#### § 556.160

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, non-lactating 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.

[63 FR 52158, Sept. 30, 1998, as amended at 63 FR 57246, Oct. 27, 1998]

## § 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:
- $\left(1\right)$  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)  $\it Muscle.$  The tolerance for parent clorsulon (the marker residue) is 0.1 part per million.
  - (2) [Reserved]

[66 FR 35544, July 6, 2001]

## §556.165 Cloxacillin.

A tolerance of 0.01 part per million is established for negligible residues of cloxacillin in the uncooked edible tissues of cattle and in milk.

[40 FR 28792, July 9, 1975]

#### §556.167 Colistimethate.

A tolerance for residues of colistimethate in the edible tissues of chickens is not required.

[63 FR 13123, Mar. 18, 1998]

#### § 556.169 Danofloxacin.

- (a) Acceptable daily intake (ADI). The ADI for total residues of danofloxacin is 2.4 micrograms per kilogram of body weight per day.
- (b) Tolerances—(1) Cattle—(i) Liver (the target tissue). The tolerance for parent danofloxacin (the marker residue) is 0.2 part per million (ppm).
- (ii) Muscle. The tolerance for parent danofloxacin (the marker residue) is 0.2 ppm.
  - (2) [Reserved]

[67 FR 78973, Dec. 27, 2002]

## § 556.170 Decoquinate.

- (a) Acceptable daily intake (ADI). The ADI for total residues of decoquinate is 75 micrograms per kilogram of body weight per day.
- (b) *Tolerances*. Tolerances are established for residues of decoquinate in the uncooked, edible tissues of chickens, cattle, and goats as follows:
- (1) 1 part per million (ppm) in skeletal muscle.
- (2) 2 ppm in other tissues.

[64 FR 10103, Mar. 2, 1999]

# § 556.180 Dichlorvos.

A tolerance of 0.1 part per million is established for negligible residues of dichlorvos (2,2-dichlorovinyl dimethyl phosphate) in the edible tissues of swine.

# §556.185 Diclazuril.

- (a) Acceptable daily intake (ADI). The ADI for total residues of diclazuril is 25 micrograms per kilogram of body weight per day.
- (b) Tolerances—(1) Chickens—(i) Liver. The tolerance for parent diclazuril (the