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 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.