§ 524.775  
and fourth-stage larvae, *Cooperia oncophora* (adults and fourth-stage larvae), *Cooperia punctata* (adults and fourth-stage larvae), *Cooperia pectinata* (adults), *Cooperia surinamensis* (adults), *Bunostomum phlebotomum* (adults), *Oesophagostomum radiatum* (adults and fourth-stage larvae), *Trichuris* spp. (adults); lungworms: *Dictyocaulus viviparus* (adults and fourth-stage larvae); eyeworms: *Thelazia gulosa* (adults), *Thelazia skrjabini* (adults); grubs: *Hypoderma bovis* and *Hypoderma lineatum*; sucking lice: *Linognathus vituli*, *Haematopinus eurysternus*, and *Solenopotes capillatus*; biting lice: *Bovicola* (Damalinia) *bovis*; mange mites: *Choriomites bovis* and *Sarcopoptes scabiei*; horn flies: *Haematobia irritans*; and to control infections and to protect from reinfection with *Bunostomum phlebotomum* and with *Oesophagostomum radiatum* for 28 days; and to control infestations and to protect from reinfection with *Linognathus vituli* for 42 days and with *Bovicola* (Damalinia) *bovis* for 77 days after treatment.

(3) Limitations. Do not slaughter cattle within 45 days of latest treatment. Not for use in female dairy cattle 20 months of age or older. Do not use in calves to be processed for veal.


§ 524.775  
Emodepside and praziquantel.  

(a) Specifications. Each milliliter contains 5 milligrams (mg) emodepside and 10 mg sugar sulfadiazine.

(b) Sponsor. See No. 000069 in §510.600(c) of this chapter.

(c) Conditions of use. (1) Amount. The recommended minimum dose is 1.36 mg/pound (lb) (3 mg/kilogram (kg)) emodepside and 5.45 mg/lb (12 mg/kg) praziquantel applied as a single topical dose.

(2) Indications for use. For the treatment and control of hookworm infections caused by *Ancylostoma tubaeforme* (adults, immature adults, and fourth stage larvae), roundworm infections caused by *Toxocara cati* (adults and fourth stage larvae), and tapeworm infections caused by *Dipylidium caninum* (adults) and *Taenia taeniaeformis* (adults).

(3) Limitations. Federal law restricts this drug to use by or on the order of a licensed veterinarian.

[72 FR 42291, Aug. 2, 2007]  

§ 524.802  
Enrofloxacin, silver sulfadiazine emulsion.  

(a) Specifications. Each milliliter contains 5 milligrams (mg) enrofloxacin and 10 mg sugar sulfadiazine.

(b) Sponsor. See No. 000859 in §510.600(c) of this chapter.

(c) Conditions of use—Dogs—(1) Amount. 5 to 10 drops for dogs weighing 36 pounds (lb) or less and 10 to 15 drops for dogs weighing more than 35 lb; applied twice daily for up to 14 days.

(2) Indications for use. For the treatment of otitis externa in dogs.

(3) Limitations. Federal law restricts this drug to use by or on the order of a licensed veterinarian. Federal law prohibits the extra-label use of this drug in food-producing animals.

[65 FR 66620, Nov. 7, 2000]  

§ 524.814  
Eprinomectin.  

(a) Specifications. Each milliliter contains 5 milligrams of eprinomectin.

(b) Sponsor. See No. 000006 in §510.600(c) of this chapter.

(c) Related tolerances. See §556.227 of this chapter.

(d) Conditions of use—(1) Amount. One milliliter (5 milligrams) per 10 kilograms of body weight (500 micrograms per kilogram).

Food and Drug Administration, HHS

§ 524.920 Fenthion.

(a) Chemical name. O,O-Dimethyl O-[4-(methylthio)-m-tolyl] phosphorothioate.

(b) Specifications.

(1) The drug is in a liquid form containing 3 percent of fenthion.

(2) Sponsor. See No. 000859 in §510.600(c) of this chapter.

(3) Special considerations. Do not use on animals simultaneously or within a few days before or after treatment with or exposure to cholinesterase-inhibiting drugs, pesticides, or chemicals.


(5) Conditions of use.

(ii) It is used at the rate of one-half fluid ounce per 100 pounds of body weight placed on the backline of the animal. Only one application per season should be made for grub control and this will also provide initial control of lice. A second application is made for lice control, but no sooner than 35 days after the first treatment. Proper timing of treatment is important for grub control; cattle should be treated as soon as possible after heel fly activity ceases. Cattle should not be slaughtered within 35 days following a single treatment. If a second application is made for lice control, cattle should not be slaughtered within 45 days of the second treatment. The drug must not be used within 28 days of freshening of dairy cattle. If freshening should occur within 28 days after treatment, do not use milk as human food for the balance of the 28-day interval. Do not treat lactating dairy cattle; calves less than 3 months old; or sick, convalescent, or stressed livestock. Do not treat cattle for 10 days before or after shipping, weaning, or dehorning or after exposure to contagious infectious diseases.

§ 524.920 Fenthion.

(a) Chemical name. O,O-Dimethyl O-[4-(methylthio)-m-tolyl] phosphorothioate.

(b) Specifications.

(1) The drug is in a liquid form containing 3 percent of fenthion.

(2) Sponsor. See No. 000859 in §510.600(c) of this chapter.

(3) Special considerations. Do not use on animals simultaneously or within a few days before or after treatment with or exposure to cholinesterase-inhibiting drugs, pesticides, or chemicals.


(5) Conditions of use.

(i) The drug is used as a pour-on formulation for the control of grubs and lice in beef and nonlactating cattle.

(ii) It is used at the rate of one-half fluid ounce per 100 pounds of body weight placed on the backline of the animal. Only one application per season should be made for grub control and this will also provide initial control of lice. A second application is made for lice control, but no sooner than 35 days after the first treatment. Proper timing of treatment is important for grub control; cattle should be treated as soon as possible after heel fly activity ceases. Cattle should not be slaughtered within 35 days following a single treatment. If a second application is made for lice control, cattle should not be slaughtered within 45 days of the second treatment. The drug must not be used within 28 days of freshening of dairy cattle. If freshening should occur within 28 days after treatment, do not use milk as human food for the balance of the 28-day interval. Do not treat lactating dairy cattle; calves less than 3 months old; or sick, convalescent, or stressed livestock. Do not treat cattle for 10 days before or after shipping, weaning, or dehorning or after exposure to contagious infectious diseases.