

§ 529.400

21 CFR Ch. I (4–1–11 Edition)

§ 529.400 Chlorhexidine tablets and suspension.

(a) *Specification.* Each tablet and each 28-milliliter syringe of suspension contain 1 gram of chlorhexidine dihydrochloride.¹

(b) *Sponsor.* See No. 000856 in § 510.600(c) of this chapter.

(c) *Conditions of use*—(1) *Amount.* Place 1 or 2 tablets deep in each uterine horn; or infuse a solution of 1 tablet dissolved in an appropriate amount of clean boiled water; or infuse one syringe of suspension into the uterus.¹

(2) *Indications for use.* For prevention or treatment of metritis and vaginitis in cows and mares when caused by pathogens sensitive to chlorhexidine dihydrochloride.¹

(3) *Limitations.* Prior to administration, remove any unattached placental membranes, any excess uterine fluid or debris, and carefully clean external genitalia. Use a clean, sterile inseminating pipette for administering solutions and suspensions. Treatment may be repeated in 48 to 72 hours.¹

[43 FR 10705, Feb. 23, 1979]

§ 529.469 Competitive exclusion culture.

(a) *Specifications.* Each packet of lyophilized culture contains either 2,000 or 5,000 doses in frozen pellets to be reconstituted for use.

(1) For 2,000-dose packet, add contents of one 2,000-dose packet of reconstitution powder to 490 milliliters of deionized water. Mix. Add contents of one 2,000-dose packet of lyophilized culture. Mix thoroughly.

(2) For 5,000-dose packet, add contents of one 5,000-dose packet of reconstitution powder to 1,250 milliliters of deionized water. Mix. Add contents of one 5,000-dose packet of lyophilized culture. Mix thoroughly. Allow to stand for 45 minutes before use. Use within 5 hours of reconstitution.

(b) *Sponsor.* See No. 032761 in § 510.600(c) of this chapter.

(c) [Reserved]

¹These conditions are NAS/NRC reviewed and deemed effective. Applications for these uses need not include effectiveness data as specified by § 514.111 of this chapter, but may require bioequivalency and safety information.

(d) *Conditions of use. Chickens*—(1) *Amount.* Apply 25 milliliters of reconstituted culture as a topical spray on each tray of 100 chicks (0.25 milliliter per chick).

(2) *Indications for use.* For early establishment of intestinal microflora in chickens to reduce *Salmonella* colonization.

(3) *Limitations.* Administer as soon as possible after hatch, preferably at less than 1 day of age. Expose chicks to light for at least 5 minutes after spray treatment to encourage preening for oral uptake of the organisms. Provide access to feed and water as soon as possible after treatment. Do not administer antibiotics to treated chickens.

[63 FR 25164, May 7, 1998]

§ 529.536 Detomidine.

(a) *Specifications.* Each milliliter of gel contains 7.6 milligrams (mg) of detomidine hydrochloride.

(b) *Sponsor.* See No. 052483 in § 510.600(c) of this chapter.

(c) *Conditions of use in horses*—(1) *Amount.* Administer 0.018 mg per pound (mg/lb) (0.040 mg/kilogram (kg) sublingually.

(2) *Indications for use.* For sedation and restraint.

(3) *Limitations.* Federal law restricts this drug to use by or on the order of a licensed veterinarian. Do not use in horses intended for human consumption.

[75 FR 21163, Apr. 23, 2010, as amended at 76 FR 16533, Mar. 24, 2011]

§ 529.1003 Flurogestone acetate-impregnated vaginal sponge.

(a) *Specifications.* Each vaginal sponge contains 20 milligrams of flurogestone acetate.

(b) *Sponsor.* See No. 000014 in § 510.600(c) of this chapter.

(c) *Conditions of use*—(1) *Indications for use.* For synchronizing estrus/ovulation in cycling adult ewes during their normal breeding season.

(2) *Limitations.* Using applicator provided, insert sponge into ewe's vagina 13 days before desired start of breeding. For intravaginal use in sheep only. Do not use in young ewes that have not had lambs. Use plastic or rubber gloves when handling large numbers of

sponges to minimize exposure to drug. Do not leave sponge in the vagina for more than 21 days. Ewes must not be slaughtered for food within 30 days of sponge removal.

[49 FR 45420, Nov. 16, 1984]

§ 529.1030 Formalin.

(a) *Specifications.* Formalin is an aqueous solution containing approximately 37 percent by weight of formaldehyde gas, U.S.P.

(b) *Sponsors.* See sponsors in § 510.600(c) of this chapter for uses as in paragraph (d) of this section.

(1) Nos. 049968, 050378, and 067188 for use as in paragraphs (d)(1)(iii), (d)(1)(iv), (d)(1)(v), (d)(2)(iii), (d)(2)(iv), (d)(2)(v), and (d)(3).

(2) No. 051212 for use as in paragraphs (d)(1)(i), (d)(1)(ii), (d)(2)(i), (d)(2)(ii), and (d)(3).

(c) [Reserved]

(d) *Conditions of use.* It is added to environmental water as follows:

(1) *Indications for use.* (i) Select finfish. For control of external protozoa *Ichthyophthirius* spp., *Chilodonella* spp., *Ichthyobodo* spp., *Ambiphrya* spp., *Epistylis* spp., and *Trichodina* spp., and monogenetic trematodes *Cleidodiscus* spp., *Gyrodactylus* spp., and *Dactylogyrus* spp., on salmon, trout, catfish, largemouth bass, and bluegill.

(ii) Select finfish eggs. For control of fungi of the family Saprolegniaceae on salmon, trout, and esocid eggs.

(iii) Penaeid shrimp. For control of external protozoan parasites *Bodo* spp., *Epistylis* spp., and *Zoothamnium* spp.

(iv) All finfish. For control of external protozoa *Ichthyophthirius* spp., *Chilodonella* spp., *Ichthyobodo* spp., *Ambiphrya* spp., *Epistylis* spp., and *Trichodina* spp., and monogenetic trematodes *Cleidodiscus* spp., *Gyrodactylus* spp., and *Dactylogyrus* spp.

(v) All finfish eggs: For control of fungi of the family Saprolegniaceae.

(2) *Amount.* The drug concentrations required are as follows:

(i) For control of external parasites on select finfish:

Fish	Concentration of formalin (microliters per liter)	
	Tanks and raceways (for up to 1 hour daily)	Earthen ponds (indefinitely)
Salmon and trout:		
Above 50 °F	Up to 170	15-25
Below 50 °F	Up to 250	15-25
Catfish, largemouth bass, and bluegill.	Up to 250	¹ 15-25

¹ Use the lower concentrations when pond is heavily loaded with fish or phytoplankton.

(ii) For control of fungi of the Saprolegniaceae on salmon, trout, and esocid eggs: Apply in constant flow water supply of incubating facilities for 15 minutes. Concentration of formalin used is 1,000 to 2,000 microliters per liter.

(iii) For control of external protozoan parasites on shrimp:

Shrimp	Concentration of formalin (microliters per liter)	
	Tanks and raceways (up to 4 hours daily)	Earthen ponds (single treatment)
Penaeid Shrimp ...	50 to 100 ¹	25 ²

¹ Treat for up to 4 hours daily. Treatment may be repeated daily until parasite control is achieved. Use the lower concentration when the tanks and raceways are heavily loaded.

² Single treatment. Treatment may be repeated in 5 to 10 days if needed.

(iv) For control of external parasites on all finfish:

Aquatic species	Administer in tanks and raceways for up to 1 hour (microliter/liter or part per million (µL/L or ppm))	Administer in earthen ponds indefinitely (µL/L or ppm)
	Salmon and trout:	
Above 50 °F	Up to 170	15 to 25 ^{1,2}
Below 50 °F	Up to 250	15 to 25 ^{1,2}
All other finfish	Up to 250	15 to 25 ^{1,2}

¹ Use the lower concentration when ponds, tanks, or raceways are heavily loaded with phytoplankton or fish to avoid oxygen depletion due to the biological oxygen demand by decay of dead phytoplankton. Alternatively, a higher concentration may be used if dissolved oxygen is strictly monitored.

² Although the indicated concentrations are considered safe for cold and warm water finfish, a small number of each lot or pond to be treated should always be used to check for any unusual sensitivity to formalin before proceeding.

(v) For control of fungi of the family Saprolegniaceae on all finfish eggs: Eggs of all finfish except Acipenseriformes, 1,000 to 2,000 µL/L (ppm) for 15 minutes; eggs of Acipenseriformes, up to 1,500 µL/L (ppm) for 15 minutes.