

of cattle are 1.2 parts per million in muscle, 4.8 parts per million in liver and in fat, and 3.6 parts per million in kidney.

(c) *Sheep*. A tolerance for marker residues of lasalocid sodium in sheep is not needed. The safe concentrations for total residues of lasalocid in the uncooked edible tissues of sheep are 1.2 parts per million in muscle and 6 parts per million in liver, fat, and kidney.

[49 FR 27316, July 3, 1984, as amended at 49 FR 29057, July 18, 1984]

§ 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) *Swine*. A tolerance of 0.1 part per million is established for negligible residues in the edible tissues.

(b) *Chickens*. A tolerance for residues of lincomycin in chickens is not required.

[55 FR 3209, Jan. 31, 1990]

§ 556.375 Maduramicin ammonium.

A tolerance is established for residues of maduramicin ammonium in chickens as follows:

(a) A tolerance for maduramicin ammonium (marker residue) in chickens is 0.38 parts per million in fat (target tissue). A tolerance refers to the concentration of marker residues in the target tissue used to monitor for total drug residues in the target animals.

(b) The safe concentrations for total maduramicin ammonium residues in uncooked edible chicken tissues are: 0.24 parts per million in muscle; 0.72 parts per million in liver; 0.48 parts per million in skin; and 0.48 parts per million in fat. A safe concentration refers to the total residue concentration considered safe in edible tissues.

[54 FR 5229, Feb. 2, 1989]

§ 556.380 Melengestrol acetate.

A tolerance of 25 parts per billion is established for residues of the parent compound, melengestrol acetate, in fat of cattle.

[59 FR 41241, Aug. 11, 1994]

§ 556.390 Methylparaben.

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

§ 556.400 Methylprednisolone.

A tolerance is established for negligible residues of methylprednisolone in milk at 10 parts per billion.

§ 556.410 Metoserpate hydrochloride.

A tolerance of 0.02 part per million is established for negligible residues of metoserpate hydrochloride (methyl-*o*-methyl-18-epireserpate hydrochloride) in uncooked edible tissues of chickens.

§ 556.420 Monensin.

(a) *Cattle and goats*. A tolerance of 0.05 part per million is established for negligible residues of monensin in the edible tissues of cattle and goats.

(b) *Chickens, turkeys, and quail*. A tolerance for marker residues of monensin in chickens, turkeys, and quail is not needed. The safe concentrations for total residues of monensin in chickens, turkeys, and quail are 1.5 parts per million in muscle, 3.0 parts per million in skin with adhering fat, and 4.5 parts per million in liver. *Tolerance* in this paragraph refers to the concentration of a marker residue in the target tissue selected to monitor for total residues of the drug in the target animals. *Safe concentrations* refers to the concentration of total residues considered safe in edible tissues.

[50 FR 32394, Aug. 12, 1985, as amended at 52 FR 15718, Apr. 30, 1987; 53 FR 40060, Oct. 13, 1988; 54 FR 32633, Aug. 9, 1989]

§ 556.425 Morantel tartrate.

A tolerance of 0.7 part per million is established for *N*-methyl-1,3-propanediamine (MAPA, marker residue) in the liver (target tissue) of cattle and goats. A tolerance for residues of morantel tartrate in milk is not required.

[59 FR 17922, Apr. 15, 1994]

§ 556.426 Moxidectin.

An acceptable daily intake (ADI) of 4 micrograms per kilogram per day in

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tissue is established. A tolerance is established for parent moxidectin in edible tissues of cattle of 50 parts per billion in muscle and 200 parts per billion in liver.

[63 FR 14036, Mar. 24, 1998]

§ 556.428 Narasin.

A tolerance for narasin residues in chickens is not needed. The safe concentrations for total narasin residues in uncooked edible chicken tissues are: 0.6 part per million in muscle; 1.8 parts per million in liver; 1.2 parts per million in skin with adhering fat and fat. A tolerance refers to the concentration of marker residues in the target tissue used to monitor for total drug residues in the target animals. A safe concentration refers to the total residue concentration considered safe in edible tissues.

[51 FR 29097, Aug. 14, 1986]

§ 556.430 Neomycin.

A tolerance of 7.2 parts per million (ppm) is established for residues of parent neomycin (marker residue) in uncooked edible kidney (target tissue), 7.2 ppm in fat, 3.6 ppm in liver, 1.2 ppm in muscle of cattle, swine, sheep, and goats. A tolerance of 0.15 ppm is established for neomycin in milk.

[61 FR 31399, June 20, 1996]

§ 556.440 Nequinatate.

A tolerance of 0.1 part per million is established for negligible residues of nequinatate in the uncooked edible tissues of chickens.

§ 556.445 Nicarbazin.

A tolerance of 4 parts per million is established for residues of nicarbazin in uncooked chicken muscle, liver, skin, and kidney.

[42 FR 56729, Oct. 28, 1977]

§ 556.460 Novobiocin.

Tolerances for residues of novobiocin are established at 0.1 part per million in milk from dairy animals and 1 part per million in the uncooked edible tissues of cattle, chickens, turkeys, and ducks.

[47 FR 18590, Apr. 30, 1982]

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§ 556.470 Nystatin.

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

§ 556.480 Oleandomycin.

Tolerances are established for negligible residues of oleandomycin in uncooked edible tissues of chickens, turkeys, and swine at 0.15 part per million.

§ 556.490 Ormetoprim.

A tolerance of 0.1 part per million is established for negligible residues of ormetoprim in the edible tissues of chickens, turkeys, ducks, salmonids, and catfish.

[51 FR 18884, May 23, 1986]

§ 556.495 Oxfendazole.

Cattle: A tolerance is established for total oxfendazole residues in edible cattle tissues based on a marker residue concentration of 0.8 part per million (ppm) fenbendazole in the target liver tissue. A fenbendazole concentration of 0.8 ppm in liver corresponds to a total safe concentration of oxfendazole residues of 1.7 ppm in liver. The safe concentrations of total oxfendazole residues in other uncooked edible cattle tissues are: muscle, 0.84 ppm; kidney, 2.5 ppm; and fat, 3.3 ppm. A tolerance refers to the concentration of marker residue in the target tissue selected to monitor for total drug residue in the target animal. A safe concentration is the total residue considered safe in edible tissue.

[55 FR 46943, Nov. 8, 1990]

§ 556.500 Oxytetracycline.

Tolerances are established for the sum of residues of the tetracyclines including chlortetracycline, oxytetracycline, and tetracycline, in tissues of cattle, beef calves, nonlactating dairy cattle, dairy calves, swine, sheep, chickens, turkeys, catfish, lobsters, and salmonids, 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]