Oxytetracycline and neomycin sulfate amount

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indications for use</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
<th>Sponsors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. Calves (up to 250 lb): For treatment of bacterial enteritis caused by E. coli susceptible to oxytetracycline; treatment and control of colibacillosis (bacterial enteritis) caused by E. coli susceptible to neomycin.</td>
<td>Feed continuously for 7 to 14 d; in milk replacers or starter feed. If symptoms persist after using for 2 or 3 days, consult a veterinarian. Treatment should continue 24 to 48 hours beyond remission of disease symptoms. A withdrawal period has not been established for use in preruminating calves. Do not use in calves to be processed for veal. A milk discard time has not been established for use in lactating dairy cattle. Do not use in female dairy cattle 20 months of age or older. Withdraw 5 d before slaughter.</td>
<td>048164 066104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Sheep: For treatment of bacterial enteritis caused by E. coli and bacterial pneumonia caused by P. multocida susceptible to oxytetracycline; treatment and control of colibacillosis (bacterial enteritis) caused by E. coli susceptible to neomycin.</td>
<td>Feed continuously for 7 to 14 d. If symptoms persist after using for 2 or 3 days, consult a veterinarian. Treatment should continue 24 to 48 hours beyond remission of disease symptoms. Withdraw 5 d before slaughter.</td>
<td>048164 066104</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(iv) To provide 25 mg/head/ day.

- Chickens, turkeys, and pheasants; for increased rate of weight gain and improved feed efficiency.
- Do not feed to poultry producing eggs for human consumption.

(v) To provide 75 mg/ head/day.

- Quail; for increased rate of weight gain and improved feed efficiency.
- Quail; not over 5 weeks of age.

(vi) To provide 0.5 to 2.0 g/head/ day.

- Cattle: For prevention and treatment of the early stages of shipping fever complex.
- Feed 3 to 5 d before and after arrival in feedlots. A withdrawal period has not been established for use in preruminating calves. Do not use in calves to be processed for veal. A milk discard time has not been established for use in lactating dairy cattle. Do not use in female dairy cattle 20 months of age or older.


§ 558.460 Penicillin.

(a) Specifications. As penicillin procaine G or feed grade penicillin procaine.

(b) Sponsors. Type A medicated articles: To 066104, 100 and 227 grams per pound. To 046573, 100 and 227 grams per pound.

(c) Related tolerances. See §556.510 of this chapter.

(d) Conditions of use. (1) It is used as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Penicillin in grams per ton</th>
<th>Combination in grams per ton</th>
<th>Indications for use</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
<th>Sponsor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) 2.4 to 50</td>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>Chickens, turkeys, and pheasants; for increased rate of weight gain and improved feed efficiency.</td>
<td>Do not feed to poultry producing eggs for human consumption.</td>
<td>000069 046573</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) 5 to 20</td>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>Quail; for increased rate of weight gain and improved feed efficiency.</td>
<td>Quail; not over 5 weeks of age.</td>
<td>Do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) 10 to 50</td>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>Swine; for increased rate of weight gain and improved feed efficiency.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Do</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(2) Penicillin may be used in accordance with the provisions of this section in the combinations provided as follows:

(i) Amprolium in accordance with §558.55.

(ii) Amprolium plus ethopatbate in accordance with §558.38.
(iii) Hygromycin B in accordance with §558.274.
(iv) Nicarbazin alone or with roxarsone as in §558.366.
(v) Roxarsone and zoalene in accordance with §558.680.
(vi) Zoalene in accordance with §558.680.


§558.464 Poloxalene.

(a) Approvals.
   (1) Dry Type A medicated articles: 53 percent to 000069 in §510.600(c) of this chapter.
   (2) Liquid Type A medicated articles: 99.5 percent to 000069 in §510.600(c) of this chapter.

(b) Conditions of use.
   (1) For prevention of legume (alfalfa, clover) and wheat pasture bloat in cattle.
   (2) Poloxalene dry Type A article and liquid Type A article must be thoroughly blended and evenly distributed in feed prior to use. This may be accomplished by adding the Type A article to a small quantity of feed, mixing thoroughly, then adding this mixture to the remaining feed and again mixing thoroughly. Dosage is 1 gram of poloxalene per 100 pounds of body weight daily and continued during exposure to bloat producing conditions. If bloating conditions are severe, the dose is doubled. Treatment should be started 2 to 3 days before exposure to bloat producing conditions. If the medicated liquid wheel Type C feed feeding is interrupted, this 2- to 5-day introductory feeding should be repeated.

   (3) Poloxalene liquid Type A article must be thoroughly blended and evenly distributed into a liquid Type C feed and offered to cattle in a covered liquid Type C feed feeder with lick wheels. The formula for the liquid Type C feed, on a weight/weight basis, is as follows: Ammonium polyphosphate 2.66 percent, phosphoric acid (75 percent) 3.37 percent, sulfuric acid 1.00 percent, water 10.00 percent, and molasses sufficient to make 100.00 percent, vitamins A and D and/or trace minerals may be added. One free-turning lick wheel per 25 head of cattle must be provided.

(4) The medicated liquid Type C feed must be introduced at least 2 to 5 days before legume consumption to accustom the cattle to the medicated liquid Type C feed and to lick wheel feedings. If the medicated liquid wheel Type C feed feeding is interrupted, this 2- to 5-day introductory feeding should be repeated.


§558.465 Poloxalene free-choice liquid Type C feed.

(a) Approvals. Type A medicated articles containing 9.6, 19.2, 48, or 80 grams per pound pyrantel tartrate.

(b) Conditions of use.
   (1) For control of legume (alfalfa, clover) and wheat pasture bloat in cattle, use 7.5 grams of poloxalene per pound of liquid Type C feed (1.65 percent weight/weight). Each animal must consume 0.2 pound of Type C feed per 100 pounds of body weight daily for adequate protection.

   (2) For control of legume (alfalfa, clover) bloat in cattle grazing of prebloom legumes, use 10.00 grams of poloxalene per pound of liquid Type C feed (2.2 percent weight/weight). Each animal must consume 0.15 pound of Type C feed per 100 pounds of body weight daily for adequate protection. If consumption exceeds 0.2 pound of Type C feed per 100 pounds of body weight daily, cattle should be changed to a Type C feed containing 7.5 grams of poloxalene per pound.

(3) Poloxalene liquid Type A article must be thoroughly blended and evenly distributed into a liquid Type C feed and offered to cattle in a covered liquid Type C feed feeder with lick wheels. The formula for the liquid Type C feed, on a weight/weight basis, is as follows: Ammonium polyphosphate 2.66 percent, phosphoric acid (75 percent) 3.37 percent, sulfuric acid 1.00 percent, water 10.00 percent, and molasses sufficient to make 100.00 percent, vitamins A and D and/or trace minerals may be added. One free-turning lick wheel per 25 head of cattle must be provided.

(4) The medicated liquid Type C feed must be introduced at least 2 to 5 days before legume consumption to accustom the cattle to the medicated liquid Type C feed and to lick wheel feedings. If the medicated liquid wheel Type C feed feeding is interrupted, this 2- to 5-day introductory feeding should be repeated.

(1) No. 066104: 9.6, 19.2, 48, and 80 grams per pound for use as in paragraph (e) of this section.