§ 184.1195 Calcium citrate.

(a) Calcium citrate \((\text{Ca}_{3}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_7)^2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}, \text{CAS Reg. No. 813-0994-095})\) is the calcium salt of citric acid. It is prepared by neutralizing citric acid with calcium hydroxide or calcium carbonate. It occurs as a fine white, odorless powder and usually contains four moles of water per mole of calcium citrate.

(b) The ingredient meets the specifications of the Food Chemicals Codex, 3d ed. (1981), pp. 49 and 50, which is incorporated by reference in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. Copies are available from the National Academy Press, 2101 Constitution Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20418, and the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFS–200), 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, or may be examined 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.

(c) In accordance with §184.1(b)(1), the ingredient is used in food with no limitation other than current good manufacturing practice. Calcium citrate may also be used in infant formula in accordance with section 412(g) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (the act) or with regulations promulgated under section 412(a)(2) of the act.

(d) Prior sanctions for this ingredient different from the uses established in this section do not exist or have been waived.

§ 184.1199 Calcium gluconate.

(a) Calcium gluconate \((\text{C}_6\text{H}_9\text{O}_5\text{Ca}, \text{CAS Reg. No. 299-28-5})\) is the calcium salt of gluconic acid which may be produced by neutralization of gluconic acid with lime or calcium carbonate.


(c) The ingredient is used as a firming agent as defined in §170.3(o)(10) of this chapter; formulation aid as defined in §170.3(o)(14) of this chapter; sequestrant as defined in §170.3(o)(26) of this chapter; stabilizer or thickener as defined in §170.3(o)(28) of this chapter; and texturizer as defined in §170.3(o)(32) of this chapter.

(d) The ingredient is used in foods at levels not to exceed current good manufacturing practices in accordance with §184.1(b)(1). Current good manufacturing practices result in a maximum level, as served, of 1.75 percent for baked goods as defined in §170.3(n)(1) of this chapter; 0.4 percent for dairy product analogs as defined in §170.3(n)(10) of this chapter; 4.5 percent for gelatins and puddings as defined in §170.3(n)(22) of this chapter; and 0.01 percent for sugar substitutes as defined in §170.3(n)(42) of this chapter.

(e) Prior sanctions for this ingredient different from the uses established in this section do not exist or have been waived.

§ 184.1201 Calcium glycerophosphate.

(a) Calcium glycerophosphate \((\text{C}_6\text{H}_7\text{CaO}_6\text{P}, \text{CAS Reg. No. 27214-00-2})\) is a fine, white, odorless, almost tasteless, slightly hygroscopic powder. It is prepared by neutralizing glycerophosphoric acid with calcium hydroxide or calcium carbonate. The commercial product is a mixture of calcium β-, D-, and L-α-glycerophosphate.

(b) The ingredient meets the specifications of the “Food Chemicals Codex,” 3d Ed. (1981), pp. 51–52, which is incorporated by reference in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. Copies may be obtained from
the National Academy Press, 2101 Constitution Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20418, or may be examined 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.

(c) In accordance with §184.1(b)(1), the ingredient is used in food with no limitation other than current good manufacturing practice. The affirmation of this ingredient as generally recognized as safe (GRAS) as a direct human food ingredient is based upon the following current good manufacturing practice conditions of use:

(1) The ingredient is used as a nutrient supplement as defined in §170.3(o)(20) of this chapter.

(2) The ingredient is used in gelatins, puddings, and fillings as defined in §170.3(n)(22) of this chapter.

(d) Prior sanctions for this ingredient different from the uses established in this section do not exist or have been waived.

[57 FR 10813, Mar. 31, 1992]

§ 184.1206 Calcium iodate.

(a) Calcium iodate (Ca(IO\(_3\))\(_2\cdot\)H\(_2\)O, CAS Reg. No. 7789–80–2), also referred to as lautarite, does not occur naturally but can be prepared by passing chlorine into a hot solution of lime (CaCO\(_3\)) in which iodine has been dissolved.

(b) The ingredient meets the specifications of the “Food Chemicals Codex,” 3d Ed. (1981), p. 53, which is incorporated by reference. Copies may be obtained from the National Academy Press, 2101 Constitution Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20418, or may be examined 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.

(c) The ingredient is used as a dough strengtheners as defined in §170.3(o)(6) of this chapter.

(d) The ingredient is used in the manufacture of bread in accordance with §184.1(b)(2) of this chapter in an amount not to exceed 0.0075 percent based on the weight of the flour.

(e) Prior sanctions for this ingredient different from the uses established in this section do not exist or have been waived.


§ 184.1207 Calcium lactate.

(a) Calcium lactate (C\(_6\)H\(_{10}\)CaO\(_6\cdot\)xH\(_2\)O, where x is any integer up to 5, CAS Reg. No. 814–80–2) is prepared commercially by the neutralization of lactic acid with calcium carbonate or calcium hydroxide.

(b) The ingredient meets the specifications of the Food Chemicals Codex, 3d Ed. (1961), p. 53, which is incorporated by reference. Copies are available from the National Academy Press, 2101 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20418, or available for inspection at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). For information on the availability of this