

| Nicarbazin in grams per ton | Combination in grams per ton | Indications for use | Limitations | Sponsor |
|-----------------------------|--|--|--|------------------|
| | Bambermycins 1 to 2. | Broiler chickens; aid in preventing outbreaks of cecal (<i>Eimeria tenella</i>) and intestinal (<i>E. acervulina</i> , <i>E. maxima</i> , <i>E. necatrix</i> , and <i>E. brunetti</i>) coccidiosis, for increased rate of weight gain and improved feed efficiency.. | Feed continuously as sole ration from time chicks are placed on litter until past the time when coccidiosis is ordinarily a hazard; do not use as a treatment for coccidiosis; do not use in flushing mashes; do not feed to laying hens; withdraw 4 days before slaughter. Nicarbazin as provided by 066104.. | 057926 |
| | Lincomycin 2 (0.00044 pct). | Broiler chickens; aid in preventing outbreaks of secal (<i>Eimeria tenella</i>) and intestinal (<i>E. acervulina</i> , <i>E. maxima</i> , <i>E. necatrix</i> , and <i>E. brunetti</i>) coccidiosis; for increased rate of weight gain.. | Feed continuously as sole ration from time chicks are placed on litter until past the time when coccidiosis is ordinarily a hazard; do not use as a treatment for coccidiosis; do not use in flushing mashes; do not feed to laying hens; withdraw 4 days before slaughter.. | 060728 066104 |
| | Roxarsone 22.7 (0.0025).. |do | Feed continuously as sole ration from time chicks are placed on litter until past the time when coccidiosis is ordinarily a hazard; as sole source of organic arsenic; do not use a treatment for coccidiosis; do not use in flushing mashes; do not feed to laying hens; withdraw 4 days before slaughter. | 060728 066104 |
| | Roxarsone 22.7 (0.0025) plus lincomycin 2 (0.0004).. |do |do | 060728 066104 |

[42 FR 56729, Oct. 28, 1977; 43 FR 1942, Jan. 13, 1978, as amended at 44 FR 40887, July 13, 1979; 50 FR 13562, Apr. 5, 1985; 51 FR 7399, Mar. 3, 1986; 54 FR 1928, Jan. 18, 1989; 60 FR 29483, June 5, 1995; 61 FR 1832, Jan. 24, 1996; 61 FR 14021, Mar. 29, 1996; 61 FR 14483, Apr. 2, 1996; 62 FR 29011, May 29, 1997; 63 FR 13124, Mar. 18, 1998; 63 FR 57248, Oct. 27, 1998; 64 FR 4966, Feb. 2, 1999; 64 FR 18574, Apr. 15, 1999; 64 FR 20164, Apr. 26, 1999; 64 FR 49384, Sept. 13, 1999; 65 FR 11889, Mar. 7, 2000; 66 FR 46706, Sept. 7, 2001; 66 FR 47962, Sept. 17, 2001; 66 FR 63500, Dec. 7, 2001; 67 FR 30327, May 6, 2002]

§ 558.369 Nitarsone.

(a) *Approvals.* Type A medicated articles: 50 percent to 046573 in §510.600(c) of this chapter.

(b) *Related tolerances.* See §556.60 of this chapter.

(c) [Reserved]

(d) *Conditions of use.* It is used as follows:

(1) *Chickens and turkeys.*—(i) *Amount.* Nitarsone, 0.01875 percent.

(ii) *Indications for use.* As an aid in the prevention of blackhead.

(iii) *Limitations.* Early medication is essential to prevent spread of disease. Adequate drinking water must be provided near feeder at all times. The drug is not effective in preventing blackhead in birds infected more than 4 or 5 days. Discontinue use 5 days before

slaughtering animals for human consumption to allow elimination of the drug from edible tissues. The drug is dangerous for ducks, geese, and dogs. Overdosage or lack of water may result in leg weakness or paralysis. Use as sole source of arsenic.

(2) *Turkeys.*—(i) *Amount.* Nitarsone 0.01875 percent, plus bacitracin methylene disalicylate 4 to 50 grams per ton.

(ii) *Indications for use.* As an aid in the prevention of blackhead, and for increased rate of weight gain and improved feed efficiency.

(iii) *Limitations.* For growing turkeys. Feed continuously as sole ration. Early medication is essential to prevent spread of disease. Adequate drinking water must be provided near feeders at

all times. Overdosage or lack of water may result in leg weakness or paralysis. The drug is not effective in preventing blackhead in birds infected more than 4 or 5 days. Discontinue use 5 days before slaughtering animals for human consumption to allow elimination of the drug from edible tissues. The drug is dangerous for ducks, geese, and dogs. Use as sole source of arsenic.

[46 FR 47535, Sept. 29, 1981, as amended at 47 FR 14152, Apr. 2, 1982; 51 FR 7399, Mar. 3, 1986; 52 FR 2686, Jan. 26, 1987; 55 FR 8460, Mar. 8, 1990; 57 FR 8578, Mar. 11, 1992; 63 FR 39028, July 21, 1998]

§ 558.376 Nitromide and sulfanitran.

(a) *Approvals*. Type A medicated articles: 25 percent nitromide, 30 percent sulfanitran, with or without 5 percent roxarsone to 053501 in § 510.600(c) of this chapter.

(b) *Related tolerances*. See §§ 556.220 and 556.680 of this chapter.

(c) *Conditions of use*. It is used for chickens as follows:

(1) *Amount*. 227 grams per ton nitromide (0.025 percent) and 272 grams per ton sulfanitran (0.03 percent).

(i) *Indications for use*. As an aid in the prevention of coccidiosis caused by *Eimeria tenella*, *E. necatrix*, and *E. acervulina*.

(ii) *Limitations*. Not to be fed to laying chickens; withdraw 5 days before slaughter; from Type A articles containing not more than 25 percent nitromide and 30 percent sulfanitran.

(2) *Amount*. 227 grams per ton nitromide (0.025 percent) and 272 grams per ton sulfanitran (0.03 percent), plus 45.4 grams per ton roxarsone (0.005 percent).

(i) *Indications for use*. Prevention of coccidiosis caused by *Eimeria tenella*, *E. necatrix*, and *E. acervulina*; growth promotion and feed efficiency; improving pigmentation.

(ii) *Limitations*. Not to be fed to laying chickens; withdraw 5 days before slaughter; from Type A articles containing not more than 25 percent nitromide, 30 percent sulfanitran, and 5 percent roxarsone; as sole source of organic arsenic.

[41 FR 11002, Mar. 15, 1976, as amended at 51 FR 7399, Mar. 3, 1986; 52 FR 2686, Jan. 26, 1987; 55 FR 8460, Mar. 8, 1990]

§ 558.415 Novobiocin.

(a) *Approvals*. Type A medicated articles: 25 grams of activity per pound to 000009 in § 510.600(c) of this chapter. Type B medicated feeds: 17.5 grams per pound to 000009 in § 510.600(c) of this chapter.

(b) *Related tolerances*. See § 556.460 of this chapter.

(c) *Conditions of use*. It is used in animal feeds as follows:

(1) *Chickens*—(i) *Amount*. Novobiocin, 6–7 mgs. per lb. body weight per day.

(a) *Indications for use*. Aid in the treatment of breast blisters associated with staphylococcal infections susceptible to novobiocin.

(b) *Limitations*. Administer, as sole ration, feed which contains not less than 200 grams of novobiocin activity per ton of feed; not for laying chickens; feed 5 to 7 days; withdraw 4 days before slaughter.

(ii) *Amount*. Novobiocin, 10–14 mgs. per lb. body weight per day.

(a) *Indications for use*. Treatment of staphylococcal synovitis and generalized staphylococcal infections susceptible to novobiocin.

(b) *Limitations*. Administer, as sole ration, feed which contains not less than 350 grams of novobiocin activity per ton of feed; not for laying chickens; feed 5 to 7 days; withdraw 4 days before slaughter.

(2) *Turkeys*—(i) *Amount*. Novobiocin, 4–5 mgs. per lb. body weight per day.

(a) *Indications for use*. Aid in the treatment of breast blisters associated with staphylococcal infections susceptible to novobiocin.

(b) *Limitations*. Administer, as sole ration, feed which contains not less than 200 grams of novobiocin activity per ton of feed; not for laying turkeys; feed 5 to 7 days; withdraw 4 days before slaughter.

(ii) *Amount*. Novobiocin, 5–8 mgs. per lb. body weight per day.

(a) *Indications for use*. Aid in the control of recurring outbreaks of fowl cholera caused by strains of *Pasteurella multocida* susceptible to novobiocin following initial treatment with 7–8 mgs. per pound body weight per day.

(b) *Limitations*. Administer, as sole ration, feed which contains not less than 200 grams of novobiocin activity per