metoserpate hydrochloride (methyl-o-methyl-18-epireserpate hydrochloride) in uncooked edible tissues of chickens.

§ 556.420 Monensin.
(a) Acceptable daily intake (ADI). The ADI for total residues of monensin is 12.5 micrograms per kilogram of body weight per day.
(b) Tolerances. The tolerances for residues of monensin are:
(1) Cattle—(i) Liver. 0.10 part per million (ppm).
(ii) Muscle, kidney, and fat. 0.05 ppm.
(iii) Milk. Not required.
(2) Goats—(i) Edible tissues. 0.05 ppm.
(ii) [Reserved]
(3) Chickens, turkeys, and quail. A tolerance for residues of monensin in chickens, turkeys, and quail is not required.
(c) Related conditions of use. See §§ 520.1448 and 558.355 of this chapter.

§ 556.425 Morantel tartrate.
A tolerance of 0.7 part per million is established for N-methyl-1,3-propanediamine (MAPA, marker residue) in the liver (target tissue) of cattle and goats. A tolerance for residues of morantel tartrate in milk is not required.

§ 556.426 Moxidectin.
(a) Acceptable daily intake (ADI). The ADI for total residues of moxidectin is 4 micrograms per kilogram of body weight per day.
(b) Tolerances—(1) Cattle—(i) Fat (the target tissue). The tolerance for parent moxidectin (the marker residue) is 900 parts per billion (ppb).
(ii) Liver. The tolerance for parent moxidectin (the marker residue) is 200 ppb.
(iii) Muscle. The tolerance for parent moxidectin (the marker residue) is 50 ppb.
(iv) Milk. The tolerance for parent moxidectin (the marker residue) is 40 ppb.
(2) Turkeys. 7.2 ppm in skin with adhering fat, 3.6 ppm in liver, and 1.2 ppm in muscle.
(3) Milk. A tolerance is established for residues of parent neomycin of 0.15 ppm.

§ 556.428 Narasin.
(a) Acceptable daily intake (ADI). The ADI for total residues of narasin is 5 micrograms per kilogram of body weight per day.
(b) Tolerances—(1) Chickens (abdominal fat). The tolerance for parent narasin (the marker residue) is 480 parts per billion.
(2) [Reserved]

§ 556.430 Neomycin.
(a) Acceptable daily intake (ADI). The ADI for total residues of neomycin is 6 micrograms per kilogram of body weight per day.
(b) Tolerances. Tolerances are established for residues of parent neomycin in uncooked edible tissues as follows:
(1) Cattle, swine, sheep, and goats. 7.2 parts per million (ppm) in kidney (target tissue) and fat, 3.6 ppm in liver, and 1.2 ppm in muscle.
(2) Turkeys. 7.2 ppm in skin with adhering fat, 3.6 ppm in liver, and 1.2 ppm in muscle.
(3) Milk. A tolerance is established for residues of parent neomycin of 0.15 ppm.

§ 556.440 Nequinate.
A tolerance of 0.1 part per million is established for negligible residues of nequinate in the uncooked edible tissues of chickens.

§ 556.445 Nicarbazin.
A tolerance of 4 parts per million is established for residues of nicarbazin in uncooked chicken muscle, liver, skin, and kidney.

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