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1 microgram per kilogram of body weight per day.

(b) *Tolerances*—(1) *Liver*. A tolerance is established for 22,23-dihydroavermectin B_{1a} (marker residue) in liver (target tissue) as follows:

- (i) *Cattle*. 100 parts per billion.
- (ii) *Swine*. 20 parts per billion.
- (iii) *Sheep*. 30 parts per billion.
- (iv) *Reindeer*. 15 parts per billion.
- (v) *American bison*. 15 parts per billion.

(2) *Muscle*. Muscle residues are not indicative of the safety of other edible tissues. A tolerance is established for 22,23-dihydroavermectin B_{1a} (marker residue) in muscle as follows:

- (i) *Swine*. 20 parts per billion.
- (ii) *Cattle*. 10 parts per billion.

[63 FR 54352, Oct. 9, 1998, as amended at 64 FR 26671, May 17, 1999]

§ 556.346 Laidlomycin.

(a) *Acceptable daily intake (ADI)*. The ADI for total residues of laidlomycin is 7.5 micrograms per kilogram of body weight per day.

(b) *Tolerance*. The tolerance for parent laidlomycin (the marker residue) in the liver (the target tissue) of cattle is 0.2 part per million (ppm).

[68 FR 42590, July 18, 2003]

§ 556.347 Lasalocid.

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

(b) *Tolerances*—(1) *Cattle*. The tolerance for parent lasalocid (the marker residue) in liver (the target tissue) is 0.7 part per million (ppm).

(2) *Chickens*—(i) *Skin with adhering fat (the target tissue)*. The tolerance for parent lasalocid (the marker residue) is 1.2 ppm.

(ii) *Liver*. The tolerance for parent lasalocid (the marker residue) is 0.4 ppm.

(3) *Turkeys*—(i) *Liver (the target tissue)*. The tolerance for parent lasalocid (the marker residue) is 0.4 ppm.

(ii) *Skin with adhering fat*. The tolerance for parent lasalocid (the marker residue) is 0.4 ppm.

(4) *Rabbits*. The tolerance for parent lasalocid (the marker residue) in liver (the target tissue) is 0.7 ppm.

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(5) *Sheep*. The tolerance for parent lasalocid (the marker residue) in liver (the target tissue) is 1.0 ppm.

[66 FR 19854, Apr. 18, 2001]

§ 556.350 Levamisole hydrochloride.

A tolerance of 0.1 part per million is established for negligible residues of levamisole hydrochloride in the edible tissues of cattle, sheep, and swine.

§ 556.360 Lincomycin.

(a) *Acceptable daily intake (ADI)*. The ADI for total residues of lincomycin is 25 micrograms per kilogram of body weight per day.

(b) *Chickens*. A tolerance for residues of lincomycin in chickens is not required.

(c) *Swine*. Tolerances for lincomycin of 0.6 part per million in liver and 0.1 part per million in muscle are established.

[64 FR 13342, Mar. 18, 1999]

§ 556.375 Maduramicin ammonium.

A tolerance is established for residues of maduramicin ammonium in chickens as follows:

(a) A tolerance for maduramicin ammonium (marker residue) in chickens is 0.38 parts per million in fat (target tissue). A tolerance refers to the concentration of marker residues in the target tissue used to monitor for total drug residues in the target animals.

(b) The safe concentrations for total maduramicin ammonium residues in uncooked edible chicken tissues are: 0.24 parts per million in muscle; 0.72 parts per million in liver; 0.48 parts per million in skin; and 0.48 parts per million in fat. A safe concentration refers to the total residue concentration considered safe in edible tissues.

[54 FR 5229, Feb. 2, 1989]

§ 556.380 Melengestrol acetate.

A tolerance of 25 parts per billion is established for residues of the parent compound, melengestrol acetate, in fat of cattle.

[59 FR 41241, Aug. 11, 1994]

§ 556.410 Metoserpate hydrochloride.

A tolerance of 0.02 part per million is established for negligible residues of

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metoserpate hydrochloride (methyl-*o*-methyl-18-epireserpate hydrochloride) in uncooked edible tissues of chickens.

§ 556.420 Monensin.

(a) *Acceptable daily intake (ADI)*. The ADI for total residues of monensin is 12.5 micrograms per kilogram of body weight per day.

(b) *Tolerances*. The tolerances for residues of monensin are:

(1) *Cattle*—(i) *Liver*. 0.10 part per million (ppm).

(ii) *Muscle, kidney, and fat*. 0.05 ppm.

(iii) *Milk*. Not required.

(2) *Goats*—(i) *Edible tissues*. 0.05 ppm.

(ii) [Reserved]

(3) *Chickens, turkeys, and quail*. A tolerance for residues of monensin in chickens, turkeys, and quail is not required.

(c) *Related conditions of use*. See §§ 520.1448 and 558.355 of this chapter.

[64 FR 5159, Feb. 3, 1999, as amended at 69 FR 68783, Nov. 26, 2004; 72 FR 56897, Oct. 5, 2007]

§ 556.425 Morantel tartrate.

A tolerance of 0.7 part per million is established for *N*-methyl-1,3-propanediamine (MAPA, marker residue) in the liver (target tissue) of cattle and goats. A tolerance for residues of morantel tartrate in milk is not required.

[59 FR 17922, Apr. 15, 1994]

§ 556.426 Moxidectin.

(a) *Acceptable daily intake (ADI)*. The ADI for total residues of moxidectin is 4 micrograms per kilogram of body weight per day.

(b) *Tolerances*—(1) *Cattle*—(i) *Fat (the target tissue)*. The tolerance for parent moxidectin (the marker residue) is 900 parts per billion (ppb).

(ii) *Liver*. The tolerance for parent moxidectin (the marker residue) is 200 ppb.

(iii) *Muscle*. The tolerance for parent moxidectin (the marker residue) is 50 ppb.

(iv) *Milk*. The tolerance for parent moxidectin (the marker residue) is 40 ppb.

(2) *Sheep*—(i) *Fat (the target tissue)*. The tolerance for parent moxidectin (the marker residue) is 900 parts per billion (ppb).

(ii) *Liver*. The tolerance for parent moxidectin (the marker residue) is 200 ppb.

(iii) *Muscle*. The tolerance for parent moxidectin (the marker residue) is 50 ppb.

(c) *Related conditions of use*. See §§ 520.1454 and 522.1450 of this chapter.

[65 FR 36617, June 9, 2000, as amended at 65 FR 76930, Dec. 8, 2000; 70 FR 36338, June 23, 2005; 70 FR 76163, Dec. 23, 2005]

§ 556.428 Narasin.

(a) *Acceptable daily intake (ADI)*. The ADI for total residues of narasin is 5 micrograms per kilogram of body weight per day.

(b) *Tolerances*—(1) *Chickens (abdominal fat)*. The tolerance for parent narasin (the marker residue) is 480 parts per billion.

(2) [Reserved]

[66 FR 23589, May 9, 2001]

§ 556.430 Neomycin.

(a) *Acceptable daily intake (ADI)*. The ADI for total residues of neomycin is 6 micrograms per kilogram of body weight per day.

(b) *Tolerances*. Tolerances are established for residues of parent neomycin in uncooked edible tissues as follows:

(1) *Cattle, swine, sheep, and goats*. 7.2 parts per million (ppm) in kidney (target tissue) and fat, 3.6 ppm in liver, and 1.2 ppm in muscle.

(2) *Turkeys*. 7.2 ppm in skin with adhering fat, 3.6 ppm in liver, and 1.2 ppm in muscle.

(3) *Milk*. A tolerance is established for residues of parent neomycin of 0.15 ppm.

[64 FR 31498, June 11, 1999]

§ 556.440 Nequinatate.

A tolerance of 0.1 part per million is established for negligible residues of nequinatate in the uncooked edible tissues of chickens.

§ 556.445 Nicarbazin.

A tolerance of 4 parts per million is established for residues of nicarbazin in uncooked chicken muscle, liver, skin, and kidney.

[42 FR 56729, Oct. 28, 1977]