

**Food and Drug Administration, HHS**

**§ 556.650**

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 Sulfaethoxy pyridazine.**

Tolerances for residues of sulfaethoxy pyridazine in food are established as follows:

**§ 556.660**

(a) Zero in the uncooked edible tissues of swine and in milk.

(b) 0.1 part per million (negligible residue) in uncooked edible tissues of cattle.

**§ 556.660 Sulfamerazine.**

A tolerance of zero is established for residues of sulfamerazine (N<sup>1</sup>-[4-methyl-2-pyrimidinyl]sulfanilamide) in the uncooked edible tissues of trout.

**§ 556.670 Sulfamethazine.**

A tolerance of 0.1 part per million is established for negligible residues of sulfamethazine in the uncooked edible tissues of chickens, turkeys, cattle, and swine.

[47 FR 25323, June 11, 1982]

**§ 556.680 Sulfanitran.**

A tolerance of zero is established for residues of sulfanitran (acetyl(*p*-nitrophenyl) sulfanilamide) and its metabolites in the uncooked edible tissues of chickens.

**§ 556.685 Sulfaquinoxaline.**

A tolerance of 0.1 part per million is established for negligible residues of sulfaquinoxaline in the uncooked edible tissues of chickens, turkeys, calves, and cattle.

[61 FR 24443, May 15, 1996]

**§ 556.690 Sulfathiazole.**

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

**§ 556.700 Sulfomyxin.**

A tolerance of zero is established for residues of sulfomyxin (N-sulfomethyl-polymyxin B sodium salt) in uncooked edible tissues from chickens and turkeys.

**§ 556.710 Testosterone propionate.**

No residues of testosterone, resulting from the use of testosterone propionate, are permitted in excess of the following increments above the concentrations of testosterone naturally present in untreated animals:

(a) In uncooked edible tissues of heifers:

(1) 0.64 part per billion in muscle.

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

(2) 2.6 parts per billion in fat.

(3) 1.9 parts per billion in kidney.

(4) 1.3 parts per billion in liver.

(b) [Reserved]

[52 FR 27683, July 23, 1987]

**§ 556.720 Tetracycline.**

(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) *Tolerances*. Tolerances are established for the sum of tetracycline residues in tissues of calves, swine, sheep, chickens, and turkeys, of 2 parts per million (ppm) in muscle, 6 ppm in liver, and 12 ppm in fat and kidney.

[63 FR 57246, Oct. 27, 1998]

**§ 556.730 Thiabendazole.**

Tolerances are established at 0.1 part per million for negligible residues of thiabendazole in uncooked edible tissues of cattle, goats, sheep, pheasants, and swine, and at 0.05 part per million for negligible residues in milk.

[40 FR 13942, Mar. 27, 1975, as amended at 49 FR 29958, July 25, 1984]

**§ 556.735 Tilmicosin.**

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

(b) *Tolerances*—(1) *Cattle*—(i) *Liver (the target tissue)*. The tolerance for parent tilmicosin (the marker residue) is 1.2 parts per million (ppm).

(ii) *Muscle*. The tolerance for parent tilmicosin (the marker residue) is 0.1 ppm.

(2) *Swine*—(i) *Liver (the target tissue)*. The tolerance for parent tilmicosin (the marker residue) is 7.5 ppm.

(ii) *Muscle*. The tolerance for parent tilmicosin (the marker residue) is 0.1 ppm.

(3) *Sheep*—(i) *Liver (the target tissue)*. The tolerance for parent tilmicosin (the marker residue) is 1.2 ppm.

(ii) *Muscle*. The tolerance for parent tilmicosin (the marker residue) is 0.1 ppm.

[64 FR 13679, Mar. 22, 1999, as amended at 67 FR 72368, Dec. 5, 2002]