§ 556.110 Carbomycin.
A tolerance of zero is established for residues of carbomycin in the uncooked edible tissues of chickens.

§ 556.113 Ceftiofur.
(a) Acceptable daily intake and acceptable single-dose intake—(1) Acceptable daily intake (ADI). The ADI for total residues of ceftiofur is 30 micrograms per kilogram of body weight per day.
(2) Acceptable single-dose intake (ASDI). The ASDI total residues of ceftiofur is 0.830 milligrams per kilogram of body weight. The ASDI is the amount of total residues of ceftiofur that may safely be consumed in a single meal. The ASDI is used to derive the tolerance for residues of desfuroylceftiofur at the injection site.
(b) Tolerances—(1) Poultry, and sheep. A tolerance for residues of ceftiofur in edible tissue is not required.
(2) Swine. The tolerances for desfuroylceftiofur (marker residue) are: (i) Kidney (target tissue). 0.25 parts per million (ppm).
(ii) Liver. 3 ppm.
(iii) Muscle. 2 ppm.
(3) Cattle. The tolerances for desfuroylceftiofur (marker residue) are:
(i) Kidney (target tissue). 0.4 ppm.
(ii) Liver. 2 ppm.
(iii) Muscle. 1 ppm.
(iv) Milk. 0.1 ppm.

§ 556.115 Cephapirin.
A tolerance of 0.02 parts per million (ppm) is established for residues of cephapirin in the milk and 0.1 ppm in the uncooked edible tissues of dairy cattle.
[40 FR 57454, Dec. 10, 1975]

§ 556.120 Chlorhexidine.
A tolerance of zero is established for residues of chlorhexidine in the uncooked edible tissues of calves.

§ 556.140 Chlorobutanol.
A tolerance of zero is established for residues of chlorobutanol in milk from dairy animals.

§ 556.150 Chlortetracycline.
(a) Acceptable daily intake (ADI). The ADI for total residues of tetracyclines including chlortetracycline, oxytetracycline, and tetracycline is 25 micrograms per kilogram of body weight per day.
(b) Tolerances. (1) Tolerances are established for the sum of tetracycline residues in tissues of beef cattle, nonlactating dairy cows, calves, swine, sheep, chickens, turkeys, and ducks, of 2 parts per million (ppm) in muscle, 6 ppm in liver, and 12 ppm in fat and kidney.
(2) A tolerance is established for residues of chlortetracycline in eggs of 0.4 ppm.

§ 556.160 Clopidol.
Tolerances for residues of clopidol (3,5-dichloro-2,6-dimethyl-4-pyridinol) in food are established as follows:
(a) In cereal grains, vegetables, and fruits: 0.2 part per million.
(b) In chickens and turkeys:
(1) 15 parts per million in uncooked liver and kidney.
(2) 5 parts per million in uncooked muscle.
(c) In cattle, sheep, and goats:
(1) 3 parts per million in uncooked kidney.
(2) 1.5 parts per million in uncooked liver.
(3) 0.2 part per million in uncooked muscle.
(d) In swine: 0.2 part per million in uncooked edible tissues.
(e) In milk: 0.02 part per million (negligible residue).

§ 556.163 Clorsulon.
(a) Acceptable daily intake (ADI). The ADI for total residues of clorsulon is 8 micrograms per kilogram of body weight per day.
(b) Tolerances—(1) Cattle—(i) Kidney (the target tissue). The tolerance for parent clorsulon (the marker residue) is 1.0 part per million.
(ii) Muscle. The tolerance for parent clorsulon (the marker residue) is 0.1 part per million.
(2) [Reserved]
[66 FR 35544, July 6, 2001]