

§ 556.225

5. Elute arylamine residue from the resin with 40 to 43 milliliters of 4N HCl into a 50-milliliter volumetric flask (actinic ware) for 3,5-DNBA analysis. Avoid direct sunlight. The arylamine has been found to be photosensitive.

H. Color development and measurement. 1. Cool to 0° C.-5° C. by placing in a freezer or ice bath.

2. Perform the Bratton-Marshall reaction in subdued light as follows:

a. Add 1 milliliter of sodium nitrite reagent, mix, and allow to stand for 1 minute.

b. Add 1 milliliter of ammonium sulfamate reagent, mix, and allow to stand for 1 minute.

c. Add 1 milliliter of coupling reagent, mix, and allow to stand for 10 minutes.

d. Dilute to volume with 4N HCl.

3. Perform colorimetric measurement at 530 millimicrons as follows:

a. Fill two matched 100-millimeter cells with 4N HCl and place into instrument.

b. Adjust dark current.

c. Adjust to zero absorbance.

d. Replace acid in cell of sample side of compartment with sample to be measured.

e. Record absorbance observed.

I. Calculations. Determine parts per billion (observed) from the standard curve.

§ 556.225 Doramectin.

(a) *Acceptable daily intake (ADI)*. The ADI for total residues of doramectin is 0.75 microgram per kilogram of body weight per day.

(b) *Tolerances*—(1) *Cattle*. A tolerance of 100 parts per billion is established for parent doramectin (marker residue) in liver (target tissue) and of 30 parts per billion for parent doramectin in muscle.

(2) *Swine*. A tolerance is established for parent doramectin (marker residue) in liver (target tissue) of 160 parts per billion.

[63 FR 68184, Dec. 10, 1998]

§ 556.227 Eprinomectin.

(a) *Acceptable daily intake (ADI)*. The ADI for total residues of eprinomectin is 10 micrograms per kilogram of body weight per day.

(b) *Tolerances*—(1) *Cattle*. Tolerances are established for residues of eprinomectin Bla (marker residue) in milk of 12 parts per billion, in liver (target tissue) of 4.8 parts per million, and in muscle of 100 parts per billion.

(2) [Reserved]

[63 FR 59715, Nov. 5, 1998]

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§ 556.228 Enrofloxacin.

The acceptable daily intake for enrofloxacin is 3 micrograms per kilogram of body weight per day.

(a) *Chickens and turkeys*. A tolerance of 0.3 part per million is established for residues of enrofloxacin (marker residue) in muscle (target tissue) of chickens and turkeys.

(b) *Cattle*. A tolerance of 0.1 part per million for desethylene ciprofloxacin (marker residue) has been established in liver (target tissue) of cattle.

[61 FR 56893, Nov. 5, 1996, as amended at 63 FR 49003, Sept. 14, 1998]

§ 556.230 Erythromycin.

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

(a) 0.1 part per million in uncooked edible tissues of beef cattle and swine.

(b) Zero in milk.

(c) 0.025 part per million in uncooked eggs.

(d) 0.125 part per million (negligible residue) in uncooked edible tissues of chickens and turkeys.

[40 FR 13942, Mar. 27, 1975, as amended at 58 FR 43795, Aug. 18, 1993]

§ 556.240 Estradiol and related esters.

No residues of estradiol, resulting from the use of estradiol or any of the related esters, are permitted in excess of the following increments above the concentrations of estradiol naturally present in untreated animals:

(a) In uncooked edible tissues of heifers, steers, and calves:

(1) 120 parts per trillion for muscle.

(2) 480 parts per trillion for fat.

(3) 360 parts per trillion for kidney.

(4) 240 parts per trillion for liver.

(b) In uncooked edible tissues of lambs:

(1) 120 parts per trillion for muscle.

(2) 600 parts per trillion for fat, kidney, and liver.

[49 FR 13873, Apr. 9, 1984, as amended at 56 FR 67175, Dec. 30, 1991]

§ 556.260 Ethopabate.

Tolerance for residues of ethopabate converted to metaphenetidine are established in the edible tissues of chickens as follows: