– 9.99	1.75	2.06
88.00– 89.99	10.00–11.99	1.87	2.19
86.00– 87.99	12.00–13.99	2.01	2.36
84.00– 85.99	14.00–15.99	2.14	2.51
82.00– 83.99	16.00–17.99	2.24	2.64
80.00– 81.99	18.00–19.99	2.35	2.76
78.00– 79.99	20.00–21.99	2.44	2.86
76.00– 77.99	22.00–23.99	2.52	2.96
74.00– 75.99	24.00–25.99	2.59	3.04
72.00– 73.99	26.00–27.99	2.65	3.12
70.00– 71.99	28.00–29.99	2.71	3.19
65.00– 69.99	30.00–34.99	2.80	3.29
60.00– 64.99	35.00–39.99	2.89	3.40
50.00– 59.99	40.00–49.99	2.96	3.48

(c) Tolerances calculated by the following formula shall be used for either chaffy or nonchaffy mixtures when the average particle-weight ratio is 1.5:1 to 20:1 and beyond:

The symbols used in the formula are as follows:

T=tolerance being calculated.

A=percent which the weight of the component with the heavier average particle-weight is of the weight of both components.

B=percent which the weight of the component with the lighter average particle-weight is of the weight of both components.

H=average particle-weight for the component with the heavier average particle-weight.

L=average particle-weight for the component with the lighter average particle-weight.

R=ratio of the average particle-weight for the component with the heavier average particle-weight to the average particle-weight for the component with the lighter average particle-weight. R=H/L.

$$T = A - \frac{100\,R\left[(100\,A/R)/(B + A/R) - T1\right]}{\left[(100\,B)/(B + A/R) + T1\right] + R\left[(100\,A/R)/(B + A/R) - T1\right]}$$

T1=regular tolerance for the kind of seed (chaffy or nonchaffy) and for (100B)/(B+A/R).

In determining the values for A and B in the formula, the sample shall be regarded as composed of two parts:

(1) The kind, type, or variety under consideration, and

(2) All other components. Values for H and L shall be obtained from the last column of Table 1, §201.46, or by laboratory tests for inert matter, weed seeds, or crop seeds where such values are not obtainable from Table 1. In computing tolerances for nonchaffy kinds the values for T1 are taken from column C of Table 3, and for chaffy kinds the values for T1 are taken from column D of Table 3.

[26 FR 10036, Oct. 26, 1961, as amended at 59 FR 64515, Dec. 14, 1994]

§201.61 Fluorescence percentages in ryegrasses.

Tolerances for 400-seed fluorescence tests shall be those set forth in the following table plus one-half the regular pure-seed tolerance determined in accordance with §201.60. When only 200 seeds of a component in a mixture are tested, an additional 2 percent shall be added to the fluorescence tolerance.

PERCENT FOUND FLUORESCENCE TOLERANCE

100	
99	1.0
98	1.6
97	2.0
96	2.3
95	2.6
94	2.9
93	3.2
92	3.4
91	3.6
90	3.8
89	4.0
88	4.1
87	4.3
86	4.5
85	4.7
84	4.8
83	4.9
82	5.0
81	5.2
80	5.3
79	5.4
78	5.5
77	5.6

PERCENT FOUND FLUORESCENCE TOLERANCE—Continued

76	5.7
75	5.8
74	5.8
73	5.9
72	6.0
71	6.1
70	6.2
69	6.2
68	6.3
67	6.3
66	6.4
65	6.5
64	6.5
63	6.5
62	6.6
61	6.6
60	6.7
59	6.7
58	6.8
57	6.8
56	6.8
55	6.8
54	6.9
53	6.9
52	6.9
51	6.9
50	6.9
49	6.9
48	6.9
47	6.9
46	6.9
45	6.9
44	6.9
43	6.9
42	6.9
41	6.9
40	6.9
39	6.8
38	6.8
37	6.8
36	6.8
35	6.7
34	6.7
33	6.7
32	6.6
31	6.6
30	6.5
29	6.5
28	6.4
27	6.4
26	6.3
25	6.2
24	6.2
23	6.1
22	6.0
21	5.9
20	5.8
19	5.7
18	5.6
17	5.5
16	5.4
15	5.3
14	5.2
13	5.0
12	4.9
11	4.7

PERCENT FOUND FLUORESCENCE TOLERANCE—Continued

10	4.6
9	4.4
8	4.2
7	4.0
6	3.7
5	3.5
4	3.2
3	2.8
2	2.4
1	1.8
0	1.0

[32 FR 12781, Sept. 6, 1967, as amended at 59 FR 64516, Dec. 14, 1994]

§ 201.62 Tests for determination of percentages of kind, variety, type, hybrid, or offtype.

Tolerances for tests for determination of percentages of kind, variety, type, hybrid, or offtype shall be those set forth in the following table, added to one-half the required pure seed tolerances determined in accordance with § 201.60, except that one-half the pure seed tolerance will not be applied in determining tolerances for hybrids labeled on the basis of the percentage of pure seed which is hybrid.

TABLE 4—Tolerances for Purity Tests, When Results Are Based on 10 to 1,000 Seeds, Seedlings, or Plants Used in a Test

Seed, seedling, or plant count percent	Number of seeds, seedlings, or plants in tests										
	10	20	30	50	75	100	150	200	400	800	1,000
100 or 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
98 or 2	10.3	7.3	6.0	4.6	3.8	3.3	2.7	2.3	1.6	1.2	1.0
96 or 4	14.4	10.2	8.3	6.4	5.3	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.3	1.7	1.5
94 or 6	17.5	12.4	10.1	7.8	6.4	5.5	4.5	3.9	2.9	2.1	1.9
92 or 8	20.0	14.1	11.5	8.9	7.3	6.3	5.2	4.5	3.4	2.4	2.2
90 or 10	22.1	15.7	12.8	9.9	8.1	7.0	5.7	4.9	3.8	2.8	2.4
88 or 12	24.0	17.0	13.8	10.7	8.7	7.6	6.2	5.4	4.1	3.0	2.7
86 or 14	25.7	18.1	14.7	11.4	9.3	8.1	6.6	5.7	4.5	3.2	2.9
84 or 16	26.9	19.0	15.5	12.1	9.8	8.5	7.0	6.0	4.8	3.4	3.0
82 or 18	28.2	20.0	16.4	12.6	10.3	8.9	7.3	6.3	5.0	3.6	3.2
80 or 20	29.5	20.9	16.9	13.2	10.7	9.3	7.6	6.6	5.3	3.8	3.3
78 or 22	30.5	21.6	17.6	13.6	11.0	9.6	7.9	6.8	5.5	3.9	3.5
76 or 24	31.4	22.3	18.2	14.1	11.5	9.9	8.1	7.0	5.7	4.1	3.6
74 or 26	32.3	22.8	18.6	14.4	11.8	10.2	8.3	7.2	5.8	4.2	3.7
72 or 28	33.0	23.4	19.0	14.8	12.1	10.5	8.5	7.4	6.0	4.3	3.8
70 or 30	33.7	23.8	19.5	15.1	12.3	10.7	8.7	7.5	6.2	4.4	3.9
68 or 32	34.3	24.3	19.9	15.4	12.5	10.8	8.9	7.7	6.3	4.5	4.0
66 or 34	35.0	24.7	20.2	15.7	12.7	11.0	9.0	7.8	6.4	4.6	4.0
64 or 36	35.4	25.0	20.5	15.8	12.9	11.2	9.1	7.9	6.5	4.6	4.1
62 or 38	35.5	25.4	20.6	15.9	13.0	11.3	9.2	8.0	6.6	4.7	4.2
60 or 40	36.1	25.7	20.9	16.1	13.2	11.4	9.3	8.1	6.7	4.8	4.2
58 or 42	36.2	25.7	21.0	16.2	13.3	11.5	9.4	8.1	6.8	4.8	4.2
56 or 44	36.5	25.8	21.0	16.4	13.3	11.5	9.4	8.2	6.8	4.8	4.3
54 or 46	36.8	25.8	21.2	16.4	13.4	11.6	9.5	8.2	6.9	4.9	4.3
52 or 48	36.8	25.9	21.2	16.5	13.4	11.6	9.5	8.2	6.9	4.9	4.3
50	36.8	25.9	21.3	16.5	13.4	11.6	9.5	8.2	6.9	4.9	4.3

[32 FR 12781, Sept. 6, 1967, as amended at 33 FR 10841, July 31, 1968; 35 FR 6108, April 15, 1970; 59 FR 64516, Dec. 14, 1994]

§ 201.63 Germination.

The following tolerances are applicable to the percentage of germination and also to the sum of the germination plus the hard seed when 400 or more seeds are tested.

Mean (See § 201.59)	Tolerance
96 or over	5
90 or over but less than 96	6
80 or over but less than 90	7
70 or over but less than 80	8
60 or over but less than 70	9
Less than 60	10

When only 200 seeds of a component in a mixture are tested 2 percent shall be added to the above germination tolerances.

[15 FR 2399, Apr. 28, 1950, as amended at 20 FR 7940, Oct. 21, 1955]

§ 201.64 Pure live seed.

The tolerance for pure live seed shall be determined by applying the respective tolerances to the germination plus the hard seed and the pure seed.

[5 FR 35, Jan. 4, 1940. Redesignated at 20 FR 7940, Oct. 21, 1955]

§ 201.65 Noxious weed seeds in interstate commerce.

Tolerances for rates of occurrence of noxious weed seeds shall be recognized and shall be applied to the number of noxious weed seeds found by analysis in the quantity of seed specified for noxious weed seed determinations in §§ 201.46 and 201.52. Applicable tolerances are calculated by the formula, $Y=X+1+1.96\sqrt{X}$, where X is the number labeled or represented and Y is the maximum number within tolerance. Some tolerances are listed below. Representations showing the rate of occurrence indicated in Column X will be considered within tolerance if not more than the corresponding number in Column Y are found by analysis in the administration of the Act. For numbers of seeds greater than those in the table and in case of additional or more extensive analyses, a tolerance based on a degree of certainty of 5 percent (P=0.05) will be recognized.

Number labeled or represented (X)	Maximum number within tolerances (Y)	Number labeled or represented (X)	Maximum number within tolerances (Y)
0	2	16	24
1	4	17	25
2	6	18	27
3	8	19	28
4	9	20	29
5	11	21	30
6	12	22	32
7	13	23	33
8	14	24	34
9	16	25	35
10	17	26	37
11	18	27	38
12	20	28	39
13	21	29	41
14	22	30	42
15	23		

[5 FR 35, Jan. 4, 1940, as amended at 15 FR 2399, Apr. 28, 1950. Redesignated at 20 FR 7940, Oct. 21, 1955, and amended at 26 FR 10036, Oct. 26, 1961; 32 FR 12782, Sept. 6, 1967]

§ 201.66 [Reserved]

CERTIFIED SEED

§ 201.67 Seed certifying agency standards and procedures.

In order to qualify as a seed certifying agency for purposes of section 101(a)(25) of the Federal Seed Act (7 U.S.C. 1551(a)(25)) an agency must enforce standards and procedures, as conditions for its certification of seed, that meet or exceed the standards and procedures specified in § 201.68 through 201.78.

[38 FR 25662, Sept. 14, 1973; 60 FR 57146, Nov. 14, 1995]

§ 201.68 Eligibility requirements for certification of varieties.

The certifying agency shall require the originator, developer, or owner of the variety, or agent thereof, to make the following available when eligibility for certification is requested:

(a) The name of the variety.

(b) A statement concerning the variety's origin and the breeding procedure used in its development.

(c) A detailed description of the morphological, physiological, and other characteristics of the plants and seed that distinguish it from other varieties.

(d) Evidence supporting the identity of the variety, such as comparative yield data, insect and disease resistance, or other factors supporting the identity of the variety.

(e) A statement delineating the geographic area or areas of adaptation of the variety.

(f) A statement on the plans and procedures for the maintenance of seed classes, including the number of generations through which the variety may be multiplied.

(g) A description of the manner in which the variety is constituted when a particular cycle of reproduction or multiplication is specified.

(h) Any additional restrictions on the variety, specified by the breeder, with respect to geographic area of seed production, age of stand or other factors affecting genetic purity.

(i) A sample of seed representative of the variety as marketed.

[38 FR 25662, Sept. 14, 1973. 60 FR 57146, Nov. 14, 1995]

§ 201.69 Classes of certified seed.

(a) Classes of certified seed are as follows:

(1) Breeder.
(2) Foundation.
(3) Registered.
(4) Certified.

[38 FR 25662, Sept. 14, 1973]

§ 201.70 Limitations of generations for certified seed.

The number of generations through which a variety may be multiplied shall be limited to that specified by the originating breeder or owner and shall not exceed two generations beyond the Foundation seed class with the following exceptions which may be made with the permission of the originating or sponsoring plant breeder, institution, or his designee:

(a) Recertification of the Certified class may be permitted when no Foundation seed is being maintained.

(b) The production of an additional generation of the Certified class may be permitted on a 1-year basis only, when an emergency is declared by any official seed certifying agency stating that the Foundation and Registered seed supplies are not adequate to plant the needed Certified acreage of the variety. The additional generation of Certified seed to meet the emergency need is ineligible for recertification.

[38 FR 25662, Sept. 14, 1973; 38 FR 26800, Sept. 26, 1973, as amended at 46 FR 53639, Oct. 29, 1981]

§ 201.71 Establishing the source of all classes of certified seed.

The certifying agency shall have evidence of the class and source of seed used to plant each crop being considered for certification.

[38 FR 25662, Sept. 14, 1973]

§ 201.72 Production of all classes of certified seed.

(a) Each certifying agency shall determine that genetic purity and identity are maintained at all stages of certification including seeding, harvesting, processing, and labeling of the seed.

(b) The unit of certification shall be a clearly defined field or fields.

(c) One or more field inspections shall be made (1) previous to the time a seed crop of any class of certified seed is to be harvested, and (2) when genetic purity and identity can best be determined. The field shall be in suitable condition to permit an adequate inspection to determine genetic purity and identity.

(d) A certification sample shall be drawn in a manner approved by the certifying agency from each cleaned lot of seed eligible for certification. Evidence that any lot of seed has not been protected from contamination which might affect genetic purity, or is not properly identified, shall be cause for possible rejection of certification.

[38 FR 25662, Sept. 14, 1973]

§ 201.73 Processors and processing of all classes of certified seed.

The following requirements must be met by processors of all classes of certified seed:

(a) Facilities shall be available to perform processing without introducing admixtures.

(b) Identity of the seed must be maintained at all times.

(c) Records of all operations relating to certification shall be complete and adequate to account for all incoming seed and final disposition of seed.

(d) Processors shall permit inspection by the certifying agency of all records pertaining to all classes of certified seed.

(e) Processors shall designate an individual who shall be responsible to the certifying agency for performing such duties as may be required by the certifying agency.

(f) Seed lots of the same variety and class may be blended and the class retained. If lots of different classes are blended, the lowest class shall be applied to the resultant blend. Such blending can only be done when authorized by the certifying agency.

[38 FR 25662, Sept. 14, 1973]

§ 201.74 Labeling of all classes of certified seed.

(a) All classes of certified seed when offered for sale shall have an official certification label affixed to each container clearly identifying the certifying agency, the lot number or other identification, the variety name (if certified as to variety) and the kind and class of seed.

(b) In the case of seed sold in bulk, the invoice or accompanying document shall identify the certifying agency, the crop kind, variety (if certified as to variety), class of seed, and the lot number or other identification.

(c) The official certification label may be printed directly on the container when an accounting of the containers is required by the certifying agency.

(d) Labels other than those printed on the containers shall be attached to containers in a manner that prevents removal and reattachment without tampering being obvious.

[38 FR 25662, Sept. 14, 1973, as amended at 46 FR 53639, Oct. 29, 1981]

§ 201.75 Interagency certification.

Interagency certification may be accomplished by participation of more than one official certifying agency in performing the services required to certify a lot of seed.

(a) The certifying agency issuing labels for all classes of certified seed shall require the seed on which the labels are used to meet standards at least equal to the minimum genetic standards for the seed in question as specified in Table 5 of this part.

(b) Seed to be recognized for interagency certification must be received in containers carrying official certification labels, or if shipped for processing, evidence of its eligibility from another official certifying agency, together with the following information:

(1) Variety (if certified as to variety) and kind;

(2) Quantity of seed (pounds or bushels);

(3) Class of certified seed;

(4) Inspection or lot number traceable to the previous certifying agency's records.

(c) Each label used in interagency certification shall be serially numbered or carry the certification identity number and clearly identify the certifying agencies involved, and the variety (if certified as to variety), kind and class of certified seed.

[38 FR 25662, Sept. 14, 1973; 38 FR 26800, Sept. 26, 1973]

§ 201.76 Minimum Land, Isolation, Field, and Seed Standards.

In the following Table 5 the figures in the ''Land'' column indicate the number of years that must elapse between the destruction of a stand of a kind and establishment of a stand of a specified class of a variety of the same kind. A certification agency may grant a variance in the land cropping history in specific circumstances where cultural practices have been proven adequate to maintain genetic purity. The figures in ''Isolation'' column indicate the distance in feet from any contamination source. The figures in the ''Field'' column indicate the minimum number of plants or heads in which one plant or head of another variety is permitted. The figure in the ''Seed'' column indicate the maximum percentage of seed of other varieties of off-types permitted in the cleaned seed.

TABLE 5

Crop	Foundation				Registered				Certified			
	Land	Isolation	Field	Seed	Land	Isolation	Field	Seed	Land	Isolation	Field	Seed
Alfalfa:												
Non hybrid	[1] 4	[44, 48] 600 ([59] 182.88m)	1,000	0.1	[1] 3	[3, 44, 48] 300 ([59] 91.44m)	400	0.25	[1, 2] 1	[44, 49] 165 ([59] 50.29m)	100	1.0
Hybrid	[1] 4	[43] 1,320 ([59] 402.34m)	[42] 1,000	0.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	[1, 2] 1	[3, 43, 44] 165 ([59] 50.29m)	[42] 100	1.0
Barley:												
Non hybrid	[7] 1	[23] 0	3,000	0.05	[7] 1	[23] 0	2,000	0.1	[7] 1	[23] 0	1,000	0.2
Hybrid	[30] 1	[21, 32] 660 ([59] 201.17m)	3,000	0.05	[30] 1	[21, 32] 660 ([59] 201.17m)	2,000	0.1	[30] 1	[21, 32] 330 ([59] 100.59m)	1,000	[55] 0.2
Hybrid (Chemically assisted)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[57] 0	[52, 53] 330 ([59] 100.59m)	[54] 1,000	0.2
Bean:												
Field and garden	[7] 1	[23] 0	2,000	0.05	[7] 1	[23] 0	1,000	0.1	[7] 1	[23] 0	400	0.2
Mung	[7] 1	[23] 0	1,000	0.1	[7] 1	[23] 0	500	0.2	[7] 1	[23] 0	200	0.5
Broad bean	[7] 1	[23] 0	2,000	0.05	[7] 1	[23] 0	1,000	0.1	[7] 1	[23] 0	500	0.2
Buckwheat	[7] 1	660 ([59] 201.17m)	3,000	0.05	[7] 1	660 ([59] 201.17m)	2,000	0.1	[7] 1	660 ([59] 201.17m)	1,000	0.2
Clover all kinds	[1, 9] 5	[5, 18, 44] 600 ([59] 182.88m)	1,000	0.1	[1, 9] 3	[5, 18, 44] 300 ([59] 91.44m)	400	0.25	[1, 9] 2	[18, 44] 165 ([59] 50.29)	100	1.0
Corn:												
Back cross	0	[10, 11] 660 ([59] 201.17m)	[13, 46] 1,000	[15] 0.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inbred	0	[10, 11] 660 ([59] 201.17m)	[13, 46] 1,000	[15] 0.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Foundation single cross	0	[10, 11] 660 ([59] 201.17m)	[13, 46] 1,000	[15] 0.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hybrid	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	[11, 12] 660 ([59] 201.17m)	1,000	0.5
Open-pollinated	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	[11, 12] 660 ([59] 201.17m)	200	0.5
Sweet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	[11, 14] 600 ([59] 201.17m)	.....	0.5
Cotton	0	[19] 0	10,000	0.03	0	[19] 0	5,000	0.05	0	[19] 0	1,000	0.1
Cowpea	[7] 1	[23] 0	2,000	0.1	[7] 1	[23] 0	1,000	0.2	[7] 1	[23] 0	500	0.5
Crambe	[7] 1	660 ([59] 201.17m)	2,000	0.05	[7] 1	[24] 660 ([59] 201.17m)	1,000	0.1	[7] 1	[24] 660 ([59] 201.17m)	500	0.25
Crownvetch	[1] 5	[5, 44] 600 ([59] 182.88m)	1,000	0.1	[1] 3	[5, 44] 300 ([59] 91.44m)	400	0.25	[1] 2	[6, 44] 165 ([59] 50.29)	100	1.0
Flatpea	[1] 4	[5, 44] 600 ([59] 182.88m)	1,000	0.1	[1] 3	[3, 5, 44] 300 ([59] 91.44m)	400	0.25	[1, 2] 1	[3, 44] 165 ([59] 50.29m)	100	1.0
Flax	[7] 1	[23] 0	5,000	0.05	[7] 1	[23] 0	2,000	0.1	[7] 1	[23] 0	1,000	0.2

TABLE 5—Continued

Crop	Foundation				Registered				Certified			
	Land	Isolation	Field	Seed	Land	Isolation	Field	Seed	Land	Isolation	Field	Seed
Grasses:												
Cross-pollinated	[57] 5	[4, 18, 20] 900 ([59] 274.32m)	1,000	0.1	[8, 57] 1	[4, 18, 20] 300 ([59] 91.44m)	100	1.0	[8, 57] 1	[4, 18, 20, 58] 165 ([59] 50.29)	50	[47, 50] 2.0
Strains at least 80 percent apomictic and highly self-fertile species	[57] 5	[4, 18, 20] 60 ([59] 18.29m)	1,000	0.1	[8, 57] 1	[4, 18, 20] 30 ([59] 9.14m)	100	1.0	[9, 57] 1	[4, 18, 20, 58] 15 ([59] 4.57m)	50	[16] 2.0
Lespedeza	[1] 5	[4] 10 ([59] 3.05m)	1,000	0.1	[1] 3	[4] 10 ([59] 3.05m)	400	0.25	[1] 2	[4] 10 ([59] 3.05m)	100	1.0
Millet:												
Cross-pollinated	[8] 1	[40] 1,320 ([59] 402.34m)	[27] 20,000	0.005	[8] 1	[40] 1,320 ([59] 402.34m)	[27] 10,000	0.01	[8] 1	[40] 660 ([59] 201.17m)	[27] 5,000	0.02
Self-pollinated	[8] 1	[23] 0	3,000	0.05	[8] 1	[23] 0	2,000	0.1	[8] 1	[23] 0	1,000	0.2
Mustard	4	1,320 ([59] 402.34m)	2,000	0.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	[24] 660 ([59] 201.17m)	500	0.25
Oat	[7] 1	[23] 0	3,000	0.2	[7] 1	[23] 0	2,000	0.3	[7] 1	[23] 0	1,000	0.5
Okra	[7] 1	1,320 ([59] 402.34m)	[27] 0	0.0	[7] 1	1,320 ([59] 402.34m)	[27] 2,500	0.5	[7] 1	825 ([59] 251.46m)	[27] 1,250	1.0
Onion	[7] 1	5,280 ([59] 1,609.36m)	[22] 200	0.0	[7] 1	2,640 ([59] 804.66m)	[22] 200	[22] 0.5	[7] 1	1,320 ([59] 402.34m)	[22] 200	[22] 1.0
Pea, field	[7] 1	[23] 0	2,000	0.05	[7] 1	[23] 0	1,000	0.1	[7] 1	[23] 0	500	0.2
Peanut	[7] 1	[23] 0	1,000	0.1	[7] 1	[23] 0	500	0.2	[7] 1	[23] 0	200	0.5
Pepper	[7] 1	[25] 200 ([59] 60.96m)	0	0.0	[7] 1	[25] 100 ([59] 30.48m)	300	0.5	[7] 1	[25] 30 ([59] 9.14m)	150	1.0
Rape:												
Cross-pollinated	4	[24] 1,320 ([59] 402.34m)	2,000	0.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	[24] 330 ([59] 100.59m)	500	0.25
Self-pollinated	4	[24] 660 ([59] 201.17m)	2,000	0.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	[24] 330 ([59] 100.59m)	500	0.25
Rice	[7] 1	[39] 10 ([59] 3.05m)	10,000	0.05	[7] 1	[39] 10 ([59] 3.05m)	5,000	0.1	[7] 1	[39] 10 ([59] 3.05)	1,000	0.2
Rye	[7] 1	[18] 660 ([59] 201.17m)	3,000	0.05	[7] 1	[18] 660 ([59] 201.17m)	2,000	0.1	[7] 1	[18] 660 ([59] 201.17m)	1,000	0.2
Safflower	[7] 2	1,320 ([59] 402.34m)	10,000	0.01	[7] 2	1,320 ([59] 402.34m)	2,000	0.05	[7] 2	1,320 ([59] 402.34m)	1,000	0.1
Sainfoin	[1] 5	[5, 44] 600 ([59] 182.88m)	1,000	0.1	[1] 3	[5, 44] 300 ([59] 91.44m)	400	0.25	[1] 2	[6, 44] 165 ([59] 50.29m)	100	1.0
Sorghum:												
Nonhybrid	[7] 1	900 ([59] 301.76m)	[27] 50,000	0.005	[7] 1	990 ([59] 301.76m)	[27] 35,000	0.01	[7] 1	[29] 660 ([59] 201.17m)	[27] 20,000	0.05
Hybrid seedstock	[7] 1	990 ([59] 301.76m)	[27] 50,000	0.005	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Commercial hybrid									[7] 1	[21, 29, 31] 660 ([59] 201.17m)	[27] 20,000	0.1
Soybean	[23] 1	[23] 0	1,000	0.1	[33] 1	[23] 0	500	0.2	[33] 1	[23] 0	200	0.5
Sunflower:												
Nonhybrid	1	[41, 45] 2,640 ([59] 804.66m)	200	0.02	1	[41, 45] 2,640 ([59] 804.66m)	200	0.02	1	[41, 45] 2,640 ([59] 804.66m)	200	[34] 0.1
Hybrid	1	[41, 45] 2,640 ([59] 804.66m)	[35] 250	[56] 0.02					1	[41, 45] 2,640 ([59] 804.66m)	[35] 250	[34, 56] 0.1
Tomato	[7] 1	[25] 200 ([59] 60.96m)	0	0	[7] 1	[25] 100 ([59] 30.48m)	300	0.5	[7] 1	[25] 30 ([59] 9.14m)	150	1.0
Tobacco:												
Nonhybrid	[36] 0	[37] 150 ([59] 45.72m)	0	0.01	[36] 0	[37] 150 ([59] 45.72m)	0	0.01	[36] 0	[37] 150 ([59] 45.72m)	0	0.01
Hybrid									[36] 0	[38] 150 ([59] 45.72m)	0	0.01
Trefoil, birdsfoot	[1] 5	[5, 44] 600 ([59] 182.88m)	1,000	0.1	[1] 3	[5, 44] 300 ([59] 91.44m)	400	0.25	[1] 2	[6, 44] 165 ([59] 50.29m)	100	1.0
Triticale	[7] 1	[23] 0	3,000	0.05	[7] 1	[23] 0	2,000	0.1	[7] 1	[23] 0	1,000	0.2
Vetch	[1, 7] 5	[17, 44] 10 ([59] 3.05m)	1,000	0.1	[1, 7] 3	[17, 44] 10 ([59] 3.05m)	400	0.25	[1, 7] 2	[17, 44] 10 ([59] 3.05m)	100	1.0
Vetch, milk	[1] 5	[5, 44] 600 ([59] 182.88m)	2,000	0.05	[1] 3	[5, 44] 300 ([59] 91.44m)	1,000	0.1	[1] 2	[44] 165 ([59] 50.29m)	200	0.5
Watermelon	[7] 1	[26] 2,640 ([59] 804.66m)	[28] 0	0	[7] 1	[26] 2,640 ([59] 402.34m)	[28] 0	0.5	[7] 1	[26] 1,320	[28] 500	1.0
Wheat:												
Nonhybrid	[7] 1	[23] 0	3,000	0.05	[7] 1	[23] 0	2,000	0.1	[7] 1	[23] 0	1,000	0.2
Hybrid	[30] 1	[21, 32] 660 ([59] 201.17m)	3,000	0.05	[30] 1	[21, 32] 660 ([59] 201.17m)	2,000	0.1	[30] 1	[21, 32] 330 ([59] 100.59m)	1,000	0.2
Hybrid (Chemically assisted)									[51] 0	[52, 53] 330 ([59] 100.58m)	[54] 1,000	[55] 0.2

[1] The land must be free of volunteer plants of the crop kind during the year immediately prior to establishment and no manure or other contaminating material shall be applied the year previous to seeding or during the establishment and productive life of the stand.

[2] At least 2 years must elapse between destruction of indistinguishable varieties or varieties of dissimilar adaptation and establishment of the stand for the production of the Certified class of seed.

[3] Isolation distance for certified seed production shall be at least 500 feet (152.07m) from varieties of dissimilar adaptation.

[4] Isolation between classes of the same variety may be reduced to 25 percent of the distance otherwise required.

[5] This distance applies when fields are 5 acres (2ha) or larger in area. For smaller fields, the distances are 900 feet (274.32m) and 450 feet (137.16m) for the Foundation and Registered classes, respectively.

[6] Fields of less than 5 acres (2ha) require 330 feet (100.59m).

[7] Requirement is waived if the previous crop was grown from certified seed of the same variety.

[8] Requirement is waived if the previous crop was of the same variety and of a certified class equal or superior to that of the crop seeded.

[9] Reseeding varieties of crimson clover may be allowed to volunteer back year after year on the same ground. If a new variety is being planted where another variety once grew, the field history requirements apply.

[10] No isolation is required for the production of hand-pollinated seed.

[11] When the contaminant is the same color and texture, the isolation distance may be modified by (1) adequate natural barriers or (2) differential maturity dates, provided there are no receptive silks in the seed parent at the time the contaminant is shedding pollen. In addition, dent sterile popcorn requires no isolation from dent corn.

[12] Where the contaminating source is corn of the same color and texture as that of the field inspected or white endosperm-corn optically sorted, the isolation distance is 410 feet (124.97m) and may be modified by the planting of pollen parent border rows according to the following table:

Minimum distance from contaminant	Minimum Numbers of Border Rows Required	
	Field size, up to 20 acres (8ha)	Field size, 20 acres (8ha) or more
410 (124.97m)	0	0
370 (112.78m)	2 (0.8ha)	1 (0.4ha)
330 (100.59m)	4 (1.6ha)	2 (0.8ha)
290 (88.39m)	6 (2.4ha)	3 (1.2ha)
245 (74.68m)	8 (3.2ha)	4 (1.6ha)
205 (62.48m)	10 (4.0ha)	5 (2.0ha)
165 (50.29m)	12 (4.8ha)	6 (2.4ha)
125 (38.10m)	14 (5.6ha)	7 (2.8ha)
85 (25.91m)	16 (6.4ha)	8 (3.2ha)
0	Not permitted	10 (4.0ha)

[13] Refers to off-type plants in the pollen parent that have shed pollen or to the off-type plants in the see parent at the time of the last inspection.
[14] The required minimum isolation distance for sweet corn is 660 feet (201.17m) from the contaminating source, plus four border rows when the field to be inspected is 10 acres (4.0ha) or less in size. This distance may be decreased by 15 feet (4.57m) for each increment of 4 acres (1.6ha) in the size of the field to a maximum of 40 acres (16ha) and further decreased 40 feet (12.19m) for each additional border row to a maximum of 16 rows. These border rows are for pollen-shedding purposes only.
[15] Refers to off-type ears. Ears with off-colored or different textured kernels are limited to 0.5 percent, or a total of 25 off-colored or different textured kernels per 1,000 ears.
[16] The Merion variety of Kentucky bluegrass is allowed 3 percent.
[17] All cross-pollinating varieties must be 400 feet (121.92m) from any contaminating source.
[18] Isolation between diploids and tetraploids shall be at least 15 feet (4.57m).
[19] Minimum isolation shall be at least 100 feet (30.48m) if the cotton plants in the contaminating source differ by easily observable morphological characteristics from the field to be inspected. Isolation distance between upland and Egyptian types shall be at least 1,320 feet (402.34m), 1,320 feet (402.34m), and 660 feet (182.88m) for Foundation, Registered, and Certified classes, respectively.
[20] These distances apply when there is no border removal. Border removal applies only to fields of 5 acres (2ha) or more. Removal of a 9-foot (2.7m) border (after flowering) decreases the required distance for Foundation, Registered, and Certified seed classes to 600 feet (182.88m), 225 feet (68.58m), and 100 feet (30.48m), respectively, for cross-pollinated species, and to 30 feet (9.14m), 15 feet (4.57m), and 15 feet (4.57m), respectively, for apomictic and self-pollinated species. Removal of a 15 foot (4.57m) border (after flowering) allows a further decrease to 450 feet (136.16m), 150 feet (45.72m), and 75 feet (22.86m), respectively, for cross-pollinated species.
[21] Isolation distances between 2 fields of the same kind may be reduced to a distance adequate to prevent mechanical mixture, if the sum of percentages of plants in bloom in both fields does not exceed 5 percent at a time when more than 1 percent of the plants in either field are in bloom.
[22] Refers to bulbs.
[23] Distance adequate to prevent mechanical mixture is necessary.
[24] Required isolation between classes of the same variety is 10 feet (3.05m).
[25] The minimum distance may be reduced by 50 percent if different classes of the same variety are involved.
[26] The minimum distance may be reduced by 50 percent if the field is adequately protected by natural or artificial barriers.
[27] These ratios are for definite other varieties. The ratios for doubtful other varieties are:

	Foundation	Registered	Certified
Millet	1:10,000	1:5,000	1:2,500
Sorghum:			
Nonhybrid	1:20,000	1:10,000	1:1,000
Hybrid	1:20,000	NA	1:1,000
Okra	None	1:750	1:500

[28] Whiteheart fruits may not exceed 1 per 100, 40, and 20 for Foundation, Registered, and Certified classes, respectively. Citron or hard rind is not permitted in Foundation or Registered classes and may not exceed 1 per 1,000 fruits in the Certified class.
[29] This distance applies if the contaminating source does not genetically differ in height from the pollinator parent or has a different chromosome number. If the contaminating source does (genetically) differ and has the same chromosome number the distance shall be 990 feet (301.76m). The minimum isolation from grass sorghum or broomcorn with the same chromosome number shall be 1,320 feet (402.34m).
[30] Requirement is waived for the production of pollinator lines if the previous crop was grown from a certified class of seed of the same variety. Sterile lines and crossing blocks must be on land free of contaminating plants.

[31] If the contaminating source is similar to the hybrid in all important characteristics, the isolation may be reduced by 66 feet (20.12m) for each pair of border rows of the pollinator parent down to a minimum of 330 feet (100.59m). These rows must be located directly opposite or diagonally to the contaminating source. The pollinator border rows must be shedding pollen during the entire time 5 percent or more of the seed parent flowers are receptive.

[32] An unplanted strip at least 2 feet (0.61m) in width shall separate male sterile plants and pollinator plants in inter-planted blocks.

[33] Unless the preceding crop was another kind or unless the preceding soybean crop was planted with a class of certified seed of the same variety, or unless the preceding soybean crop and the variety being planted have an identifiable character difference, in which case, no time need elapse.

[34] May include not more than 0.04 percent purple or white seeds.

[35] Standards apply equally to seed parents and pollen parents which may include up to 1:1,000 plants each of the wild-type branching, purple, or white-seeded plants.

[36] A new plant bed must be used each year unless the bed is properly treated with a soil sterilant prior to seeding.

[37] This distance is applied between varieties of the same type and may be waived if four border rows of each variety are allowed to bloom and set seed between the two varieties but are not harvested for seed. Isolation between varieties of different types shall be 1,320 feet (402.34m) except if protected by bagging or by topping all plants in the contaminating source before bloom.

[38] When male sterile and male fertile plants of the same type are planted adjacent in a field, this requirement may be waived; provided, four border rows of male sterile plants are allowed to bloom and set seeds. The seed from these border rows shall not be harvested as part of the certified lot of seed produced by the male sterile plants. When plants are of different types, the distance shall be 1,320 feet (402.34m) except if protected by bagging or by topping all plants in the contaminating source before bloom.

[39] Isolation between varieties or non-certified fields of the same variety shall be 100 feet (30.48m) if aerial seeded and 50 feet (15.24m) if ground broadcast, and 10 feet (3.05m) is ground drilled.

[40] Isolation between millets of different genera shall be 6 feet (1.83m).

[41] Does not apply to *Helianthus similes, H. ludens,* or *H. agrestis.*

[42] The ratio of male sterile (A) strains and pollen (B or C) strains shall not exceed 2:1.

[43] Parent lines (A and B) in a crossing block, or seed and pollen lines in a hybrid seed production field, shall be separated by at least 6 feet (1.83m) and shall be managed and harvested in a manner to prevent mixing.

[44] Distance between fields of certified classes of the same variety may be reduced to 10 feet (3.05m) regardless of the class or size of the fields.

[45] An isolation distance of 5,280 feet (1609.36m) is required between oil and non-oil sunflower types and between either type and other volunteers or wild types.

[46] Detasseling, cutting, or pulling of the cytoplasmic male-sterile seed parent is permitted.

[47] All varieties of perennial ryegrass seed are allowed 3.0 percent.

[48] This distance applies for fields over 5 acres (2ha). For alfalfa fields of 5 acres (2ha) or less that produce the Foundation and Registered seed classes, the minimum distance from a different variety or a field of the same variety that does not meet the varietal purity requirements for certification shall be 900 feet (274.32m) and 450 feet (137.16m), respectively.

[49] There must be at least 10 feet (3.05m) or a distance adequate to prevent mechanical mixture between a field of another variety (or non-certified area within the same field) and the area being certified. The 165 feet (50.29m) isolation requirement is waived if the area of the ''isolation zone'' is less than 10 percent of the field eligible for the Certified class. The ''isolation zone'' is that area calculated by multiplying the length of the common border(s) with other varieties of alfalfa by the average width of the field (being certified) falling within the 165 feet (50.29m) isolation. Areas within the isolation zone nearest the contamination source shall not be certified.

[50] Seed of Critana thickspike wheatgrass may contain up to 30 percent slender wheatgrass types.

[51] Crossing blocks must be planted on land free of volunteer contaminating plants.

[52] This distance applies to the seed parent when the contaminating source is wheat of another market class. If the contaminating source is the same market class as the seed parent, the distance may be modified by the planting of pollen parent border according to the following table:

Minimum distance from contaminant		Pollen (parent border)	
Feet	Meters	Feet	Meters
330	100.59	0	0
275	83.82	15	4.57
215	65.53	25	7.62
160	48.77	35	10.67
100	30.48	50	15.24

[53] Interplanted blocks of seed parent and pollinator shall be separated by an unplanted strip a minimum of one foot (0.31m) in width and be clearly identifiable.

[54] If Foundation or Registered the ratio shall be 1:3000 (Foundation) and 1:2000 (Registered).

[55] Does not include seed of the female parent.

[56] Pre-Control Test Standards: If field inspection shows one or more of the following, the applicant may request that seed certification be based on the results of a pre-certification grow-out test approved by the certification agency: a. inadequate isolation; b. too few male parent plants shedding pollen when female plants are receptive; c. excess off-types not to include wild types. In such cases, at least 2,000 plants must be observed and meet the following standards before seed can be certified from fields with problems listed above:

[For non-oil types, seed which contains not more than 15 percent sterile plants may be certified. If it contains 85 percent-95 percent hybrid plants, the percentage of hybrid shall be shown on the certification label]

Factor	Maximum Permitted	
	Hybrid (percent)	Inbred (percent)
Sterile Plants	5.0	
Sterile or Fertile Plants		5.0
Morphological Variants	0.5	0.5
Wild Types	0.2	0.2
Total (including above types)	5.0	5.0

[57] Application to establish the pedigree must be made within one year of seeding. The crop will remain under supervision of the certifying agency as long as the field is eligible for certification.

[58] These distances apply when there is no border removal. Varieties that are 95 percent or more apomictic, as defined by the originating breeder, shall have the isolation distance reduced to a mechanical separation only. Varieties less than 95 percent apomictic and all other cross pollinating species that have an "isolation zone" of less than 10 percent of the entire field, no isolation is required. (Isolation zone is calculated by multiplying the length of the common border with other varieties of grass by the average width of the certified field falling within the isolation distance required.)

[59] Indicates metric equivalent in meters.

[59 FR 64516, Dec. 14, 1994]

ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR THE CERTIFICATION OF PLANT MATERIALS OF CERTAIN CROPS

§ 201.77 Length of stand requirements.

(a) *Alfalfa.* Limitations on the age of stand and certified seed classes through which a given variety may be multiplied both inside and outside its region of adaptation shall be specified by the originator or his designee. Certified seed production outside the region of adaptation shall not exceed 6 years if not otherwise specified by the originator, or his designee.

(b) *Red clover.* Only two seed crops are permitted of all certified seed classes.

(c) *White and alsike clover.* Only two successive seed crops are permitted following the year of establishment for Foundation and Registered classes, but 2 additional years are permitted if the field is reclassified to the next lower class. Four successive seed crops following seeding are permitted if the first and succeeding crops are of the Certified class, provided the stand of perennial plants is maintained.

(d) *Sainfoin.* All certified seed classes are eligible to produce five successive seed crops following seeding.

[38 FR 25664, Sept. 14, 1973]

§ 201.78 Pollen control for hybrids.

(a) *Wheat and barley.* Shedders in the seed parent, at any one inspection, are limited to 1:200 heads for Foundation A Line and 1:100 heads for Registered A Line, except that when the A Line is increased outside the area of the anticipated A x R production in order to utilize self-fertility produced by environmental effects, only isolation and genetic purity standards will be in effect. (An A Line is a cytoplasmic male sterile female line used to produce hybrid seed. An R Line is a pollinator line used to pollinate an A Line and to restore fertility in the resulting hybrid seed.)

(b) *Corn.* When 5 percent or more of the seed parent plants have receptive silks, shedding tassels in the seed parent plants shall be limited to 1 percent at any one inspection, or a total of 2 percent at any three inspections on different dates. Shedding tassels are those which have 2 inches or more of the central stem or branches, or any combination thereof, shedding pollen.

(c) *Sorghum.* Shedders in the seed parent, at any one inspection, are limited to 1:3,000 plants for Foundation class and 1:1,500 plants for Certified class.

(d) *Sunflowers.* Seed parents flowering and shedding pollen before the male parents are shedding pollen must be removed. At least 50 percent of the male plants must be producing pollen when the seed parent is in full bloom.

(e) *Hybrid alfalfa.* When at least 75 percent of the plants are in bloom and there is no more than 15 percent seed set, 200 plants shall be examined to determine the pollen production index (PPI). Each plant is rated as 1, 2, 3 or 4 with ''1'' representing no pollen, ''2'' representing a trace of pollen, ''3'' representing substantially less than normal pollen, and ''4'' representing normal pollen. The rating is weighted as 0, 0.1, 0.6 or 1.0, respectively. The total number of plants of each rating is multiplied by the weighted rating and the values are totaled. The total is divided by the number of plants rated and multiplied by 100 to determine the PPI. The maximum PPI allowed is 14 for the Foundation class, and 6 for 95 percent hybrid seed, and 42 for 75 percent hybrid seed of the Certified class.

[38 FR 25664, Sept. 14, 1973, as amended at 41 FR 20158, May 17, 1976]

IMPORTED SEED

§ 201.101 Exemptions.

For the purpose of section 302(c)(2) the act, seeds of the following kinds are found to be imported in a substantial proportion for other than seeding purposes and are exempted from the import provisions (Title III) of the act when imported for other than seeding purposes: *Provided,* That they are accompanied by declarations when and as required under § 201.222:

Barley.
Bean, Adzuki.
Bean, field.
Bean, horse or broad.
Bean, lima.
Bean, Mung.
Buckwheat, common.
Canary grass.
Castorbean.

Celery.
Chickpea.
Corn, field.
Cowpea.
Crambe.
Flax.
Guar.
Hemp.
Lentil.
Lettuce.
Lupine.
Millet, foxtail, German, Hungarian, or golden.
Millet, proso.
Mustard.
Mustard, black.
Mustard, white.
Oat.
Parsley.
Pea.
Pea, field.
Peanut.
Pepper.
Pumpkin.
Rape, annual.
Rape, bird.
Rape, turnip.
Rape, winter.
Rice.
Rye.
Safflower.
Sesame.
Sorghum.
Soybean.
Sunflower.
Triticale.
Velvetbean.
Vetch.
Watermelon.
Wheat.

[5 FR 35, Jan. 4, 1940]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For Federal Register citations affecting §201.101, see the List of CFR Sections Affected in the Finding Aids section of this volume.

§ 201.102 Pure live seed.

(a) For the purposes of section 304(c) of the Act, the following percentages for the kinds stated will be construed to meet the import requirements of the act as to pure live seed:

	Percent
Alfileria	50
Artichoke	65
Bahia grass	50
Bluegrass, Poa spp	65
Bluestem, big	25
Bluestem, little	25
Bluestem, sand	25
Bluestem, yellow	25
Beets	70
Buffalo grass (burs)	35
Buffelgrass	50
Burdock, great	60
Cardoon	65
Carrots	55
Celeriac	60
Celery	60
Chicory	70
Chives	50
Cress, water	50
Dallis grass	35
Dandelion	65
Dropseed, sand	65
Eggplant	65
Grama, blue	35
Grama, side oats	10
Guinea grass	10
Indian grass, yellow	50
Japanese lawn grass	35
Johnsongrass	65
Leek	65
Lovegrass, sand	50
Manila grass	35
Molasses grass	25
Okra	60
Panic grass, blue	50
Panic grass, green	10
Parsley	65
Parsnip	65
Pepper	65
Rhodes grass	35
Rhubarb	65
Sorghum almum	65
Sorrel	65
Spinach, New Zealand	50
Switch grass	35
Tomato, husk	60
Vasey grass	35
Veldtgrass	25
Wheatgrass, western	65
Wild rye, Canada	50
Wild-rye, Russian	60

(b) As provided in section 302(a) of the Act, a certain number of samples of seed representing seed lots offered for importation will not be tested to determine whether the purelive seed requirement is being met, in which case, the importer shall be so advised by the Seed Branch, Grain Division, Agricultural Marketing Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

[15 FR 2400, Apr. 28, 1950, as amended at 20 FR 7940, Oct. 21, 1955; 25 FR 8774, Sept. 13, 1960; 26 FR 10036, Oct. 26, 1961; 30 FR 7892, June 18, 1965; 32 FR 12782, Sept. 6, 1967]

§ 201.103 Unadapted alfalfa and red clover.

Alfalfa seed and red clover seed of foreign origin other than the Dominion of Canada have been determined to be unadapted for general agricultural use in the United States.

[6 FR 3960, Aug. 8, 1941]

§ 201.104 Weed seeds.

(a) When occurring in importations subject to the Act, seeds or bulbets of all plants belonging to the following plant families, except those listed as agricultural or vegetable seeds, or recognized as seeds of ornamentals, are detrimental to the agricultural interests of the United States, or a part thereof, and therefore are considered weed seeds.

PLANT FAMILIES

Aizoaceae—Carpetweed.
Amaranthaceae—Amaranth or pigweed.
Anacardiaceae—Sumac.
Apocynaceae—Dogbane.
Asclepiadaceae—Milkweed.
Boraginaceae—Borage.
Campanulaceae—Bluebell.
Capparidaceae—Caper.
Caryophyllaceae—Pink.
Chenopodiaceae—Goosefoot.
Commelinaceae—Spiderwort.
Compositae—Composite or daisy.
Convolvulaceae—Morning-glory.
Crassulaceae—Orpine.
Cruciferae—Mustard.
Cucurbitaceae—Cucurbit.
Cyperaceae—Sedge.
Dipsacaceae—Teasel.
Euphorbiaceae—Spurge.
Geraniaceae—Geranium.
Gramineae—Grass.
Hydrophyllaceae—Waterleaf.
Hypericaceae—St. Johnswort.
Illecebraceae—Knotweed.
Iridaceae—Iris.
Juncaceae—Rush.
Labiatae—Mint.
Leguminosae—Legume.
Liliaceae—Lily.
Lobeliaceae—Lobelia.
Lythraceae—Loosestrife.
Malvaceae—Mallow.
Nyctaginaceae—Four-o'clock.
Onagraceae—Evening-primrose.
Oxalidaceae—Wood sorrel.
Papaveraceae—Poppy.
Phytolaccaceae—Pokeweed.
Piperaceae—Pepper.
Plantaginaceae—Plantain.
Polemoniaceae—Phlox.
Polygonaceae—Buckwheat or smartweed.
Portulacaceae—Purslane.
Primulaceae—Primrose.
Ranunculaceae—Buttercup.
Resedaceae—Mignonette.
Rosaceae—Rose.
Rubiaceae—Madder.
Scrophulariaceae—Figwort.
Solanaceae—Nightshade.
Umbelliferae—Parsley.
Urticaceae—Nettle.
Valerianceae—Cornsalad.
Verbenaceae—Verbena.
Zygophyllaceae—Caltrop.

(b) When occurring in an importation of other agricultural or vegetable seeds, the following agricultural and vegetable seeds are detrimental to the agricultural interests of the United States, or a part thereof, and therefore are considered weed seeds, unless they are declared in the entry papers for importation as agricultural or vegetable seeds:

Alfileria—Erodium cicutarium (L.) L'Her.
Beggarweed—Desmodium tortuosum (Sev.) D.C.
Bermudagrass, giant—Cynodon dactylon var. aridus. Harlan et de Wit.
Brome, field—Bromus arvensis L.
Burdock, great—Arctium lappa.
Burnet, little—Sanguisorba minor Scop.
Chess, soft—Bromus mollis L.
Chicory—Chicorium intybus L.
Cress, upland—Barbarea verna (Mill.) Aschers.
Crownvetch—Coronilla varia L.
Dandelion—Taraxacum officinale Weber.
Dichondra—Dichondra repens Forst.
Grass, Bermuda—Cynodon dactylon (L.) Pers.
Grass, velvet—Holcus lanatus L.
Mustard, India—Brassica juncea (L.) Goss.
Mustard, black—Brassica nigra Koch.
Rape, annual—Brassica napus var. annus Koch.
Rape, bird—Brassica campestris L.
Rape, turnip—Brassica campestris vars. L.
Sesbania—Sesbania exaltata (Raf.) Torr.
Sorghum almum—Sorghum almum Parodi.
Sorrel—Rumex acetosa L.
Sweet vernalgrass—Anthoxanthum odoratum L.

[5 FR 35, Jan. 4, 1940]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting § 201.104 see the List of CFR Sections Affected in the Finding Aids section of this volume.

§ 201.105 Noxious weed seeds.

(a) Seeds of the following plants shall be considered noxious weed seeds:

[1] *Acroptilon repens* (L.) DC. (=*Centaurea repens* L.) (=*Centaurea picris*)
Aeginetia spp.
Ageratina adenophora (Sprengel) King & Robinson
Alectra spp.
Alternanthera sessilis (L.) R. Brown ex de Candolle
Asphodelus fistulosus L.
Avena sterilis L. (including *Avena ludoviciana* Durieu)

Azolla pinnata R. Brown
Borreria alata (Aublet) de Candolle
[1] *Cardaria draba* (L.) Desv.
[1] *Cardaria pubescens* (C. A. Mey.) Jarmol.
Carthamus oxycantha M. Bieberstein
Chrysopogon aciculatus (Retzius) Trinius
[1] *Cirsium arvense* (L.) Scop.
Commelina benghalensis L.
[1] *Convolvulus arvensis* L.
Crupina vulgaris Cassini
Cuscuta spp.
Digitaria abyssinica (=*D. scalarum*)
Digitaria velutina (Forsskal) Palisot de Beauvois
Drymaria arenarioides Humboldt & Bonpland ex Roemer & Schultes
Eichhornia azurea (Swartz) Kunth
[1] *Elytrigia repens* (L.) Desv. (=*Agropyron repens* (L.) Beauv.)
Emex australis Steinheil
Emex spinosa (L.) Campdera
[1] *Euphorbia esula* L.
Galega officinalis L.
Heracleum mantegazzianum Sommier & Levier
Hydrilla verticillata (Linnaeus f.) Royle
Hygrophila polysperma T. Anderson
Imperata brasiliensis Trinius
Imperata cylindrica (L.) Raeuschel
Ipomoea aquatica Forsskal
Ipomoea triloba L.
Ischaemum rugosum Salisbury
Lagarosiphon major (Ridley) Moss
Leptochloa chinensis (L.) Nees
Limnophila sessiliflora (Vahl) Blume
Lycium ferocissimum Miers
Melaleuca quinquenervia (Cav.) Blake
Melastoma malabathricum L.
Mikania cordata (Burman f.) B. L. Robinson
Mikania micrantha Humboldt, Bonpland & Kunth
Mimosa invisa Martius
Mimosa pigra L. var. *pigra*
Monochoria hastata (L.) Solms-Laubach
Monochoria vaginalis (Burman f.) C. Presl
Nassella trichotoma (Nees) Hackel ex Arechavaleta
Opuntia aurantiaca Lindley
Orobanche spp.
Oryza longistaminata A. Chevalier & Roehrich
Oryza punctata Kotschy ex Steudel
Oryza rufipogon Griffith
Ottelia alismoides (L.) Pers.
Paspalum scrobiculatum L.
Pennisetum clandestinum Hochstetter ex Chiovenda
Pennisetum macrourum Trinius
Pennisetum pedicellatum Trinius
Pennisetum polystachion (L.) Schultes
Prosopis alapataco R. A. Philippi
Prosopis argentina Burkart
Prosopis articulata S. Watson
Prosopis burkartii Munoz
Prosopis caldenia Burkart
Prosopis calingastana Burkart
Prosopis campestris Grisebach
Prosopis castellanosii Burkart
Prosopis denudans Bentham
Prosopis elata (Burkart) Burkart
Prosopis farcta (Solander ex Russell) Macbride
Prosopis ferox Grisebach
Prosopis fiebrigii Harms
Prosopis hassleri Harms
Prosopis humilis Gillies ex Hooker & Arnott
Prosopis kuntzei Harms
Prosopis pallida (Humboldt & Bonpland ex Willdenow) Humboldt, Bonpland & Kunth
Prosopis palmeri S. Watson
Prosopis reptans Bentham var. *reptans*
Prosopis rojasiana Burkart
Prosopis ruizlealii Burkart
Prosopis ruscifolia Grisebach
Prosopis sericantha Gillies ex Hooker & Arnott
Prosopis strombulifera (Lamarck) Bentham
Prosopis torquata (Cavanilles ex Lagasca y Segura) de Candolle
Rottboellia cochinchinensis (Lour.) Clayon (=*R. exaltata* (L.) L. f.)
Rubus fruticosus L. (complex)
Rubus moluccanus L.
Saccharum spontaneum L.
Sagittaria sagittifolia L.
Salsola vermiculata L.
Salvinia auriculata Aublet
Salvinia biloba Raddi
Salvinia herzogii de la Sota
Salvinia molesta D.S. Mitchell
Setaria pallide-fusca (Schumacher) Stapf & Hubbard
Solanum torvum Swartz
Solanum viarum Dunal
[1] *Sonchus arvensis* L.
[1] *Sorghum halepense* (L.) Pers.
Sparganium erectum L.
Striga spp.
Tridax procumbens L.
Urochloa panicoides Beauvois

[1] Seeds with tolerances applicable to their introduction.

(b) The tolerance applicable to the prohibition of the noxious weed seeds in paragraph (a) of this section marked with ([1]) shall be two seeds in the minimum amount required to be examined as shown in Table 1, §201.46. If fewer than two seeds are found in an initial examination, the shipment from which the sample was drawn may be imported. If two seeds are found in an initial examination, a second sample must be examined. If two or fewer seeds are found in the second examination, the shipment from which the samples were drawn may be imported. If three or more seeds are found in the second examination, the shipment from which the samples were drawn may not be imported. If three or more seeds are found in an initial examination, the

shipment from which the sample was drawn may not be imported.

[60 FR 35830, July 12, 1995]

§ 201.106 Mixtures not considered adulterations.

For the purposes of section 303 of the act the importation of mixtures in any combination of seed of suckling clover (Trifolium dubium), white clover (Trifolium repens), or cluster clover (Trifolium glomeratum) shall not be construed to be adulterated.

[6 FR 3960, Aug. 8, 1941. Redesignated at 60 FR 16979, Apr. 4, 1995]

JOINT RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY AND THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

DEFINITIONS

§ 201.201 Agricultural seeds.

The term *agricultural seeds* means those seeds so defined in § 201.2.

[5 FR 39, Jan. 4, 1940]

§ 201.202 Vegetable seeds.

The term *vegetable seeds* means those seeds so defined in § 201.2.

[5 FR 39, Jan. 4, 1940]

§ 201.203 Screenings.

The term *screenings* means chaff, sterile florets, immature seed, weed seed, inert matter, and any other materials removed in any way from any seeds in any kind of cleaning or processing and which contains less than 25 percent of live agricultural or vegetable seeds.

[5 FR 39, Jan. 4, 1940]

§ 201.204 Agricultural Marketing Service.

The term *Agricultural Marketing Service* means the Agricultural Marketing Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

[5 FR 39, Jan. 4, 1940, as amended at 10 FR 13489, Nov. 1, 1945]

§ 201.205 Collector of customs.

The term *collector of customs* includes any person authorized under the customs laws and regulations to perform the duties of a collector of customs.

[5 FR 39, Jan. 4, 1940]

§ 201.206 Pure live seed.

The term *pure live seed* means the product of the percentage of germination plus the hard seed and the percentage of pure seed, divided by 100.

[5 FR 39, Jan. 4, 1940]

§ 201.207 Other definitions.

The definitions for the purposes of Title III of the Federal Seed Act shall include all other definitions in §§ 201.1 through 201.159.

[5 FR 39, Jan. 4, 1940]

SAMPLING

§ 201.208 Seed.

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section the collector of customs shall draw and forward samples of all seed imported or offered for importation into the United States except the following kinds which he shall sample only when imported for seeding purposes and when declared for seeding purposes:

Barley.
Bean, adzuki.
Bean, field.
Bean, lima.
Bean, mung.
Broadbean.
Buckwheat common.
Canary grass.
Castorbean.
Celery.
Chickpea.
Corn, field.
Cowpea.
Crambe.
Flax.
Guar.
Hemp.
Lentil.
Lettuce.
Lupine.
Millet, foxtail.
Millet, proso.
Mustard, black.
Mustard, India.
Mustard, white.
Oat.
Parsley.
Pea.
Pea, field.
Peanut.
Pepper.

Pumpkin.
Rape, annual.
Rape, bird.
Rape, turnip.
Rape, winter.
Rice.
Rye.
Safflower.
Sesame.
Sorghum.
Soybean.
Sunflower.
Triticale.
Velvetbean.
Vetch.
Watermelon.
Wheat.

(b) It is not ordinarily practical to sample and test small lots in importations of seed. The size of lots not ordinarily sampled is shown in table 3 in § 201.221a. No release by the United States Department of Agriculture will be necessary for seed not sampled.

[14 FR 6459, Oct. 22, 1949, as amended at 20 FR 7856, Oct. 19, 1955; 24 FR 2269, Mar. 24, 1959; 28 FR 6871, July 4, 1963; 32 FR 12155, Aug. 24, 1967; 35 FR 7411, May 13, 1970; 35 FR 19498, Dec. 23, 1970]

§ 201.209 Screenings.

The collector of customs shall upon request received prior to importation from the Administrator of the Agricultural Marketing Service draw and forward samples of all screenings imported or offered for importation into the United States.

[5 FR 39, Jan. 4, 1940]

§ 201.210 Method of sampling.

(a) In order to secure a representative sample, equal portions shall be taken from evenly distributed parts of the quantity of seed or screenings to be sampled. Access shall be had to all parts of that quantity. When more than one trierful of seed is drawn from a bag, different paths shall be followed. When more than one handful is taken from a bag, the handfuls shall be taken from well-separated points.

(b) For free-flowing seed in bags or bulk, a probe or trier shall be used. For small free-flowing seed in bags a probe or trier long enough to sample all portions of the bag should be used.

(c) Non-free-flowing seed, such as grass seed, uncleaned seed or screenings, difficult to sample with a probe or trier, shall be sampled by thrusting the hand into the bulk and withdrawing representative portions. The hand shall be inserted in an open position and the fingers shall be held closely together while the hand is being inserted and the portion withdrawn.

(d) The portions shall be combined into a composite sample except that if the quantity represented to be a lot does not appear to be of uniform quality as required in paragraph (e) of this section the separate portions shall be forwarded together but without being combined into a composite sample.

(e) A quantity of seed designated as one lot shall be regarded as such for sampling only if every portion or bag of seed in the quantity is uniform within permitted tolerances as to percentage of pure seed, percentage of germination and hard seed, percentage of weed seed, and rate of occurrence of noxious weed seeds.

(f) When an importation consists of more than one lot, each lot shall be sampled separately.

(g) Sampling shall not proceed unless (1) each container is stencilled or otherwise labeled to show the lot designation and the name of the kind, or kind and variety, appearing on the invoice and other entry papers and (2) a ''Declaration of Labeling'' has been filed by the importer of record as required under § 201.228a.

[5 FR 39, Jan. 4, 1940, as amended at 10 FR 9949, Aug. 11, 1945; 14 FR 6459, Oct. 22, 1949; 26 FR 10150, Oct. 31, 1961]

§ 201.211 Bulk.

Bulk seeds or screenings shall be sampled by inserting a long probe or thrusting the hand into the bulk as circumstances require. At least as many trierfuls or handfuls as the minimum required for the same quantity of seed or screenings in bags of a size customarily used for such seed or screenings shall be taken.

[26 FR 10150, Oct. 31, 1961]

§ 201.212 Bags.

(a) For lots of six bags or less, each bag shall be sampled. A total of at least five trierfuls shall be taken.

(b) For lots of more than six bags, five bags plus at least 10 percent of the number of bags in the lot shall be sampled. (Round off numbers with decimals to the nearest whole number, raising 0.5 to the next whole number.) Regardless of the lot size, it is not necessary that more than 30 bags be sampled.

(c) When sampling seed in small containers which it is not practical to sample as required in paragraph (a) or (b) of this section, entire unopened containers may be taken in sufficient number to supply a minimum size sample as required in § 201.213. The sample may consist of the contents of one container, or two or more containers when combined.

[20 FR 7856, Oct. 19, 1955, and 26 FR 10150, Oct. 31, 1961]

§ 201.213 Size of sample.

Samples of agricultural seed shall be not less than 1 quart. Samples of screenings shall be not less than 2 quarts. Samples of vegetable seed shall be not less than 1 pint, except that samples of one-fourth pint will be sufficient from importations of 5 pounds or less. Unused portions of samples of rare or expensive seeds will be returned by the Agricultural Marketing Service upon request of the importer.

[5 FR 38, Jan. 4, 1940, as amended at 10 FR 13489, Nov. 1, 1945]

§ 201.214 Sealing and identifying samples.

Before being forwarded for analysis, test, or examination, the container of each sample shall be properly sealed, and identified in accordance with § 201.215.

[5 FR 39, Jan. 4, 1940]

§ 201.215 Statements to accompany samples.

All samples shall be accompanied by (a) a description of the lot of seed offered for importation, on a form provided for this purpose by the Department of Agriculture and (b) the declaration of labeling required in § 201.228a.

[26 FR 10150, Oct. 31, 1961]

§ 201.216 Forwarding samples.

Samples from the various ports shall be forwarded to seed laboratories in accordance with instructions of the Agricultural Marketing Service to be furnished to customs officers from time to time.

[6 FR 3961, Aug. 8, 1941, as amended at 10 FR 13489, Nov. 1, 1945]

§ 201.217 Notice to consignee.

The collector of customs shall immediately notify the owner or consignee that samples of seeds or screenings have been drawn and that the shipment shall be held intact pending a decision of the Agricultural Marketing Service in the matter.

[5 FR 39, Jan. 4, 1940, as amended at 10 FR 13489, Nov. 1, 1945]

§ 201.218 Delivery under bond.

After samples of seed or screenings offered for importation into the United States from any foreign country have been drawn, such seed or screenings shall be admitted into the commerce of the United States only after the seed or screenings have been found to meet the requirements of the act and the regulations in this part except for those lots not tested for pure live seed due to application of statistical inspection techniques as provided in section 302(a) of the Act: *Provided, however,* That if each container of such seed or screenings is stenciled or labeled to show the name of the kind, or the kind and variety, and a lot number or other designation identifying the lot of seed, collectors of customs may release from customs custody for delivery to the owner or consignee shipments which have been sampled, pending examination and decision in the matter, upon the execution on the appropriate form of either a customs single-entry bond or a customs term bond in such amount as is prescribed for such bond in customs regulations in force on date of entry, which bond shall contain a condition for the redelivery of the seed or screenings or any part thereof upon demand of the collector of customs at any time. Prior to being so admitted, the seed or screenings shall be kept intact and not tampered with in any way, or removed from the containers except

under supervision as provided by regulation. The bond shall be filed with the collector of customs, who, in case of default, shall take appropriate action to effect the collection of liquidated damages equal to the value of the entire shipment as set forth in the entry plus the estimated duty thereon, if any.

[6 FR 3961, Aug. 8, 1941, as amended at 24 FR 2269, Mar. 24, 1959; 32 FR 12155, Aug. 24, 1967]

§ 201.219 Notice of removal.

The owner or consignee shall keep the Agricultural Marketing Service informed as to the location of seed or screenings subject to the act, after sampling by the collector of customs but before being finally admitted into the commerce of the United States.

[5 FR 40, Jan. 4, 1940, as amended at 10 FR 13489, Nov. 1, 1945]

EVIDENCE AS TO COUNTRY OR REGION WHERE SEED WAS GROWN

§ 201.220 Certificate or declaration of origin.

(a) A certificate, attached to the invoice, of the properly authorized official of the foreign country in which the seed was grown, to the effect that the seed of alfalfa or red clover or any mixture of seeds containing 10 percent or more of either or both of such seed was grown in that country, will be regarded as prima facie evidence of such face. This certificate shall be in the following form:

CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN BY FOREIGN OFFICIAL

City ————————, country ————, date ————————

I, ———————— (Name of official), hereby certify that the seed contained in ———— bags, marked ————————, described in invoice ———————— (Number or date) to which this certificate is attached, was grown in ———————— (Name of country or countries or part thereof).

(Name of official)

(Official title)

(b) A declaration of the shipper attached to the invoice stating the country in which the seed of alfalfa or the seed of red clover or any mixture of seeds containing 10 percent or more of either or both of such seeds was grown will be regarded as prima facie evidence of such fact. The declaration shall be in the following form:

DECLARATION OF ORIGIN BY SHIPPER

City ————————, country ————, date ————————.

I, the undersigned, the shipper of the seed contained in ———————— bags, marked ————————, described in invoice ———————— (Number or date), to which this declaration is attached, do hereby certify that such seed was grown in

————————————————————

(Name of country or countries or part thereof).

(Signature)

(c) If the information contained in the certificate or declaration provided for in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section is not sufficient to establish the country or region of origin of the seed, or if the consular invoice is not accompanied by such certificate or declaration, other evidence as to the origin may be considered, or the seed may be permitted entry after being stained 10 percent red.

[5 FR 40, Jan. 4, 1940, as amended at 14 FR 335, Jan. 26, 1949]

EXEMPTIONS, DECLARATIONS AND LABELING

§ 201.221 Exemptions.

(a) *Shipments through the United States.* Seed shipped in bond through the United States is not subject to the import requirements of the act.

(b) *United States seed returned.* Seed which has been grown in the United States, exported, and returned from a foreign country, is not subject to the prohibition against the importation of seed that is adulterated or unfit for seeding purposes: *Provided,* That proof in the form of statements or other documents, furnished by the United States importer to the Seed Branch, Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture, establishes that (1) the seed was grown in the United States and was exported, (2) the seed was not admitted into the commerce of a foreign country, and (3) the seed was not commingled with other seed after

being exported. The information required in paragraph (b)(1) of this section shall include the quantity of seed and number of containers, the date of exportation from the United States, the distinguishing marks on the containers at the time of exportation, and the name and address of the United States exporter. The information required in paragraphs (b)(2) and (3) of this section shall be contained in a statement or document issued by a customs or other Government official of the foreign country.

(c) *Seed for experimental or breeding purposes.* Any lot of seed imported for sowing for experimental or breeding purposes and not for sale is not subject to the prohibition against the importation of seed that is adulterated or unfit for seeding purposes: *Provided,* That (1) a declaration is filed by the importer with the Seed Branch, Consumer and Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture, as specified in this paragraph, and (2) the quantity of seed in the lot will not exceed that shown in table 4 in § 201.221a for such seed. Seed imported for increase purposes only will not be considered to be imported for experimental or breeding purposes. The declaration required to be filed shall be substantially as shown in paragraph (d) of this section.

(d) *Seed for seed production only.* Any lot of seed imported for sowing for seed production only, by or for the importer or consignee, and not to be sold within the United States is not subject to the prohibition against the importation of seed that is (1) adulterated or unfit for seeding purposes because of low pure live seed, or (2) required to be stained: *Provided,* That a declaration is filed by the importer with the Seed Branch, Grain Division, Agricultural Marketing Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, substantially as specified below:

DECLARATION

SEED FOR EXPERIMENTAL OR BREEDING PURPOSES OR SEED FOR SEED PRODUCTION ONLY

The undersigned declares: That he is a resident of ———— (Street, city, and State); that he is (owner of) (employed by) the firm of —— (as a ————); that he (is) (represents) the (owner) (consignee) of the —— pounds of ———— (Kind of seed) seed ordered for importation at ———— (Port of entry) under entry No. —— and contained in ———— bags or containers marked ———— as described in invoice No. —— dated ————; that said seed is being imported for (making selections, crosses, or tests, or for other experimental or breeding purposes) or (seed production only) and will not be sold.

Signed ————

Date: ————

[24 FR 2269, Mar. 24, 1959, as amended at 32 FR 12155, Aug. 24, 1967]

§ 201.221a Table 5.

	Weight of seed lot not ordinarily sampled, less than—(Pounds)	Weight of seed lot permitted entry for experimental or breeding purposes, not more than—(Pounds)
VEGETABLE SEEDS		
Artichoke	25	50
Asparagus	25	50
Asparagusbean	25	50
Bean	25	200
Bean, garden	100	500
Bean, lima	25	200
Bean, runner	25	200
Beet	25	50
Broadbean	25	200
Broccoli	5	10
Brussels sprouts	5	10
Burdock, great	10	50
Cabbage	5	10
Cabbage, tronchuda	5	10
Cantaloupe (see Muskmelon).		
Cardoon	25	50
Carrot	5	10
Cauliflower	5	10
Celeriac	5	10
Celery	5	10
Chard, Swiss	25	50
Chicory	5	10
Chinese cabbage	5	10
Chives	5	10
Citron	25	50
Collards	5	10
Corn, sweet	25	200
Cornsalad	5	10
Cowpea	25	200
Cress, garden	5	10
Cress, upland	5	10
Cress, water	5	10
Cucumber	25	50
Dandelion	5	10
Eggplant	5	10
Endive	5	10
Kale	5	10
Kale, Chinese	5	10
Kale, Siberian	5	10
Kohlrabi	5	10
Leek	5	10
Lettuce	5	10
Muskmelon	25	50
Mustard, India	25	100

	Weight of seed lot not ordinarily sampled, less than—(Pounds)	Weight of seed lot permitted entry for experimental or breeding purposes, not more than—(Pounds)
Mustard, spinach	5	10
Okra	25	50
Onion	5	10
Onion, Welsh	5	10
Pak-choi	5	10
Parsley	5	10
Parsnip	5	10
Pea	25	200
Pepper	5	10
Pumpkin	25	50
Radish	25	50
Rhubarb	5	10
Rutabaga	5	10
Salsify	25	50
Sorrel	5	10
Soybean	25	200
Spinach	25	50
Spinach, New Zealand	25	50
Squash	25	50
Tomato	5	10
Tomato, husk	5	10
Turnip	5	10
Watermelon	25	50
AGRICULTURAL SEEDS		
Alfalfa	25	100
Alfilaria	25	100
Alyceclover	25	100
Bahiagrass	25	100
Barrelclover	25	100
Barley	100	500
Bean, adzuki	100	500
Bean, field	100	500
Bean, mung	100	500
Bean (see Velvetbean)		
Beet, field	100	500
Beet, sugar	100	1,000
Beggarweed	25	100
Bentgrass, colonial	25	100
Bentgrass, creeping	25	100
Bentgrass, velvet	25	100
Bermudagrass	25	100
Bermudagrass, giant	25	100
Bluegrass, bulbous	25	100
Bluegrass, Canada	25	100
Bluegrass, glaucantha	25	100
Bluegrass, Kentucky	25	100
Bluegrass, Nevada	25	100
Bluegrass, rough	25	100
Bluegrass, Texas	25	100
Bluegrass, wood	25	100
Bluestem, big	25	100
Bluestem, little	25	100
Bluestem, sand	25	100
Bluestem, yellow	25	100
Brome, field	25	100
Brome, mountain	25	100
Brome, smooth	25	100
Broomcorn	100	500
Buckwheat	100	500
Buffalograss	25	100
Bur-clover, California	25	100
Bur-clover, spotted	25	100
Burnet, little	25	100
Buttonclover	25	100
Canarygrass	25	100
Canarygrass, reed	25	100
Carpetgrass	25	100
Castorbean	100	500
Chess, soft	25	100
Chickpea	100	500
Clover, alsike	25	100
Clover, berseem	25	100
Clover, cluster	25	100
Clover, crimson	25	100
Clover, Kenya	25	100
Clover, large hop	25	100
Clover, small hop (suckling)	25	100
Clover, ladino	25	100
Clover, lappa	25	100
Clover, Persian	25	100
Clover, red or	25	100
Red clover, mammoth	25	100
Red clover, medium	25	100
Clover, rose	25	100
Clover, strawberry	25	100
Clover, sub (subterranean)	25	100
Clover, white (also see clover, ladino)	25	100
Clover, (also see Alyce-clover, Bur-clover, Buttonclover, Sourclover, Sweetclover).		
Corn, field	100	1,000
Corn, pop	100	1,000
Cotton	100	500
Cowpea	100	500
Crambe	25	100
Crested dogtail	25	100
Crotalaria, lance	25	100
Crotalaria, showy	25	100
Crotalaria, slenderleaf	25	100
Crotalaria, striped	25	100
Crotalaria, Sunn	25	100
Crownvetch	25	100
Dallisgrass	25	100
Dichondra	25	100
Dropseed, sand	25	100
Emmer	100	500
Fescue, Chewings	25	100
Fescue, hair	25	100
Fescue, hard	25	100
Fescue, meadow	25	100
Fescue, red	25	100
Fescue, sheep	25	100
Fescue, tall	25	100
Flax	25	100
Grama, blue	25	100
Grama, side-oats	25	100
Guar	25	100
Guineagrass	25	100
Hardinggrass	25	100
Hemp	100	500
Indiangrass, yellow	25	100
Indigo, hairy	25	100
Japanese lawngrass	25	100
Johnsongrass	25	100
Kudzu	25	100

	Weight of seed lot not ordinarily sampled, less than—(Pounds)	Weight of seed lot permitted entry for experimental or breeding purposes, not more than—(Pounds)
Lentil	25	100
Lespedeza, Korean	25	100
Lespedeza, sericea or Chinese	25	100
Lespedeza, Siberian	25	100
Lespedeza, striate	25	100
Lovegrass, sand	25	100
Lovegrass, weeping	25	100
Lupine, blue	100	500
Lupine, white	100	500
Lupine, yellow	100	500
Manilagrass	25	100
Meadow foxtail	25	100
Medick, black	25	100
Millet, browntop	25	100
Millet, foxtail	25	100
Millet, Japanese	25	100
Millet, pearl	25	100
Millet, proso	25	100
Molassesgrass	25	100
Mustard, black	25	100
Mustard, India	25	100
Mustard, white	25	100
Napiergrass	25	100
Oat	100	500
Oatgrass, tall	25	100
Orchardgrass	25	100
Panicgrass, blue	25	100
Panicgrass, green	25	100
Peanut	100	500
Pea, field	100	500
Poa trivialis (see bluegrass, rough).		
Rape, annual	25	100
Rape, bird	25	100
Rape, turnip	25	100
Rape, winter	25	100
Redtop	25	100
Rescuegrass	25	100
Rhodesgrass	25	100
Rice	100	500
Ricegrass, Indian	25	100
Roughpea	100	500
Rye	100	500
Ryegrass, Italian	25	100
Ryegrass, perennial	25	100
Ryegrass, Wimmers	25	100
Safflower	100	500
Sainfoin	100	500
Seasame	25	100
Sesbania	25	100
Smilo	25	100
Sorghum	100	1,000
Sorghum alum	25	100
Sorghum sudangrass hybrid	100	1,000
Sorgrass	25	100
Sourclover	25	100
Soybean	100	500
Spelt	100	500
Sudangrass	25	100
Sunflower	100	500
Sweetclover, white	25	100
Sweetclover, yellow	25	100
Sweet vernalgrass	25	100
Switchgrass	25	100
Timothy	25	100
Tobacco	1	1
Trefoil, big	25	100
Trefoil, birdsfoot	25	100
Triticale	100	500
Vaseygrass	25	100
Veldtgrass	25	100
Velvetbean	100	500
Velvetgrass	25	100
Vetch, common	100	500
Vetch, hairy	100	500
Vetch, Hungarian	100	500
Vetch, Monantha	100	500
Vetch, narrowleaf	100	500
Vetch, purple	100	500
Vetch, woolypod	100	500
Wheat, common	100	500
Wheat, club	100	500
Wheat, durum	100	500
Wheat, Polish	100	500
Wheat, poulard	100	500
Wheatgrass, beardless	25	100
Wheatgrass, fairway crested	25	100
Wheatgrass, standard crested	25	100
Wheatgrass, intermediate	25	100
Wheatgrass, pubescent	25	100
Wheatgrass, slender	25	100
Wheatgrass, streambank	25	100
Wheatgrass, tall	25	100
Wheatgrass, Siberian	25	100
Wheatgrass, western	25	100
Wild-rye, Canada	25	100
Wild-rye, Russian	25	100
Zoysia Japonica (see Japanese lawngrass).		
Zoysia matrella (see Manilagrass).		

[24 FR 2269, Mar. 24, 1959, as amended at 26 FR 10150, Oct. 31, 1961; 28 FR 6871, July 4, 1963; 32 FR 12155, Aug. 24, 1967; 35 FR 7411, May 13, 1970]

§ 201.222 Declaration of purpose and labeling as to kind, variety, hybrid, and treatment.

(a) Entries covering all importations of seed of:

Barley
Bean, Adzuki
Bean, field
Bean, lima
Bean, mung
Buckwheat, common
Canary grass
Castorbean
Celery
Chickpea
Corn, field

Cowpea
Crambe
Flax
Guar
Hemp
Horse or broad mean
Lentil
Lettuce
Lupine
Millet, foxtail, German, Hungarian, and golden
Millet, proso
Mustard, black
Mustard, India
Mustard, white
Oat
Parsley
Pea
Pea, field
Peanut
Pepper
Pumpkin
Rape, annual
Rape, bird
Rape, turnip
Rape, winter
Rice
Rye
Safflower
Sesame
Sorghum
Soybean
Sunflower
Triticale
Velvetbean
Vetch
Watermelon
Wheat

shall contain a statement by the importer setting forth the use for which imported. When imported for seeding purposes such seed is subject to the import provisions of the act.

(b) [Reserved]

(c) If any seed enumerated in this section is declared for seeding purposes and is found upon examination by the Agricultural Marketing Service not to meet the requirements of the Federal Seed Act, the importer shall be permitted to withdraw his declaration made under this section upon notification from the Agricultural Marketing Service that the seed may be released for feeding or manufacturing purposes. In this event, the importer shall be required to file a new declaration that no part of the importation will be used for seeding purposes.

(d) The collector of customs shall notify the Department of Agriculture of any change in the nature of a declaration made under this section.

(e) The invoice and any other labeling pertaining to agricultural or vegetable seed offered for importation shall bear the lot identification, the name of each kind and variety of vegetable seed present, or kind or kind and variety of agricultural seed present, in excess of 5 percent of the whole, and the designation ''hybrid'' when it is hybrid seed as defined under § 201.2(y).

(f) Any agricultural seed or mixture thereof or any vegetable seed or mixture thereof offered for importation for seeding purposes that has been treated shall be labeled as provided in § 201.31(a) of the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

[5 FR 40, Jan. 4, 1940]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For Federal Register citations affecting § 201.222, see the List of CFR Sections Affected in the Finding Aids section of this volume.

SCREENINGS

§ 201.223 Screenings prohibited entry.

Screening of all seed subject to the Federal Seed Act are prohibited entry into the United States except as provided under § 201.224.

[5 FR 40, Jan. 4, 1940]

§ 201.224 Screenings permitted entry.

Screenings consisting of wheat, oats, rye, barley, buckwheat, field corn, sorghum including broomcorn, flax, millet, Proso, soybeans, cowpeas, field peas, and field beans may be imported, provided such screenings are not imported for seeding purposes and are so declared by the words ''screening for processing, not for seeding'' in the invoice or other papers required to be presented to the collector of customs.

[5 FR Jan. 4, 1940, as amended at 24 FR 2270, Mar. 24, 1959]

SEED ADULTERATED OR UNFIT FOR SEEDING PURPOSES

§ 201.225 Cleaning or processing.

Seed which is found under the provisions of the act to be adulterated or unfit for seeding purposes may be cleaned or processed under the supervision of an employee or authorized agent of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The cleaning or processing

shall be at the expense of the owner or consignee who shall reimburse the Government for all expenses incurred in connection with such supervision, including travel, per diem or subsistence, and salaries of officers or employees of the United States. Travel and per diem or subsistence expenses shall be reimbursed at the rate allowed for employees of the United States in accordance with Standardized Government Travel Regulations. Salary shall be reimbursed at the average rate paid to employees engaged in supervision activities plus average related costs. The identity of the seed shall be maintained at all times to the satisfaction of the persons supervising the cleaning or processing. The refuse from such cleaning shall be placed in containers and securely sealed and identified. If upon analysis, test, or examination of a representative sample of the cleaned seed, it is found that the requirements of the act have been met, that portion of the seed may be admitted.

[5 FR 40, Jan. 4, 1940, as amended at 24 FR 2270, Mar. 24, 1959; 26 FR 10150, Oct. 31, 1961]

§ 201.226 Destruction of refuse.

The refuse from such cleaning shall be destroyed under the supervision of an employee or authorized agent of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The destruction of refuse shall be at the expense of the owner or consignee who shall reimburse the Government for all expenses incurred in connection with such supervision, including travel, per diem or subsistence, and salaries of officers or employees of the United States. Travel and per diem or subsistence expenses shall be reimbursed at the rate allowed for employees of the United States in accordance with Standardized Government Travel Regulations. Salary shall be reimbursed at the average rate paid to employees engaged in supervision activities plus average related costs.

[5 FR 40, Jan. 4, 1940, as amended at 24 FR 2270, Mar. 24, 1959; 26 FR 10150, Oct. 31, 1961]

§ 201.227 Report to collector of customs.

A report of the cleaning and processing and the destruction of the refuse, stating the amount by weight in each instance, shall be submitted to the collector of customs at the port of entry of such seed by the Agricultural Marketing Service.

[5 FR 40, Jan. 4, 1940]

MISBRANDED SEED

§ 201.228 Correction of labeling.

Seed being imported or offered for importation, the labeling of which is false or misleading in any respect, shall be refused admission into the commerce of the United States until such labeling has been corrected to meet the requirements of the act and the rules and regulations in this part. Any correction of the labeling upon the containers shall be done under the supervision of the U.S. Department of Agriculture at the expense of the owner or consignee, who shall reimburse the Government for all expenses incurred in connection with such supervision, including travel, per diem or subsistence, and salaries of officers or employees of the United States. Travel and per diem or subsistence expenses shall be reimbursed at the rate allowed for employees of the United States in accordance with Standardized Government Travel Regulations. Salary shall be reimbursed at the average rate paid to employees engaged in supervision activities plus average related costs. When a representative of the Department of Agriculture finds upon examination of seed that it is incorrectly described on the invoice presented at the time of entry, a finding of ''false labeling'' under the Federal Seed Act of August 9, 1939, will be made. The seed will be refused admission until after the importer has given satisfactory assurance to the Department of Agriculture that he has taken appropriate steps to file with the collector of customs at the port of entry a corrected customs invoice describing the seed in terms which will not constitute ''false labeling.'' Upon receipt of such assurance, the Department of Agriculture will notify the collector of the nature of the ''false labeling'' and that the seed may be granted admission under the Federal Seed Act. The importer will be liable for the payment of liquidated damages under the bond filed in connection with the entry unless a corrected customs

invoice is produced within the time provided for by law or regulations.

[5 FR 40, Jan. 4, 1940, as amended at 10 FR 9949, Aug. 11, 1945; 24 FR 2270, Mar. 24, 1959; 26 FR 10150, Oct. 31, 1961]

§ 201.228a Declaration of labeling.

For each importation of seed the importer shall submit with the entry papers a copy of the commercial invoice showing thereon or on a statement attached thereto, for each lot, under the heading ''Declaration of Labeling,'' any information on or attached to the containers of the seed regarding the kind or kind and variety; distinguishing marks; origin; percentages of pure seed, weed seed, inert matter, other crop seed, pure live seed, germination, and hard seeds; the date of test; the name and rate of occurrence of noxious-weed seeds; and the name of any substance or process used in treating the seed: *Provided,* That a declaration of labeling shall not be required for any kind of seed enumerated in § 201.222 that is imported for other than seeding purposes.

[28 FR 6871, July 4, 1963]

MIXING SEED

§ 201.229 Prohibition against and exception.

Mixing any seed or screenings with a lot or shipment of seed or screenings offered for entry which has been found to be in violation of the act or the regulations in this part is prohibited, except that in cases where it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Administrator of the Agricultural Marketing Service that two or more such lots or shipments of seed or screenings offered for entry are of substantially the same quality and origin, they may be mixed for the purpose of recleaning upon a written permit from the Administrator of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

[5 FR 40, Jan. 4, 1940]

REJECTED SEED OR SCREENINGS

§ 201.230 Exportation or destruction.

(a) Seed or screenings refused admission into the commerce of the United States shall be exported under customs supervision by the owner or consignee within 12 months of the date of notice of such refusal or at the expiration of such 12-month period the rejected seed or screenings shall be destroyed under the supervision of an employee or authorized agent of the United States Department of Agriculture in such manner as may be determined by the United States Department of Agriculture.

(b) When seed or screenings which have been refused admission into the commerce of the United States are exported the collector of customs shall notify the office of the United States Department of Agriculture that issued the notice of rejection and shall also submit to said office a sample drawn from the seed at the time of exportation.

(c) The destruction of seed or screenings refused admission shall be at the expense of the owner or consignee who shall reimburse the Government for all expenses incurred in connection with such supervision, including travel, per diem or subsistence, and salaries of officers and employees of the United States. Travel and per diem or subsistence expenses shall be reimbursed at the rate allowed for employees of the United States in accordance with Standardized Government Travel Regulations. Salary shall be reimbursed at the average rate paid to employees engaged in supervision activities plus average related costs. The United States Department of Agriculture shall make a report of such destruction giving the amount by weight to the collector of customs at the port of entry of such seed or screenings.

[10 FR 9949, Aug. 11, 1945, as amended at 20 FR 7856, Oct. 19, 1955; 24 FR 2270, Mar. 24, 1959; 26 FR 10150, Oct. 31, 1961]

PART 202—FEDERAL SEED ACT RULES OF PRACTICE

Subpart A—General

Sec.

202.1 Meaning of words.
202.2 Definitions.
202.3 Institution of proceedings.
202.4 Status of applicant.

Subpart B—[Reserved]

Subpart C—Rules Applicable to Other Proceedings

202.40 Proceedings prior to reporting for criminal prosecution.
202.41 Notice and hearing prior to promulgation of rules and regulations.
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202.44 Proceedings under section 305(b) to determine whether foreign alfalfa or red clover seed is not adapted for general agricultural use in the United States.

AUTHORITY: Secs. 302, 305, 402, 408, 409, 413, 414, 53 Stat. 1275, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 1582, 1585, 1592, 1598, 1599, 1603, 1604.

SOURCE: 36 FR 1314, Jan. 27, 1971, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—General

§ 202.1 Meaning of words.

As used in this part, words in the singular form shall be deemed to import the plural, and vice versa, as the case may require.

§ 202.2 Definitions.

For the purposes of this part, the following terms shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

(a) The term *Act* means the Federal Seed Act, approved August 9, 1939 (53 Stat. 1275, 7 U.S.C. 1551 *et seq.*) and any legislation amendatory thereof.

(b) *Complaint* means any formal complaint and notice of hearing or other document by virtue of which a proceeding under the Act is instituted.

(c) *Complainant* means the party upon whose complaint the proceeding is instituted.

(d) *Decision and Order* includes the Secretary's findings, conclusions, order, and rulings on motions, exceptions, statements of objections, and proposed findings, conclusions and orders submitted by the parties not theretofore ruled upon.

(e) *Director* means the Director of the Grain Division, Agricultural Marketing Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, or any officer or employee of the Department to whom authority is delegated to act in his stead.

(f) *Administrative Law Judge* means an Administrative Law Judge in the Office of Administrative Law Judge, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

(g) *Administrative Law Judge Recommended Decision* means the Administrative Law Judge's report to the Secretary consisting of the proposed: (1) Findings of facts and conclusions with respect to all material issues of fact, law or discretion, as well as the reasons or basis for conclusions and (2) order.

(h) The term *hearing* means that part of a proceeding which involves the submission of evidence and means either an oral or written hearing.

(i) *Hearing Clerk* means the Hearing Clerk, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC 20250.

(j) The term *person* includes any individual, partnership, corporation, company, society, association, receiver, or trustee.

(k) The term *regulations* means the regulations promulgated pursuant to the Act (7 CFR part 201).

(l) *Respondent* means the party proceeded against.

(m) *Secretary* means the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States, or any officer or employee of the U.S. Department of Agriculture to whom authority has heretofore been delegated, or to whom authority may hereafter be delegated, to act in his stead, including the Judicial Officer.

§ 202.3 Institution of proceedings.

Any person having information of any violation of the Act or of any of the regulations promulgated thereunder may file with the Director an application requesting the institution of such proceedings as may be authorized under the Act. Such application shall be in writing, signed by or on behalf of the applicant, and shall contain a short and simple statement of the facts constituting the alleged violation and the name and address of the applicant and the party complained of. If, after investigation of the matters complained of in the application or after investigation made on his own motion, the Director has reason to believe that any person has violated or is violating any

of the provisions of the Act or the regulations made and promulgated thereunder, he may institute such proceedings as may be authorized by the Act.

§ 202.4 Status of applicant.

The person filing an application shall not be a party to any proceeding which may be instituted under the Act, unless he be permitted by the Secretary or by the Administrative Law Judge to intervene therein. The Director shall not be required to divulge the name of the applicant and such person will have no legal status in the proceeding which may be instituted, except where allowed to intervene or as such person may be called as a witness. At any time after the institution of the proceeding, and before it has been submitted to the Secretary for final consideration, the Secretary or the Administrator, may upon petition in writing and upon good cause shown, permit any person to intervene.

Subpart B—[Reserved]

Subpart C—Rules Applicable to Other Proceedings

§ 202.40 Proceedings prior to reporting for criminal prosecution.

The Director shall, before any violation of this act is reported to any U.S. attorney for institution of a criminal proceeding, notify the person against whom such proceeding is contemplated that action is contemplated, inform him regarding the facts involved, and afford him an opportunity to present his views, either orally or in writing, with regard to such contemplated proceeding. Notice shall be served upon such person in the manner provided in § 202.27 of this part. If the person desires to explain the transaction or otherwise to present his views, he shall file with the Director, within 20 days after the service of the notice, an answer, in duplicate, signed by him or by his attorney, or shall request, within the 20 days, an opportunity to express his views orally. The request shall be embodied in a writing signed by the person or by his attorney or agent. Such opportunity to present his views orally shall be afforded at a time and place to be designated by the Director and it shall be given within a time not to exceed 10 days after the date of the filing of the request therefor.

§ 202.41 Notice and hearing prior to promulgation of rules and regulations.

Prior to the promulgation of any rule or regulation contemplated by section 402 of the Act (7 U.S.C. 1592), notice shall be given by publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER of intention to promulgate such rule or regulation and of the time and place of a public hearing to be held with reference thereto. Such hearings shall be conducted by the Director or by such employee or employees of the Department of Agriculture as may be designated to preside thereat, except that hearings with respect to rules or regulations contemplated by section 402(b) of the Act relating to title III of the Act (Foreign Commerce), shall be conducted by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Agriculture, acting jointly or separately, or by such employee or employees of the Department of Agriculture or the Department of the Treasury as may be designated to preside thereat. The presiding officer shall conduct the hearing in an orderly and informal manner, according to such procedure as he may announce at the commencement of the hearing. Any rule or regulation promulgated under section 402 of the Act shall become effective on the date fixed in the promulgation, which date shall be not less than 30 days after publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER. Any rule or regulation may be amended or revoked in the same manner as is provided for its promulgation.

§ 202.42 Publication of judgments, settlements, and orders.

After judgment or settlement, or the issuance of a cease and desist order, in any case or proceeding arising under this Act, notice thereof containing any information pertinent to the judgment or settlement or the issuance of the cease and desist order, shall be given by issuing a press release or by such other media as the Administrator of the Agricultural Marketing Service may designate from time to time.

§ 202.43 Proceedings under section 302(a) to show cause why seed or screenings should be admitted into the United States.

When seed or screenings have been refused admission into the United States under the Act or the joint regulations promulgated thereunder, the owner or consignee of such seed or screenings may submit a request to the Director for a hearing in which he may show cause, if any he have, why such seed or screenings should be admitted. Request for such hearing shall be embodied in a writing signed by the owner or consignee or by his attorney or agent. The Director shall thereupon fix, and notify the owner or consignee of, the time when and place at which the hearing will be held. The hearing shall be conducted in an orderly and informal manner by the Director or by a presiding officer duly designated by him, and it shall be governed by such rules of procedure as the presiding officer shall announce at the opening of the hearing. The determination as to whether the seed or screenings may be admitted into the United States shall be made by the Administrator of the Agricultural Marketing Service, within a reasonable time after the close of the hearing, and the owner or consignee of the seed or screenings who requested the hearing and the Secretary of the Treasury shall be duly notified as to such determination.

§ 202.44 Proceedings under section 305(b) to determine whether foreign alfalfa or red clover seed is not adapted for general agricultural use in the United States.

The public hearings which shall be held from time to time for the purpose of determining whether seed of alfalfa or red clover from any foreign country or region is not adapted for general agricultural use in the United States shall be conducted by the Director, or by a presiding officer duly designated by him. Such hearings shall be conducted in an orderly and informal manner in accordance with such procedure as the presiding officer shall announce at the opening of each hearing. The Administrator of the Agricultural Marketing Service shall, within a reasonable time after the close of the public hearing, make and publish his determination as to whether the said seed is adapted for general agricultural use in the United States. Publication of the determination shall be made in the FEDERAL REGISTER, and through such other media as the said Administrator may deem appropriate.

PARTS 203—209 [RESERVED]

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FINDING AIDS

A list of CFR titles, subtitles, chapters, subchapters and parts and an alphabetical list of agencies publishing in the CFR are included in the CFR Index and Finding Aids volume to the Code of Federal Regulations which is published separately and revised annually.

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(Revised as of January 1, 1997)

The Director of the Federal Register has approved under 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR Part 51 the incorporation by reference of the following publications. This list contains only those incorporations by reference effective as of the revision date of this volume. Incorporations by reference found within a regulation are effective upon the effective date of that regulation. For more information on incorporation by reference, see the preliminary pages of this volume.

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AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

	7 CFR
Association of Official Seed Analysts Secretary Treasurer, AOSA, c/o U.S. Department of Agiculture, Seed Standardization Branch, Rm. 213, Bldg. 306, Agricultural Research Center, Beltsville, MD 20705	
Contribution No. 26, Microbiological Assay of Fungicide—Treated Seeds, AOSA Handbook on Seed Testing, revised May 1964.	201.58c
Contribution No. 28, A Standardized Phenol Method for Testing Wheat Seed for Varietal Purity, AOSA Handbook on Seed Testing, revised June 1965.	201.58a(c)

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For the period before January 1, 1986, see the ''List of CFR Sections Affected, 1949–1963, 1964–1972, and 1973–1985'' published in seven separate volumes.

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61.43 Revised 22064
61.44 Revised 22064
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68 Authority citation revised 40122
68.42b Table 2 revised 36996
68.607 Revised 40122
70.1 Amended 17280
70.6 (b) table revised (OMB numbers) 26224
70.15 (c) and (d) revised 17280
70.51 (a) and Figure 3 revised; (d) and Figure 4 removed 17280
70.80 Introductory text revised; footnote 1 removed 17280
70.81 (b) revised 17281
70.91 (b) revised 17281
70.110 Heading and (a) revised 17281
70.210 (e)(2) revised 17281
70.220 (e) and (g) revised 17281
70.221 (d), (e), and (g) revised 17281
(e) corrected 18875
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70.222 (c) revised 17282

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70.230 Introductory text, (a), (b), and (e) revised 17282
70.231 (b) and (c) revised; (d) and (e) added 17282
70.240 Revised 17282
70.260 Undesignated center heading and section removed 17282
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53.205 (c) heading, (1) and (2) amended 35683
53.206 (a)(4), (b)(4), (c)(4) and (d)(4) amended 35683
54.11 (a)(1)(vii) amended 35683
54.17 (b) amended 35683
54.104 (b), (n), (o) and (q) amended 35683
54.106 (c) heading, (1) and (3) amended 35683
54.107 (c) heading and text amended 35683
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59.910 (b) amended 42426
60 Authority citation revised 36887
60.5 Heading and (a) revised 36887
61.1—61.46 (Subpart A) Authority citation corrected 36668
61.43 Revised; interim 35221
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61.46 Revised; interim 35221
68 Existing regulations unchanged 31751
68.42a Heading and Table 2 revised; eff. 3–14–88 7818
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59.411 (d) revised 23751
61.43 Revision confirmed 2213
61.44 Revision confirmed 2213
61.45 Revision confirmed 2213
61.46 Revision confirmed 2213
68 Authority citation revised 26751
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68.1—68.92 (Subpart A) Revised 3722
68.90 Table 3 corrected 6059
68.405 Revised; eff. 1–14–89 50914
68.605 Amended 26751
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55.560 (a)(3) revised 22410
56.46 (b) and (c) revised 22410
56.52 (a)(4) revised 22410
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58.2627 Table II revised 31646
58.2635 (b)(6) revised 31646
59.5 (b)(4) revised 37289
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68 Effective date corrected 88
68.11 (a), (b), (c), (d), and (e) amended 5923
68.90 Undesignated center heading and Table 2 revised 5923
68.101—68.142 (Subpart B) Subpart heading revised 51344
68.121 Amended 51344
68.201—68.213 (Subpart C) Heading footnote 1 removed; note added 21403
68.202 (m) amended and footnote 2 removed 21403
(c) and (h) amended 51344
68.203 Amended and footnotes 2 and 3 removed 21403
68.204 Removed 21403
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68.205 Redesignated as 68.204; new 68.205 redesignated from 68.206 21403
68.206 Redesignated as 68.205; new 68.206 redesignated from 68.207 and amended 21403
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68.210 Revised 21405
68.211 (b) amended 51344
68.212 (c) removed; (a) and (b) redesignated as (b) and (c); new (a) added 21406
68.213 Revised 21406
68.251—68.264 (Subpart D) Heading footnote 1 removed; note added 21403
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68.252 (o) footnote 2 removed 21403
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68.253 Footnote 2 removed 21403
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68.254 Removed 21406
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68.257 Redesignated as 68.256; new 68.257 redesignated from 68.258 and amended 21406
68.258 Footnotes 2 and 3 removed 21403
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68.259 Footnotes 2 and 3 removed 21403
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68.260 Redesignated as 68.259 and revised; new 68.260 added
68.261 Table amended 21406
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68.301—68.309 (Subpart E) Heading footnote 1 removed; note added 21403
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68.303 Footnote 2 removed 21403
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68.310 Table amended 21407
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68.311 Table amended 21407
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68.315 (a) footnote 2 removed 21403
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68.501 (k) amended 51346
68.507 Revised 51346
68.601 (a) (2) and (3) amended 51347
68.607 Revised 51347
70.71 (b) and (c) revised 22411
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70.77 (a) (4) and (5) revised 22411
81 Added; interim 31320
180 Authority citation revised 11489

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58.805 (a) revised 39912
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58.43 Revised 774
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58.205 (d) revised; (e) added 33855
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58.2651—58.2657 (Subpart Q) Revised 33855
59.128 (a) revised 19543
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68.90 Table 3A redesignated as Table 4; undesignated center heading and new Table 4 revised; interim 15484
68.91 Revised; interim 15485
68.210 Revised 55978
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55.560 (a)(3) revised 47566
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56.52 (a)(4) revised 47567
56.54 (a)(2) revised 47567
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59.126 Revised 47567
59.370 (b) revised 47567
68.90 Regulation at 56 FR 15484 confirmed; eff. 1–19–93 59898
68.91 Regulation at 56 FR 15485 confirmed; eff. 1–19–93 59898
70.71 (b) and (c) revised 47567
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70.76 (a)(2) revised 47567

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180.121 Revised; eff. 1–19–93 60074
180.175 Revised; eff. 1–19–93 60074

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54.27 (a) and (b) amended 48592
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55 Authority citation revised 42413, 57538
55.20 (b) amended; (d) removed 42413
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55.560 (a)(3) revised 57538
56 Authority citation revised 57538
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56.52 (a)(4) revised 57538
56.54 (a)(2) revised 57539
58.44 Removed 42413
58.101 (c) amended 42413
58.126 (e)(5)(ii) removed; (e)(5)(iii) redesignated as (e)(5)(ii) 42413
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59 Authority citation revised 42413, 57539
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59.580 (b) and (d) amended 42413
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61.10—61.24 Removed 42413
61.24 Correctly designated 45946
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61.101 Introductory text amended 42413

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75.47 Amended; eff. 1-5-94 64101
77.1 Regulation at 58 FR 34700 confirmed 57962
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110 Added 19022
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55.560 (a)(3) revised 52637
56.46 (b) and (c) revised 52637
56.47 Revised 52637
56.52 (a)(4) revised 52637
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58 Authority citation revised 5934
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91 Authority citation revised 50121
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53.130—53.136 Undesignated center heading and sections removed; interim 62180
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56.36 (b)(2) amended 12402
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58.2570—58.2578 (Subpart N) Removed; interim 62180
58.2601—58.2611 (Subpart O) Removed; interim 62180
58.2621—58.2635 (Subpart P) Removed; interim 62181
58.2651—58.2657 (Subpart Q) Removed; interim 62181
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59.136 Heading and (a) revised 49169

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59.320 Revised 49169
59.330 Added 49169
59.350 (a) and (b) redesignated as (b) and (c); new (a) added 49169
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59.516 Added 49170
59.530 (g) added 49170
59.539 (d)(1) revised 49170
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59.915 (b)(8) amended 49171
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59.950 (a)(3) and (8) revised; (b) redesignated as (c); new (b) added 49171
59.955 (b) redesignated as (c); new (b) added 49171
59.956 Added 49171
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68.1 (b)(2) and (43) revised 5835
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70.5 Revised 6640
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70.210 (a), (b) and (e) introductory text revised; (e)(10) through (16) redesignated as (e)(12) through (18); new (e)(10) and new (11) added 6640
70.220 (d) through (g) and (h)(3) revised; (h)(4) added 6640
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70.230 (c) removed; (d) through (j) redesignated as (f) through (l); new (c), new (d) and new (e) added; (b), new (f) and new (l) revised 6642
70.231 Heading, introductory text, (d) and (e) revised 6642
70.232 Added 6642
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70.270—70.271 Undesignated center heading removed 6642
70.270 Removed 6642
70.271 Removed 6642
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75.41 Amended 21035
75.47 Amended 21035
81 Removed 62975
97 Authority citation revised 8464, 17189
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97.2 Amended; interim 17189
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97.6 (d) amended; interim 17189
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97.11 (b) amended; interim 17189
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97.23 (d) added; interim 17189
97.100 (b) amended; interim 17189
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97.105 (a) and (b) amended; interim 17189
97.106 (b) and (c) amended; interim 17190
97.130 (c) and (d) amended; interim 17190
97.140 Amended; interim 17190
97.141 Amended; interim 17190
97.142 Amended; interim 17190
97.175 Revised; interim 17190
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160 Authority citation revised 62181
160.301—160.305 Undesignated center heading and sections removed; interim 62181
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53.204 (c)(1) revised 2895

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54.17 (b) amended; (c) through (g) revised; (h) through (k) added 11509
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54.106 (b)(3) amended; (c)(1) and (2) revised; (c)(3) removed 2898
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90 Authority citation revised 51350
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90.1 (i), (j) and (m) removed; (k), (l), (n) and (o) redesignated as (i), (j), (k) and (l) 51350
91 Nomenclature change 51350
91.5 (a)(2) revised 51350
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92 Authority citation revised 51350
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93 Revised 51351
94 Nomenclature change 51352
94.4 (c) revised 51352
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95 Removed 51352
96 Authority citation revised 51352
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