Food and Drug Administration, HHS

$556.430$ 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. The tolerance for residues of parent neomycin (the marker residue) is 0.72 parts per million (ppm) in milk, 0.48 parts per million in liver (target tissue) and fat, and 1.2 ppm in muscle.

§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]

§556.428 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. Tolerances are established for residues of parent narasin (the marker residue) in uncooked edible tissues as follows:

(1) Cattle—abdominal fat. The tolerance for residues of parent narasin (the marker residue) is 480 parts per billion.

[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. The tolerance for residues of parent neomycin (the marker residue) is 0.72 parts per million (ppm) in milk, 0.48 parts per million in liver (target tissue) and fat, and 1.2 ppm in muscle.

[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. Tolerances are established for residues of parent moxidectin (the marker residue) in uncooked edible tissues as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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


§556.429 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 5299, Feb. 2, 1989]

§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. The tolerance for residues of parent neomycin (the marker residue) is 0.72 parts per million (ppm) in milk, 0.48 parts per million in liver (target tissue) and fat, and 1.2 ppm in muscle.

[59 FR 17922, Apr. 15, 1994]