[42 FR 56729, Oct. 28, 1977; 43 FR 1942, Jan. 13, 1978, as amended at 44 FR 40887, July 13, 1979; 50 FR 13562, Apr. 5, 1985; 51 FR 7399, Mar. 3, 1986; 54 FR 1928, Jan. 18, 1989; 60 FR 29483, June 5, 1995; 61 FR 1832, Jan. 24, 1996; 61 FR 14021, Mar. 29, 1996; 61 FR 14483, Apr. 2, 1996; 62 FR 29011, May 29, 1997; 63 FR 13124, Mar. 18, 1998; 63 FR 57248, Oct. 27, 1998; 64 FR 4966, Feb. 2, 1999; 64 FR 18574, Apr. 15, 1999; 64 FR 20164, Apr. 26, 1999; 64 FR 49384, Sept. 13, 1999; 65 FR 11889, Mar. 7, 2000; 66 FR 46706, Sept. 7, 2001; 66 FR 47962, Sept. 17, 2001; 66 FR 63500, Dec. 7, 2001; 67 FR 30327, May 6, 2002; 71 FR 16224, Mar. 31, 2006; 71 FR 27957, May 15, 2006; 73 FR 15884, Mar. 26, 2008; 75 FR 7555, Feb. 22, 2010]

§ 558.369 Nitarsone.

(a) *Approvals.* Type A medicated articles: 50 percent to 046573 in § 510.600(c) of this chapter.

(b) *Related tolerances.* See § 556.60 of this chapter.

(c) [Reserved]

(d) *Conditions of use.* It is used as follows:

(1) *Chickens and turkeys*—(i) *Amount.* Nitarsone, 0.01875 percent.

(ii) *Indications for use.* As an aid in the prevention of blackhead.

(iii) *Limitations.* Early medication is essential to prevent spread of disease. Adequate drinking water must be provided near feeder at all times. The drug is not effective in preventing blackhead in birds infected more than 4 or 5 days. Discontinue use 5 days before slaughtering animals for human consumption to allow elimination of the drug from edible tissues. The drug is dangerous for ducks, geese, and dogs. Overdosage or lack of water may result in leg weakness or paralysis. Use as sole source of arsenic.

(2) *Turkeys*—(i) *Amount.* Nitarsone 0.01875 percent, plus bacitracin methylene disalicylate or bacitracin zinc 4 to 50 grams per ton.

(ii) *Indications for use.* As an aid in the prevention of blackhead, and for increased rate of weight gain and improved feed efficiency.

(iii) *Limitations.* For growing turkeys. Feed continuously as sole ration. Early medication is essential to prevent spread of disease. Adequate drinking water must be provided near feeders at all times. Overdosage or lack of water may result in leg weakness or paralysis. The drug is not effective in preventing blackhead in birds infected more than 4 or 5 days. Discontinue use 5 days before slaughtering animals for human consumption to allow elimination of the drug from edible tissues. The drug is dangerous for ducks, geese, and dogs. Use as sole source of arsenic.

[46 FR 47535, Sept. 29, 1981, as amended at 47 FR 14152, Apr. 2, 1982; 51 FR 7399, Mar. 3, 1986; 52 FR 2686, Jan. 26, 1987; 55 FR 8460, Mar. 8, 1990; 57 FR 8578, Mar. 11, 1992; 63 FR 39028, July 21, 1998; 71 FR 16223, Mar. 31, 2006]

§ 558.415 Novobiocin.

(a) *Approvals.* Type A medicated articles: 25 grams of activity per pound to 000009 in § 510.600(c) of this chapter. Type B medicated feeds: 17.5 grams per pound to 000009 in § 510.600(c) of this chapter.

(b) *Related tolerances.* See § 556.460 of this chapter.

(c) *Conditions of use.* It is used in animal feeds as follows:

(1) *Chickens*—(i) *Amount.* Novobiocin, 6–7 mgs. per lb. body weight per day.

(*a*) *Indications for use.* Aid in the treatment of breast blisters associated with staphylococcal infections susceptible to novobiocin.

(*b*) *Limitations.* Administer, as sole ration, feed which contains not less than 200 grams of novobiocin activity per ton of feed; not for laying chickens; feed 5 to 7 days; withdraw 4 days before slaughter.

(ii) *Amount.* Novobiocin, 10–14 mgs. per lb. body weight per day.

(*a*) *Indications for use.* Treatment of staphylococcal synovitis and generalized staphylococcal infections susceptible to novobiocin.

(*b*) *Limitations.* Administer, as sole ration, feed which contains not less than 350 grams of novobiocin activity per ton of feed; not for laying chickens; feed 5 to 7 days; withdraw 4 days before slaughter.

(2) *Turkeys*—(i) *Amount.* Novobiocin, 4–5 mgs. per lb. body weight per day.

(*a*) *Indications for use.* Aid in the treatment of breast blisters associated with staphylococcal infections susceptible to novobiocin.