

§ 556.428

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 Nequinat.

A tolerance of 0.1 part per million is established for negligible residues of nequinat 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]