§ 556.346  Laidlomycin.

(a) Acceptable daily intake (ADI). The ADI for total residues of laidlomycin is 7.5 micrograms per kilogram of body weight per day.

(b) Tolerance. The tolerance for parent laidlomycin (the marker residue) in the liver (the target tissue) of cattle is 0.2 part per million (ppm).

[68 FR 42590, July 18, 2003]

§ 556.347  Lasalocid.

(a) Acceptable daily intake (ADI). The ADI for total residues of lasalocid is 10 micrograms per kilogram of body weight per day.

(b) Tolerances—

(1) Cattle. The tolerance for parent lasalocid (the marker residue) in liver (the target tissue) is 0.7 part per million (ppm).

(2) Chickens—

(i) Skin with adhering fat (the target tissue). The tolerance for parent lasalocid (the marker residue) is 1.2 ppm.

(ii) Liver. The tolerance for parent lasalocid (the marker residue) is 0.4 ppm.

(3) Turkeys—

(i) Liver (the target tissue). The tolerance for parent lasalocid (the marker residue) is 0.4 ppm.

(ii) Skin with adhering fat. The tolerance for parent lasalocid (the marker residue) is 0.4 ppm.

(4) Rabbits. The tolerance for parent lasalocid (the marker residue) in liver (the target tissue) is 0.7 ppm.

(5) Sheep. The tolerance for parent lasalocid (the marker residue) in liver (the target tissue) is 1.0 ppm.

[54 FR 5229, Feb. 2, 1989]

§ 556.350  Levamisole hydrochloride.

A tolerance of 0.1 part per million is established for negligible residues of levamisole hydrochloride in the edible tissues of cattle, sheep, and swine.

§ 556.360  Lincomycin.

(a) Acceptable daily intake (ADI). The ADI for total residues of lincomycin is 25 micrograms per kilogram of body weight per day.

(b) Chickens. A tolerance for residues of lincomycin in chickens is not required.

(c) Swine. Tolerances for lincomycin of 0.6 part per million in liver and 0.1 part per million in muscle are established.

[64 FR 13342, Mar. 18, 1999]

§ 556.375  Maduramicin ammonium.

A tolerance is established for residues of maduramicin ammonium in chickens as follows:

(a) A tolerance for maduramicin ammonium (marker residue) in chickens is 0.38 parts per million in fat (target tissue). A tolerance refers to the concentration of marker residues in the target tissue used to monitor for total drug residues in the target animals.

(b) The safe concentrations for total maduramicin ammonium residues in uncooked edible chicken tissues are:

0.24 parts per million in muscle; 0.72 parts per million in liver; 0.48 parts per million in skin; and 0.48 parts per million in fat. A safe concentration refers to the total residue concentration considered safe in edible tissues.

[54 FR 5229, Feb. 2, 1989]

§ 556.380  Melengestrol acetate.

A tolerance of 25 parts per billion is established for residues of the parent compound, melengestrol acetate, in fat of cattle.

[59 FR 41241, Aug. 11, 1994]

§ 556.410  Metoserpate hydrochloride.

A tolerance of 0.02 part per million is established for negligible residues of 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

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