

outbreak has subsided. Losses may result from intercurrent disease, other conditions affecting drug intake, or variant strains of coccidia species which can contribute to the virulence of coccidiosis under field conditions. Do not treat chickens within 10 days of slaughter. Do not medicate chickens producing eggs for human consumption.

(iii) *Amount.* 0.1 to 0.05 percent.

(a) *Indications for use.* As an aid in controlling outbreaks of coccidiosis caused by *Eimeria tenella*, *E. necatrix*, *E. acervulina*, *E. maxima*, and *E. brunetti*.

(b) *Limitations.* Feed at 0.1 percent level for first 48 to 72 hours. Skip 3 days; 0.05 percent for 2 days, skip 3 days; 0.05 percent for 2 days. If bloody droppings recur, give 0.05 percent for another 2 days. Do not treat chickens within 10 days of slaughter. Do not medicate chickens producing eggs for human consumption.

(2) *Turkeys*—(i) *Amount.* 0.0175 percent.

(a) *Indications for use.* As an aid in preventing outbreaks of coccidiosis caused by *Eimeria meleagrimitis* and *E. adenoeides*.

(b) *Limitations.* Feed 0.0175 percent continuously during time birds are closely confined. May be continued for week to 10 days after flock is transferred to range to reduce danger of an outbreak following moving of the flock. Do not treat turkeys within 10 days of slaughter. Do not medicate turkeys producing eggs for human consumption.

(ii) *Amount.* 0.05 percent.

(a) *Indications for use.* As an aid in controlling outbreaks of coccidiosis caused by *Eimeria meleagrimitis*, and *E. adenoeides*.

(b) *Limitations.* Feed 0.05 percent for 2 days. Follow with 3 days on regular feed and 2 more days on 0.05 percent sulfaquinoxaline feed. Again follow with 3 days on regular feed and 2 more days on 0.05 percent sulfaquinoxaline feed. Continue this schedule if necessary till all signs of the outbreaks have subsided. Do not treat turkeys within 10 days of slaughter. Do not medicate turkeys producing eggs for human consumption.

(3) *Chickens and turkeys*—(i) *Amount.* 0.05 or 0.1 percent.

(a) *Indications for use.* As an aid in the control of acute fowl cholera caused by *Pasteurella multocida* susceptible to sulfaquinoxaline and fowl typhoid caused by *Salmonella gallinarum* susceptible to sulfaquinoxaline.

(b) *Limitations.* Feed 0.1 percent for 48 to 72 hours. Mortality should be brought under control. After medication, move birds to clean ground or to a clean house. If disease recurs, use 0.05 percent in feed again for 2 days. Do not treat chickens or turkeys within 10 days of slaughter for food. Do not medicate chickens or turkeys producing eggs for human consumption.

(ii) [Reserved]

(4) *Rabbits*—(i) *Amount.* 0.025 percent.

(a) *Indications for use.* As an aid in preventing coccidiosis caused by *Eimeria stiedae*.

(b) *Limitations.* Treatment to be started after weaning. Feed continuously for 30 days or feed medicated feed for 2 days out of every week until marketing. Do not treat within 10 days of slaughter.

(ii) *Amount.* 0.1 percent.

(a) *Indications for use.* As an aid in controlling outbreaks of coccidiosis caused by *Eimeria stiedae*.

(b) *Limitations.* Feed for 2 weeks. Do not treat within 10 days of slaughter.

[48 FR 3965, Jan. 28, 1983, as amended at 51 FR 7400, Mar. 3, 1986; 52 FR 2686, Jan. 26, 1987; 55 FR 29843, July 23, 1990; 59 FR 33197, June 28, 1994]

#### § 558.600 Tiamulin.

(a) *Approvals.* Type A article containing 5, 10, or 113.4 grams of tiamulin (as tiamulin hydrogen fumarate) per pound to 000010 in § 510.600(c) of this chapter.

(b) *Related tolerances.* See § 556.738 of this chapter.

(c) *Conditions of use in swine*—(1) *Amount.* 35 grams of tiamulin per ton.

(i) *Indications for use.* For control of swine dysentery associated with *Serpulina (Treponema) hyodysenteriae* susceptible to tiamulin.

(ii) *Limitations.* Feed continuously as sole ration on premises with a history of swine dysentery but where signs of disease have not yet occurred or following approved treatment of disease. Withdraw 2 days before slaughter. Not for use in swine over 250 pounds body

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weight. Use as only source of tiamulin. Swine being treated with tiamulin should not have access to feeds containing polyether ionophores (e.g., lasalocid, monensin, narasin, or salinomycin) as adverse reactions may occur.

(2) *Amount.* 10 grams of tiamulin per ton.

(i) *Indications for use.* For increased rate of weight gain and improved feed efficiency.

(ii) *Limitations.* Feed continuously as the sole ration. Not for use in swine weighing over 250 pounds. Use as sole source of tiamulin. Swine being treated with tiamulin should not have access to feeds containing polyether ionophores (e.g., lasalocid, monensin, narasin, or salinomycin) as adverse reactions may occur.

(3) *Amount.* 200 grams of tiamulin per ton.

(i) *Indications for use.* Treatment of swine dysentery associated with *Serpulina (Treponema) hyodysenteriae* susceptible to tiamulin.

(ii) *Limitations.* Feed continuously as the sole feed for 14 consecutive days. Withdraw feed 7 days before slaughter. Not for use in swine over 113.40 kilograms (250 pounds) body weight. Use as the only source of tiamulin. Swine being treated with tiamulin should not have access to feeds containing polyether ionophores (e.g., monensin, lasalocid, narasin, semduramicin, or salinomycin) as adverse reactions may occur.

(4) *Amount per ton.* 35 grams of tiamulin (as tiamulin hydrogen fumarate), plus the equivalent of approximately 400 grams of chlortetracycline hydrochloride varying with body weight and feed consumption to provide 10 milligrams of chlortetracycline per pound of body weight daily.

(i) *Indications for use.* Treatment of swine bacterial enteritis caused by *Escherichia coli* and *Salmonella choleraesuis* and bacterial pneumonia caused by *Pasteurella multocida* susceptible to chlortetracycline, and control of swine dysentery associated with *Serpulina (Treponema) hyodysenteriae* susceptible to tiamulin.

(ii) *Limitations.* Feed continuously as sole ration for 14 days. Not for use in swine weighing over 250 pounds. Use as

only source of chlortetracycline and tiamulin. Swine being treated with tiamulin should not have access to feeds containing polyether ionophores (e.g., monensin, salinomycin, narasin, semduramicin, and lasalocid) as adverse reactions may occur. If signs of toxicity occur, discontinue use. Withdraw 2 days before slaughter. As chlortetracycline calcium complex, Type A medicated articles containing the equivalent of 50 to 100 grams per pound of chlortetracycline hydrochloride provided by 046573, 053389, and 063238 in §510.600(c) of this chapter.

[52 FR 26956, July 17, 1987, as amended at 53 FR 39257, Oct. 6, 1988; 59 FR 41975, Aug. 16, 1994; 62 FR 12086, Mar. 14, 1997; 62 FR 35077, June 30, 1997; 63 FR 27846, May 21, 1998; 63 FR 52969, Oct. 2, 1998]

§558.615 Thiabendazole.

(a) *Approvals.* Dry Type A medicated articles: 22, 44.1, 66.1, and 88.2 percent to 050604 in §510.600(c) of this chapter. The 66.1 percent Type A is solely for the manufacture of cane molasses liquid Type B feed which is mixed in dry feeds. The 88.2 percent Type A is used solely for the manufacture of an aqueous slurry for adding to a Type C dry cattle feed.

(b) *Special considerations.* Do not use in Type B or Type C medicated feed containing bentonite.

(c) *Related tolerances.* See §556.730 of this chapter.

(d) *Conditions of use.* It is used in feed for animals as follows:

(1) *Cattle*—(i) *Amount.* 3 grams per 100 lb. body weight.

(a) *Indications for use.* Control of infections of gastrointestinal roundworms (*Trichostrongylus spp.*, *Haemonchus spp.*, *Ostertagia spp.*, *Nematodirus spp.*, *Oesophagostomum radiatum*).

(b) *Limitations.* Use 3 grams per 100 lb. body weight at a single dose; may repeat once in 2 to 3 weeks; do not treat animals within 3 days of slaughter; milk taken from treated animals within 96 hours (8 milkings) after the latest treatment must not be used for food.

(ii) *Amount.* 5 grams per 100 lb. body weight.

(a) *Indications for use.* Control of severe infections of gastrointestinal roundworms (*Trichostrongylus spp.*,