

§ 556.260

21 CFR Ch. I (4–1–12 Edition)

§ 556.260 Ethopabate.

Tolerance for residues of ethopabate converted to metaphenetidine are established in the edible tissues of chickens as follows:

- (a) 1.5 parts per million in uncooked liver and kidney.
- (b) 0.5 part per million in uncooked muscle.

§ 556.273 Famphur.

Tolerances are established for residues of famphur including its oxygen analog in or on meat, fat, or meat by-products of cattle at 0.1 part per million.

[62 FR 55161, Oct. 23, 1997]

§ 556.275 Fenbendazole.

(a) *Acceptable daily intake (ADI)*. The ADI for total residues of fenbendazole is 40 micrograms per kilogram of body weight per day.

(b) *Tolerances*—(1) *Cattle*—(i) *Liver (the target tissue)*. The tolerance for parent fenbendazole (the marker residue) is 0.8 part per million (ppm).

(ii) *Muscle*. The tolerance for parent fenbendazole (the marker residue) is 0.4 ppm.

(iii) *Milk*. The tolerance for fenbendazole sulfoxide metabolite (the marker residue in cattle milk) is 0.6 ppm.

(2) *Swine*—(i) *Liver (the target tissue)*. The tolerance for parent fenbendazole (the marker residue) is 6 ppm.

(ii) *Muscle*. The tolerance for parent fenbendazole (the marker residue) is 2 ppm.

(3) *Turkeys*—(i) *Liver (the target tissue)*. The tolerance for fenbendazole sulfone (the marker residue) is 6 ppm.

(ii) *Muscle*. The tolerance for fenbendazole sulfone (the marker residue) is 2 ppm.

(4) *Goats*—(i) *Liver (the target tissue)*. The tolerance for parent fenbendazole (the marker residue) is 0.8 ppm.

(ii) *Muscle*. The tolerance for parent fenbendazole (the marker residue) is 0.4 ppm.

[65 FR 20733, Apr. 18, 2000, as amended at 65 FR 41588, July 6, 2000; 65 FR 50914, Aug. 22, 2000]

§ 556.277 Fenprostalene.

A tolerance for marker residue of fenprostalene in cattle is not needed. The safe concentrations for the total residues of fenprostalene in the uncooked edible tissues of cattle are 10 parts per billion in muscle, 20 parts per billion in liver, 30 parts per billion in kidney, 40 parts per billion in fat, and 100 parts per billion in the injection site. As used in this section “tolerance” refers to a concentration of a marker residue in the target tissue selected to monitor for total residues of the drug in the target animal, and “safe concentrations” refer to the concentrations of total residues considered safe in edible tissues.

[49 FR 26716, June 29, 1984]

§ 556.283 Florfenicol.

(a) *Acceptable daily intake (ADI)*. The ADI for total residues of florfenicol is 10 micrograms per kilogram of body weight per day.

(b) *Tolerances*—(1) *Cattle*—(i) *Liver (the target tissue)*. The tolerance for florfenicol amine (the marker residue) is 3.7 parts per million (ppm).

(ii) *Muscle*. The tolerance for florfenicol amine (the marker residue) is 0.3 ppm.

(2) *Swine*—(i) *Liver (the target tissue)*. The tolerance for parent florfenicol (the marker residue) is 2.5 ppm.

(ii) *Muscle*. The tolerance for parent florfenicol (the marker residue) is 0.2 ppm.

(3) *Catfish*. The tolerance for florfenicol amine (the marker residue) in muscle (the target tissue) is 1 ppm.

(4) *Salmonids*. The tolerance for florfenicol amine (the marker residue) in muscle/skin (the target tissues) is 1 ppm.

(c) *Related conditions of use*. See §§ 520.955, 522.955, 522.956, and 558.261 of this chapter.

[76 FR 16291, Mar. 23, 2011]

§ 556.286 Flunixin.

(a) *Acceptable daily intake (ADI)*. The ADI for total residues of flunixin is 0.72 micrograms per kilogram of body weight per day.

(b) *Tolerances*—(1) *Cattle*. The tolerance for flunixin free acid (the marker residue) is: