

(2) *Turkeys*—(i) *Liver*. The tolerance for parent diclazuril (the marker residue) is 3 ppm.

(ii) *Muscle*. The tolerance for parent diclazuril (the marker residue) is 0.5 ppm.

(iii) *Skin/fat*. The tolerance for parent diclazuril (the marker residue) is 1 ppm.

[64 FR 35923, July 2, 1999. Redesignated and amended at 66 FR 62917, Dec. 4, 2001]

#### § 556.200 Dihydrostreptomycin.

Tolerances are established for residues of dihydrostreptomycin in uncooked, edible tissues of cattle and swine of 2.0 parts per million (ppm) in kidney and 0.5 ppm in other tissues, and 0.125 ppm in milk.

[59 FR 41977, Aug. 16, 1994]

#### § 556.225 Doramectin.

(a) *Acceptable daily intake (ADI)*. The ADI for total residues of doramectin is 0.75 microgram per kilogram of body weight per day.

(b) *Tolerances*—(1) *Cattle*. A tolerance of 100 parts per billion is established for parent doramectin (marker residue) in liver (target tissue) and of 30 parts per billion for parent doramectin in muscle.

(2) *Swine*. A tolerance is established for parent doramectin (marker residue) in liver (target tissue) of 160 parts per billion.

[63 FR 68184, Dec. 10, 1998]

#### § 556.226 Enrofloxacin.

(a) *Acceptable daily intake (ADI)*. The ADI for total residues of enrofloxacin is 3 micrograms per kilogram of body weight per day.

(b) *Tolerances*. The tolerances for enrofloxacin are:

(1) *Cattle*—(i) *Liver (target tissue)*. 0.1 part per million (ppm) desethylene ciprofloxacin (the marker residue).

(ii) [Reserved]

(2) *Swine*—(i) *Liver (target tissue)*. 0.5 ppm enrofloxacin (the marker residue).

(ii) [Reserved]

(c) *Related conditions of use*. See § 522.812 of this chapter.

[73 FR 21819, Apr. 23, 2008]

#### § 556.227 Eprinomectin.

(a) *Acceptable daily intake (ADI)*. The ADI for total residues of eprinomectin is 10 micrograms per kilogram of body weight per day.

(b) *Tolerances*. The tolerances for eprinomectin B<sub>1a</sub> (marker residue) are:

(1) *Cattle*—(i) *Liver (target tissue)*: 1.5 parts per million.

(ii) *Muscle*: 100 parts per billion (ppb).

(iii) *Milk*: 12 ppb.

(2) [Reserved]

(c) *Related conditions of use*. See §§ 522.814 and 524.814 of this chapter.

[63 FR 59715, Nov. 5, 1998, as amended at 76 FR 72619, Nov. 25, 2011]

#### § 556.230 Erythromycin.

Tolerances for residues of erythromycin in food are established as follows:

(a) 0.1 part per million in uncooked edible tissues of beef cattle and swine.

(b) Zero in milk.

(c) 0.025 part per million in uncooked eggs.

(d) 0.125 part per million (negligible residue) in uncooked edible tissues of chickens and turkeys.

[40 FR 13942, Mar. 27, 1975, as amended at 58 FR 43795, Aug. 18, 1993]

#### § 556.240 Estradiol and related esters.

No residues of estradiol, resulting from the use of estradiol or any of the related esters, are permitted in excess of the following increments above the concentrations of estradiol naturally present in untreated animals:

(a) In uncooked edible tissues of heifers, steers, and calves:

(1) 120 parts per trillion for muscle.

(2) 480 parts per trillion for fat.

(3) 360 parts per trillion for kidney.

(4) 240 parts per trillion for liver.

(b) [Reserved]

[49 FR 13873, Apr. 9, 1984, as amended at 56 FR 67175, Dec. 30, 1991; 76 FR 16291, Mar. 23, 2011]

#### § 556.260 Ethopabate.

Tolerance for residues of ethopabate converted to metaphenetidine are established in the edible tissues of chickens as follows:

(a) 1.5 parts per million in uncooked liver and kidney.