cases, the petitioner may withdraw the petition pending its clarification or the obtaining of additional data. This withdrawal will be without prejudice to a future filing. Upon refiling, the time limitation will begin to run anew from the date of refiling.

(b) At any time before the order provided for in §571.100(a) has been forwarded to the Federal Register for publication, the petitioner may withdraw the petition without prejudice to a future filing. Upon refiling, the time limitation will begin to run anew.

Subpart B—Administrative Actions on Applications

§571.100 Regulation based on petition.
(a) The Commissioner will forward for publication in the Federal Register, within 90 days after filing of the petition (or within 180 days if the time is extended as provided for in section 409(c)(2) of the act), a regulation prescribing the conditions under which the food additive may be safely used (including, but not limited to, specifications as to the particular food or classes of food in or on which such additive may be used, the maximum quantity that may be used or permitted to remain in or on such food, the manner in which such additive may be added to or used in or on such food, and any directions or other labeling or packaging requirements for such additive deemed necessary by him to assure the safety of such use), and prior to the forwarding of the order to the Federal Register for publication shall notify the petitioner of such order and the reasons for such action; or by order deny the petition, and shall notify the petitioner of such order and of the reasons for such action.

(b) If the Commissioner determines that additional time is needed to study and investigate the petition, he shall by written notice to the petitioner extend the 90-day period for not more than 180 days after the filing of the petition.

§571.102 Effective date of regulation.
A regulation published in accordance with §571.100(a) shall become effective upon publication in the Federal Register.

§571.110 Procedure for objections and hearings.
Objections and hearings relating to food additive regulations under section 409(c), (d), or (h) of the act shall be governed by part 12 of this chapter.


§571.115 Application of the cancer clause of section 409 of the act.
Food additives intended for use as an ingredient in food for animals that are raised for food production and that have the potential to contaminate human food with residues whose consumption could present a risk of cancer to people must satisfy the requirements of subpart E of part 500 of this chapter.

[52 FR 49588, Dec. 31, 1987]

§571.130 Procedure for amending and repealing tolerances or exemptions from tolerances.
(a) The Commissioner, on his own initiative or on the petition of any interested person, pursuant to part 10 of this chapter, may propose the issuance of a regulation amending or repealing a regulation pertaining to a food additive or granting or repealing an exception for such additive.

(b) Any such petition shall include an assertion of facts, supported by data, showing that new information exists with respect to the food additive or that new uses have been developed or old uses abandoned, that new data are available as to toxicity of the chemical, or that experience with the existing regulation or exemption may justify its amendment or repeal. New data shall be furnished in the form specified in §571.1 for submitting petitions.


PART 573—FOOD ADDITIVES PERMITTED IN FEED AND DRINKING WATER OF ANIMALS

Subpart A [Reserved]

Subpart B—Food Additive Listing

Sec.
573.120 Acrylamide-acrylic acid resin.
§ 573.120 Acrylamide-acrylic acid resin.

Acrylamide-acrylic acid resin (hydrolized polyacrylamide), only for the purposes of this section as described below, may be safely used in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) The additive is produced by polymerization of acrylamide with partial hydrolysis, or by copolymerization of acrylamide and acrylic acid with the greater part of the polymer being composed of acrylamide units.

(b) The additive meets the following specifications:

(1) A minimum molecular weight of 3 million.

(2) Viscosity range: 3,000 to 6,000 centipoises at 77°F in a 1 percent aqueous solution as determined by LVF Brookfield Viscometer or equivalent using a number 6 spindle at 20 r.p.m.

(3) Residual acrylamide: Not more than 0.05 percent.

(c) It is used as a thickener and suspending agent in nonmedicated aqueous suspensions intended for addition to animal feeds.

§ 573.130 Aminoglycoside 3′-phospho-transferase II.

The food additive aminoglycoside 3′-phospho-transferase II may be safely used in the development of genetically modified cotton, oilseed rape, and tomatoes in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) The food additive is the enzyme aminoglycoside 3′-phospho-transferase II (CAS Reg. No. 58943-39-8) which catalyzes the phosphorylation of certain aminoglycoside antibiotics, including kanamycin, neomycin, andgentamicin.

(b) Aminoglycoside 3′-phospho-transferase II is encoded by the kan gene originally isolated from transposon Tns of the bacterium Escherichia coli.
(c) The level of the additive does not exceed the amount reasonably required for selection of plant cells carrying the kan^R gene along with the genetic material of interest.

[59 FR 26711, May 23, 1994]

§ 573.140 Ammoniated cottonseed meal.

The food additive ammoniated cottonseed meal may be safely used in accordance with the following conditions:

(a) The food additive is the product obtained by the treatment of cottonseed meal with anhydrous ammonia until a pressure of 50 pounds per square inch gauge is reached.

(b) It is used or intended for use in the feed of ruminants as a source of protein and/or as a source of nonprotein nitrogen in an amount not to exceed 20 percent of the total ration.

(c) To assure safe use, the label and labeling of the additive and of any feed additive supplement, concentrate, or premix prepared therefrom shall contain, in addition to other information required by the act, the following:

(1) The name of the additive.

(2) The maximum percentage of equivalent crude protein from the nonprotein nitrogen.

(3) Directions for use to provide not more than 20 percent of the additive in the total ration, and a prominent statement: “Warning—This feed should be used only in accordance with the directions furnished on the label.”

§ 573.160 Ammoniated rice hulls.

The food additive ammoniated rice hulls may be safely used in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) The food additive is the product obtained by the treatment of ground rice hulls with monocalcium phosphate and anhydrous ammonia at a temperature of 350°F and a pressure of 175 pounds per square inch.

(b) It is used or intended for use in the feed of beef cattle as a source of crude fiber and as the sole source of nonprotein nitrogen in an amount not to exceed 20 percent of the total ration.

(c) To assure safe use of the additive, the label and labeling of the additive and of any feed additive supplement, feed additive concentrate, or feed additive premix prepared therefrom, shall contain, in addition to other information required by the act, the following:

(1) The name of the additive.

(2) The maximum percentage of equivalent crude protein from the nonprotein nitrogen.

(3) Directions for use to provide not more than 20 percent of the additive in the total ration, and a prominent statement: “Warning—This feed should be used only in accordance with the directions furnished on the label.”

§ 573.180 Anhydrous ammonia.

(a) The food additive anhydrous ammonia is applied directly to corn plant material and thoroughly blended prior to ensiling. It is used or intended for use as a source of nonprotein nitrogen in cattle feed in accordance with paragraphs (a)(1), (2), or (3) as follows:

(i) The food additive ammoniated rice hulls is applied as a component of an aqueous premix containing 16 to 17 percent ammonia, with molasses, minerals, and not less than 83 percent crude protein. The premix is a source of nonprotein nitrogen and minerals.

(ii) In addition to the requirements of paragraph (b) of this section, the labeling shall bear an expiration date of not more than 10 weeks after date of manufacture; a statement that additional protein should not be fed to lactating dairy cows producing less than 32 pounds of milk per day nor beef cattle consuming less than 1 percent of body weight daily in shelled corn; and a warning not to use additional trace mineral supplementation with treated silage.

(ii) The food additive ammoniated ammonia is applied directly to corn plant material for use in dairy or beef cattle rations.
(ii) The anhydrous ammonia is applied at a rate not to exceed the equivalent of 0.35 percent of the corn plant material.

(iii) It is applied to corn plant material containing 30 to 35 percent dry matter.

(iv) It is applied so that 75 to 85 percent of the additive is liquid at ambient pressure.

(3)(i) The food additive anhydrous ammonia is applied after being diluted to a 15 to 30 percent aqueous ammonia solution (by weight).

(ii) The anhydrous ammonia solution is applied at a rate not to exceed anhydrous ammonia equivalent to 0.3 percent of the corn plant material.

(iii) It is applied to corn plant material containing 28 to 38 percent dry matter.

(iv) The silage treated with aqueous ammonia is to be fed to dairy cattle only.

(b) Its labeling shall bear, in addition to the other requirements of the act, the name of the additive, the concentration of ammonia, the maximum percentage of equivalent crude protein from nonprotein nitrogen, and directions for use consistent with this section.

§ 573.200 Condensed animal protein hydrolysate.

(a) Identity. The condensed animal protein hydrolysate is produced from the meat byproducts scraped from cured (salted) hides taken from cattle slaughtered for food consumption. The meat byproduct is hydrolyzed with heat and phosphoric acid.

(b) Specifications. The additive shall conform to the following percent-by-weight specifications:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Specification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Moisture</td>
<td>Not less than 45 percent nor more than 50 percent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protein (NaCl)</td>
<td>Not less than 24 percent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salt (NaCl)</td>
<td>Not more than 15 percent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phosphorus</td>
<td>Not less than 2.25 percent.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(c) Uses. It is used or intended for use as a source of animal protein, phosphorus, and salt (NaCl) as follows:

(1) In poultry and swine feed in an amount not to exceed 5 percent by weight of the feed.

(2) In feed concentrates for cattle in an amount not to exceed 10 percent by weight of the concentrate.

(d) Labeling. The label and labeling shall bear, in addition to the other information required by the act:

(1) The name of the additive, condensed animal protein hydrolysate.

(2) Adequate directions for use including maximum quantities permitted for each species and a guaranteed analysis of the additive.

§ 573.220 Feed-grade biuret.

The food additive feed grade biuret may be safely used in ruminant feed in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) The food additive is the product resulting from the controlled pyrolysis of urea conforming to the following specifications:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Specification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Biuret</td>
<td>Minimum 55 percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urea</td>
<td>Maximum 15 percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyanuric acid and triuret</td>
<td>Maximum 30 percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mineral oil</td>
<td>Maximum 0.5 percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total nitrogen (equivalent to 218.75 percent crude protein)</td>
<td>Minimum 35 percent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) It is used in ruminant feeds as a source of nonprotein nitrogen.

(c) To assure safe use of the additive:

(1) The label and labeling of the additive and that of any feed additive supplement, feed additive concentrate, feed additive premix, or complete feed prepared therefrom shall contain, in addition to other information required by the act, the following:

(i) The name of the additive.

(ii) The maximum percentage of equivalent crude protein from nonprotein nitrogen.

(iii) The statement “Do not feed to animals producing milk for human consumption.”

(2) The label shall recommend that the diet be balanced to provide adequate nutrients when equivalent crude protein from all forms of nonprotein nitrogen exceed one-third of the total crude protein in the total daily ration.

§ 573.225 1,3-Butylene glycol.

The food additive 1,3-butylene glycol (1,3-butanediol) may be safely used in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:
§ 573.320 Diammonium phosphate.

The food additive diammonium phosphate may be safely used in ruminant feed in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) It complies with the specifications in §173.200(a) of this chapter.

(b) It is intended for use in swine feed as a source of energy.

(c) It is to be thoroughly mixed into feed at levels not to exceed 9 percent of the dry matter of the total ration.

(d) 1,3-Butylene glycol should be mixed in feed with equipment adapted for the addition of liquids, and the feed should be mixed not less than 5 minutes after its addition.

[53 FR 40061, Oct. 13, 1988]

§ 573.240 Calcium periodate.

The food additive calcium periodate may be safely used in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) The additive is produced by reacting calcium iodate with calcium hydroxide or calcium oxide to form a substance consisting of not less than 60 percent by weight of penta calcium orthoperiodate containing 28 to 31 percent by weight of iodine.

(b) It is used or intended for use in salt for livestock as a source of iodine.

§ 573.260 Calcium silicate.

Calcium silicate, including synthetic calcium silicate, may be safely used as an anticaking agent in animal feed, provided that the amount of calcium silicate does not exceed 2 percent.

§ 573.280 Feed-grade calcium stearate and sodium stearate.

Feed-grade calcium stearate and sodium stearate may be safely used in an animal feed in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) Feed-grade calcium stearate and sodium stearate are the calcium or sodium salts of a fatty acid mixture that is predominately stearic acid. Associated fatty acids, including palmitic acid and minor amounts of lauric, myristic, pentadecanoic, margaric, arachidic, and other fatty acids may be contained in the mixture, but such associated fatty acids in aggregate do not exceed 35 percent by weight of the mixture. The fatty acids may be derived from feed-grade fats or oils.

(b) The additives meet the following specifications:

1. Unsaponifiable matter does not exceed 2 percent.

2. They are free of chick-edema factor.

3. The additives are manufactured so that in aqueous solution they are exposed for 1 hour or longer to temperature in excess of 180°F.

4. They are used as anticaking agents in animal feeds in accordance with current good manufacturing practices.

[63 FR 8573, Feb. 20, 1998]

§ 573.300 Choline xanthate.

Choline xanthate may be safely used as a component of animal feed as an added source of choline to supplement the diets of poultry, ruminants, and swine in accordance with good feeding practice.

§ 573.310 Crambe meal, heat toasted.

(a) The additive is the seed meal of Crambe abyssinica obtained after the removal of oil from the seed and hull. The oil may be removed by pre-press solvent extraction or by solvent extraction alone. The resulting seed meal is heat toasted.

(b) The additive conforms to the following percent-by-weight specifications: moisture, not more than 11 percent; oil, not more than 4 percent; crude protein, not less than 24 percent; crude fiber, not more than 26 percent; glucosinolate calculated as epi-progoitrin, not more than 4 percent; goitrin, not more than 0.1 percent; nitrile calculated as 1-cyano-2-hydroxy-3-butene, not more than 1.4 percent. At least 50 percent of the nitrogen shall be soluble in 0.5 M sodium chloride. Myrosinase enzyme activity shall be absent.

(c) The additive is used or intended for use in the feed of feedlot cattle as a source of protein in an amount not to exceed 4.2 percent of the total ration.

[46 FR 30082, June 5, 1981]

§ 573.320 Diammonium phosphate.

The food additive diammonium phosphate may be safely used in ruminant feed in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) It is the product resulting from the neutralization of feeding-phosphoric-acid or defluorinated wet-process phosphoric acid with an alkali.
§ 573.340 Acid with anhydrous ammonia. It contains not less than 106.25 percent equivalent crude protein (nitrogen X 6.25) and 20 percent phosphorus. It contains not more than the following:

1 part fluorine to 100 parts phosphorus.
75 parts per million or arsenic (as As).
30 parts per million of heavy metals, as lead (Pb).

(b) It is used in ruminant feeds as a source of phosphorus and nitrogen in an amount that supplies not more than 2 percent of equivalent crude protein in the total daily ration.

(c) To assure safe use of the additive, the label and labeling of the additive and that of any feed additive supplement, feed additive concentrate, or feed additive premix, or complete feed prepared therefrom shall contain, in addition to other information required by the act, the following:

(1) The name of the additive.
(2) The maximum percentage of equivalent crude protein from the non-protein nitrogen.
(3) If the feed additive premix, feed additive concentrate, or feed additive supplement contains more than 2 percent equivalent crude protein from diammonium phosphate, adequate directions for use and a prominent statement, “Warning—This feed should be used only in accordance with directions furnished on the label.”

§ 573.340 Diatomaceous earth.

(a) Identity. The additive consists of siliceous skeletal material derived from various species of diatoms.

(b) Specifications. The additive shall conform to the following specifications:

Lead, not more than 15 parts per million.
Arsenic (as As), not more than 20 parts per million.
Fluorine, not more than 600 parts per million.

(c) Uses. It is used or intended for use as an inert carrier or anticaking agent in animal feeds in an amount not to exceed 2 percent by weight of the total ration.

§ 573.360 Disodium EDTA.

The food additive disodium EDTA (disodium ethylenediaminetetraacetate) may be safely used in animal feeds, in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) The food additive contains a minimum of 99 percent disodium ethylenediaminetetraacetate dihydrate (C10H14O8N2Na2.2H2O).

(b) It is used to solubilize trace minerals in aqueous solutions, which are then added to animal feeds.

(c) It is used or intended for use in an amount not to exceed 240 parts per million of the additive in finished feed.

(d) To assure safe use of the additive the label and labeling shall bear:

(1) The name of the additive; and
(2) Adequate mixing directions to ensure that the chelated trace-mineral mix is uniformly blended throughout the feed.

§ 573.380 Ethoxyquin in animal feeds.

Ethoxyquin (1,2-dihydro-6-ethoxy-2,2,4-trimethylquinoline) may be safely used in animal feeds, when incor-porated therein in accordance with the following prescribed conditions.

(a) It is intended for use only: (1) As a chemical preservative for retarding oxidation of carotene, xanthophylls, and vitamins A and E in animal feed and fish food and, (2) as an aid in preventing the development of organic peroxides in canned pet food.

(b) The maximum quantity of the additive permitted to be used and to remain in or on the treated article shall not exceed 150 parts per million.

(c) To assure safe use of the additive, the label and labeling of the food additive container and that of any intermediate premixes prepared therefrom shall contain, in addition to other information required by the act:

(1) The name of the additive, ethoxyquin.
(2) A statement of the concentration or strength contained therein.
(3) Adequate use directions to provide for a finished article with the proper concentration of the additive as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, whether or not intermediate premixes are to be used.

(d) The label of any animal feed containing the additive shall, in addition to the other information required by the act, bear the statement “Ethoxyquin, a preservative” or “Ethoxyquin added to retard the
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§ 573.400 Ethoxyquin in certain dehydrated forage crops.

Ethoxyquin (1,2-dihydro-6-ethoxy-2,2,4-trimethylquinoline) may be safely used in the dehydrated forage crops listed in paragraph (a) of this section when incorporated therein in accordance with the conditions prescribed in this section:

(a) It may be added to dehydrated forage prepared from:

- Alfalfa ..................................... Medicago sativa.
- Barley ..................................... Hordeum vulgare.
- Clover:
  - Alsike clover ....................... Trifolium hybridum.
  - Crimson clover ................... Trifolium incarnatum.
  - Red clover .......................... Trifolium pratense.
  - White clover (including Ladino) .................................................. Trifolium repens.
  - White sweetclover .............. Melilotus alba.
  - Yellow sweetclover ............. Melilotus officinalis.
- Coastal Bermudagrass .......... Cynodon dactylon.
- Corn ....................................... Zea mays.
- Fescue ................................... Festuca sp.
- Oats ....................................... Avena sativa.
- Orchardgrass .......................... Dactylis glomerata.
- Reed canarygrass ................. Phalaris arundinacea.
- Ryegrass (annual and perennial) .................................................. Lolium perenne.
- Sorghums ............................... Sorghum vulgare vars, feterita, shalau, kaoliang, broomcorn.
- Sudan grass ......................... Sorghum vulgare sudanense.
- Wheat ..................................... Triticum aestivum.

(b) Such additive is used only as a chemical preservative for the purpose of retarding oxidative destruction of naturally occurring carotenes and vitamin E in the forage crops.

(c) It is added to the dehydrated forage crops in an oil mixture containing only suitable animal or suitable vegetable oil, prior to grinding and mixing.

(d) The maximum quantity of the additive permitted to be used and to remain in or on the dehydrated forage crop shall not exceed 150 parts per million.

(e) To assure the safe use of the additive, the label of the market package shall contain, in addition to other information required by the act:

(1) The name of the additive as specified in this section.

(2) Directions for the incorporation of the additive in the forage crops, as specified in paragraph (c) of this section, with the directive that only suitable animal or suitable vegetable oils are to be used in the oil mix.

(f) The label of any dehydrated forage crops treated with the additive or the label of an animal-feed supplement containing such treated forage crops, shall, in addition to other information required by the act, bear the following statements:

(1) “Ethoxyquin, a preservative,” or “Ethoxyquin added to retard the oxidative destruction of carotene and vitamin E.”

(2) The statement “For use in animal feed only.”

§ 573.420 Ethyl cellulose.

The food additive ethyl cellulose may be safely used in animal feed in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) The food additive is a cellulose ether containing ethoxy (OC₂H₅) groups attached by an ether linkage and containing on an anhydrous basis not more than 2.6 ethoxy groups per anhydroglucose unit.

(b) It is used or intended for use as a binder or filler in dry vitamin preparations to be incorporated into animal feed.

§ 573.440 Ethylene dichloride.

The food additive ethylene dichloride may be safely used in the manufacture of animal feeds in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) It is used as a solvent in the extraction processing of animal byproducts for use in animal feeds.

(b) The maximum quantity of the additive permitted to remain in or on the extracted byproducts shall not exceed 300 parts per million.

(c) The extracted animal byproduct is added as a source of protein to a total ration at levels consistent with good feeding practices, but in no event at levels exceeding 13 percent of the total ration.

§ 573.450 Fermented ammoniated condensed whey.

(a) Identity. The product is produced by the Lactobacillus bulgaricus fermentation of whey with the addition of ammonia.

(b) Specifications. The product contains 35 to 55 percent crude protein and
§ 573.460

not more than 42 percent equivalent crude protein from nonprotein nitrogen sources.

(c) Uses. The product is used as a source of protein and nonprotein nitrogen for cattle.

(d) Limitations. (1) Store in a closed vented tank equipped for agitation. Agitate 5 minutes before using. Do not store at temperature above 110°F (43°C).

(2) The maximum level of use of fermented ammoniated condensed whey and equivalent crude protein from all other added forms of nonprotein nitrogen shall not exceed 30 percent of the dietary crude protein.

(3) The additive may be used as follows:

(i) Mixed with grain, roughage, or grain and roughage prior to feeding.

(ii) As a component of free-choice liquid feeds, used to supplement the diets of cattle fed other sources of nutrients, fermented ammoniated condensed whey shall not exceed 80 percent of the free-choice liquid feed.

(e) Labeling. The label shall bear, in addition to other information required by the act:

(1) The name of the additive.

(2) The maximum percentage of equivalent crude protein from nonprotein nitrogen.

(3) Adequate directions for use in accordance with the provisions in paragraph (d) of this section.


§ 573.460 Formaldehyde.

The food additive formaldehyde may be safely used in the manufacture of animal feeds in accordance with the following conditions:

(a)(1) The additive is used, or intended for use, to improve the handling characteristics of animal fat in combination with certain oilseed meals by producing therefrom a dry, free-flowing product as follows:

(i) An aqueous blend of soybean and sunflower meals in a ratio of 3:1, respectively, is mixed with animal fat such that the oilseed meals and animal fat are in a ratio of 3:2. The feed ingredients are those defined by the "Official Publication" of the Association of American Feed Control Officials, Inc., 1976 ed., pages 86, 103, and 109.1

(ii) Formaldehyde (37 percent solution) is added to the mixture at a level of 4 percent of the dry matter weight of the oilseed meals and animal fat. This mixture, upon drying, contains not more than 1 percent formaldehyde and not more than 12 percent moisture.

(2) The dried mixture described in paragraph (a) of this section is used, or intended for use, as a component of dry, nonpelleted feeds for beef and nonlactating dairy cattle.

(3) To assure safe use of the additive, in addition to the other information required by the Act, the label and labeling of the dried mixture described in paragraph (a) of this section shall bear:

(i) The name of the additive.

(ii) Adequate directions for use providing that feed as consumed is not to contain more than 25 percent of the mixture.

(b)(1) The food additive is formaldehyde (CAS No. 50-00-0; 37 percent aqueous solution). It is used at a rate of 5.4 pounds (2.5 kilograms) per ton of animal feed or feed ingredient. It is an antimicrobial agent used to maintain complete animal feeds or feed ingredients Salmonella negative for up to 21 days.

(2) To assure safe use of the additive, in addition to the other information required by the Act, the label and labeling shall contain:

(i) The name of the additive.

(ii) A statement that formaldehyde solution which has been stored below 40°F or allowed to freeze should not be applied to complete animal feeds or feed ingredients.

(iii) Adequate directions for use including a statement that formaldehyde should be uniformly sprayed on and thoroughly mixed into the complete animal feeds or feed ingredients and that the complete animal feeds or feed ingredients so treated shall be labeled as containing formaldehyde. The label must prominently display the statement: "Treated with formaldehyde to

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§ 573.530 Hydrogenated corn syrup.

(a) Identity. The product is produced by hydrogenation of corn syrup over a nickel catalyst.

(b) Specifications. The product contains 70 percent hydrogenated corn syrup and a maximum of 0.5 percent reducing sugars.

(c) Uses. The product is used as a humectant and plasticizer in preparation of soft-moist dog and cat foods.

(d) Limitations. The product is preferably stored in a closed, stainless steel or aluminum container. The level of use of the product shall not exceed

§ 573.520 Hemicellulose extract.

Hemicellulose extract may be safely used in animal feed when incorporated therein in accordance with the following conditions:

(a) The additive is produced from the aqueous extract obtained by the treatment of wood with water at elevated temperatures (325 degrees±535 degrees F) and pressure (80 to 900 pounds per square inch) and contains primarily pentose and hexose sugars.

(b) The additive may be used in a liquid or dry state with the liquid product containing not less than 55 percent carbohydrate and the dry product containing not less than 84 percent carbohydrate.

(c) The additive is used as a source of metabolizable energy in animal feed in accordance with good manufacturing and feeding practices.


§ 573.530 Hydrogenated corn syrup.

(a) Identity. The product is produced by hydrogenation of corn syrup over a nickel catalyst.

(b) Specifications. The product contains 70 percent hydrogenated corn syrup and a maximum of 0.5 percent reducing sugars.

(c) Uses. The product is used as a humectant and plasticizer in preparation of soft-moist dog and cat foods.

(d) Limitations. The product is preferably stored in a closed, stainless steel or aluminum container. The level of use of the product shall not exceed

§ 573.480 Formic acid.

Formic acid may be safely used as a preservative in hay crop silage in an amount not to exceed 2.25 percent of the silage on a dry weight basis or 0.45 percent when direct-cut. The top foot of silage stored should not contain formic acid and silage should not be fed to livestock within 4 weeks of treatment.

§ 573.500 Condensed, extracted glutamic acid fermentation product.

Condensed, extracted glutamic acid fermentation product may be safely used in animal feed under the following conditions:

(a) The additive is a concentrated mixture of the liquor remaining from the extraction of glutamic acid, combined with the cells of Corynebacterium lilium used to produce the glutamic acid.

(b) It is used or intended for use as follows:

(1) In poultry feed as a source of protein in an amount not to exceed 5 percent of the total ration.

(2) In cattle feed as a source of protein in an amount not to exceed 10 percent of the feed.

(c) In order to assure safe use, the label and labeling of the additive shall bear, in addition to the other information required by the Act, the following:

(1) The name of the additive.

(2) A statement of the concentration of the additive contained in any mixture.

(3) Adequate directions for use.
§ 573.540  Hydrolyzed leather meal.
(a) Identity. Hydrolyzed leather meal is produced from leather scraps that are treated with steam for not less than 33 minutes at a pressure of not less than 125 pounds per square inch.
(b) Specifications. The additive shall conform to the following percent-by-weight specifications:
   Moisture, not less than 5 percent nor more than 10 percent.
   Crude protein, not less than 60 percent.
   Crude fat, not less than 5 percent.
   Crude fiber, not more than 6 percent.
   Chromium, not more than 2.75 percent.
(c) Use. It is used or intended for use as a source of protein in swine feeds in an amount not to exceed 1.0 percent by weight of the finished feed.
(d) Labeling. The labels and labeling shall bear, in addition to the other information required by the Act:
   (1) The name of the additive, hydrolyzed leather meal.
   (2) Adequate directions to provide finished feeds complying with paragraph (c) of this section.

§ 573.560  Iron ammonium citrate.
Iron ammonium citrate may be safely used in animal feed in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:
(a) The additive is the chemical green ferric ammonium citrate.
(b) The additive is used or intended for use as an anticaking agent in salt for animal consumption so that the level of iron ammonium citrate does not exceed 25 parts per million (0.0025 percent) in the finished salt.
(c) To assure safe use of the additive the label or labeling of the additive shall bear, in addition to the other information required by the Act:
   (1) The name of the additive.
   (2) Adequate directions to provide a final product that complies with the limitations prescribed in paragraph (b) of this section.

Iron-choline citrate complex made by reacting approximately equimolecular quantities of ferric hydroxide, choline, and citric acid may be safely used as a source of iron in animal feed.

§ 573.600  Lignin sulfonates.
Lignin sulfonates may be safely used in animal feeds in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:
(a) For the purpose of this section, the food additive is either one, or a combination of, the ammonium, calcium, magnesium, or sodium salts of the extract of spent sulfite liquor derived from the sulfite digestion of wood or of abaca (Musa textilis) or of sisal (Agave sisalana) in either a liquid form (moisture not to exceed 50 percent by weight) or dry form (moisture not to exceed 6 percent by weight).
(b) It is used or intended for use in an amount calculated on a dry weight basis, as follows:
   (1) As a pelleting aid in the liquid or dry form in an amount not to exceed 4 percent of the finished pellets.
   (2) As a binding aid in the liquid form in the flaking of feed grains in an amount not to exceed 4 percent of the flaked grain.
   (3) As a surfactant in molasses used in feeds, as liquid lignin sulfonate, in an amount not to exceed 11 percent of the molasses.
   (4) As a source of metabolizable energy, in the liquid or dry form, in an amount not to exceed 4 percent of the finished feed.

§ 573.620  Menadione dimethylpyrimidinol bisulfite.
The food additive, menadione dimethylpyrimidinol bisulfite, may be safely used in accordance with the following conditions:
(a) The additive is the 2-hydroxy-4,6-dimethylpyrimidinol salt of menadione (C_{17}H_{18}O_{6}N_{2}S).
(b) The additive is used or intended for use as a nutritional supplement for the prevention of vitamin K deficiency as follows:
(1) In chicken and turkey feed at a level not to exceed 2 grams per ton of complete feed.
(2) In the feed of growing and finishing swine at a level not to exceed 10 grams per ton of feed.
(c) To assure safe use, the label and labeling of the additive shall bear adequate directions for use.

§ 573.625 Menadione nicotinamide bisulfite.

The food additive may be safely used as follows:
(a) The additive is 1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2-methyl-1,4-dioxo-2-naphthalene sulfonic acid with 3-pyridine carboxylic acid amine (CAS No. 73581-79-0).
(b) The additive is used or intended for use as a nutritional supplement for both the prevention of vitamin K deficiency and as a source of supplemental niacin as follows:
(1) In chicken and turkey feeds at a level not to exceed 2 grams per ton of complete feed.
(2) In growing and finishing swine feeds at a level not to exceed 10 grams per ton of complete feed.
(c) To assure safe use, the label and labeling of the additive shall bear adequate directions for use.

[64 FR 46840, Aug. 27, 1999]

§ 573.640 Methyl esters of higher fatty acids.

The food additive methyl esters of higher fatty acids may be safely used in animal feeds in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:
(a) The food additive is manufactured by reaction of methyl alcohol with feed-grade fats or oils and consists of not less than 70 percent methyl esters of the following straight-chain monocarboxylic acids: Docosahexanoic acid, eicosapentanoic acid, linoleic acid, myristic acid, oleic acid, palmitic acid, palmitoleic acid, and stearic acid, and lesser amounts of the associated acid esters.
(b) The food additive meets the following specifications:
(1) Free methyl alcohol not to exceed 150 parts per million.
(2) Unsaponifiable matter not to exceed 2 percent.
(3) It is free of chick-edema factor or other factors toxic to chicks, as evidenced during the bioassay method for determining the chick-edema factor as prescribed in paragraph (b)(4)(ii) of this section.
(4) For the purposes of this section:

\[
t = \frac{\bar{x}_t - \bar{x}_c}{\sqrt{\frac{s_t^2}{n_t} + \frac{s_c^2}{n_c}}}
\]

where:

- \(\bar{x}_t\) and \(\bar{x}_c\) are the means of the logs of the pericardial fluid volumes of the test and control groups, respectively.
$n_1$ and $n_2$ are the number of chicks in the respective groups; $s_1^2$ and $s_2^2$ are the variances of the test and control groups, respectively. The variances are calculated as follows:

$$s^2 = \frac{n_1(\Sigma x_1^2) - (\Sigma x_1)^2}{n_1(n_1 - 1)}$$

where:

- $\Sigma x$ is the sum of the logs of the pericardial fluid volumes;
- $\Sigma x^2$ is the sum of the squares of the logs of the pericardial fluid volumes for either the test or control group data.

The test sample is judged to contain chick-edema factor if the calculated "$t$" exceeds +1.3 and the mean log of the pericardial fluid volume obtained from the negative control group multiplied by 100 is less than 1.1461.

(iii) “Other factors toxic to chicks” referred to in paragraph (b)(3) of this section shall be determined during the course of the bioassay test described in paragraph (b)(4)(ii) of this section, on the basis of chick deaths or other abnormalities not attributable to chick-edema factor or to the experimental conditions of the test.

(c) It is used or intended for use as a supplementary source of fat for animal feed.

(d) To assure safe use of the additive, in addition to the other information required by the act:

(1) The label and labeling of the additive, and any feed additive supplement, feed additive concentrate, feed additive premix, or complete feed prepared therefrom shall bear:

(i) The name of the additive.

(ii) The designation “feed grade” in juxtaposition with the name and equally as prominent.

(2) The label or labeling of the additive and any feed additive supplement, feed additive concentrate, feed additive premix, or complete feed prepared therefrom shall bear adequate directions for use.

§ 573.660 Methyl glucoside-coconut oil ester.

Methyl glucoside-coconut oil ester may be safely used in accordance with the following conditions:

(a) The additive meets the specifications prescribed in §172.816 of this chapter.

(b) It is used as a surfactant in molasses intended for use in animal feed at a level not to exceed 320 parts per million.

§ 573.680 Mineral oil.

Mineral oil may be safely used in animal feed, subject to the provisions of this section.

(a) Mineral oil, for the purpose of this section, is that complying with the definition and specifications contained in §172.878 (a) and (b) or in §178.3620(b)(1) (i) and (ii) of this chapter.

(b) It is used in animal feeds for the following purposes:

(1) To reduce dustiness of feeds or mineral supplements.

(2) To serve as a lubricant in the preparation of pellets, cubes, or blocks and to improve resistance to moisture of such pellets, cubes, or blocks.

(3) To prevent the segregation of trace minerals in mineralized salt.

(4) To serve as a diluent carrier in the manufacture of feed grade biuret in accordance with good manufacturing practice.

(5) For the removal of water from substances intended as ingredients of animal feed.

(c) The quantity of mineral oil used in animal feed shall not exceed 3.0 percent in mineral supplements, nor shall it exceed 0.06 percent of the total ration when present in feed or feed concentrates.

§ 573.700 Sodium nitrite.

Sodium nitrite may be safely used in canned pet food containing meat and fish in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) It is used or intended for use alone as a preservative and color fixative in canned pet food containing fish,
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§ 573.760  Poloxalene.

The food additive poloxalene may be safely used in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) The additive consists of polyoxypropylene-polyoxyethylene glycol non-ionic block polymer meeting the following specifications:

(b) To assure safe use of the additive, in addition to the other information required by the act:

(i) The label of the additive shall bear:

(ii) A statement of the concentration of the additive in any mixture.

(2) The label or labeling shall bear adequate directions to provide a final product that complies with the limitations prescribed in paragraph (a) of this section.

§ 573.720  Petrolatum.

Petrolatum may be safely used in or on animal feed, subject to the following prescribed conditions:

(a) Petrolatum complies with the specifications set forth in the U.S. Pharmacopeia XVI for white petrolatum or in The National Formulary XII for yellow petrolatum.

(b) Petrolatum meets the following ultraviolet absorbance limits when subjected to the analytical procedure described in §172.886(b) of this chapter.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Millimicrons</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>280 to 289</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>290 to 299</td>
<td>0.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300 to 359</td>
<td>0.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>360 to 400</td>
<td>0.04</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(c) It is used in animal feed for the following purposes:

(1) To reduce dustiness of feeds or mineral supplements.

(2) To serve as a lubricant in the preparation of pellets, cubes, or blocks, and to improve resistance to moisture of such pellets, cubes, or blocks.

(d) The quantity of petrolatum present in animal feeds from the uses specified in paragraph (c) of this section shall not exceed 3 percent in mineral supplements nor shall it exceed 0.06 percent of the total ration when present in feed or feed concentrates.

(e) When used in combination with technical white mineral oil for the uses described in paragraph (c) of this section, the total quantity of combined petrolatum and technical white mineral oil shall not exceed the limits prescribed in paragraph (d) of this section.

(f) Petrolatum may contain any antioxidant permitted in food by regulations issued in accordance with section 409 of the act, in an amount not greater than that required to produce its intended effect.

§ 573.740  Odorless light petroleum hydrocarbons.

Odorless light petroleum hydrocarbons complying with §172.884(a) and (b) of this chapter may be safely used in an amount not in excess of that required as a component of insecticide formulations used in compliance with regulations issued in this part.

§ 573.750  Pichia pastoris dried yeast.

(a) Identity. The food additive Pichia pastoris dried yeast may be used in feed formulations of broiler chickens as a source of protein not to exceed 10 percent by weight of the total formulation.

(b) Specifications. The additive shall conform to the following percent-by-weight specifications:

(1) Crude protein, not less than 60 percent.

(2) Crude fat, not less than 2 percent.

(3) Crude fiber, not more than 2 percent.

(4) Ash, not more than 13 percent.

(5) Moisture, not more than 6 percent.

(c) Use. To ensure safe use, the labeling of the additive and any feed additive supplement, concentrate, or premix prepared therefrom shall bear, in addition to other required information, the name of the additive, directions for use to provide not more than 10 percent by weight of the total ration, and the statement "Caution: Not to be used in layers or other poultry intended for breeding."

[58 FR 59170, Nov. 8, 1993]
§ 573.780 Polyethylene.

(a) Identity. Polyethylene consists of basic polymers manufactured by the catalytic polymerization of ethylene.

(b) Specifications. (1) For the purposes of this section, polyethylene shall meet the specifications in item 2.1 of § 177.1520(c) of this chapter.

(2) The polyethylene is designed in a pellet form in a configuration presenting maximum angular surface having the following dimensions in centimeters:

\[
0.9 \pm 0.1 \times 0.8 \pm 0.1 \times 1.2 \pm 0.1
\]

(c) Use. It is used as a replacement for roughage in feedlot rations for finishing slaughter cattle.

(d) Labeling. The labels and labeling shall bear in addition to the other information required by the Act:

(1) The name of the additive “polyethylene roughage replacement.”

(2) Adequate directions for use which shall provide for the administration of one-half pound of polyethylene pellets per head per day for 6 successive days. All natural roughage should be removed for a minimum of 12 hours prior to administration of polyethylene roughage replacement. Roughage replacement must be adequately mixed in the ration for uniform distribution.

[41 FR 38652, Sept. 10, 1976, as amended at 54 FR 18282, Apr. 28, 1989]

§ 573.800 Polyethylene glycol (400) mono- and dioleate.

(a) The food additive polyethylene glycol (400) mono- and dioleate meets the following specifications: Saponification number, 80-88; acid number, 5.0 maximum; and average molecular weight range, 640-680.

(b) It is used as a processing aid in the production of animal feeds when present as a result of its addition to molasses in an amount not to exceed 250 parts per million of the molasses.

§ 573.820 Polyoxyethylene glycol (400) mono- and dioleates.

The food additive polyoxyethylene glycol (400) mono- and dioleates may be safely used as an emulsifier in calf-milk replacer formulations.

§ 573.840 Polysorbate 60.

The food additive polysorbate 60 (polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan mono-oleate) may be safely used in animal feeds in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) It is used alone or in combination with sorbitan monostearate as an emulsifier in mineral premixes and dietary supplements for animal feeds.

(b) It is used as an emulsifier in milk-replacer formulations for calves.

§ 573.860 Polysorbate 80.

The food additive polysorbate 80 (polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monoooleate) may be safely used as an emulsifier in milk-replacer formulations for calves.

§ 573.870 Poly(2-vinylpyridine-co-styrene).

The food additive poly(2-vinylpyridine-co-styrene) may be safely used as nutrient protectant in feed for beef cattle and dairy cattle and replacement dairy heifers when used in accordance with the following conditions:

(a) The additive meets the following specifications:


(b) The additive is used in the manufacture of rumen-stable, abomasum-dispersible nutrient(s) for beef cattle and dairy cattle and replacement dairy heifers such that the maximum use of the additive from all sources does not exceed 5.1 grams per head per day. The additive may be used to protect the following nutrients:

(1) Methionine. The resulting product must contain a maximum of 10 percent poly(2-vinylpyridine-co-styrene) by weight and a minimum of 55 percent methionine by weight. The coated methionine must be established through in vitro tests to be at least 90 percent rumen-stable, of which at least 90 percent is subsequently dispersible under abomasal conditions.

(2) Methionine and lysine. The resulting product must contain a maximum of 10 percent poly(2-vinylpyridine-co-styrene) by weight and a minimum of a combined total of 55 percent methionine and lysine by weight. The coated methionine and lysine must be established through in vitro tests to be at least 90 percent rumen-stable, of which at least 90 percent is subsequently dispersible under abomasal conditions.

(c) Label and labeling. To ensure safe use of the additive, the label and labeling of the additive and of any feed additive supplement, feed additive concentrate, feed additive premix, or liquid feed supplement prepared therefrom, shall bear, in addition to the other information required by the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, the following:

(1) The name of the additive.

(2) A statement of the concentration of poly(2-vinylpyridine-co-styrene) in any product or mixture.

(3) Adequate directions for the use of the rumen-stable, abomasum-dispersible nutrient(s) products.

(4) The following statement: “Warning: Maximum use of poly(2-vinylpyridine-co-styrene) from all sources is not to exceed 5.1 grams per head per day.”

§ 573.880 Normal propyl alcohol.

Normal propyl alcohol may be safely used in feeds and feed supplements for cattle as a source of metabolizable energy. It is incorporated in the feed or feed supplement in an amount which provides not more than 54.5 grams of the additive per head per day.

§ 573.900 Pyrophyllite.

Pyrophyllite (aluminum silicate monohydrate) may be safely used as the sole anticaking aid, blending agent, pelleting aid, or carrier in animal feed when incorporated therein in an amount not to exceed 2 percent in complete animal feed.

§ 573.914 Salts of volatile fatty acids.

(a) Identity. The food additive is a blend containing the ammonium or calcium salt of isobutyric acid and the ammonium or calcium salts of a mixture of 5-carbon acids—isovaleric, 2-methylbutyric, and n-valeric.

(b) Specifications. The additive contains ammonium or calcium salts of volatile fatty acids and shall conform to the following specifications:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ammonium salts of mixed 5-carbon acids (as identified in paragraph (a) of this section).</td>
<td>46 to 54 percent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ammonium salt of isobutyric acid</td>
<td>22 to 26 percent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>28 percent maximum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ammonia</td>
<td>0.3 percent maximum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arsenic</td>
<td>≤3 parts per million.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavy metals as lead</td>
<td>≤10 parts per million.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(2) Calcium salts:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Calcium salts of mixed 5-carbon acids (as identified in paragraph (a) of this section).</td>
<td>58 to 72 percent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium salt of isobutyric acid</td>
<td>26 to 34 percent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium hydroxide</td>
<td>3 percent maximum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>14 percent maximum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arsenic</td>
<td>≤3 parts per million.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavy metals as lead</td>
<td>≤10 parts per million.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
§ 573.920 Selenium.

(a) Public Law 103–354 enacted October 13, 1994 (the 1994 Act), states that FDA shall not implement or enforce the final rule issued on September 13, 1993 (58 FR 47962), in which FDA stayed the 1987 amendments and any modification of such rule issued after enactment of the 1994 Act; unless the Commissioner of Food and Drugs makes a determination that:

(1) Selenium additives are not essential at levels authorized in the absence of such final rule, to maintain animal nutrition and protect animal health;

(2) selenium at such levels is not safe to the animals consuming the additive;

(3) selenium at such levels is not safe to individuals consuming edible portions of animals that receive the additive;

(4) selenium at such levels does not achieve its intended effect of promoting normal growth and reproduction of livestock and poultry; and

(5) the manufacture and use of selenium at such levels cannot reasonably be controlled by adherence to current good manufacturing practice requirements.

(b) The food additive selenium is a nutrient administered in animal feed as sodium selenite or sodium selenate or in a controlled-release sodium selenite bolus, as provided in paragraph (f) of this section.

(c) It is added to feed as follows:

(1) In complete feed for chickens, swine, turkeys, sheep, cattle, and ducks at a level not to exceed 0.3 part per million.

(2) In feed supplements for limit feeding as follows:

(i) Sheep: At a level not to exceed 0.7 milligram per head per day.

(ii) Beef cattle: At a level not to exceed an intake of 3 milligrams per head per day.

(3) In salt-mineral mixtures for free-choice feeding as follows:

(i) Sheep: Up to 90 parts per million in a mixture for free-choice feeding at a rate not to exceed an intake of 0.7 milligram per head per day.

(ii) Beef cattle: Up to 120 parts per million in a mixture for free-choice feeding at a rate not to exceed an intake of 3 milligrams per head per day.

(d) The additive shall be incorporated into feed as follows:

(1) It shall be incorporated into each ton of complete feed by adding no less than 1 pound of a premix containing no more than 272.4 milligrams of added selenium per pound.

(2) It shall be incorporated into each ton of salt-mineral mixture for sheep or beef cattle from a premix containing no more than 4.5 grams of added selenium per pound.

(e) The premix manufacturer shall follow good manufacturing practices in the production of selenium premixes. Inventory, production, and distribution records must provide a complete and accurate history of product production. Production controls must assure products to be what they are purported and labeled. Production controls shall include analysis sufficient to adequately monitor quality.

(f) The label or labeling of any selenium premix shall bear adequate directions and cautions for use including this statement: “Caution: Follow label directions. The addition to feed of...
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§ 573.1000

Verxite.

The food additive verxite may be safely used in animal feed in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) The additive is magnesium-aluminum-iron silicate conforming to one of the following:

(i) Verxite granules: The additive contains a minimum of 98 percent of hydrobiotite; it is thermally expanded and has a bulk density of from 5 to 9 pounds per cubic foot.

(ii) It is used or intended for use in poultry feed at a level not to exceed 5 percent of the weight of the finished feed as a nonnutritive bulking agent for restricting calorie intake in pullet replacement feeds.

(b) As an anticaaking or blending agent, pelleting aid, or nonnutritive carrier for the incorporation of nutrients in poultry, swine, dog, or ruminant feeds, in an amount not to exceed that necessary to accomplish its intended effect and in no case to exceed the reasonably required to accomplish its intended effect and in no case to exceed 2 percent by weight of the finished feed.

§ 573.960 Sorbitan monostearate.

The food additive sorbitan monostearate may be safely used alone or in combination with polysorbate 60 as an emulsifier in mineral premixes and dietary supplements for animal feeds.

§ 573.980 Taurine.

The food additive taurine (2-aminoethanesulfonic acid) may be safely used in feed in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) It is used as a nutritional supplement in the feed of growing chickens.

(b) It is added to complete feeds so that the total taurine content does not exceed 0.054 percent of the feed.

(c) To assure safe use of the additive, the label and labeling shall bear in addition to the other information required by the Act:

(1) The name of the additive.

(2) The quantity of the additive contained therein.

(3) Adequate directions for use.

§ 573.1000 Verxite.

The food additive verxite may be safely used in animal feed in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) The additive is magnesium-aluminum-iron silicate conforming to one of the following:

(i) Verxite granules: The additive contains a minimum of 98 percent of hydrobiotite; it is thermally expanded and has a bulk density of from 5 to 9 pounds per cubic foot.

(ii) It is used or intended for use in poultry feed at a level not to exceed 5 percent of the weight of the finished feed as a nonnutritive bulking agent for restricting calorie intake in pullet replacement feeds.

(b) As an anticaaking or blending agent, pelleting aid, or nonnutritive carrier for the incorporation of nutrients in poultry, swine, dog, or ruminant feeds, in an amount not to exceed that necessary to accomplish its intended effect and in no case to exceed the reasonably required to accomplish its intended effect and in no case to exceed 2 percent by weight of the finished feed.

§ 573.960 Sorbitan monostearate.

The food additive sorbitan monostearate may be safely used alone or in combination with polysorbate 60 as an emulsifier in mineral premixes and dietary supplements for animal feeds.

§ 573.980 Taurine.

The food additive taurine (2-aminoethanesulfonic acid) may be safely used in feed in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) It is used as a nutritional supplement in the feed of growing chickens.

(b) It is added to complete feeds so that the total taurine content does not exceed 0.054 percent of the feed.

(c) To assure safe use of the additive, the label and labeling shall bear in addition to the other information required by the Act:

(1) The name of the additive.

(2) The quantity of the additive contained therein.

(3) Adequate directions for use.

§ 573.1000 Verxite.

The food additive verxite may be safely used in animal feed in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) The additive is magnesium-aluminum-iron silicate conforming to one of the following:

(i) Verxite granules: The additive contains a minimum of 98 percent of hydrobiotite; it is thermally expanded and has a bulk density of from 5 to 9 pounds per cubic foot.

(ii) It is used or intended for use in poultry feed at a level not to exceed 5 percent of the weight of the finished feed as a nonnutritive bulking agent for restricting calorie intake in pullet replacement feeds.

(b) As an anticaaking or blending agent, pelleting aid, or nonnutritive carrier for the incorporation of nutrients in poultry, swine, dog, or ruminant feeds, in an amount not to exceed that necessary to accomplish its intended effect and in no case to exceed the reasonably required to accomplish its intended effect and in no case to exceed 2 percent by weight of the finished feed.
§ 573.1010 Xanthan gum.

(a) The food additive xanthan gum as defined in §172.695 of this chapter and meets all of the specifications thereof.

(b) It is used or intended for use as a stabilizer, emulsifier, thickening, suspending agent, or bodying agent in animal feed as follows:

1. In calf milk replacers at a maximum use level of 0.1 percent, as fed.
2. In liquid feed supplements for ruminant animals at a maximum use level of 0.25 percent (5 pounds per ton).

(c) To assure safe use of the additive:

1. The label of its container shall bear, in addition to other information required by the act, the name of the additive.
2. The label or labeling of the additive container shall bear adequate directions for use.

[49 FR 44630, Nov. 8, 1984]

§ 573.1020 Yellow prussiate of soda.

Yellow prussiate of soda (sodium ferrocyanide decahydrate: Na₄Fe(Cn)₆O·10H₂O) may be safely used as an anticaking agent in salt for animal consumption at a level not to exceed 13 parts per million. The additive contains a minimum of 99.0 percent by weight of sodium ferrocyanide decahydrate.

[41 FR 38657, Sept. 10, 1976; 41 FR 48100, Nov. 2, 1976]