

§ 556.90

edible tissues of cattle, swine, chickens, turkeys, pheasants, and quail, and in milk and eggs.

[42 FR 18614, Apr. 8, 1977]

§ 556.90 Buquinolate.

Tolerances are established for residues of buquinolate as follows:

- (a) In edible tissues of chickens:
 - (1) 0.4 part per million in uncooked liver, kidney, and skin with fat.
 - (2) 0.1 part per million in uncooked muscle.
- (b) In eggs:
 - (1) 0.5 part per million in uncooked yolk.
 - (2) 0.2 part per million in uncooked whole eggs.

§ 556.100 Carbadox.

A tolerance of 30 parts per billion is established for residues of quinoxaline-2-carboxylic acid (marker residue) in liver (target tissue) of swine.

[63 FR 13337, Mar. 19, 1998]

§ 556.110 Carbomycin.

A tolerance of zero is established for residues of carbomycin in the uncooked edible tissues of chickens.

§ 556.113 Ceftiofur.

Cattle, swine, poultry, and sheep: A tolerance for residues of ceftiofur in edible tissue is not required.

[57 FR 41862, Sept. 14, 1992, as amended at 61 FR 66583, Dec. 18, 1996]

§ 556.115 Cephapirin.

A tolerance of 0.02 parts per million (ppm) is established for residues of cephapirin in the milk and 0.1 ppm in the uncooked edible tissues of dairy cattle.

[40 FR 57454, Dec. 10, 1975]

§ 556.120 Chlorhexidine.

A tolerance of zero is established for residues of chlorhexidine in the uncooked edible tissues of calves.

§ 556.140 Chlorobutanol.

A tolerance of zero is established for residues of chlorobutanol in milk from dairy animals.

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§ 556.150 Chlortetracycline.

Tolerances are established for the sum of residues of the tetracyclines including chlortetracycline, oxytetracycline, and tetracycline, in tissues of beef cattle, nonlactating dairy cows, calves, swine, sheep, chickens, turkeys, and ducks, as follows:

- (a) 2 parts per million (ppm) in muscle.
- (b) 6 ppm in liver.
- (c) 12 ppm in fat and kidney.

[61 FR 67453, Dec. 23, 1996]

§ 556.160 Clopidol.

Tolerances for residues of clopidol (3,5-dichloro-2,6-dimethyl-4-pyridinol) in food are established as follows:

- (a) In cereal grains, vegetables, and fruits: 0.2 part per million.
- (b) In chickens and turkeys:
 - (1) 15 parts per million in uncooked liver and kidney.
 - (2) 5 parts per million in uncooked muscle.
- (c) In cattle, sheep, and goats:
 - (1) 3 parts per million in uncooked kidney.
 - (2) 1.5 parts per million in uncooked liver.
 - (3) 0.2 part per million in uncooked muscle.
- (d) In swine: 0.2 part per million in uncooked edible tissues.
- (e) In milk: 0.02 part per million (negligible residue).

§ 556.163 Clorsulon.

Tolerances are established for residues of clorsulon in cattle as follows:

- (a) The tolerance for clorsulon (marker residue) in kidney (target tissue) is 1.0 part per million. A marker residue of 1.0 part per million corresponds to a total residue of 3.0 parts per million in kidney.
- (b) The safe concentrations for total clorsulon residues in uncooked edible cattle tissues are: muscle, 1.0 part per million; liver, 2.0 parts per million; kidney, 3.0 parts per million; and fat, 4.0 parts per million.

[50 FR 10221, Mar. 14, 1985]

§ 556.165 Cloxacillin.

A tolerance of 0.01 part per million is established for negligible residues of