

§ 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:

(i) *Liver (the target tissue)*. 125 parts per billion (ppb).

(ii) *Muscle*. 25 ppb.

(iii) *Milk*: 2 ppb 5-hydroxy flunixin.

(2) *Swine*. The tolerance for flunixin free acid (the marker residue) is:

(i) *Liver (the target tissue)*. 30 ppb.

(ii) *Muscle*. 25 ppb.

(c) *Related conditions of use*. See §§ 522.956 and 522.970 of this chapter.

[63 FR 38750, July 20, 1998, as amended at 69 FR 60309, Oct. 8, 2004; 70 FR 70999, Nov. 25, 2005; 76 FR 16291, Mar. 23, 2011]

§ 556.292 Gamithromycin.

(a) *Acceptable Daily Intake (ADI)*. The ADI for total residues of gamithromycin is 10 micrograms per kilogram of body weight per day.

(b) *Tolerances*. The tolerances for gamithromycin (the marker residue) are:

(1) *Cattle*—(i) *Liver (the target tissue)*: 500 parts per billion (ppb).

(ii) *Muscle*. 150 ppb.

(2) *[Reserved]*

(c) *Related conditions of use*. See § 522.1014 of this chapter.

[76 FR 57907, Sept. 19, 2011]

§ 556.300 Gentamicin sulfate.

(a) A tolerance of 0.1 part per million is established for negligible residues of gentamicin sulfate in the uncooked edible tissues of chickens and turkeys.

(b) Tolerances are established for total residues of gentamicin in edible tissues of swine as follows: 0.1 part per million in muscle, 0.3 part per million in liver, and 0.4 part per million in fat and kidney. A microbiological determinative procedure and an HPLC confirmatory procedure for gentamicin have been developed to assay gentamicin in kidney at 0.4 ppm. Since residues of gentamicin as the parent compound and total residues are equal, the marker (parent drug) residue concentration of 0.4 ppm in kidney corresponds to 0.4 ppm of total residue.

[48 FR 791, Jan. 7, 1983, as amended at 61 FR 24441, May 15, 1996]

§ 556.304 Gonadotropin.

(a) *Acceptable daily intake (ADI)*. The ADI for residues of total gonadotropins (human chorionic gonadotropin and pregnant mare serum gonadotropin) is

42.25 I.U. per kilogram of body weight per day.

(b) *Tolerances*. A tolerance for residues of gonadotropin in uncooked edible tissues of cattle or of fish is not required.

[64 FR 48545, Sept. 7, 1999]

§ 556.308 Halofuginone hydrobromide.

The marker residue selected to monitor for total residues of halofuginone hydrobromide in broilers and turkeys is parent halofuginone hydrobromide and the target tissue selected is liver. A tolerance is established in broilers of 0.16 part per million and in turkeys of 0.13 part per million for parent halofuginone hydrobromide in liver. These marker residue concentrations in liver correspond to total residue concentrations of 0.3 part per million in liver. The safe concentrations for total residues of halofuginone hydrobromide in the uncooked edible tissues of broilers and turkeys are 0.1 part per million in muscle, 0.3 part per million in liver, and 0.2 part per million in skin with adhering fat. 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” refers to the concentrations of total residues considered safe in edible tissues.

[54 FR 28052, July 5, 1989, as amended at 56 FR 8711, Mar. 1, 1991; 57 FR 21209, May 19, 1992]

§ 556.310 Haloxon.

A tolerance of 0.1 part per million is established for negligible residues of haloxon (3-chloro-7-hydroxy-4-methylcoumarin bis(2-chloroethyl) phosphate) in the edible tissues of cattle.

[40 FR 13942, Mar. 27, 1975, as amended at 45 FR 10333, Feb. 15, 1980]

§ 556.330 Hygromycin B.

A tolerance of zero is established for residues of hygromycin B in or on eggs and the uncooked edible tissues of swine and poultry.

§ 556.344 Ivermectin.

(a) *Acceptable daily intake (ADI)*. The ADI for total residues of ivermectin is