§ 573.1010 Xanthan gum.

The food additive xanthan gum may be safely used in animal feed as follows:

(a) The food additive is 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, thickener, 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)₆°·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]
Subpart B—Radiation and Radiation Sources

§ 579.22 Ionizing radiation for treatment of laboratory animal diets.

Ionizing radiation for treatment of complete diets for laboratory animals (mice, rats, and hamsters) may be safely used under the following conditions:

(a) Energy sources. Ionizing radiation is limited to:

(1) Gamma rays for sealed units of the radionuclides cobalt-60 or cesium-137.

(2) Electrons generated from machine sources at energy levels not to exceed 10 million electron volts.

(b) Uses. The ionizing radiation is used or intended for use in single treatment as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Food for irradiation</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
<th>Use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bagged complete diets for laboratory animals (mice, rats, hamsters, rabbits, and guinea pigs).</td>
<td>Absorbed dose: Not to exceed 50 kiloGrays (5 megarads). Feeds treated by irradiation should be formulated to account for nutritional loss.</td>
<td>Microbial disinfection.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[51 FR 5993, Feb 19, 1986; 51 FR 8315, Mar. 11, 1986, as amended at 58 FR 18148, Apr. 8, 1993]

§ 579.40 Ionizing radiation for the treatment of poultry feed and poultry feed ingredients.

Ionizing radiation for the treatment of complete poultry diets and poultry feed ingredients may be safely used as follows:

(a) Energy sources. Ionizing radiation is limited to gamma rays from sealed units of cobalt-60.

(b) Limitations. The ionizing radiation is used for feeds that do not contain drugs.

(c) Use. Ionizing radiation is used as a single treatment for rendering complete poultry diets or poultry feed ingredients salmonella negative as follows:

(1) Minimum dose 2.0 kiloGrays (kGy) (0.2 megarad (Mrad)); maximum dose 25 kGy (2.5 megarads Mrad). The absorbed dose of irradiation is to be based on initial concentration of salmonella using the relationship that 1.0 kGy (0.1 Mrad) reduces salmonella concentration by one log cycle (one decimal reduction).

(2) Feeds treated by irradiation should be formulated to account for nutritional loss.

(3) If an irradiated feed ingredient is less than 5 percent of the final product, the final product can be irradiated without being considered to be re-irradiated.

[60 FR 50099, Sept. 28, 1995]