

#### § 556.350

(4) *Rabbits*. The tolerance for parent lasalocid (the marker residue) in liver (the target tissue) is 0.7 ppm.

(5) *Sheep*. The tolerance for parent lasalocid (the marker residue) in liver (the target tissue) is 1.0 ppm.

[66 FR 19854, Apr. 18, 2001]

#### § 556.350 Levamisole hydrochloride.

A tolerance of 0.1 part per million is established for negligible residues of levamisole hydrochloride in the edible tissues of cattle, sheep, and swine.

#### § 556.360 Lincomycin.

(a) *Acceptable daily intake (ADI)*. The ADI for total residues of lincomycin is 25 micrograms per kilogram of body weight per day.

(b) *Chickens*. A tolerance for residues of lincomycin in chickens is not required.

(c) *Swine*. Tolerances for lincomycin of 0.6 part per million in liver and 0.1 part per million in muscle are established.

[64 FR 13342, Mar. 18, 1999]

#### § 556.375 Maduramicin ammonium.

A tolerance is established for residues of maduramicin ammonium in chickens as follows:

(a) A tolerance for maduramicin ammonium (marker residue) in chickens is 0.38 parts per million in fat (target tissue). A tolerance refers to the concentration of marker residues in the target tissue used to monitor for total drug residues in the target animals.

(b) The safe concentrations for total maduramicin ammonium residues in uncooked edible chicken tissues are: 0.24 parts per million in muscle; 0.72 parts per million in liver; 0.48 parts per million in skin; and 0.48 parts per million in fat. A safe concentration refers to the total residue concentration considered safe in edible tissues.

[54 FR 5229, Feb. 2, 1989]

#### § 556.380 Melengestrol acetate.

A tolerance of 25 parts per billion is established for residues of the parent compound, melengestrol acetate, in fat of cattle.

[59 FR 41241, Aug. 11, 1994]

#### 21 CFR Ch. I (4-1-03 Edition)

#### § 556.390 Methylparaben.

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

#### § 556.400 Methylprednisolone.

A tolerance is established for negligible residues of methylprednisolone in milk at 10 parts per billion.

#### § 556.410 Metoserpate hydrochloride.

A tolerance of 0.02 part per million is established for negligible residues of metoserpate hydrochloride (methyl-*o*-methyl-18-epireserpate hydrochloride) in uncooked edible tissues of chickens.

#### § 556.420 Monensin.

(a) *Acceptable daily intake (ADI)*. The ADI for total residues of monensin is 12.5 micrograms per kilogram of body weight per day.

(b) *Tolerances*—(1) *Cattle and goats*. A tolerance of 0.05 part per million is established for negligible residues of monensin in edible tissues of cattle and goats.

(2) *Chickens, turkeys, and quail*. A tolerance for residues of monensin in chickens, turkeys, and quail is not needed.

[64 FR 5159, Feb. 3, 1999]

#### § 556.425 Morantel tartrate.

A tolerance of 0.7 part per million is established for *N*-methyl-1,3-propanediamine (MAPA, marker residue) in the liver (target tissue) of cattle and goats. A tolerance for residues of morantel tartrate in milk is not required.

[59 FR 17922, Apr. 15, 1994]

#### § 556.426 Moxidectin.

(a) *Acceptable daily intake (ADI)*. The ADI for total residues of moxidectin is 4 micrograms per kilogram of body weight per day.

(b) *Tolerances*—(1) *Cattle*—(i) *Liver (the target tissue)*. The tolerance for parent moxidectin (the marker residue) is 200 parts per billion (ppb).

(ii) *Muscle*. The tolerance for parent moxidectin (the marker residue) is 50 ppb.

**Food and Drug Administration, HHS**

**§ 556.500**

(iii) *Milk*. The tolerance for parent moxidectin (the marker residue in cattle milk) is 40 ppb.

(2) [Reserved]

[65 FR 36617, June 9, 2000, as amended at 65 FR 76930, Dec. 8, 2000]

**§ 556.428 Narasin.**

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

(b) *Tolerances*—(1) *Chickens (abdominal fat)*. The tolerance for parent narasin (the marker residue) is 480 parts per billion.

(2) [Reserved]

[66 FR 23589, May 9, 2001]

**§ 556.430 Neomycin.**

(a) *Acceptable daily intake (ADI)*. The ADI for total residues of neomycin is 6 micrograms per kilogram of body weight per day.

(b) *Tolerances*. Tolerances are established for residues of parent neomycin in uncooked edible tissues as follows:

(1) *Cattle, swine, sheep, and goats*. 7.2 parts per million (ppm) in kidney (target tissue) and fat, 3.6 ppm in liver, and 1.2 ppm in muscle.

(2) *Turkeys*. 7.2 ppm in skin with adhearing fat, 3.6 ppm in liver, and 1.2 ppm in muscle.

(3) *Milk*. A tolerance is established for residues of parent neomycin of 0.15 ppm.

[64 FR 31498, June 11, 1999]

**§ 556.440 Nequinatate.**

A tolerance of 0.1 part per million is established for negligible residues of nequinatate in the uncooked edible tissues of chickens.

**§ 556.445 Nicarbazin.**

A tolerance of 4 parts per million is established for residues of nicarbazin in uncooked chicken muscle, liver, skin, and kidney.

[42 FR 56729, Oct. 28, 1977]

**§ 556.460 Novobiocin.**

Tolerances for residues of novobiocin are established at 0.1 part per million in milk from dairy animals and 1 part per million in the uncooked edible tis-

sues of cattle, chickens, turkeys, and ducks.

[47 FR 18590, Apr. 30, 1982]

**§ 556.470 Nystatin.**

A tolerance of zero is established for residues of nystatin in or on eggs and the uncooked edible tissues of swine and poultry.

**§ 556.480 Oleandomycin.**

Tolerances are established for negligible residues of oleandomycin in uncooked edible tissues of chickens, turkeys, and swine at 0.15 part per million.

**§ 556.490 Ormetoprim.**

(a) [Reserved]

(b) *Tolerances*. A tolerance of 0.1 part per million (ppm) is established for negligible residues of ormetoprim in uncooked edible tissues of chickens, turkeys, ducks, salmonids, catfish, and chukar partridges.

[64 FR 26672, May 17, 1999]

**§ 556.495 Oxfendazole.**

*Cattle*: A tolerance is established for total oxfendazole residues in edible cattle tissues based on a marker residue concentration of 0.8 part per million (ppm) fenbendazole in the target liver tissue. A fenbendazole concentration of 0.8 ppm in liver corresponds to a total safe concentration of oxfendazole residues of 1.7 ppm in liver. The safe concentrations of total oxfendazole residues in other uncooked edible cattle tissues are: muscle, 0.84 ppm; kidney, 2.5 ppm; and fat, 3.3 ppm. A tolerance refers to the concentration of marker residue in the target tissue selected to monitor for total drug residue in the target animal. A safe concentration is the total residue considered safe in edible tissue.

[55 FR 46943, Nov. 8, 1990]

**§ 556.500 Oxytetracycline.**

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

(b) *Beef cattle, dairy cattle, calves, swine, sheep, chickens, turkeys, catfish,*