been shown to induce cancer in man or animal; however, such drug will not adversely affect the animals for which it is intended, and no residue of such drug will be found by prescribed methods of analysis in any edible portion of such animals after slaughter or in any food yielded by or derived from the living animal—in which case the accepted method of analysis shall be published or cited, if previously published and available elsewhere, in this part; or

(4) It may or may not be possible to determine whether finite residues will be incurred but there is no reasonable expectation that they may be present—in which case the establishment of a tolerance is not required; or

(5) The drug is such that it may be metabolized and/or assimilated in such form that any possible residue would be indistinguishable from normal tissue constituents—in which case the establishment of a tolerance is not required.

(b) No tolerance established pursuant to paragraph (a)(1) of this section will be set at any level higher than that reflected by the permitted use of the drug.

(c) Any tolerance required pursuant to this section will, in addition to the toxicological considerations, be conditioned on the availability of a practicable analytical method to determine the quantity of residue. Such method must be sensitive to and reliable at the established tolerance level or, in certain instances, may be sensitive at a higher level where such level is also deemed satisfactory and safe in light of the toxicity of the drug residue and of the unlikelihood of such residue's exceeding the tolerance.

Subpart B—Specific Tolerances for Residues of New Animal Drugs

§ 556.34 Albendazole.

(a) *Acceptable daily intake (ADI).* The ADI for total residues of albendazole is 5 micrograms per kilogram of body weight per day.

(b) *Tolerances.* The tolerances for albendazole 2-aminosulfone (marker residue) are:

(1) *Cattle*—(i) *Liver (target tissue)*: 0.2 parts per million (ppm).

(ii) *Muscle*: 0.05 ppm.

(2) *Sheep*—(i) *Liver (target tissue)*: 0.25 ppm.

(ii) *Muscle*: 0.05 ppm.

(3) *Goat*—(i) *Liver (target tissue)*: 0.25 ppm.

(ii) [Reserved]

(c) *Related conditions of use.* See § 520.45 of this chapter.

[64 FR 1504, Jan. 11, 1999, as amended at 73 FR 11027, Feb. 29, 2008]

§ 556.36 Altrenogest.

(a) *Acceptable Daily Intake (ADI).* The ADI for total residues of altrenogest is 0.04 micrograms per kilogram of body weight per day.

(b) *Tolerances*—(1) *Swine*—(i) *Liver (the target tissue).* The tolerance for altrenogest (the marker residue) is 4 parts per billion (ppb).

(ii) *Muscle.* The tolerance for altrenogest (the marker residue) is 1 ppb.

(2) [Reserved]

[68 FR 62007, Oct. 31, 2003]

§ 556.38 Amoxicillin.

A tolerance of 0.01 part per million is established for negligible residues of amoxicillin in milk and in the uncooked edible tissues of cattle.

[49 FR 45422, Nov. 16, 1984]

§ 556.40 Ampicillin.

A tolerance of 0.01 p/m is established for negligible residues of ampicillin in the uncooked edible tissues of swine and cattle and in milk.

§ 556.50 Amprolium.

Tolerances are established as follows for residues of amprolium (1-(4-amino-2-*n*- propyl-5-pyrimidinylmethyl)-2-picolinium chloride hydrochloride):

(a) In the edible tissues and in eggs of chickens and turkeys:

(1) 1 part per million in uncooked liver and kidney.

(2) 0.5 part per million in uncooked muscle tissue.

(3) In eggs:

(i) 8 parts per million in egg yolks.

(ii) 4 parts per million in whole eggs.

(b) In the edible tissues of calves:

(1) 2.0 parts per million in uncooked fat.

(2) 0.5 part per million in uncooked muscle tissue, liver, and kidney.

(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