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lobster, and salmonids. Tolerances are established for the sum of residues of the tetracyclines including chlortetracycline, oxytetracycline, and tetracycline, in tissues and milk as follows:

- (1) 2 parts per million (ppm) in muscle.
- (2) 6 ppm in liver.
- (3) 12 ppm in fat and kidney.
- (4) 0.3 ppm in milk.

[63 FR 57246, Oct. 27, 1998, as amended at 66 FR 46370, Sept. 5, 2001]

§ 556.510 Penicillin.

Tolerances are established for residues of penicillin and the salts of penicillin in food as follows:

- (a) 0.05 part per million (negligible residue) in the uncooked edible tissues of cattle.
- (b) Zero in the uncooked edible tissues of chickens, pheasants, quail, swine, and sheep; in eggs; and in milk or in any processed food in which such milk has been used.
- (c) 0.01 part per million in the uncooked edible tissues of turkeys.

[40 FR 13942, Mar. 27, 1975, as amended at 43 FR 32749, July 28, 1978]

§ 556.513 Piperazine.

A tolerance of 0.1 part per million piperazine base is established for edible tissues of poultry and swine.

[64 FR 23019, Apr. 29, 1999]

§ 556.515 Pirlimycin.

(a) *Acceptable daily intake (ADI).* The ADI for total residues of pirlimycin is 0.01 milligrams per kilogram of body weight per day.

(b) *Tolerances*—(1) *Cattle*—(i) *Liver (the target tissue).* The tolerance for parent pirlimycin (the marker residue) is 0.5 part per million (ppm).

(ii) *Muscle.* The tolerance for parent pirlimycin (the marker residue) is 0.3 ppm.

(iii) *Milk.* The tolerance for parent pirlimycin (the marker residue in cattle milk) is 0.4 ppm.

(2) [Reserved]

[65 FR 61091, Oct. 16, 2000]

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§ 556.520 Prednisolone.

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

§ 556.530 Prednisone.

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

§ 556.540 Progesterone.

No residues of progesterone are permitted in excess of the following increments above the concentrations of progesterone naturally present in untreated animals:

- (a) In uncooked edible tissues of steers and calves:
 - (1) 3 parts per billion for muscle.
 - (2) 12 parts per billion for fat.
 - (3) 9 parts per billion for kidney.
 - (4) 6 parts per billion for liver.
- (b) In uncooked edible tissues of lambs:
 - (1) 3 parts per billion for muscle.
 - (2) 15 parts per billion for fat, kidney, and liver.

[49 FR 13873, Apr. 9, 1984]

§ 556.550 Propylparaben.

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

§ 556.560 Pyrantel tartrate.

Tolerances are established for residues of pyrantel tartrate in edible tissues of swine as follows:

- (a) 10 parts per million in liver and kidney.
- (b) 1 part per million in muscle.

§ 556.570 Ractopamine.

(a) *Acceptable daily intake (ADI).* The ADI for total residues of ractopamine is 1.25 micrograms ractopamine hydrochloride per kilogram of body weight per day.

(b) *Tolerances.* Swine—Tolerances are established for residues of ractopamine hydrochloride parent (marker residue) in edible swine tissues of 0.05 part per million (ppm) in muscle, and 0.15 ppm in liver (target tissue). Residues of ractopamine in swine muscle are not

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indicative of the safety of residues in other edible tissue.

[65 FR 4112, Jan. 26, 2000]

§ 556.580 Robenidine hydrochloride.

Tolerances are established for residues of robenidine hydrochloride in edible tissues of chickens as follows:

(a) 0.2 part per million in skin and fat.

(b) 0.1 part per million (negligible residue) in edible tissues other than skin and fat.

§ 556.590 Salicylic acid.

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

§ 556.592 Salinomycin.

(a) *Acceptable daily intake (ADI)*. The ADI for total residues of salinomycin is 0.005 milligram per kilogram of body weight per day.

(b) [Reserved]

[65 FR 70791, Nov. 28, 2000]

§ 556.597 Semduramicin.

(a) *Acceptable daily intake (ADI)*. The ADI for total residues of semduramicin is 180 micrograms per kilogram of body weight per day.

(b) *Tolerances*—(1) *Broiler chickens*. Tolerances are established for residues of parent semduramicin in uncooked edible tissues of 400 parts per billion (ppb) in liver and 130 ppb in muscle.

(2) [Reserved]

[64 FR 48296, Sept. 3, 1999]

§ 556.600 Spectinomycin.

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

(b) *Chickens and turkeys*. A tolerance of 0.1 part per million (ppm) for negligible residues of spectinomycin in uncooked edible tissues of chickens and turkeys is established.

(c) *Cattle*. A tolerance of 4 ppm for parent spectinomycin (marker residue) in kidney (target tissue) is established. A tolerance of 0.25 ppm for parent

spectinomycin in cattle muscle is established.

[63 FR 24107, May 1, 1998; 63 FR 38304, July 16, 1998]

§ 556.610 Streptomycin.

Tolerances are established for residues of streptomycin in uncooked, edible tissues of chickens, swine, and calves of 2.0 parts per million (ppm) in kidney and 0.5 ppm in other tissues.

[58 FR 47211, Sept. 8, 1993]

§ 556.620 Sulfabromomethazine sodium.

Tolerances for residues of sulfabromomethazine sodium in food are established as follows:

(a) In the uncooked edible tissues of cattle at 0.1 part per million (negligible residue).

(b) In milk at 0.01 part per million (negligible residue).

[47 FR 30244, July 13, 1982]

§ 556.625 Sodium sulfachloropyrazine monohydrate.

A tolerance of zero is established for residues of sodium sulfachloropyrazine monohydrate in the uncooked edible tissues of chickens.

§ 556.630 Sulfachlorpyridazine.

A tolerance of 0.1 part per million is established for negligible residues of sulfachlorpyridazine in uncooked edible tissues of calves and swine.

§ 556.640 Sulfadimethoxine.

(a) [Reserved]

(b) *Tolerances*. (1) A tolerance of 0.1 part per million (ppm) is established for negligible residues of sulfadimethoxine in uncooked edible tissues of chickens, turkeys, cattle, ducks, salmonids, catfish, and chukar partridges.

(2) A tolerance of 0.01 ppm is established for negligible residues of sulfadimethoxine in milk.

[64 FR 26672, May 17, 1999]

§ 556.650 Sulfaethoxypridazine.

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