Food and Drug Administration, HHS

§ 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) [Reserved]
(b) Tolerances. A tolerance of 0.1 part per million (ppm) is established for negligible residues of ormetoprim in uncooked edible tissues of chickens, turkeys, ducks, salmonids, catfish, and chukar partridges.

§ 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.

§ 556.500 Oxytetracycline.
(a) Acceptable daily intake (ADI). The ADI for total tetracycline residues (chlortetracycline, oxytetracycline, and tetracycline) is 25 micrograms per kilogram of body weight per day.

(b) Beef cattle, dairy cattle, calves, swine, sheep, chickens, turkeys, finfish, and lobster. Tolerances are established for the sum of residues of the tetracyclines including chlortetracycline, oxytetracycline, and tetracycline, in tissues and milk as follows:
   (1) 2 parts per million (ppm) in muscle.
   (2) 6 ppm in liver.
   (3) 12 ppm in fat and kidney.
   (4) 0.3 ppm in milk.

§ 556.510 Penicillin.
Tolerances are established for residues of penicillin and the salts of penicillin in food as follows:
(a) 0.05 part per million (negligible residue) in the uncooked edible tissues of cattle.
(b) Zero in the uncooked edible tissues of chickens, pheasants, quail, swine, and sheep; in eggs; and in milk or in any processed food in which such milk has been used.
(c) 0.01 part per million in the uncooked edible tissues of turkeys.

§ 556.513 Piperazine.
A tolerance of 0.1 part per million piperazine base is established for edible tissues of poultry and swine.

§ 556.515 Pirlimycin.
(a) Acceptable daily intake (ADI). The ADI for total residues of pirlimycin is 0.01 milligrams per kilogram of body weight per day.
(b) Tolerances—(1) Cattle—(i) Liver (the target tissue). The tolerance for parent pirlimycin (the marker residue) is 0.5 part per million (ppm).
   (ii) Muscle. The tolerance for parent pirlimycin (the marker residue) is 0.3 ppm.
   (iii) Milk. The tolerance for parent pirlimycin (the marker residue in cattle milk) is 0.4 ppm.

(b) Beef cattle, dairy cattle, calves, swine, sheep, chickens, turkeys, finfish, and lobster. Tolerances are established for the sum of residues of the tetracyclines including chlortetracycline, oxytetracycline, and tetracycline, in tissues and milk as follows:
   (1) 2 parts per million (ppm) in muscle.
   (2) 6 ppm in liver.
   (3) 12 ppm in fat and kidney.
   (4) 0.3 ppm in milk.

§ 556.515 Penicillin.
Tolerances are established for residues of penicillin and the salts of penicillin in food as follows:
(a) 0.05 part per million (negligible residue) in the uncooked edible tissues of cattle.
(b) Zero in the uncooked edible tissues of chickens, pheasants, quail, swine, and sheep; in eggs; and in milk or in any processed food in which such milk has been used.
(c) 0.01 part per million in the uncooked edible tissues of turkeys.

§ 556.513 Piperazine.
A tolerance of 0.1 part per million piperazine base is established for edible tissues of poultry and swine.

§ 556.515 Pirlimycin.
(a) Acceptable daily intake (ADI). The ADI for total residues of pirlimycin is 0.01 milligrams per kilogram of body weight per day.
(b) Tolerances—(1) Cattle—(i) Liver (the target tissue). The tolerance for parent pirlimycin (the marker residue) is 0.5 part per million (ppm).
   (ii) Muscle. The tolerance for parent pirlimycin (the marker residue) is 0.3 ppm.
   (iii) Milk. The tolerance for parent pirlimycin (the marker residue in cattle milk) is 0.4 ppm.

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Tolerances are established for residues of penicillin and the salts of penicillin in food as follows:
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(b) Zero in the uncooked edible tissues of chickens, pheasants, quail, swine, and sheep; in eggs; and in milk or in any processed food in which such milk has been used.
(c) 0.01 part per million in the uncooked edible tissues of turkeys.

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