

§ 175.125

21 CFR Ch. I (4-1-06 Edition)

Substances	Limitations
Trisodium <i>N</i> -hydroxyethylethylenediaminetriacetate (CAS Reg. No. 139-89-9). Turpentine. Urea-formaldehyde resins as described in § 175.300(b)(3)(xii). Vegetable oil, sulfonated or sulfated, potassium salt. Vinyl acetate-maleic anhydride copolymer, sodium salt. Waxes, petroleum. Wax, petroleum, chlorinated (40% to 70% chlorine). Waxes, synthetic paraffin (Fischer-Tropsch process). 3-(2-Xenolyl)-1,2-epoxypropane. Xylene. Xylene (or toluene) alkylated with dicyclopentadiene. Zein. Zinc acetate. Zinc ammonium chloride. Zinc dibenzyl dithiocarbamate. Zinc dibutyldithiocarbamate. Zinc diethyldithiocarbamate. Zinc di(2-ethylhexoate). Zinc formaldehyde sulfoxylate. Zinc naphthenate and dehydroabietylamine mixture. Zinc nitrate. Zinc orthophosphate. Zinc resinate. Zinc sulfide. Zineb (zinc ethylenebis-dithiocarbamate). Ziram (zinc dimethyldithiocarbamate).	

[42 FR 14534, Mar. 15, 1977; 42 FR 56728, Oct. 28, 1977]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting § 175.105, see the List of CFR Sections Affected, which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and on GPO Access.

§ 175.125 Pressure-sensitive adhesives.

Pressure-sensitive adhesives may be safely used as the food-contact surface of labels and/or tapes applied to food, in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) Pressure-sensitive adhesives prepared from one or a mixture of two or more of the substances listed in this paragraph may be used as the food-contact surface of labels and/or tapes applied to poultry, dry food, and processed, frozen, dried, or partially dehydrated fruits or vegetables.

(1) Substances generally recognized as safe in food.

(2) Substances used in accordance with a prior sanction or approval.

(3) Color additives listed for use in or on food in parts 73 and 74 of this chapter.

(4) Substances identified in § 172.615 of this chapter other than substances used in accordance with paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

(5) Polyethylene, oxidized; complying with the identity prescribed in § 177.1620(a) of this chapter.

(6) 4-[[4, 6-Bis(octylthio)-s-triazin-2-yl]amino]-2,6-di-*tert*-butylphenol (CAS Reg. No. 991-84-4) as an antioxidant/stabilizer at a level not to exceed 1.5 percent by weight of the finished pressure-sensitive adhesive.

(7) 2,2'-(2,5-Thiophenediyl)-bis(5-*tert*-butylbenzoxazole) (CAS Reg. No. 7128-64-5) as an optical brightener at a level not to exceed 0.05 percent by weight of the finished pressure-sensitive adhesive.

(8) 2-Hydroxy-1-[4-(2-hydroxyethoxy)phenyl]-2-methyl-1-propanone (CAS Reg. No. 106797-53-9) as a photoinitiator at a level not to exceed 5 percent by weight of the pressure-sensitive adhesive.

(9) Butanedioic acid, sulfo-1,4-di-(C₉-C₁₁ alkyl) ester, ammonium salt (also known as butanedioic acid sulfo-1, 4-diisodecyl ester, ammonium salt [CAS Reg. No. 144093-88-9]) as a surface active agent at a level not to exceed 3.0 percent by weight of the finished pressure-sensitive adhesive.

(b) Pressure-sensitive adhesives prepared from one or a mixture of two or more of the substances listed in this

paragraph may be used as the food-contact surface of labels and/or tapes applied to raw fruit and raw vegetables.

(1) Substances listed in paragraphs (a)(1), (a)(2), (a)(3), (a)(5), (a)(6), (a)(7), (a)(8), and (a)(9) of this section, and those substances prescribed by paragraph (a)(4) of this section that are not identified in paragraph (b)(2) of this section.

(2) Substances identified in this subparagraph and subject to the limitations provided:

- BHA.
- BHT.
- Butadiene-acrylonitrile copolymer.
- Butadiene-acrylonitrile-styrene copolymer.
- Butadiene-styrene copolymer.
- Butyl rubber.
- Butylated reaction product of *p*-cresol and dicyclopentadiene produced by reacting *p*-cresol and dicyclopentadiene in an approximate mole ratio of 1.5 to 1.0, respectively, followed by alkylation with isobutylene so that the butyl content of the final product is not less than 18 percent, for use at levels not to exceed 1.0 percent by weight of the adhesive formulation.
- Chlorinated natural rubber.
- Isobutylene-styrene copolymer.
- Petrolatum.
- Polybutene-1.
- Polybutene, hydrogenated; complying with the identity prescribed under §178.3740(b) of this chapter.
- Polyisobutylene.
- cis*-1,4-Polyisoprene.
- Polystyrene.
- Propyl gallate.
- Rapeseed oil, vulcanized.
- Rosins and rosin derivatives as provided in §178.3870 of this chapter.
- Rubber hydrochloride.
- Rubber (natural latex solids or crepe, smoked or unsmoked).
- Terpene resins (α - and β -pinene), homopolymers, copolymers, and condensates with phenol, formaldehyde, coumarone, and/or indene.
- Tetrasodium ethylenediaminetetraacetate.
- Tri(mixed mono- and dinonylphenyl) phosphite (which may contain not more than 1 percent by weight of triisopropanolamine).

(c) Acrylonitrile copolymers identified in this section shall comply with the provisions of §180.22 of this chapter.

[42 FR 14534, Mar. 15, 1977, as amended at 42 FR 15674, Mar. 22, 1977; 48 FR 15617, Apr. 12, 1983; 63 FR 3464, Jan. 23, 1998; 63 FR 51528, Sept. 28, 1998; 64 FR 48291, Sept. 3, 1999]

Subpart C—Substances for Use as Components of Coatings

§ 175.210 Acrylate ester copolymer coating.

Acrylate ester copolymer coating may safely be used as a food-contact surface of articles intended for packaging and holding food, including heating of prepared food, subject to the provisions of this section:

(a) The acrylate ester copolymer is a fully polymerized copolymer of ethyl acrylate, methyl methacrylate, and methacrylic acid applied in emulsion form to molded virgin fiber and heat-cured to an insoluble resin.

(b) Optional substances used in the preparation of the polymer and in the preparation and application of the emulsion may include substances named in this paragraph, in an amount not to exceed that required to accomplish the desired technical effect and subject to any limitation prescribed: *Provided, however,* That any substance named in this paragraph and covered by a specific regulation in subchapter B of this chapter must meet any specifications in such regulation.

List of substances	Limitations
Aluminum stearate. Ammonium lauryl sulfate. Borax	Not to exceed the amount required as a preservative in emulsion defoamer. Do.
Disodium hydrogen phosphate	
Formaldehyde. Glyceryl monostearate. Methyl cellulose. Mineral oil. Paraffin wax. Potassium hydroxide. Potassium persulfate. Tallow. Tetrasodium pyrophosphate. Titanium dioxide.	

(c) The coating in the form in which it contacts food meets the following tests:

(1) An appropriate sample when exposed to distilled water at 212 °F for 30 minutes shall yield total chloroform-soluble extractables not to exceed 0.5 milligram per square inch.

(2) An appropriate sample when exposed to *n*-heptane at 120 °F for 30 minutes shall yield total chloroform-soluble extractables not to exceed 0.5 milligram per square inch.