

§ 556.283

“safe concentrations” refer to the concentrations of total residues considered safe in edible tissues.

[49 FR 26716, June 29, 1984]

§ 556.283 Florfenicol.

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

(b) *Tolerances*—(1) *Cattle*—(i) *Liver (the target tissue)*. The tolerance for florfenicol amine (the marker residue) is 3.7 parts per million (ppm).

(ii) *Muscle*. The tolerance for florfenicol amine (the marker residue) is 0.3 ppm.

(2) *Swine*—(i) *Liver (the target tissue)*. The tolerance for parent florfenicol (the marker residue) is 2.5 ppm.

(ii) *Muscle*. The tolerance for parent florfenicol (the marker residue) is 0.2 ppm.

(3) *Catfish*. The tolerance for florfenicol amine (the marker residue) in muscle (the target tissue) is 1 ppm.

(c) *Related conditions of use*. See §§ 520.955, 522.955, and 558.261 of this chapter.

[63 FR 41191, Aug. 3, 1998, as amended at 67 FR 78357, Dec. 24, 2002; 70 FR 70046, Nov. 21, 2005]

§ 556.286 Flunixin.

(a) *Acceptable daily intake (ADI)*. The ADI for total residues of flunixin is 0.72 micrograms per kilogram of body weight per day.

(b) *Tolerances*—(1) *Cattle*. The tolerance for flunixin free acid (the marker residue) is:

(i) *Liver (the target tissue)*. 125 parts per billion (ppb).

(ii) *Muscle*. 25 ppb.

(iii) *Milk*. 2 ppb.

(2) *Swine*. The tolerance for flunixin free acid (the marker residue) is:

(i) *Liver (the target tissue)*. 30 ppb.

(ii) *Muscle*. 25 ppb.

(c) *Related conditions of use*. See § 522.970 of this chapter.

[63 FR 38750, July 20, 1998, as amended at 69 FR 60309, Oct. 8, 2004; 70 FR 70999, Nov. 25, 2005]

21 CFR Ch. I (4–1–07 Edition)

§ 556.290 Furazolidone.

A tolerance of zero is established for residues of furazolidone in the uncooked edible tissues of swine.

§ 556.300 Gentamicin sulfate.

(a) A tolerance of 0.1 part per million is established for negligible residues of gentamicin sulfate in the uncooked edible tissues of chickens and turkeys.

(b) Tolerances are established for total residues of gentamicin in edible tissues of swine as follows: 0.1 part per million in muscle, 0.3 part per million in liver, and 0.4 part per million in fat and kidney. A microbiological determinative procedure and an HPLC confirmatory procedure for gentamicin have been developed to assay gentamicin in kidney at 0.4 ppm. Since residues of gentamicin as the parent compound and total residues are equal, the marker (parent drug) residue concentration of 0.4 ppm in kidney corresponds to 0.4 ppm of total residue.

[48 FR 791, Jan. 7, 1983, as amended at 61 FR 24441, May 15, 1996]

§ 556.304 Gonadotropin.

(a) *Acceptable daily intake (ADI)*. The ADI for residues of total gonadotropins (human chorionic gonadotropin and pregnant mare serum gonadotropin) is 42.25 I.U. per kilogram of body weight per day.

(b) *Tolerances*. A tolerance for residues of gonadotropin in uncooked edible tissues of cattle or of fish is not required.

[64 FR 48545, Sept. 7, 1999]

§ 556.308 Halofuginone hydrobromide.

The marker residue selected to monitor for total residues of halofuginone hydrobromide in broilers and turkeys is parent halofuginone hydrobromide and the target tissue selected is liver. A tolerance is established in broilers of 0.16 part per million and in turkeys of 0.13 part per million for parent halofuginone hydrobromide in liver. These marker residue concentrations in liver correspond to total residue concentrations of 0.3 part per million in liver. The safe concentrations for total residues of halofuginone hydrobromide in the uncooked edible tissues of broilers and turkeys are 0.1

part per million in muscle, 0.3 part per million in liver, and 0.2 part per million in skin with adhering fat. As used in this section, "tolerance" refers to a concentration of a marker residue in the target tissue selected to monitor for total residues of the drug in the target animal, and "safe concentrations" refers to the concentrations of total residues considered safe in edible tissues.

[54 FR 28052, July 5, 1989, as amended at 56 FR 8711, Mar. 1, 1991; 57 FR 21209, May 19, 1992]

§ 556.310 Haloxon.

A tolerance of 0.1 part per million is established for negligible residues of haloxon (3-chloro-7-hydroxy-4-methylcoumarin bis(2-chloroethyl) phosphate) in the edible tissues of cattle.

[40 FR 13942, Mar. 27, 1975, as amended at 45 FR 10333, Feb. 15, 1980]

§ 556.320 Hydrocortisone.

A tolerance is established for negligible residues of hydrocortisone (as hydrocortisone sodium succinate or hydrocortisone acetate) in milk at 10 parts per billion.

§ 556.330 Hygromycin B.

A tolerance of zero is established for residues of hygromycin B in or on eggs and the uncooked edible tissues of swine and poultry.

§ 556.344 Ivermectin.

(a) *Acceptable daily intake (ADI)*. The ADI for total residues of ivermectin is 1 microgram per kilogram of body weight per day.

(b) *Tolerances*—(1) *Liver*. A tolerance is established for 22,23-dihydroavermectin B_{1a} (marker residue) in liver (target tissue) as follows:

- (i) *Cattle*. 100 parts per billion.
- (ii) *Swine*. 20 parts per billion.
- (iii) *Sheep*. 30 parts per billion.
- (iv) *Reindeer*. 15 parts per billion.
- (v) *American bison*. 15 parts per billion.

(2) *Muscle*. Muscle residues are not indicative of the safety of other edible tissues. A tolerance is established for 22,23-dihydroavermectin B_{1a} (marker residue) in muscle as follows:

- (i) *Swine*. 20 parts per billion.

(ii) *Cattle*. 10 parts per billion.

[63 FR 54352, Oct. 9, 1998, as amended at 64 FR 26671, May 17, 1999]

§ 556.346 Laidlomycin.

(a) *Acceptable daily intake (ADI)*. The ADI for total residues of laidlomycin is 7.5 micrograms per kilogram of body weight per day.

(b) *Tolerance*. The tolerance for parent laidlomycin (the marker residue) in the liver (the target tissue) of cattle is 0.2 part per million (ppm).

[68 FR 42590, July 18, 2003]

§ 556.347 Lasalocid.

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

(b) *Tolerances*—(1) *Cattle*. The tolerance for parent lasalocid (the marker residue) in liver (the target tissue) is 0.7 part per million (ppm).

(2) *Chickens*—(i) *Skin with adhering fat (the target tissue)*. The tolerance for parent lasalocid (the marker residue) is 1.2 ppm.

(ii) *Liver*. The tolerance for parent lasalocid (the marker residue) is 0.4 ppm.

(3) *Turkeys*—(i) *Liver (the target tissue)*. The tolerance for parent lasalocid (the marker residue) is 0.4 ppm.

(ii) *Skin with adhering fat*. The tolerance for parent lasalocid (the marker residue) is 0.4 ppm.

(4) *Rabbits*. The tolerance for parent lasalocid (the marker residue) in liver (the target tissue) is 0.7 ppm.

(5) *Sheep*. The tolerance for parent lasalocid (the marker residue) in liver (the target tissue) is 1.0 ppm.

[66 FR 19854, Apr. 18, 2001]

§ 556.350 Levamisole hydrochloride.

A tolerance of 0.1 part per million is established for negligible residues of levamisole hydrochloride in the edible tissues of cattle, sheep, and swine.

§ 556.360 Lincomycin.

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