

## § 556.100

(1) 0.5 part per million in uncooked yolk.

(2) 0.2 part per million in uncooked whole eggs.

### § 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 (ADI)*. The ADI for total residues of ceftiofur is 30 micrograms per kilogram of body weight per day.

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

(2) *Cattle*. Tolerances are established for residues of desfuroylceftiofur (marker residue) in edible cattle tissues at 8 parts per million in kidney (target tissue), 2 parts per million in the liver, 1 part per million in muscle, and 100 parts per billion in milk.

[63 FR 53579, Oct. 6, 1998]

### § 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.

### § 556.140 Chlorobutanol.

A tolerance of zero is established for residues of chlorobutanol in milk from dairy animals.

### § 556.150 Chlortetracycline.

(a) *Acceptable daily intake (ADI)*. The ADI for total residues of tetracyclines including chlortetracycline, oxytetra-

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cycline, and tetracycline is 25 micrograms per kilogram of body weight per day.

(b) *Tolerances*. (1) Tolerances are established for the sum of tetracycline residues in tissues of beef cattle, non-lactating dairy cows, calves, swine, sheep, chickens, turkeys, and ducks, of 2 parts per million (ppm) in muscle, 6 ppm in liver, and 12 ppm in fat and kidney.

(2) A tolerance is established for residues of chlortetracycline in eggs of 0.4 ppm.

[63 FR 52158, Sept. 30, 1998, as amended at 63 FR 57246, Oct. 27, 1998]

### § 556.160 Clopidol.

Tolerances for residues of clopidol (3,5-dichloro-2,6-dimethyl-4-pyridinol) in food are established as follows:

(a) In cereal grains, vegetables, and fruits: 0.2 part per million.

(b) In chickens and turkeys:

(1) 15 parts per million in uncooked liver and kidney.

(2) 5 parts per million in uncooked muscle.

(c) In cattle, sheep, and goats:

(1) 3 parts per million in uncooked kidney.

(2) 1.5 parts per million in uncooked liver.

(3) 0.2 part per million in uncooked muscle.

(d) In swine: 0.2 part per million in uncooked edible tissues.

(e) In milk: 0.02 part per million (negligible residue).

### § 556.163 Clorsulon.

(a) *Acceptable daily intake (ADI)*. The ADI for total residues of clorsulon is 8 micrograms per kilogram of body weight per day.

(b) *Tolerances*—(1) *Cattle*—(i) *Kidney (the target tissue)*. The tolerance for parent clorsulon (the marker residue) is 1.0 part per million.

(ii) *Muscle*. The tolerance for parent clorsulon (the marker residue) is 0.1 part per million.

(2) [Reserved]

[66 FR 35544, July 6, 2001]

### § 556.165 Cloxacillin.

A tolerance of 0.01 part per million is established for negligible residues of