

(3) *Limitations.* Not to be used within 6 weeks of calving. For use in dry cows only. Milk taken from cows within 24 hours (2 milkings) after calving must not be used for food. Animals infused with this drug must not be slaughtered for food within 60 days of treatment nor within 24 hours after calving.

[57 FR 37336, Aug. 18, 1992]

§ 526.1696c Penicillin G procaine-dihydrostreptomycin sulfate for intramammary infusion (dry cows).

(a) *Specifications.* Each 10 milliliters of suspension contains penicillin G procaine equivalent to 1 million units of penicillin G and dihydrostreptomycin sulfate equivalent to 1 gram of dihydrostreptomycin.

(b) *Sponsor.* See No. 033392 in § 510.600(c) of this chapter.

(c) *Related tolerances.* See §§ 556.200 and 556.510 of this chapter.

(d) *Conditions of use. Dairy cows—(1) Amount.* One syringe per quarter at the last milking prior to drying off.

(2) *Indications for use.* Intramammary use to reduce the frequency of existing infection and to prevent new infections with *Staphylococcus aureus* in dry cows.

(3) *Limitations.* Not to be used within 6 weeks of freshening. Not for use in lactating cows. Milk taken from animals within 96 hours (8 milkings) after calving must not be used for feed. Animals infused with this drug must not be slaughtered for food within 60 days from the time of infusion nor within 96 hours after calving. Federal law restricts this drug to use by or on the order of a licensed veterinarian.

[57 FR 37336, Aug. 18, 1992; 57 FR 42623, Sept. 15, 1992]

§ 526.1696d Penicillin G procaine-novobiocin for intramammary infusion.

(a) *Specifications.* For lactating cattle: each 10-milliliter dose contains 100,000 units of penicillin G procaine and 150 milligrams of novobiocin as novobiocin sodium. For dry cows: 200,000 units of penicillin G procaine and 400 milligrams of novobiocin as novobiocin sodium.

(b) *Sponsor.* See No. 000009 in § 510.600(c) of this chapter.

(c) *Conditions of use—(1) Lactating cows—(i) Amount.* 10 milliliters in each

infected quarter after milking. Repeat once after 24 hours.

(ii) *Indications for use.* Treating lactating cows for mastitis caused by susceptible strains of *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Streptococcus agalactiae*, *Streptococcus dysgalactiae*, and *Streptococcus uberis*.

(iii) *Limitations.* For udder instillation in lactating cattle only. Do not milk for at least 6 hours after treatment; thereafter, milk at regular intervals. Milk taken from treated animals within 72 hours (6 milkings) after the latest treatment must not be used for food. Treated animals must not be slaughtered for food for 15 days following the latest treatment. If redness, swelling, or abnormal milk persists, discontinue use and consult a veterinarian.

(2) *Dry cows—(i) Amount.* 10 milliliters in each quarter at time of drying off.

(ii) *Indications for use.* Treatment of subclinical mastitis caused by susceptible strains of *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Streptococcus agalactiae*.

(iii) *Limitations.* For udder instillation in dry cows only. Do not use less than 30 days prior to calving. Milk from treated cows must not be used for food during the first 72 hours after calving. Treated animals must not be slaughtered for food for 30 days following udder infusion.

[57 FR 37336, Aug. 18, 1992; 57 FR 42623, Sept. 15, 1992]

§ 526.1810 Pirlimycin hydrochloride.

(a) *Specifications.* Each 10-milliliter syringe contains 50 milligrams of pirlimycin (as pirlimycin hydrochloride).

(b) *Sponsor.* See 000009 in § 510.600(c) of this chapter.

(c) *Related tolerances.* See § 556.515 of this chapter.

(d) *Conditions of use. (1) Dose.* 50 milligrams in each infected quarter, repeated once after 24 hours.

(2) *Indications for use.* For lactating dairy cattle for the treatment of clinical and subclinical mastitis caused by *Staphylococcus* species, such as *Staphylococcus aureus*; and *Streptococcus* species, such as *Streptococcus agalactiae*, *Streptococcus dysgalactiae*, and *Streptococcus uberis*.