

pound) for the manufacture of Type C medicated feed for cattle used as in paragraph (f)(3); to 000069 in § 510.600(c) of this chapter.

(2) 2.2 percent activity (10 grams per pound) to 011490, 016968, and 017790 in § 510.600(c) of this chapter for use as in paragraphs (f)(1)(iv) and (f)(1)(v) of this section.

(c) [Reserved]

(d) *Related tolerances.* See § 556.750 of this chapter.

(e) *Special considerations.* (1) Not for use in breeding swine over 120 pounds.

(2) Dilute Type A article with at least 10 pounds of a feed ingredient prior to final mixing in 1 ton of Type C feed.

(3)-(4) [Reserved]

(f) *Conditions of use*—(1) *Swine.* It is used as follows:

(i) 100 grams per ton for 2 weeks, for treatment of swine dysentery in non-breeding swine over 120 pounds.

(ii) 100 grams per ton for 2 weeks, 50 grams per ton thereafter, for treatment and control of swine dysentery in swine up to 120 pounds.

(iii) 25 grams per ton, as an aid in control of dysentery in swine up to 120 pounds. For use in animals or on premises with a history of swine dysentery but where symptoms have not yet occurred.

(iv) 10 grams per ton from weaning up to 120 pounds for increased rate of weight gain and improved feed efficiency, followed by 5 grams per ton to market weight for increased rate of weight gain and improved feed efficiency. For continuous use from weaning to market weight.

(v) 10 grams per ton from weaning up to 120 pounds for increased rate of weight gain and improved feed efficiency, followed by 5 to 10 grams per ton to market weight for increased rate of weight gain. For continuous use from weaning to market weight.

(2) *Poultry.* It is used as follows:

(i) 5 to 15 grams per ton for increased rate of weight gain, for use in broiler chickens, not for use in layers.

(ii) 5 grams per ton for increased rate of weight gain and improved feed effi-

ciency in broiler chickens, not for use in layers.

(iii) 20 grams per ton for prevention of necrotic enteritis caused by *Clostridium perfringens* susceptible to virginiamycin in broiler chickens; not for use in layers.

(iv) 10 to 20 grams per ton for increased rate of weight gain and improved feed efficiency in growing turkeys.

(3) *Cattle.* It is used as follows:

(i) 16.0 to 22.5 grams per ton to provide 100 to 340 milligrams per head per day for increased rate of weight gain.

(ii) 13.5 to 16.0 grams per ton to provide 85 to 240 milligrams per head per day for reduction of incidence of liver abscesses.

(iii) 11.0 to 16.0 grams per ton to provide 70 to 240 milligrams per head per day for improved feed efficiency.

(iv) Feed continuously as sole ration to cattle fed in confinement for slaughter. Not for use in animals intended for breeding.

(4) Virginiamycin may be used in accordance with the provisions of this section in the combinations provided, as follows:

(i) Monensin sodium in accordance with § 558.355.

(ii) Lasalocid sodium in accordance with § 558.311.

(iii) Monensin and roxarsone as in § 558.355.

(iv) Amprolium and ethopabate as in § 558.58.

(v) Halofuginone as in § 558.265.

(vi) Salinomycin alone or with roxarsone as in § 558.550.

[40 FR 13959, Mar. 27, 1975]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting § 558.635, see the List of CFR Sections Affected in the Finding Aids section of this volume.

§ 558.680 Zoalene.

(a) *Approvals.* Type A medicated articles: 25 percent to 046573 in § 510.600(c) of this chapter.

(b) *Related tolerances.* See § 556.770 of this chapter.

(c) *Conditions of use*—(1) *Chickens and turkeys:*

Zoalene in grams/ton	Combination in grams/ton	Indications for use	Limitations
(i) 36.3–113.5 (0.004–0.0125%).		Replacement chickens; development of active immunity to coccidiosis.	Grower ration not to be fed to birds over 14 weeks of age; as follows: <i>Growing condition:</i> severe exposure; <i>Starter ration:</i> 113.5 (0.0125%) grams per ton; <i>Grower ration:</i> 75.4–113.5 (0.0083%–0.0125%) grams per ton. <i>Growing condition:</i> light to moderate exposure; <i>Starter ration:</i> 75.4–113.5 (0.0083%–0.0125%) grams per ton; <i>Grower ration:</i> 36.3–75.4 (0.004%–0.0083%) grams per ton.
	Arsanilate sodium 90 (0.01%).	Replacement chickens; development of active immunity to coccidiosis; growth promotion and feed efficiency; improving pigmentation.	Grower ration not to be fed to birds over 14 weeks of age; withdraw 5 days (d) before slaughter; as sole source of organic arsenic; feed as in subtable in item (i).
	Arsanilic acid 90 (0.01%).	Replacement chickens; development of active immunity to coccidiosis; growth promotion and feed efficiency; improving pigmentation.	Grower ration not to be fed to birds over 14 weeks of age; withdraw 5 d before slaughter; as sole source of organic arsenic; feed as in subtable in item (i).
	Arsanilic acid 90 (0.01%) plus erythromycin 4.6 to 18.5.	Replacement chickens; growth promotion and feed efficiency; development of active immunity to coccidiosis; improving pigmentation.	As erythromycin thiocyanate; grower ration not to be fed to birds over 14 weeks of age; withdraw 5 d before slaughter; as sole source of organic arsenic; feed as in subtable item (i).
	Arsanilic acid 90 (0.01%) plus erythromycin 92.5.	1. Replacement chickens; as an aid in the prevention of chronic respiratory disease during periods of stress; development of active immunity to coccidiosis; growth promotion and feed efficiency; improving pigmentation. 2. Replacement chickens; as an aid in the prevention of infectious coryza; development of active immunity to coccidiosis; growth promotion and feed efficiency; improving pigmentation.	Feed for 2 d before stress and 3 to 6 d after stress; as erythromycin thiocyanate; grower ration not to be fed to birds over 14 weeks of age; withdraw 5 d before slaughter; as sole source of organic arsenic; feed as in subtable in item (i). Feed for 7 to 14 d; as erythromycin thiocyanate; grower ration not to be fed to birds over 14 weeks of age; withdraw 5 d before slaughter; as sole source of organic arsenic; feed as in subtable in item (i).
	Arsanilic acid 90 (0.01%) plus erythromycin 185.	Replacement chickens; as an aid in the prevention and reduction of lesions and in lowering severity of chronic respiratory disease; growth promotion and feed efficiency; improving pigmentation and development of active immunity to coccidiosis.	Feed for 5 to 8 d; do not use in birds producing eggs for food purposes; withdraw 5 d before slaughter; as erythromycin thiocyanate; as sole source of organic arsenic; feed as in subtable in item (i).
	Arsanilic acid 90 (0.01%) plus penicillin 2.4 to 50.	Replacement chickens; growth promotion and feed efficiency; development of active immunity to coccidiosis; improving pigmentation.	As procaine penicillin; grower ration not to be fed to birds over 14 weeks of age; withdraw 5 d before slaughter; as sole source of organic arsenic; feed as in subtable in item (i).
	Bacitracin 100 to 500.	Replacement chickens; treatment of chronic respiratory disease (air-sac infection); blue comb (nonspecific infectious enteritis); development of active immunity to coccidiosis.	As bacitracin zinc; grower ration not to be fed to birds over 14 weeks of age; feed as in subtable in item (i).

Zoalene in grams/ton	Combination in grams/ton	Indications for use	Limitations
	Chlortetracycline 100 to 200.	Replacement chickens; development of active immunity to coccidiosis; control of infectious synovitis caused by <i>Mycoplasma synoviae</i> susceptible to chlortetracycline.	Do not feed to chickens producing eggs for human consumption; grower ration not to be fed to birds over 14 weeks of age; feed as in subtable in item (i).
	Chlortetracycline 200 to 400.	Replacement chickens; development of active immunity to coccidiosis; control of chronic respiratory disease (CRD) and air sac infection caused by <i>M. gallisepticum</i> and <i>Escherichia coli</i> susceptible to chlortetracycline.	Do not feed to chickens producing eggs for human consumption; grower ration not to be fed to birds over 14 weeks of age; feed as in subtable in item (i).
	Erythromycin 4.6 to 18.5.	Replacement chickens; growth promotion and feed efficiency; development of active immunity to coccidiosis.	As erythromycin thiocyanate; grower ration not to be fed to birds over 14 weeks of age; feed as in subtable in item (i).
	Erythromycin 92.5.	1. Replacement chickens, as an aid in the prevention of chronic respiratory disease during periods of stress; development of active immunity to coccidiosis. 2. Replacement chickens; as an aid in the prevention of infectious coryza; development of active immunity to coccidiosis.	Feed for 2 d before stress and 3 to 6 after stress; withdraw 24 hours (h) before slaughter; as erythromycin thiocyanate; grower ration not to be fed to birds over 14 weeks of age; feed as in subtable in item (i). Feed for 7 to 14 d; withdraw 24 h before slaughter; as erythromycin thiocyanate; grower ration not to be fed to birds over 14 weeks of age; feed as in subtable in item (i).
	Erythromycin 185.	Replacement chickens; as an aid in the prevention and reduction of lesions and in lowering severity of chronic respiratory disease; development of active immunity to coccidiosis.	Feed for 5 to 8 d; do not use in birds producing eggs for food purposes; withdraw 48 h before slaughter; grower ration not to be fed to birds over 14 weeks of age; feed as in subtable in item (i).
	Hygromycin B 8 to 12.	Replacement chickens; development of active immunity to coccidiosis; control of infestation of large round worms (<i>Ascaris galli</i>) cecal worms (<i>Heterakis gallinae</i>) and capillary worms (<i>Capillaria obsignate</i>).	Grower ration not to be fed to birds over 14 weeks of age; feed as in subtable in item (i).
	Penicillin 2.4 to 50.	Replacement chickens; growth promotion and feed efficiency; development of active immunity to coccidiosis.	As procaine penicillin; grower ration not to be fed to birds over 14 weeks of age; feed as in subtable in item (i).
	Penicillin 2.4 to 50 plus roxarsone 22.7 to 45.4 (0.0025% to 0.005%).	Replacement chickens; growth promotion and feed efficiency; development of active immunity to coccidiosis; improving pigmentation.	As procaine penicillin; grower ration not to be fed to birds over 14 weeks of age; withdraw 5 d before slaughter; as sole source of organic arsenic; feed as in subtable in item (i).
	Roxarsone 22.7 to 45.5 (0.0025% to 0.005%).	Replacement chickens; development of active immunity to coccidiosis; growth promotion and feed efficiency; improving pigmentation.	Grower ration not to be fed to birds over 14 weeks of age; withdraw 5 d before slaughter; as sole source of organic arsenic; feed as in subtable in item (i).
(ii) 113.5 (0.0125%).	Arsanilate sodium 90 (0.01%).	Broiler chickens; prevention and control of coccidiosis.	Withdraw 5 d before slaughter; as sole source of organic arsenic.
	Arsanilic acid 90 (0.01%).	Broiler chickens; growth promotion and feed efficiency; prevention and control of coccidiosis; improving pigmentation.	Withdraw 5 d before slaughter; as sole source of organic arsenic.

Zoalene in grams/ton	Combination in grams/ton	Indications for use	Limitations
	Arsanilic acid 90 (0.01%) plus erythromycin 4.6 to 18.5.	Broiler chickens; growth prevention and control of coccidiosis; improving pigmentation.	As erythromycin thiocyanate; withdraw 5 d before slaughter; as sole source of organic arsenic.
	Arsanilic acid 90 (0.01%) plus erythromycin 92.5.	1. Broiler chickens; as an aid in the prevention of chronic respiratory disease during periods of stress; growth promotion and feed efficiency; improving pigmentation; control of coccidiosis. 2. Broiler chickens; prevention and control of coccidiosis; growth promotion and feed efficiency; improving pigmentation; as an aid in the prevention of infectious coryza.	Do. Do.
	Arsanilic acid 90 (0.01%) plus erythromycin 185.	Broiler chickens; as an aid in the prevention and reduction of lesions and in lowering severity of chronic respiratory disease; prevention and control of coccidiosis; growth promotion and feed efficiency; improving pigmentation.	Feed for 5 to 8 d; do not use in birds producing eggs for food purposes; as erythromycin thiocyanate; withdraw 5 d before slaughter; as sole source of organic arsenic.
	Arsanilic acid 90 (0.01%) plus penicillin 2.4 to 50.	Broiler chickens; growth promotion and feed efficiency; prevention and control of coccidiosis; improving pigmentation.	As procaine penicillin; withdraw 5 d before slaughter; as sole source of organic arsenic.
	Arsanilic acid 90 (0.01%) plus bacitracin 4 to 50.	Broiler chickens; prevention and control of coccidiosis; improving pigmentation; growth promotion and feed efficiency.	Withdraw 5 d before slaughter; as sole source of organic arsenic; as bacitracin methylene disalicylate.
	Bacitracin 4 to 50.	Broiler chickens; growth promotion and feed efficiency; prevention and control of coccidiosis.	As bacitracin methylene disalicylate or zinc bacitracin.
	Bacitracin 4 to 50 plus roxarsone 22.7 to 45.4 (0.0025 to 0.005%).	Broiler chickens; growth promotion and feed efficiency; prevention and control of coccidiosis; improving pigmentation.	As bacitracin methylene disalicylate or zinc bacitracin; withdraw 5 d before slaughter; as sole source of organic arsenic.
	Bacitracin 100 to 500.	Broiler chickens; treatment of chronic respiratory disease (airsac infection); blue comb (non-specific infectious enteritis); prevention and control of coccidiosis.	As zinc bacitracin.
	Chlortetracycline 100 to 200	Broiler chickens; prevention and control of coccidiosis; control of infectious synovitis caused by <i>M. synoviae</i> susceptible to chlortetracycline.	Do not feed to chickens producing eggs for human consumption; feed continuously for 7 to 14 d.
	Chlortetracycline 200 to 400	Broiler chickens; prevention and control of coccidiosis; control of chronic respiratory disease (CRD) and air sac infection caused by <i>M. gallisepticum</i> and <i>E. coli</i> susceptible to chlortetracycline.	Do not feed to chickens producing eggs for human consumption; feed continuously for 7 to 14 d.
	Erythromycin 4.6 to 18.5.	Broiler chickens; growth promotion and feed efficiency; prevention and control of coccidiosis.	As erythromycin thiocyanate.
	Erythromycin 92.5.	1. Broiler chickens; as an aid in the prevention of chronic respiratory disease during period of stress; prevention and control of coccidiosis. 2. Broiler chicken; as an aid in the prevention of infectious coryza; prevention and control of coccidiosis.	Feed for 2 d before stress and 3 to 6 d after stress; withdraw 24 h before slaughter; as erythromycin thiocyanate. Feed for 7 to 14 d; withdraw 24 h before slaughter; as erythromycin thiocyanate.

Zoalene in grams/ton	Combination in grams/ton	Indications for use	Limitations
(iii) 113.5 to 170.3 (0.0125 to 0.01875%).	Erythromycin 185.	Broiler chickens; as an aid in the prevention and reduction of lesions and in lowering severity of chronic respiratory disease; prevention and control of coccidiosis.	Feed for 5 to 8 d; do not use in birds producing eggs for food purposes; withdraw 48 h before slaughter; as erythromycin thiocyanate.
	Hygromycin B 8 to 12.	Broiler chickens; prevention and control of coccidiosis; control of infestation of large round worms (<i>Ascaris galli</i>) cecal worms (<i>Heterakis gallinae</i>) and capillary worms (<i>Capillaria obsignate</i>) .	
	Lincomycin 2.	Broiler chickens; increase in rate of weight gain; improved feed efficiency; as an aid in the prevention and control of coccidiosis.	Do not feed to laying chickens; to be fed as the sole ration; as lincomycin hydrochloride monohydrate provided by No. 000009 in § 510.600(c) of this chapter.
	Penicillin 2.4 to 50.	Broiler chickens; growth promotion and feed efficiency; prevention and control of coccidiosis.	As procaine penicillin.
	Penicillin 2.4 to 50 plus roxarsone 22.7 to 45.4 (0.0025 to 0.005%).	Broiler chickens; prevention and control of coccidiosis; growth promotion and feed efficiency; improving pigmentation.	Withdraw 5 d before slaughter; as sole source of organic arsenic; as procaine penicillin.
	Roxarsone 22.7 to 45.4 (0.0025 to 0.005%).	Broiler chickens; prevention and control of coccidiosis; growth promotion and feed efficiency; improving pigmentation.	Withdraw 5 d before slaughter; as sole source of organic arsenic.
	Arsanilate sodium 90 (0.01%).	Turkeys; prevention and control of coccidiosis. Turkeys; growth promotion and feed efficiency; improving pigmentation.	For turkeys grown for meat purposes only. For turkeys grown for meat purposes only; withdraw 5 d before slaughter; as sole source of organic arsenic.
	Arsanilic acid 90 (0.01%). Carbarosone (not U.S.P.) 277 to 340.5 (0.025% to 0.0375%).	do. Turkeys; prevention and control of coccidiosis; aid in the prevention of blackhead.	Do. For turkeys grown for meat purposes only; feed continuously beginning 2 weeks before blackhead and coccidiosis are expected and continue as long as prevention of blackhead and prevention and control of coccidiosis is needed; withdraw 5 d before slaughter; as sole source of organic arsenic.
Roxarsone 22.7 to 45.4 (0.0025% to 0.005%).	Turkeys; growth promotion and feed efficiency; improving pigmentation.	Withdraw 5 d before slaughter; as sole source of organic arsenic.	

(2) *Permitted combinations.* It may be used in accordance with the provisions of this section in the combinations provided, as follows:

(i) Bambermycins in accordance with § 558.95.

(ii) Roxarsone in accordance with § 558.530.

[41 FR 11005, Mar. 15, 1976, as amended at 42 FR 18618, Apr. 8, 1977; 42 FR 20817, Apr. 22, 1977; 42 FR 36995, July 19, 1977; 51 FR 7401, Mar. 3, 1986; 52 FR 2686, Jan. 26, 1987; 55 FR 8461, Mar. 8, 1990; 57 FR 8403, Mar. 10, 1992; 57 FR 8578, Mar. 11, 1992; 61 FR 35957, July 9, 1996]

PART 564—DEFINITIONS AND STANDARDS FOR ANIMAL FOOD

Subpart A—General Provisions

Sec.

564.3 Definitions and interpretations.

564.5 Procedure for establishing a food standard.

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