

§ 556.460

21 CFR Ch. I (4–1–12 Edition)

§ 556.460 Novobiocin.

Tolerances for residues of novobiocin are established at 0.1 part per million in milk from dairy animals and 1 part per million in the uncooked edible tissues of cattle, chickens, turkeys, and ducks.

[47 FR 18590, Apr. 30, 1982]

§ 556.470 Nystatin.

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

§ 556.480 Oleandomycin.

Tolerances are established for negligible residues of oleandomycin in uncooked edible tissues of chickens, turkeys, and swine at 0.15 part per million.

§ 556.490 Ormetoprim.

(a) [Reserved]

(b) *Tolerances.* A tolerance of 0.1 part per million (ppm) is established for negligible residues of ormetoprim in uncooked edible tissues of chickens, turkeys, ducks, salmonids, catfish, and chukar partridges.

[64 FR 26672, May 17, 1999]

§ 556.495 Oxfendazole.

Cattle: A tolerance is established for total oxfendazole residues in edible cattle tissues based on a marker residue concentration of 0.8 part per million (ppm) fenbendazole in the target liver tissue. A fenbendazole concentration of 0.8 ppm in liver corresponds to a total safe concentration of oxfendazole residues of 1.7 ppm in liver. The safe concentrations of total oxfendazole residues in other uncooked edible cattle tissues are: muscle, 0.84 ppm; kidney, 2.5 ppm; and fat, 3.3 ppm. A tolerance refers to the concentration of marker residue in the target tissue selected to monitor for total drug residue in the target animal. A safe concentration is the total residue considered safe in edible tissue.

[55 FR 46943, Nov. 8, 1990]

§ 556.500 Oxytetracycline.

(a) *Acceptable daily intake (ADI).* The ADI for total tetracycline residues

(chlortetracycline, oxytetracycline, and tetracycline) is 25 micrograms per kilogram of body weight per day.

(b) *Beef cattle, dairy cattle, calves, swine, sheep, chickens, turkeys, finfish, and lobster.* Tolerances are established for the sum of residues of the tetracyclines including chlortetracycline, oxytetracycline, and tetracycline, in tissues and milk as follows:

(1) 2 parts per million (ppm) in muscle.

(2) 6 ppm in liver.

(3) 12 ppm in fat and kidney.

(4) 0.3 ppm in milk.

[63 FR 57246, Oct. 27, 1998, as amended at 66 FR 46370, Sept. 5, 2001; 69 FR 6557, Feb. 11, 2004]

§ 556.510 Penicillin.

Tolerances are established for residues of penicillin and the salts of penicillin in food as follows:

(a) 0.05 part per million (negligible residue) in the uncooked edible tissues of cattle.

(b) Zero in the uncooked edible tissues of chickens, pheasants, quail, swine, and sheep; in eggs; and in milk or in any processed food in which such milk has been used.

(c) 0.01 part per million in the uncooked edible tissues of turkeys.

[40 FR 13942, Mar. 27, 1975, as amended at 43 FR 32749, July 28, 1978]

§ 556.513 Piperazine.

A tolerance of 0.1 part per million piperazine base is established for edible tissues of poultry and swine.

[64 FR 23019, Apr. 29, 1999]

§ 556.515 Pirlimycin.

(a) *Acceptable daily intake (ADI).* The ADI for total residues of pirlimycin is 0.01 milligrams per kilogram of body weight per day.

(b) *Tolerances*—(1) *Cattle*—(i) *Liver (the target tissue).* The tolerance for parent pirlimycin (the marker residue) is 0.5 part per million (ppm).

(ii) *Muscle.* The tolerance for parent pirlimycin (the marker residue) is 0.3 ppm.

(iii) *Milk.* The tolerance for parent pirlimycin (the marker residue in cattle milk) is 0.4 ppm.

(2) [Reserved]

[65 FR 61091, Oct. 16, 2000]

§ 556.540 Progesterone.

(a) [Reserved]

(b) *Tolerances.* Residues of progesterone are not permitted in excess of the following increments above the concentrations of progesterone naturally present in untreated animals:

(1) *Cattle and sheep*—(i) *Muscle*: 5 parts per billion (ppb).

(ii) *Liver*: 15 ppb.

(iii) *Kidney*: 30 ppb.

(iv) *Fat*: 30 ppb.

(2) [Reserved]

(c) *Related conditions of use.* See §§ 522.1940 and 529.1940 of this chapter.

[76 FR 57907, Sept. 19, 2011]

§ 556.560 Pyrantel tartrate.

Tolerances are established for residues of pyrantel tartrate in edible tissues of swine as follows:

(a) 10 parts per million in liver and kidney.

(b) 1 part per million in muscle.

§ 556.570 Ractopamine.

(a) *Acceptable Daily Intake (ADI).* The ADI for total residues of ractopamine hydrochloride is 1.25 micrograms per kilogram of body weight per day.

(b) *Tolerances*—(1) *Cattle*—(i) *Liver (the target tissue).* The tolerance for ractopamine hydrochloride (the marker residue) is 0.09 parts per million (ppm).

(ii) *Muscle.* The tolerance for ractopamine hydrochloride (the marker residue) is 0.03 ppm.

(2) *Swine*—(i) *Liver (the target tissue).* The tolerance for ractopamine hydrochloride (the marker residue) is 0.15 ppm.

(ii) *Muscle.* The tolerance for ractopamine hydrochloride (the marker residue) is 0.05 ppm.

(3) *Turkeys*—(i) *Liver (the target tissue).* The tolerance for ractopamine (the marker residue) is 0.45 ppm.

(ii) *Muscle.* The tolerance for ractopamine (the marker residue) is 0.1 ppm.

[68 FR 54659, Sept. 18, 2003, as amended at 73 FR 72715, Dec. 1, 2008]

§ 556.580 Robenidine hydrochloride.

Tolerances are established for residues of robenidine hydrochloride in edible tissues of chickens as follows:

(a) 0.2 part per million in skin and fat.

(b) 0.1 part per million (negligible residue) in edible tissues other than skin and fat.

§ 556.592 Salinomycin.

(a) *Acceptable daily intake (ADI).* The ADI for total residues of salinomycin is 0.005 milligram per kilogram of body weight per day.

(b) [Reserved]

[65 FR 70791, Nov. 28, 2000]

§ 556.597 Semduramicin.

(a) *Acceptable daily intake (ADI).* The ADI for total residues of semduramicin is 180 micrograms per kilogram of body weight per day.

(b) *Tolerances*—(1) *Broiler chickens.* Tolerances are established for residues of parent semduramicin in uncooked edible tissues of 400 parts per billion (ppb) in liver and 130 ppb in muscle.

(2) [Reserved]

[64 FR 48296, Sept. 3, 1999]

§ 556.600 Spectinomycin.

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

(b) *Chickens and turkeys.* A tolerance of 0.1 part per million (ppm) for negligible residues of spectinomycin in uncooked edible tissues of chickens and turkeys is established.

(c) *Cattle.* A tolerance of 4 ppm for parent spectinomycin (marker residue) in kidney (target tissue) is established. A tolerance of 0.25 ppm for parent spectinomycin in cattle muscle is established.

[63 FR 24107, May 1, 1998; 63 FR 38304, July 16, 1998]

§ 556.610 Streptomycin.

Tolerances are established for residues of streptomycin in uncooked, edible tissues of chickens, swine, and calves of 2.0 parts per million (ppm) in kidney and 0.5 ppm in other tissues.

[58 FR 47211, Sept. 8, 1993]