§ 556.730 Thiabendazole.

Tolerances are established at 0.1 part per million for negligible residues of thiabendazole in uncooked edible tissues of cattle, goats, sheep, pheasants, and swine, and at 0.05 part per million for negligible residues in milk.

[40 FR 13942, Mar. 27, 1975, as amended at 49 FR 29958, July 25, 1984]

§ 556.735 Tilmicosin.

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

(b) *Tolerances*—(1) *Cattle*—(i) *Liver (the target tissue).* The tolerance for parent tilmicosin (the marker residue) is 1.2 parts per million (ppm).

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

(2) *Swine*—(i) *Liver (the target tissue).* The tolerance for parent tilmicosin (the marker residue) is 7.5 ppm.

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

(3) *Sheep*—(i) *Liver (the target tissue).* The tolerance for parent tilmicosin (the marker residue) is 1.2 ppm.

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

[64 FR 13679, Mar. 22, 1999, as amended at 67 FR 72368, Dec. 5, 2002]

§ 556.738 Tiamulin.

A tolerance of 0.6 part per million is established for 8-*alpha*-hydroxymutilin (marker compound) in liver (target tissue) of swine.

[62 FR 12086, Mar. 14, 1997]

§ 556.739 Trenbolone.

(a) *Acceptable daily intake (ADI).* The ADI for total residues of trenbolone is 0.4 microgram per kilogram of body weight per day.

(b) *Tolerances.* A tolerance for total trenbolone residues in uncooked edible tissues of cattle is not needed.

[64 FR 18574, Apr. 15, 1999]

§ 556.740 Tylosin.

Tolerances are established for residues of tylosin in edible products of animals as follows:

(a) In chickens and turkeys: 0.2 part per million (negligible residue) in uncooked fat, muscle, liver, and kidney.

(b) In cattle: 0.2 part per million (negligible residue) in uncooked fat, muscle, liver, and kidney.

(c) In swine: 0.2 part per million (negligible residue) in uncooked fat, muscle, liver, and kidney.

(d) In milk: 0.05 part per million (negligible residue).

(e) In eggs: 0.2 part per million (negligible residue).

§ 556.741 Tripelennamine.

A tolerance of 200 parts per billion (ppb) is established for residues of tripelennamine in uncooked edible tissues of cattle and 20 ppb in milk.

[62 FR 4164, Jan. 29, 1997]

§ 556.745 Tulathromycin.

(a) *Acceptable daily intake (ADI).* The ADI for total residues of tulathromycin is 15 micrograms per kilogram of body weight per day.

(b) *Tolerances*—(1) *Cattle*—(i) *Liver (the target tissue).* The tolerance for CP–60,300 (the marker residue) is 5.5 parts per million (ppm).

(ii) [Reserved]

(2) *Swine*—(i) *Kidney (the target tissue).* The tolerance for CP–60,300 (the marker residue) is 15 ppm.

(ii) [Reserved]

(c) *Related conditions of use.* See § 522.2630 of this chapter.

[70 FR 39918, July 12, 2005]

§ 556.750 Virginiamycin.

(a) *Acceptable daily intake (ADI).* The ADI for total residues of virginiamycin is 250 micrograms per kilogram of body weight per day.

(b) *Tolerances*—(1) *Swine.* Tolerances are established for residues of virginiamycin in uncooked edible tissues of 0.4 part per million (ppm) in kidney, skin, and fat, 0.3 ppm in liver, and 0.1 ppm in muscle.