

(c) In the edible tissues of pheasants:
(1) 1 part per million in uncooked liver.

(2) 0.5 part per million in uncooked muscle.

[40 FR 13942, Mar. 27, 1975, as amended at 50 FR 18472, May 1, 1985]

§ 556.52 Apramycin.

A tolerance of 0.1 part per million is established for parent apramycin (marker residue) in kidney (target tissue) of swine. The acceptable daily intake (ADI) for total residues of apramycin is 25 micrograms per kilogram of body weight per day.

[62 FR 40933, July 31, 1997]

§ 556.60 Arsenic.

(a) [Reserved]

(b) *Tolerances.* The tolerances for total residue of combined arsenic (calculated as As) are:

(1) *Turkeys*—(i) *Muscle and eggs:* 0.5 parts per million (ppm).

(ii) *Other edible tissues:* 2 ppm.

(2) [Reserved]

(c) *Related conditions of use.* See § 558.369 of this chapter.

[79 FR 10979, Feb. 27, 2014]

§ 556.70 Bacitracin.

(a) *Acceptable daily intake (ADI).* The ADI for total residues of bacitracin is 0.05 milligram per kilogram of body weight per day.

(b) *Tolerances.* The tolerance for residues of bacitracin from zinc bacitracin or bacitracin methylene disalicylate in uncooked edible tissues of cattle, swine, chickens, turkeys, pheasants, and quail, and in milk and eggs is 0.5 part per million.

[65 FR 70791, Nov. 28, 2000]

§ 556.100 Carbadox.

A tolerance of 30 parts per billion is established for residues of quinoxaline-2-carboxylic acid (marker residue) in liver (target tissue) of swine.

[63 FR 13337, Mar. 19, 1998]

§ 556.110 Carbomycin.

A tolerance of zero is established for residues of carbomycin in the uncooked edible tissues of chickens.

§ 556.113 Ceftiofur.

(a) *Acceptable daily intake and acceptable single-dose intake*—(1) *Acceptable daily intake (ADI).* The ADI for total residues of ceftiofur is 30 micrograms per kilogram of body weight per day.

(2) *Acceptable single-dose intake (ASDI).* The ASDI total residues of ceftiofur is 0.830 milligrams per kilogram of body weight. The ASDI is the amount of total residues of ceftiofur that may safely be consumed in a single meal. The ASDI is used to derive the tolerance for residues of desfuroylceftiofur at the injection site.

(b) *Tolerances*—(1) *Poultry, and sheep.* A tolerance for residues of ceftiofur in edible tissue is not required.

(2) *Swine.* The tolerances for desfuroylceftiofur (marker residue) are:

(i) *Kidney (target tissue).* 0.25 parts per million (ppm).

(ii) *Liver.* 3 ppm.

(iii) *Muscle.* 2 ppm.

(3) *Cattle.* The tolerances for desfuroylceftiofur (marker residue) are:

(i) *Kidney (target tissue).* 0.4 ppm.

(ii) *Liver.* 2 ppm.

(iii) *Muscle.* 1 ppm.

(iv) *Milk.* 0.1 ppm.

[63 FR 53579, Oct. 6, 1998, as amended at 68 FR 60296, Oct. 22, 2003; 69 FR 43892, July 23, 2004; 71 FR 39546, July 13, 2006]

§ 556.115 Cephapirin.

A tolerance of 0.02 parts per million (ppm) is established for residues of cephapirin in the milk and 0.1 ppm in the uncooked edible tissues of dairy cattle.

[40 FR 57454, Dec. 10, 1975]

§ 556.120 Chlorhexidine.

A tolerance of zero is established for residues of chlorhexidine in the uncooked edible tissues of calves.

§ 556.150 Chlortetracycline.

(a) *Acceptable daily intake (ADI).* The ADI for total residues of tetracyclines including chlortetracycline, oxytetracycline, and tetracycline is 25 micrograms per kilogram of body weight per day.

(b) *Tolerances.* (1) Tolerances are established for the sum of tetracycline