trichlorfon per 100 pounds of body weight sprinkled on the animals’ usual daily ration of feed, or may be mixed in 5 to 10 fluid ounces of water and administered by stomach tube or drench.

3. Do not re-treat more than once every 30 days, preferably every 6 to 8 weeks.

4. Do not treat animals if sick or debilitated; less than 4 months of age; or mares in last month of pregnancy.

5. Do not administer intravenous anesthetics, especially muscle relaxants, within 2 weeks of use.


7. Do not use within a few days before or after treatment with or exposure to cholinesterase-inhibiting drugs, pesticides, or chemicals.

8. If the label bears directions for administration of the drug by stomach tube or drench it shall also bear the statement: Caution; Federal law restricts this drug to use by or on the order of a licensed veterinarian.


§ 520.2455 Tiamulin.

(a) Specifications. (1) Each ounce of concentrate solution contains 3.64 grams (12.3 percent) tiamulin hydrogen fumarate.

(2) Each gram of soluble powder contains 450 milligrams (mg) tiamulin hydrogen fumarate.

(b) Sponsors. See Nos. 058198 and 059130 in § 510.600(c) of this chapter.

(c) Related tolerances. See § 556.738 of this chapter.

(d) Conditions of use in swine—(1) Amounts and indications for use. Administer in drinking water for 5 consecutive days:

(i) 3.5 mg per (/) lb of body weight daily for treatment of swine dysentery associated with Brachyspira hyodysenteriae susceptible to tiamulin.

(ii) 10.5 mg/lb of body weight daily for treatment of swine pneumonia due to Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae susceptible to tiamulin.

(2) Limitations. Use as only source of drinking water. Prepare fresh medicated water daily. Withdraw medication 3 days before slaughter following treatment at 3.5 mg/lb and 7 days before slaughter following treatment at 10.5 mg/lb of body weight. Swine being treated with tiamulin should not have access to feeds containing polyether ionophores (e.g., lasalocid, monensin, narasin, salinomycin, or semduramycin) as adverse reactions may occur. The effects of tiamulin on swine reproductive performance, pregnancy, and lactation have not been determined.