§ 556.440  

(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.  
[64 FR 31498, June 11, 1999]

§ 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.  
[42 FR 56729, Oct. 28, 1977]

§ 556.460 Novobiocin.  
Tolerances for residues of novobiocin are established at 0.1 part per million in milk from dairy animals and 1 part per million in the uncooked edible tissues of cattle, chickens, turkeys, and ducks.  
[47 FR 18590, Apr. 30, 1982]

§ 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.  
[40 FR 13942, Mar. 27, 1975, as amended at 43 FR 32749, July 28, 1978]

§ 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.  
[64 FR 26672, May 17, 1999]

§ 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.  
The safe concentrations of total oxfendazole residues in other uncooked edible cattle tissues are: muscle, 0.84 ppm; kidney, 2.5 ppm; and fat, 3.3 ppm.  
A tolerance refers to the concentration of marker residue in the target tissue selected to monitor for total drug residue in the target animal. A safe concentration is the total residue considered safe in edible tissue.  
[55 FR 46943, Nov. 8, 1990]

§ 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 (ppm) is established for negligible residues of penicillin in 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.  