

§ 520.2325

21 CFR Ch. I (4-1-10 Edition)

(3) *Limitations.* Administer for 2 days at 747 milligrams of sulfanitran per gallon and 954 milligrams of aklomide per gallon, followed by 5 days at 374 milligrams of sulfanitran per gallon and 477 milligrams of aklomide per gallon; do not treat birds over 6 weeks of age; do not administer within 5 days of slaughter; not for laying chickens.

[40 FR 13838, Mar. 27, 1975, as amended at 47 FR 9396, Mar. 5, 1982; 54 FR 18280, Apr. 28, 1989; 55 FR 8460, Mar. 8, 1990; 70 FR 40880, July 15, 2005; 70 FR 67651, Nov. 8, 2005]

§ 520.2325 Sulfaquinoxaline oral dosage forms.

§ 520.2325a Sulfaquinoxaline drinking water.

(a) *Sponsor.* See § 510.600(c) of this chapter for identification of the sponsors.

(1) To No. 059130 for use of a 25-percent sulfaquinoxaline soluble powder and a 20-percent sulfaquinoxaline sodium solution as provided for in paragraph (c) of this section.

(2) To No. 061623 for use of 3.44- and 12.85-percent sulfaquinoxaline sodium solutions as provided for in paragraphs (c)(1), (c)(2), (c)(3), (c)(4)(i), and (c)(4)(ii) of this section.

(3) To No. 046573 for use of a 31.92-percent sulfaquinoxaline solution (sodium and potassium salts) as provided for in paragraphs (c)(1), (c)(2), (c)(3), (c)(4)(i), and (c)(4)(ii) of this section.

(4) No. 053501 for use of a 28.62-percent sulfaquinoxaline sodium solution as provided in paragraphs (c)(1), (c)(2), and (c)(3) of this section.

(b) *Related tolerances.* See § 556.685 of this chapter.

(c) *Conditions of use.* It is used in drinking water as follows:

(1) *Chickens.* (i) As an aid in the control of outbreaks of coccidiosis caused by *Eimeria tenella*, *E. necatrix*, *E. acervulina*, *E. maxima*, and *E. brunetti*.

(ii) Administer at the 0.04 percent level for 2 or 3 days, skip 3 days then administer at the 0.025 percent level for 2 more days. If bloody droppings appear, repeat treatment at the 0.025 percent level for 2 more days. Do not change litter unless absolutely necessary. Do not give flushing mash.

(2) *Turkeys.* (i) As an aid in the control of outbreaks of coccidiosis caused

by *Eimeria meleagritidis* and *E. adenoides*.

(ii) Administer at the 0.025 percent level for 2 days, skip 3 days, give for 2 days, skip 3 days and give for 2 more days. Repeat if necessary. Do not change litter unless absolutely necessary. Do not give flushing mash.

(3) *Chickens and turkeys.* (i) As an aid in the control of acute fowl cholera caused by *Pasteurella multocida* susceptible to sulfaquinoxaline and fowl typhoid caused by *Salmonella gallinarum* susceptible to sulfaquinoxaline.

(ii) Administer at the 0.04 percent level for 2 or 3 days. Move birds to clean ground. If disease recurs, repeat treatment. If cholera has become established as the respiratory or chronic form, use feed medicated with sulfaquinoxaline. Poultry which have survived typhoid outbreaks should not be kept for laying house replacements or breeders unless tests show they are not carriers.

(4) *Cattle and calves.* (i) For the control and treatment of outbreaks of coccidiosis caused by *Eimeria bovis* or *E. zurnii*.

(ii) Administer at the 0.015-percent level for 3 to 5 days in drinking water medicated with sulfaquinoxaline solution.

(iii) In lieu of treatment as provided in paragraph (e)(4)(ii) of this section, administer 1 teaspoon of 25-percent sulfaquinoxaline soluble powder per day for each 125 pounds of body weight for 3 to 5 days in drinking water.

(d) *Limitations.* Consult a veterinarian or poultry pathologist for diagnosis. May cause toxic reactions unless the drug is evenly mixed in water at dosages indicated and used according to directions. For control of outbreaks of disease, medication should be initiated as soon as the diagnosis is determined. Medicated chickens, turkeys, cattle, and calves must actually consume enough medicated water which provides a recommended dosage of approximately 10 to 45 milligrams per pound per day in chickens, 3.5 to 55 milligrams per pound per day in turkeys, and approximately 6 milligrams per pound per day in cattle and calves depending on the age, class of animal, ambient temperature, and other factors. A withdrawal period has not been