(2) Acid value, not greater than 2, and hydroxyl value, not greater than 56 as determined by the methods entitled “Acid Value,” p. 934 and “Hydroxyl Value,” p. 936, respectively, in the Food Chemicals Codex, 5th ed., effective January 1, 2004, and incorporated by reference in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. Copies are available from the National Academies Press, 500 Fifth St. NW., Washington, DC 20055 (Internet address http://www.nap.edu), or may be examined in the library at the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition’s Library, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, or at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). For information on the availability of this material at NARA, call 202–741–6030, or go to http://www.archives.gov/federal_register/code_of_federal_regulations/ibr_locations.html.

(3) Lead, not greater than 0.1 mg/kg as determined by the American Oil Chemists’ Society (A.O.C.S.) method Ca 18c–91, “Determination of Lead by Direct Graphite Furnace Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometry,” updated 1995, and incorporated by reference in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. Copies are available from American Oil Chemists’ Society, P. O. Box 3489, Champaign, IL 61826–3489, or may be examined in the library at the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, or at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). For information on the availability of this material at NARA, call 202–741–6030, or go to http://www.archives.gov/federal_register/code_of_federal_regulations/ibr_locations.html.

(4) 1,4-Dioxane, not greater than 10 milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg), and ethylene oxide, not greater than 1 mg/kg, as determined by a gas chromatographic method entitled “Determination of Ethylene Oxide and 1,4-Dioxane by Headspace Gas Chromatography,” approved November 5, 1998, printed by Gattefosse S.A.S., and incorporated by reference in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51; see paragraph (b)(1) of this section for availability of the incorporation by reference.

(c) The additive is used or intended for use as an excipient in dietary supplement tablets, capsules, and liquid formulations that are intended for ingestion in daily quantities measured in drops or similar small units of measure.

[71 FR 12620, Mar. 13, 2006]

§ 172.755 Stearyl monoglyceridyl citrate.

The food additive stearyl monoglyceridyl citrate may be safely used in food in accordance with the following provisions:

(a) The additive is prepared by controlled chemical reaction of the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reactant</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Citric acid</td>
<td>Pre pared by the glycerolysis of edible fats and oils or derived from fatty acids conforming with § 172.860.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monoglycerides of fatty acids.</td>
<td>Derived from fatty acids conforming with § 172.860, or derived synthetically in conformity with § 172.864.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stearyl alcohol</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) The additive stearyl monoglyceridyl citrate, produced as described under paragraph (a) of this section, meets the following specifications:

- Acid number 40 to 52.
- Total citric acid 15 to 18 percent.
- Saponification number 215–255.

(c) The additive is used or intended for use as an emulsion stabilizer in or with shortenings containing emulsifiers.

§ 172.765 Succistearin (stearoyl propylene glycol hydrogen succinate).

The food additive succistearin (stearoyl propylene glycol hydrogen succinate) may be safely used in food in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) The additive is the reaction product of succinic anhydride, fully hydrogenated vegetable oil (predominantly C16 or C18 fatty acid chain length), and propylene glycol.