PART 170—FOOD ADDITIVES

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(2) Uses of food additives not requiring a listing regulation. Use of a substance in a food contact article (e.g., food-packaging or food-processing equipment) whereby the substance migrates, or may reasonably be expected to migrate, into food at such levels that the use has been exempted from regulation as a food additive under §170.39, and food contact substances used in accordance with a notification submitted under section 409(h) of the act that is effective.

(3) A food contact substance is any substance that is intended for use as a component of materials used in manufacturing, packing, packaging, transporting, or holding food if such use is not intended to have any technical effect in such food.

(f) Common use in food means a substantial history of consumption of a substance for food use by a significant number of consumers.

(g) The word substance in the definition of the term “food additive” includes a food or food component consisting of one or more ingredients.

(h) Scientific procedures include those human, animal, analytical, and other scientific studies, whether published or unpublished, appropriate to establish the safety of a substance.

(i) Safe or safety means that there is a reasonable certainty in the minds of competent scientists that the substance is not harmful under the intended conditions of use. It is impossible in the present state of scientific knowledge to establish with complete certainty the absolute harmlessness of the use of any substance. Safety may be determined by scientific procedures or by general recognition of safety. In determining safety, the following factors shall be considered:

(1) The probable consumption of the substance and of any substance formed in or on food because of its use.

(2) The cumulative effect of the substance in the diet, taking into account any chemically or pharmacologically related substance or substances in such diet.

(3) Safety factors which, in the opinion of experts qualified by scientific training and experience to evaluate the safety of food and food ingredients, are generally recognized as appropriate.

(j) The term nonperishable processed food means any processed food not subject to rapid decay or deterioration that would render it unfit for consumption. Examples are flour, sugar, cereals, packaged cookies, and crackers. Not included are hermetically sealed foods or manufactured dairy products and other processed foods requiring refrigeration.

(k) General recognition of safety shall be determined in accordance with §170.30.

(1) Prior sanction means an explicit approval granted with respect to use of a substance in food prior to September 6, 1958, by the Food and Drug Administration or the United States Department of Agriculture pursuant to the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, the Poultry Products Inspection Act, or the Meat Inspection Act.

(m) Food includes human food, substances migrating to food from food-contact articles, pet food, and animal feed.

(n) The following general food categories are established to group specific related foods together for the purpose of establishing tolerances or limitations for the use of direct human food ingredients. Individual food products will be included within these categories according to the detailed classifications lists contained in Exhibit 33B of the report of the National Academy of Sciences/National Research Council report, “A Comprehensive Survey of Industry on the Use of Food Chemicals Generally Recognized as Safe” (September 1972), which is incorporated by reference. Copies are available from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), 5285 Port Royal Rd., Springfield, VA 22161, 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/ibr_locations.html.

(1) Baked goods and baking mixes, including all ready-to-eat and ready-to-bake products, flours, and mixes requiring preparation before serving.

(2) Beverages, alcoholic, including malt beverages, wines, distilled liquors, and cocktail mix.
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(3) Beverages and beverage bases, nonalcoholic, including only special or spiced teas, soft drinks, coffee substitutes, and fruit and vegetable flavored gelatin drinks.

(4) Breakfast cereals, including ready-to-eat and instant and regular hot cereals.

(5) Cheeses, including curd and whey cheeses, cream, natural, grating, processed, spread, dip, and miscellaneous cheeses.

(6) Chewing gum, including all forms.

(7) Coffee and tea, including regular, decaffeinated, and instant types.

(8) Condiments and relishes, including plain seasoning sauces and spreads, olives, pickles, and relishes, but not spices or herbs.

(9) Confections and frostings, including candy and flavored frostings, marshmallows, baking chocolate, and brown, lump, rock, maple, powdered, and raw sugars.

(10) Dairy product analogs, including nondairy milk, frozen or liquid creamers, coffee whiteners, toppings, and other nondairy products.

(11) Egg products, including liquid, frozen, or dried eggs, and egg dishes made therefrom, i.e., egg roll, egg foo young, egg salad, and frozen multicourse egg meals, but not fresh eggs.

(12) Fats and oils, including margarine, dressings for salads, butter, salad oils, shortenings and cooking oils.

(13) Fish products, including all prepared main dishes, salads, appetizers, frozen multicourse meals, and spreads containing fish, shellfish, and other aquatic animals, but not fresh fish.

(14) Fresh eggs, including cooked eggs and egg dishes made only from fresh shell eggs.

(15) Fresh fish, including only fresh and frozen fish, shellfish, and other aquatic animals.

(16) Fresh fruits and fruit juices, including only raw fruits, citrus, melons, and berries, and home-prepared ‘‘ades’’ and punches made therefrom.

(17) Fresh meats, including only fresh or home-frozen beef or veal, pork, lamb or mutton and home-prepared fresh meat-containing dishes, salads, appetizers, or sandwich spreads made therefrom.

(18) Fresh poultry, including only fresh or home-frozen poultry and game birds and home-prepared fresh poultry-containing dishes, salads, appetizers, or sandwich spreads made therefrom.

(19) Fresh vegetables, tomatoes, and potatoes, including only fresh and home-prepared vegetables.

(20) Frozen dairy desserts and mixes, including ice cream, ice milks, sherbets, and other frozen dairy desserts and specialties.

(21) Fruit and water ices, including all frozen fruit and water ices.

(22) Gelatins, puddings, and fillings, including flavored gelatin desserts, puddings, custards, parfaits, pie fillings, and gelatin base salads.

(23) Grain products and pastas, including macaroni and noodle products, rice dishes, and frozen multicourse meals, without meat or vegetables.

(24) Gravies and sauces, including all meat sauces and gravies, and tomato, milk, buttery, and specialty sauces.

(25) Hard candy and cough drops, including all hard type candies.

(26) Herbs, seeds, spices, seasonings, blends, extracts, and flavorings, including all natural and artificial spices, blends, and flavors.

(27) Jams and jellies, home-prepared, including only home-prepared jams, jellies, fruit butters, preserves, and sweet spreads.

(28) Jams and jellies, commercial, including only commercially processed jams, jellies, fruit butters, preserves, and sweet spreads.

(29) Meat products, including all meats and meat containing dishes, salads, appetizers, frozen multicourse meat meals, and sandwich ingredients prepared by commercial processing or using commercially processed meats with home preparation.

(30) Milk, whole and skim, including only whole, lowfat, and skim fluid milks.

(31) Milk products, including flavored milks and milk drinks, dry milks, toppings, snack dips, spreads, weight control milk beverages, and other milk origin products.

(32) Nuts and nut products, including whole or shelled tree nuts, peanuts, coconut, and nut and peanut spreads.
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(33) Plant protein products, including the National Academy of Sciences/National Research Council “reconstituted vegetable protein” category, and meat, poultry, and fish substitutes, analogs, and extender products made from plant proteins.

(34) Poultry products, including all poultry and poultry-containing dishes, salads, appetizers, frozen multicourse poultry meals, and sandwich ingredients prepared by commercial processing or using commercially processed poultry with home preparation.

(35) Processed fruits and fruit juices, including all commercially processed fruits, citrus, berries, and mixtures; salads, juices and juice punches, concentrates, dilutions, “ades”, and drink substitutes made therefrom.

(36) Processed vegetables and vegetable juices, including all commercially processed vegetables, vegetable dishes, frozen multicourse vegetable meals, and vegetable juices and blends.

(37) Snack foods, including chips, pretzels, and other novelty snacks.

(38) Soft candy, including candy bars, chocolates, fudge, mints, and other chewy or nougat candies.

(39) Soups, home-prepared, including meat, fish, poultry, vegetable, and combination home-prepared soups.

(40) Soups and soup mixes, including commercially prepared meat, fish, poultry, vegetable, and combination soups and soup mixes.

(41) Sugar, white, granulated, including only white granulated sugar.

(42) Sugar substitutes, including granulated, liquid, and tablet sugar substitutes.

(43) Sweet sauces, toppings, and syrups, including chocolate, berry, fruit, corn syrup, and maple sweet sauces and toppings.

(o) The following terms describe the physical or technical functional effects for which direct human food ingredients may be added to foods. They are adopted from the National Academy of Sciences/National Research Council national survey of food industries, reported to the Food and Drug Administration under the contract title “A Comprehensive Survey of Industry on the Use of Food Chemicals Generally Recognized as Safe” (September 1972), which is incorporated by reference. Copies are available from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), 5285 Port Royal Rd., Springfield, VA 22161, 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.

(1) Anticaking agents and free-flow agents: Substances added to finely powdered or crystalline food products to prevent caking, lumping, or agglomeration.

(2) Antimicrobial agents: Substances used to preserve food by preventing growth of microorganisms and subsequent spoilage, including fungistats, mold and rope inhibitors, and the effects listed by the National Academy of Sciences/National Research Council under “preservatives.”

(3) Antioxidants: Substances used to preserve food by retarding deterioration, rancidity, or discoloration due to oxidation.

(4) Colors and coloring adjuncts: Substances used to impart, preserve, or enhance the color or shading of a food, including color stabilizers, color fixatives, color-retention agents, etc.

(5) Curing and pickling agents: Substances imparting a unique flavor and/or color to a food, usually producing an increase in shelf life stability.

(6) Dough strengtheners: Substances used to modify starch and gluten, thereby producing a more stable dough, including the applicable effects listed by the National Academy of Sciences/National Research Council under “dough conditioner.”

(7) Drying agents: Substances with moisture-absorbing ability, used to maintain an environment of low moisture.

(8) Emulsifiers and emulsifier salts: Substances which modify surface tension in the component phase of an emulsion to establish a uniform dispersion or emulsion.

(9) Enzymes: Enzymes used to improve food processing and the quality of the finished food.

(10) Firming agents: Substances added to precipitate residual pectin, thus strengthening the supporting tissue
and preventing its collapse during processing.

(11) **Flavor enhancers**: Substances added to supplement, enhance, or modify the original taste and/or aroma of a food, without imparting a characteristic taste or aroma of its own.

(12) **Flavoring agents and adjuvants**: Substances added to impart or help impart a taste or aroma in food.

(13) **Flour treating agents**: Substances added to milled flour, at the mill, to improve its color and/or baking qualities, including bleaching and maturing agents.

(14) **Formulation aids**: Substances used to promote or produce a desired physical state or texture in food, including carriers, binders, fillers, plasticizers, film-formers, and tableting aids, etc.

(15) **Fumigants**: Volatile substances used for controlling insects or pests.

(16) **Humectants**: Hygroscopic substances incorporated in food to promote retention of moisture, including moisture-retention agents and anti-dusting agents.

(17) **Leavening agents**: Substances used to produce or stimulate production of carbon dioxide in baked goods to impart a light texture, including yeast, yeast foods, and calcium salts listed by the National Academy of Sciences/National Research Council under ‘‘dough conditioners.’’

(18) **Lubricants and release agents**: Substances added to food contact surfaces to prevent ingredients and finished products from sticking to them.

(19) **Non-nutritive sweeteners**: Substances having less than 2 percent of the caloric value of sucrose per equivalent unit of sweetening capacity.

(20) **Nutrient supplements**: Substances which are necessary for the body’s nutritional and metabolic processes.

(21) **Nutritive sweeteners**: Substances having greater than 2 percent of the caloric value of sucrose per equivalent unit of sweetening capacity.

(22) **Oxidizing and reducing agents**: Substances which chemically oxidize or reduce another food ingredient, thereby producing a more stable product, including the applicable effect listed by the National Academy of Sciences/National Research Council under ‘‘dough conditioners.’’

(23) **pH control agents**: Substances added to change or maintain active acidity or basicity, including buffers, acids, alkalis, and neutralizing agents.

(24) **Processing aids**: Substances used as manufacturing aids to enhance the appeal or utility of a food or food component, including clarifying agents, clouding agents, catalysts, flocculents, filter aids, and crystallization inhibitors, etc.

(25) **Propellants, aerating agents, and gases**: Gases used to supply force to expel a product or used to reduce the amount of oxygen in contact with the food in packaging.

(26) **Sequestrants**: Substances which combine with polyvalent metal ions to form a soluble metal complex, to improve the quality and stability of products.

(27) **Solvents and vehicles**: Substances used to extract or dissolve another substance.

(28) **Stabilizers and thickeners**: Substances used to produce viscous solutions or dispersions, to impart body, improve consistency, or stabilize emulsions, including suspending and bodying agents, setting agents, jellying agents, and bulking agents, etc.

(29) **Surface-active agents**: Substances used to modify surface properties of liquid food components for a variety of effects, other than emulsifiers, but including solubilizing agents, dispersants, detergents, wetting agents, rehydration enhancers, whipping agents, foaming agents, and defoaming agents, etc.

(30) **Surface-finishing agents**: Substances used to increase palatability, preserve gloss, and inhibit discoloration of foods, including glazes, polishes, waxes, and protective coatings.

(31) **Synergists**: Substances used to act or react with another food ingredient to produce a total effect different or greater than the sum of the effects produced by the individual ingredients.

(32) **Texturizers**: Substances which affect the appearance or feel of the food.
§170.6 Opinion letters on food additive status.

(a) Over the years the Food and Drug Administration has given informal written opinions to inquiries as to the safety of articles intended for use as components of, or in contact with, food. Prior to the enactment of the Food Additives Amendment of 1958 (Pub. L. 85–929; Sept. 6, 1958), these opinions were given pursuant to section 402(a)(1) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, which reads in part: “A food shall be deemed to be adulterated if it bears or contains any poisonous or deleterious substance which may render it injurious to health”.

(b) Since enactment of the Food Additives Amendment, the Food and Drug Administration has advised such inquirers that an article:

(1) Is a food additive within the meaning of section 201(s) of the act; or

(2) Is generally recognized as safe (GRAS); or

(3) Has prior sanction or approval under that amendment; or

(4) Is not a food additive under the conditions of intended use.

(c) In the interest of the public health, such articles which have been considered in the past by the Food and Drug Administration to be safe under the provisions of section 402(a)(1), or to be generally recognized as safe for their intended use, or to have prior sanction or approval, or not to be food additives under the conditions of intended use, must be reexamined in the light of current scientific information and current principles for evaluating the safety of food additives if their use is to be continued.

(d) Because of the time span involved, copies of many of the letters in which the Food and Drug Administration has expressed an informal opinion concerning the status of such articles may no longer be in the file of the Food and Drug Administration. In the absence of information concerning the names and uses made of all the articles referred to in such letters, their safety of use cannot be reexamined. For this reason all food additive status opinions of the kind described in paragraph (c) of this section given by the Food and Drug Administration are hereby revoked.

(e) The prior opinions of the kind described in paragraph (c) of this section will be replaced by qualified and current opinions if the recipient of each such letter forwards a copy of each to the Department of Health and Human Services, Food and Drug Administration, Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, along with a copy of his letter of inquiry, on or before July 23, 1970.

(f) This section does not apply to food additive status opinion letters pertaining to articles that were considered by the Food and Drug Administration to be food additives nor to articles included in regulations in parts 170 through 189 of this chapter if the articles are used in accordance with the requirements of such regulations.

§170.10 Food additives in standardized foods.

(a) The inclusion of food ingredients in parts 170 through 189 of this chapter does not imply that these ingredients may be used in standardized foods unless they are recognized as optional ingredients in applicable food standards. Where a petition is received for the issuance or amendment of a regulation establishing a definition and standard of identity for a food under section 401 of the Act, which proposes the inclusion of a food additive in such definition and standard of identity, the provisions of the regulations in this part shall apply with respect to the food additive. Since section 409(b)(5) of the Act requires that the Secretary publish notice of a petition for the establishment of a food-additive regulation within 30 days after filing, notice of a petition relating to a definition and standard of identity shall also be published within that time limitation if it includes a request, so designated, for the establishment of a regulation pertaining to a food additive.

(b) If a petition for a definition and standard of identity contains a proposal for a food-additive regulation,
and the petitioner fails to designate it as such, the Commissioner, upon determining that the petition includes a proposal for a food-additive regulation, shall so notify the petitioner and shall thereafter proceed in accordance with the regulations in this part.

(c) A regulation will not be issued allowing the use of a food additive in a food for which a definition and standard of identity is established, unless its issuance is in conformity with section 401 of the Act or with the terms of a temporary permit issued under §130.17 of this chapter. When the contemplated use of such additive complies with the terms of a temporary permit, the food additive regulation will be conditioned on such compliance and will expire with the expiration of the temporary permit.

§ 170.15 Adoption of regulation on initiative of Commissioner.

(a) The Commissioner upon his own initiative may propose the issuance of a regulation prescribing, with respect to any particular use of a food additive, the conditions under which such additive may be safely used. Notice of such proposal shall be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER and shall state the reasons for the proposal.

(b) Action upon a proposal made by the Commissioner shall proceed as provided in part 10 of this chapter.


§ 170.17 Exemption for investigational use and procedure for obtaining authorization to market edible products from experimental animals.

A food additive or food containing a food additive intended for investigational use by qualified experts shall be exempt from the requirements of section 409 of the Act under the following conditions:

(a) If intended for investigational use in vitro or in laboratory research animals, it bears a label which states prominently, in addition to the other information required by the act, the warning:

*Caution.* Contains a new food additive for investigational use only in laboratory research animals or for tests in vitro. Not for use in humans.

(b) If intended for use in animals other than laboratory research animals and if the edible products of the animals are to be marketed as food, permission for the marketing of the edible products as food has been requested by the sponsor, and authorization has been granted by the Food and Drug Administration in accordance with §511.1 of this chapter or by the Department of Agriculture in accordance with 9 CFR 309.17, and it bears a label which states prominently, in addition to the other information required by the Act, the warning:

*Caution.* Contains a new food additive for use only in investigational animals. Not for use in humans.

Edible products of investigational animals are not to be used for food unless authorization has been granted by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration or by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

(c) If intended for nonclinical laboratory studies in food-producing animals, the study is conducted in compliance with the regulations set forth in part 58 of this chapter.


§ 170.18 Tolerances for related food additives.

(a) Food additives that cause similar or related pharmacological effects will be regarded as a class, and in the absence of evidence to the contrary, as having additive toxic effects and will be considered as related food additives.

(b) Tolerances established for such related food additives may limit the amount of a common component that may be present, or may limit the amount of biological activity (such as cholinesterase inhibition) that may be present or may limit the total amount of related food additives that may be present.

(c) Where food additives from two or more chemicals in the same class are present in or on a food, the tolerance for the total of such additives shall be the same as that for the additive having the lowest numerical tolerance in this class, unless there are available methods that permit quantitative determination of the amount of each food additive present or unless it is shown that a higher tolerance is reasonably
required for the combined additives to accomplish the physical or technical effect for which such combined additives are intended and that the higher tolerance will be safe.

(d) Where residues from two or more additives in the same class are present in or on a food and there are available methods that permit quantitative determination of each residue, the quantity of combined residues that are within the tolerance may be determined as follows:

1. Determine the quantity of each residue present.
2. Divide the quantity of each residue by the tolerance that would apply if it occurred alone, and multiply by 100 to determine the percentage of the permitted amount of residue present.
3. Add the percentages so obtained for all residues present.
4. The sum of the percentage shall not exceed 100 percent.

§ 170.19 Pesticide chemicals in processed foods.

When pesticide chemical residues occur in processed foods due to the use of raw agricultural commodities that bore or contained a pesticide chemical in conformity with an exemption granted or a tolerance prescribed under section 408 of the Act, the processed food will not be regarded as adulterated so long as good manufacturing practice has been followed in removing any residue from the raw agricultural commodity in the processing (such as by peeling or washing) and so long as the concentration of the residue in the processed food when ready to eat is not greater than the tolerance prescribed for the raw agricultural commodity. But when the concentration of residue in the processed food when ready to eat is higher than the tolerance prescribed for the raw agricultural commodity, the processed food is adulterated unless the higher concentration is permitted by a tolerance obtained under section 409 of the Act. For example, if fruit bearing a residue of 7 parts per million of DDT permitted on the raw agricultural commodity is dried and a residue in excess of 7 parts per million of DDT results on the dried fruit, the dehydrated fruit is adulterated unless the higher tolerance for DDT is authorized by the regulations in this part. Food that is itself ready to eat, and which contains a higher residue than allowed for the raw agricultural commodity, may not be legalized by blending or mixing with other foods to reduce the residue in the mixed food below the tolerance prescribed for the raw agricultural commodity.

Subpart B—Food Additive Safety

§ 170.20 General principles for evaluating the safety of food additives.

(a) In reaching a decision on any petition filed under section 409 of the Act, the Commissioner will give full consideration to the specific biological properties of the compound and the adequacy of the methods employed to demonstrate safety for the proposed use, and the Commissioner will be guided by the principles and procedures for establishing the safety of food additives stated in current publications of the National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council. A petition will not be denied, however, by reason of the petitioner’s having followed procedures other than those outlined in the publications of the National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council if, from available evidence, the Commissioner finds that the procedures used give results as reliable as, or more reliable than, those reasonably to be expected from the use of the outlined procedures. In reaching a decision, the Commissioner will give due weight to the anticipated levels and patterns of consumption of the additive specified or reasonably inferrable. For the purposes of this section, the principles for evaluating safety of additives set forth in the abovementioned publications will apply to any substance that may properly be classified as a food additive as defined in section 201(s) of the Act.

(b) Upon written request describing the proposed use of an additive and the proposed experiments to determine its safety, the Commissioner will advise a person who wishes to establish the safety of a food additive whether he believes the experiments planned will yield data adequate for an evaluation of the safety of the additive.
§ 170.22 Safety factors to be considered.

In accordance with section 409(c)(5)(C) of the Act, the following safety factors will be applied in determining whether the proposed use of a food additive will be safe: Except where evidence is submitted which justifies use of a different safety factor, a safety factor in applying animal experimentation data to man of 100 to 1, will be used; that is, a food additive for use by man will not be granted a tolerance that will exceed 1⁄100th of the maximum amount demonstrated to be without harm to experimental animals.

§ 170.30 Eligibility for classification as generally recognized as safe (GRAS).

(a) General recognition of safety may be based only on the views of experts qualified by scientific training and experience to evaluate the safety of substances directly or indirectly added to food. The basis of such views may be either (1) scientific procedures or (2) in the case of a substance used in food prior to January 1, 1958, through experience based on common use in food. General recognition of safety requires common knowledge about the substance throughout the scientific community knowledgeable about the safety of substances directly or indirectly added to food.

(b) General recognition of safety based upon scientific procedures shall require the same quantity and quality of scientific evidence as is required to obtain approval of a food additive regulation for the ingredient. General recognition of safety through scientific procedures shall ordinarily be based upon published studies which may be corroborated by unpublished studies and other data and information.

(c)(1) General recognition of safety through experience based on common use in food prior to January 1, 1958, may be determined without the quantity or quality of scientific procedures required for approval of a food additive regulation. General recognition of safety through experience based on common use in food prior to January 1, 1958, shall be based solely on food use of the substance prior to January 1, 1958, and shall ordinarily be based upon generally available data and information. An ingredient not in common use in food prior to January 1, 1958, may achieve general recognition of safety only through scientific procedures.

(2) A substance used in food prior to January 1, 1958, may be generally recognized as safe through experience based on its common use in food when that use occurred exclusively or primarily outside of the United States if the information about the experience establishes that the use of the substance is safe within the meaning of the act (see §170.3(i)). Common use in food prior to January 1, 1958, that occurred outside of the United States shall be documented by published or other information and shall be corroborated by information from a second, independent source that confirms the history and circumstances of use of the substance. The information used to document and to corroborate the history and circumstances of use of the substance must be generally available; that is, it must be widely available in the country in which the history of use has occurred and readily available to interested qualified experts in this country. Persons claiming GRAS status for a substance based on its common use in food outside of the United States should obtain FDA concurrence that the use of the substance is GRAS.

(d) The food ingredients listed as GRAS in part 182 of this chapter or affirmed as GRAS in part 184 or §186.1 of this chapter do not include all substances that are generally recognized as safe for their intended use in food. Because of the large number of substances the intended use of which results or may reasonably be expected to result, directly or indirectly, in their becoming a component or otherwise affecting the characteristics of food, it is impracticable to list all such substances that are GRAS. A food ingredient of natural biological origin that has been widely consumed for its nutrient properties in the United States prior to January 1, 1958, without known detrimental effects, which is subject only to conventional processing as practiced prior to January 1, 1958, and for which no known safety hazard exists, will ordinarily be regarded as GRAS without specific inclusion in
(e) Food ingredients were listed as GRAS in part 182 of this chapter during 1958–1962 without a detailed scientific review of all available data and information relating to their safety. Beginning in 1969, the Food and Drug Administration has undertaken a systematic review of the status of all ingredients used in food on the determination that they are GRAS or subject to a prior sanction. All determinations of GRAS status or food additive status or prior sanction status pursuant to this review shall be handled pursuant to §§170.35, 170.38, and 180.1 of this chapter. Affirmation of GRAS status shall be announced in part 184 or §186.1 of this chapter.

(f) The status of the following food ingredients will be reviewed and affirmed as GRAS or determined to be a food additive or subject to a prior sanction pursuant to §170.35, §170.38, or §180.1 of this chapter:

1. Any substance of natural biological origin that has been widely consumed for its nutrient properties in the United States prior to January 1, 1958, without known detrimental effect, for which no health hazard is known, and which has been modified by processes first introduced into commercial use after January 1, 1958, which may reasonably be expected significantly to alter the composition of the substance.

2. Any substance of natural biological origin that has been widely consumed for its nutrient properties in the United States prior to January 1, 1958, without known detrimental effect, for which no health hazard is known, that has had significant alteration of composition by breeding or selection after January 1, 1958, where the change may be reasonably expected to alter the nutritive value or the concentration of toxic constituents.

3. Distillates, isolates, extracts, and concentration of extracts of GRAS substances.

4. Reaction products of GRAS substances.

5. Substances not of a natural biological origin, including those for which evidence is offered that they are identical to a GRAS counterpart of natural biological origin.

6. Substances of natural biological origin intended for consumption for other than their nutrient properties.

(g) A food ingredient that is not GRAS or subject to a prior sanction requires a food additive regulation promulgated under section 409 of the act before it may be directly or indirectly added to food.

(h) A food ingredient that is listed as GRAS in part 182 of this chapter or affirmed as GRAS in part 184 or §186.1 of this chapter shall be regarded as GRAS only if, in addition to all the requirements in the applicable regulation, it also meets all of the following requirements:

1. It complies with any applicable food grade specifications of the Food Chemicals Codex, 2d Ed. (1972), or, if specifically indicated in the GRAS affirmation regulation, the Food Chemicals Codex, 3d Ed. (1981), which are incorporated by reference, except that any substance used as a component of articles that contact food and affirmed as GRAS in §186.1 of this chapter shall comply with the specifications therein, or in the absence of such specifications, shall be of a purity suitable for its intended use. Copies may be obtained from the National Academy Press, 2101 Constitution Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20418, 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.

2. It performs an appropriate function in the food or food-contact article in which it is used.

3. It is used at a level no higher than necessary to achieve its intended purpose in that food or, if used as a component of a food-contact article, at a level no higher than necessary to achieve its intended purpose in that article.

4. If a substance is affirmed as GRAS in part 184 or §186.1 of this chapter with no limitation other than good manufacturing practice, it shall be regarded as GRAS if its conditions of use are not significantly different from those reported in the regulation as the basis on
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which the GRAS status of the substance was affirmed. If the conditions of use are significantly different, such use of the substance may not be GRAS. In such a case a manufacturer may not rely on the regulation as authorizing the use but must independently establish that the use is GRAS or must use the substance in accordance with a food additive regulation.

(j) If an ingredient is affirmed as GRAS in part 184 or § 186.1 of this chapter with specific limitation(s), it may be used in food only within such limitation(s) (including the category of food(s), the functional use(s) of the ingredient, and the level(s) of use). Any use of such an ingredient not in full compliance with each such established limitation shall require a food additive regulation.

(k) Pursuant to § 170.35, a food ingredient may be affirmed as GRAS in part 184 or § 186.1 of this chapter for a specific use(s) without a general evaluation of use of the ingredient. In addition to the use(s) specified in the regulation, other uses of such an ingredient may also be GRAS. Any affirmation of GRAS status for a specific use(s) without a general evaluation of use of the ingredient, is subject to reconsideration upon such evaluation.

(l) New information may at any time require reconsideration of the GRAS status of a food ingredient. Any change in part 182, part 184, or § 186.1 of this chapter shall be accomplished pursuant to § 170.38.


§ 170.35 Affirmation of generally recognized as safe (GRAS) status.

(a) The Commissioner, either on his initiative or on the petition of an interested person, may affirm the GRAS status of substances that directly or indirectly become components of food.

(b)(1) If the Commissioner proposes on his own initiative that a substance is entitled to affirmation as GRAS, he will place all of the data and information on which he relies on public file in the office of the Division of Dockets Management and will publish in the Federal Register a notice giving the name of the substance, its proposed uses, and any limitations proposed for purposes other than safety.

(2) The Federal Register notice will allow a period of 60 days during which any interested person may review the data and information and/or file comments with the Division of Dockets Management. Copies of all comments received shall be made available for examination in the Division of Dockets Management’s office.

(3) The Commissioner will evaluate all comments received. If he concludes that there is convincing evidence that the substance is GRAS as described in § 170.30, he will publish a notice in the Federal Register listing the substance as GRAS in part 182, part 184, or part 186 of this chapter, as appropriate.

(4) If, after evaluation of the comments, the Commissioner concludes that there is a lack of convincing evidence that the substance is GRAS and that it should be considered a food additive subject to section 409 of the Act, he shall publish a notice thereof in the Federal Register in accordance with § 170.38.

(c)(1) Persons seeking the affirmation of GRAS status of substances as provided in § 170.30(e), except those subject to the NAS/NRC GRAS list survey (36 FR 20546; October 23, 1971), shall submit a petition for GRAS affirmation pursuant to part 10 of this chapter. Such petition shall contain information to establish that the GRAS criteria as set forth in § 170.30(b) or (c) have been met, in the following form:

(i) Description of the substance, including:

(a) Common or usual name.

(b) Chemical name.

(c) Chemical Abstract Service (CAS) registry number.

(d) Empirical formula.

(e) Structural formula.

(f) Specifications for food grade material, including arsenic and heavy metals. (Recommendation for any change in the Food Chemicals Codex monograph should be included where applicable.)

(g) Quantitative compositions.

(h) Manufacturing process (excluding any trade secrets).

(i) Use of the substance, including:

(a) Date when use began.

(2) The Federal Register notice will allow a period of 60 days during which any interested person may review the data and information and/or file comments with the Division of Dockets Management. Copies of all comments received shall be made available for examination in the Division of Dockets Management’s office.

(3) The Commissioner will evaluate all comments received. If he concludes that there is convincing evidence that the substance is GRAS as described in § 170.30, he will publish a notice in the Federal Register listing the substance as GRAS in part 182, part 184, or part 186 of this chapter, as appropriate.

(4) If, after evaluation of the comments, the Commissioner concludes that there is a lack of convincing evidence that the substance is GRAS and that it should be considered a food additive subject to section 409 of the Act, he shall publish a notice thereof in the Federal Register in accordance with § 170.38.

(c)(1) Persons seeking the affirmation of GRAS status of substances as provided in § 170.30(e), except those subject to the NAS/NRC GRAS list survey (36 FR 20546; October 23, 1971), shall submit a petition for GRAS affirmation pursuant to part 10 of this chapter. Such petition shall contain information to establish that the GRAS criteria as set forth in § 170.30(b) or (c) have been met, in the following form:

(i) Description of the substance, including:

(a) Common or usual name.

(b) Chemical name.

(c) Chemical Abstract Service (CAS) registry number.

(d) Empirical formula.

(e) Structural formula.

(f) Specifications for food grade material, including arsenic and heavy metals. (Recommendation for any change in the Food Chemicals Codex monograph should be included where applicable.)

(g) Quantitative compositions.

(h) Manufacturing process (excluding any trade secrets).

(i) Use of the substance, including:

(a) Date when use began.
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(b) Information and reports or other data on past uses in food.

(c) Foods in which used, and levels of use in such foods, and for what purposes.

(iii) Methods for detecting the substance in food, including:

(a) References to qualitative and quantitative methods for determining the substance(s) in food, including the type of analytical procedures used.

(b) Sensitivity and reproducibility of such method(s).

(iv) Information to establish the safety and functionality of the substance in food. Published scientific literature, evidence that the substance is identical to a GRAS counterpart of natural biological origin, and other data may be submitted to support safety. Any adverse information or consumer complaints shall be included. Complete bibliographic references shall be provided where a copy of the article is not provided.

(v) A statement signed by the person responsible for the petition that to the best of his knowledge it is a representative and balanced submission that includes unfavorable information, as well as favorable information, known to him pertinent to the evaluation of the safety and functionality of the substance.

(vi) If nonclinical laboratory studies are involved, additional information and data submitted in support of filed petitions shall include, with respect to each nonclinical study, a statement that the study was conducted in compliance with the requirements set forth in part 58 of this chapter, or, if the study was not conducted in compliance with such regulations, a brief statement of the reason for the noncompliance.

(vii) [Reserved]

(viii) A claim for categorical exclusion under §25.30 or §25.32 of this chapter or an environmental assessment under §25.40 of this chapter.

(2) Within 30 days after the date of filing the petition, the Commissioner will place the petition on public file in the office of the Division of Dockets Management and will publish a notice of filing in the Federal Register giving the name of the petitioner and a brief description of the petition including the name of the substance, its proposed use, and any limitations proposed for reasons other than safety. A copy of the notice will be mailed to the petitioner at the time the original is sent to the Federal Register.

(3)(i) If intended uses of the substance include uses in meat, meat food product, or poultry product subject to regulation by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) under the Poultry Products Inspection Act (PPIA) (21 U.S.C. 451 et seq.) or Federal Meat Inspection Act (FMIA) (21 U.S.C. 601 et seq.), FDA shall, upon filing of the petition, forward a copy of the petition or relevant portions thereof to the Food Safety and Inspection Service, USDA, for simultaneous review under the PPIA and FMIA.

(ii) FDA will ask USDA to advise whether the proposed meat and poultry uses comply with the FMIA and PPIA or, if not, whether use of the substance would be permitted in products under USDA jurisdiction under specified conditions or restrictions.

(4) The notice of filing in the Federal Register will allow a period of 60 days during which any interested person may review the petition and/or file comments with the Division of Dockets Management. Copies of all comments received shall be made available for examination in the Division of Dockets Management’s office.

(5) The Commissioner will evaluate the petition and all available information including all comments received. If the petition and such information provide convincing evidence that the substance is GRAS as described in §170.30 he will publish an order in the Federal Register listing the substance as GRAS in part 182, part 184, or part 186 of this chapter, as appropriate.

(6) If, after evaluation of the petition and all available information, the Commissioner concludes that there is a lack of convincing evidence that the substance is GRAS and that it should be considered a food additive subject to section 409 of the Act, he shall publish a notice thereof in the Federal Register in accordance with §170.38.

(7) The notice of filing in the Federal Register will request submission of proof of any applicable prior sanction for use of the ingredient under...
§ 170.38 Determination of food additive status.

(a) The Commissioner may, in accordance with §170.35(b)(4) or (c)(5), publish a notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER determining that a substance is not GRAS and is a food additive subject to section 409 of the Act.

(b)(1) The Commissioner, on his own initiative or on the petition of any interested person, pursuant to part 10 of this chapter, may issue a notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER proposing to determine that a substance is not GRAS and is a food additive subject to section 409 of the Act. Any petition shall include all relevant data and information of the type described in §171.130(b). The Commissioner will place all of the data and information on which he relies in the FEDERAL REGISTER notice the name of the substance, its known uses, and a summary of the basis for the determination.

(2) The FEDERAL REGISTER notice will allow a period of 60 days during which any interested person may review the data and information and/or file comments with the Division of Dockets Management. Copies of all comments shall be made available for examination in the Division of Dockets Management’s office.

(3) The Commissioner will evaluate all comments received. If he concludes that there is a lack of convincing evidence that the substance is GRAS or is otherwise exempt from the definition of a food additive in section 201(s) of the Act, he will publish a notice thereof in the FEDERAL REGISTER. If he concludes that there is convincing evidence that the substance is GRAS, he will publish an order in the FEDERAL REGISTER listing the substance as GRAS in part 182, part 184, or part 186 of this chapter, as appropriate.

(c) A FEDERAL REGISTER notice determining that a substance is a food additive shall provide for the use of the additive in food or food contact surfaces as follows:

(1) It may promulgate a food additive regulation governing use of the additive.

(2) It may promulgate an interim food additive regulation governing use of the additive.

(3) It may require discontinuation of the use of the additive.

(4) It may adopt any combination of the above three approaches for different uses or levels of use of the additive.

(d) If the Commissioner of Food and Drugs is aware of any prior sanction for use of the substance, he will concurrently propose a separate regulation covering such use of the ingredient under part 181 of this chapter. If the Commissioner is unaware of any such applicable prior sanction, the proposed regulation will so state and will require any person who intends to assert or rely on such sanction to submit proof of its existence. Any regulation promulgated pursuant to this section constitutes a determination that excluded uses would result in adulteration of the food in violation of section 402 of the Act, and the failure of any person to come forward with proof of such an applicable prior sanction in response to the proposal will constitute a waiver of the right to assert or rely on such sanction at any later time. The notice will also constitute a proposal to establish a regulation under part 181 of this chapter, incorporating the same provisions, in the event that such a regulation is determined to be appropriate as a result of submission of proof.
§ 170.39 Threshold of regulation for substances used in food-contact articles.

(a) A substance used in a food-contact article (e.g., food-packaging or food-processing equipment) that migrates, or that may be expected to migrate, into food will be exempted from regulation as a food additive because it becomes a component of food at levels that are below the threshold of regulation if:

(1) The substance has not been shown to be a carcinogen in humans or animals, and there is no reason, based on the chemical structure of the substance, to suspect that the substance is a carcinogen. The substance must also not contain a carcinogenic impurity or, if it does, must not contain a carcinogenic impurity with a TD50 value based on chronic feeding studies reported in the scientific literature or otherwise available to the Food and Drug Administration of less than 6.25 milligrams per kilogram bodyweight per day (The TD50, for the purposes of this section, is the feeding dose that causes cancer in 50 percent of the test animals when corrected for tumors found in control animals. If more than one TD50 value has been reported in the scientific literature for a substance, the Food and Drug Administration will use the lowest appropriate TD50 value in its review);

(2) The substance presents no other health or safety concerns because:

(i) The use in question has been shown to result in or may be expected to result in dietary concentrations at or below 0.5 parts per billion, corresponding to dietary exposure levels at or below 1.5 micrograms/person/day (based on a diet of 1,500 grams of solid food and 1,500 grams of liquid food per person per day); or

(ii) The substance is currently regulated for direct addition into food, and the dietary exposure to the substance resulting from the proposed use is at or below 1 percent of the acceptable dietary intake (ADI);

(3) The substance has no technical effect in or on the food to which it migrates; and

(4) The substance use has no significant adverse impact on the environment.

(b) Notwithstanding paragraph (a) of this section, the Food and Drug Administration reserves the right to decline to grant an exemption in those cases in which available information establishes that the proposed use may pose a public health risk. The reasons for the agency’s decision to decline to grant an exemption will be explained in the Food and Drug Administration’s response to the requestor.

(c) A request for the Food and Drug Administration to exempt a use of a substance from regulation as a food additive shall include three copies of the following information (If part of the submitted material is in a foreign language, it must be accompanied by an English translation verified to be complete and accurate in accordance with §10.20(c)(2) of this chapter):

(1) The chemical composition of the substance for which the request is made, including, whenever possible, the name of the chemical in accordance with current Chemical Abstract Service (CAS) nomenclature guidelines and a CAS registry number, if available;

(2) Detailed information on the conditions of use of the substance (e.g., temperature, type of food with which the substance will come into contact, the duration of the contact, and whether the food-contact article will be for repeated or single use applications);

(3) A clear statement as to whether the request for exemption from regulation as a food additive is based on the fact that the use of the substance in the food-contact article results in a dietary concentration at or below 0.5 parts per billion, or on the fact that it involves the use of a regulated direct food additive for which the dietary exposure is at or below 1 percent of the acceptable dietary intake (ADI);

(4) Data that will enable the Food and Drug Administration to estimate...
the daily dietary concentration resulting from the proposed use of the substance. These data should be in the form of:

(i) Validated migration data obtained under worst-case (time/temperature) intended use conditions utilizing appropriate food simulating solvents;

(ii) Information on the amount of the substance used in the manufacture of the food-contact article; or

(iii) Information on the residual level of the substance in the food-contact article. For repeat-use articles, an estimate of the amount of food that contacts a specific unit of surface area over the lifetime of the article should also be provided. (In cases where data are provided only in the form of manufacturing use levels or residual levels of the substance present in the food-contact article, the Food and Drug Administration will calculate a worst-case dietary concentration level assuming 100 percent migration.) A detailed description of the analytical method used to quantify the substance should also be submitted along with data used to validate the detection limit.

(iv) In cases where there is no detectable migration into food or food simulants, or when no residual level of a substance is detected in the food-contact article by a suitable analytical method, the Food and Drug Administration will calculate a worst-case dietary concentration level assuming 100 percent migration.) A detailed description of the analytical method used to quantify the substance should also be submitted along with data used to validate the detection limit.

(5) The results of an analysis of existing toxicological information on the substance and its impurities. This information on the substance is needed to show whether an animal carcinogen bioassay has been carried out, or whether there is some other basis for suspecting that the substance is a carcinogen or potent toxin. This type of information on the impurities is needed to show whether any of them are carcinogenic, and, if carcinogenic, whether their TD50 values are greater than 6.25 milligrams per kilogram bodyweight per day in accordance with paragraph (a)(1) of this section.

(6) Information on the environmental impact that would result from the proposed use of the substance. The request should contain either a claim for categorical exclusion as specified in § 25.32 of this chapter or an environmental assessment as specified in § 25.40 of this chapter.

(d) Data to be reviewed under this section shall be submitted to the Food and Drug Administration’s Office of Premarket Approval (HFS–200), 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740.

(e) The Food and Drug Administration will inform the requestor by letter whether the specific food-contact application is exempt from regulation as a food additive or not. Although a substance that migrates to food at a level that results in a dietary concentration at or below the threshold of regulation will not be the subject of a regulation published in the Federal Register and will not appear in the Code of Federal Regulations, the Food and Drug Administration will maintain a list of substances exempted from regulation as food additives under this section on display at the Division of Dockets Management. This list will include the name of the company that made the request, the chemical name of the substance, the specific use for which it has received an exemption from regulation as a food additive, and any appropriate limitations on its use. The list will not include any trade names. This list will enable interested persons to see the types of uses of food-contact materials being exempted under the regulation. Interested persons may also obtain a copy of the list of exempted substances by contacting the Food and Drug Administration’s Office of Premarket Approval (HFS–200), 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740. For actions requiring an environmental assessment, the agency’s finding of no significant impact and the evidence supporting that finding, contained in the petitioner’s environmental assessment, also will be available for public inspection at the Division of Dockets Management in accordance with § 25.51(b)(2) of this chapter. Requests for copies of releasable information contained in submissions requesting exemptions from the food additive regulations will be handled in accordance
with the Food and Drug Administration’s Freedom of Information Act procedures, as described in part 20 of this chapter. In particular, data and information that fall within the definitions of a trade secret or confidential commercial or financial information are not available for public disclosure in accordance with §20.61(c) of this chapter.

(f) If the request for an exemption from regulation as a food additive is not granted, the requestor may submit a petition to the Food and Drug Administration for reconsideration of the decision in accordance with the provisions of §10.33 of this chapter.

(g) If the Food and Drug Administration receives significant new information that raises questions about the dietary concentration or the safety of a substance that the agency has exempted from regulation, the Food and Drug Administration may reevaluate the substance. If the Food and Drug Administration tentatively concludes that the information that is available about the substance no longer supports an exemption for the use of the food-contact material from the food additive regulations, the agency will notify any persons that requested an exemption as part of the revocation process described in this section, the Food and Drug Administration plans to notify other manufacturers by means of a notice published in the Federal Register of its decision to revoke an exemption issued for a specific use of a substance in a food contact article.

(h) Guidance documents to assist requestors in the preparation of submissions seeking exemptions from the food additive regulations are available from the Food and Drug Administration’s Office of Premarket Approval (HFS–200), 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740. Interested persons are encouraged to obtain specific guidance from the Food and Drug Administration on the appropriate protocols to be used for obtaining migration data, on the validation of the analytical methods used to quantify migration levels, on the procedures used to relate migration data to dietary exposures, and on any other issue not specifically covered in the Food and Drug Administration’s guidance documents.

Subpart C—Specific Administrative Rulings and Decisions

§ 170.45 Fluorine-containing compounds.

The Commissioner of Food and Drugs has concluded that it is in the interest of the public health to limit the addition of fluorine compounds to foods (a) to that resulting from the fluoridation of public water supplies, (b) to that resulting from the fluoridation of bottled water within the limitation established in §165.110(d) of this chapter, and (c) to that authorized by regulations (40 CFR part 180) under section 408 of the Act.

§ 170.50 Glycine (aminoacetic acid) in food for human consumption.

(a) Heretofore, the Food and Drug Administration has expressed the opinion in trade correspondence that glycine is generally recognized as safe for certain technical effects in human food when used in accordance with good manufacturing practice; however:
(1) Reports in scientific literature indicate that adverse effects were found in cases where high levels of glycine were administered in diets of experimental animals.

(2) Current usage information indicates that the daily dietary intake of glycine by humans may be substantially increasing due to changing use patterns in food technology.

Therefore, the Food and Drug Administration no longer regards glycine and its salts as generally recognized as safe for use in human food and all outstanding letters expressing sanction for such use are rescinded.

(b) The Commissioner of Food and Drugs concludes that by May 8, 1971, manufacturers:

(1) Shall reformulate food products for human use to eliminate added glycine and its salts; or

(2) Shall bring such products into compliance with an authorizing food additive regulation. A food additive petition supported by toxicity data is required to show that any proposed level of glycine or its salts added to foods for human consumption will be safe.

(c) The status of glycine as generally recognized as safe for use in animal feed, as prescribed in §582.5049 of this chapter, remains unchanged because the additive is considered an essential nutrient in certain animal feeds and is safe for such use under conditions of good feeding practice.

§ 170.60 Nitrites and/or nitrates in curing premixes.

(a) Nitrites and/or nitrates are food additives when combined in curing premixes with spices and/or other flavoring or seasoning ingredients that contain or constitute a source of secondary or tertiary amines, including but not limited to essential oils, disodium inosinate, disodium guanylate, hydrolysates of animal or plant origin (such as hydrolyzed vegetable protein), oleoresins of spices, soy products, and spice extractives. Such food additives may be used only after the establishment of an authorizing food additive regulation. A food additive petition submitted pursuant to §§171.1 and 171.100 of this chapter, supported by data demonstrating that nitrosamines are not formed in curing premixes containing such food additives, is required to establish safety.

(b) Nitrites and/or nitrates, when packaged separately from flavoring and seasoning in curing premixes, may continue to be used under prior sanctions in the commercial curing of meat and meat products and poultry products and in accordance with the provisions of §§172.170 and 172.175 of this chapter that apply to meat curing preparations for the home curing of meat and meat products, including poultry and wild game. To assure safe use of such ingredients the labeling of the premixes shall bear instructions to the user that such separately packaged ingredients are not to be combined until just prior to use. Encapsulating or coating some or all of the ingredients does not constitute separate packaging.

Subpart D—Premarket Notifications

SOURCE: 67 FR 35729, May 21, 2002, unless otherwise noted.

§ 170.100 Submission of a premarket notification for a food contact substance (FCN) to the Food and Drug Administration (FDA).

(a) An FCN is effective for the food contact substance manufactured or prepared by the manufacturer or supplier identified in the FCN submission. If another manufacturer or supplier wishes to market the same food contact substance for the same use, that manufacturer or supplier must also submit an FCN to FDA.

(1) An FCN must contain all of the information described in §170.101.

(2) An FCN may incorporate by reference any information in FDA’s files provided that the manufacturer or supplier is authorized to reference the information. The FCN must include information establishing that the manufacturer or supplier is authorized to reference information in FDA’s files.

(3) Any material submitted in or referenced by an FCN that is in a foreign language must be accompanied by an English translation verified to be complete and accurate.

(b) FDA may choose not to accept an FCN for either of the following:
§ 170.101 Information in a premarket notification for a food contact substance (FCN).

An FCN must contain the following:

(a) A comprehensive discussion of the basis for the manufacturer’s or supplier’s determination that the use of the food contact substance is safe. This discussion must:
   (1) Discuss all information and data submitted in the notification; and
   (2) Address any information and data that may appear to be inconsistent with the determination that the proposed use of the food contact substance is safe.

(b) All data and other information that form the basis of the determination that the food contact substance is safe under the intended conditions of use. Data must include primary biological data and chemical data.

(c) A good laboratory practice statement for each nonclinical laboratory study, as defined under §58.3(d) of this chapter, that is submitted as part of the FCN, in the form of either:
   (1) A signed statement that the study was conducted in compliance with the good laboratory practice regulations under part 58 of this chapter; or
   (2) A brief signed statement listing the reason(s) that the study was not conducted in compliance with part 58 of this chapter.

(d) Information to address FDA’s responsibility under the National Environmental Policy Act, in the form of either:
   (1) A claim of categorical exclusion under §25.30 or §25.32 of this chapter; or
   (2) An environmental assessment complying with §25.40 of this chapter.

(e) A completed and signed FDA Form No. 3480.

§ 170.102 Confidentiality of information in a premarket notification for a food contact substance (FCN).

(a) During the 120-day period of the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) review of an FCN, FDA will not disclose publicly any information in that FCN.

(b) FDA will not disclose publicly the information in an FCN that is withdrawn prior to the completion of FDA’s review.

(c) Once FDA completes its review of an FCN, the agency will make its conclusion about the FCN publicly available. For example, if FDA objects to a notification 90 days after the date of receipt, the agency would make available its objection at that time.
(d) By submitting an FCN to FDA, the manufacturer or supplier waives any claim to confidentiality of the information required to adequately describe the food contact substance and the intended conditions of use that are the subject of that FCN.

(e) The following data and information in an FCN are available for public disclosure, unless extraordinary circumstances are shown, on the 121st day after receipt of the notification by FDA, except that no data or information are available for public disclosure if the FCN is withdrawn under §170.103.

1. All safety and functionality data and information submitted with or incorporated by reference into the notification. Safety and functionality data include all studies and tests of a food contact substance on animals and humans and all studies and tests on a food contact substance for establishing identity, stability, purity, potency, performance, and usefulness.

2. A protocol for a test or study, unless it is exempt from disclosure under §20.61 of this chapter.

3. A list of all ingredients contained in a food contact substance, excluding information that is exempt from disclosure under §20.61 of this chapter. Where applicable, an ingredient list will be identified as incomplete.

4. An assay method or other analytical method, unless it serves no regulatory or compliance purpose and is exempt from disclosure under §20.61 of this chapter.

5. All correspondence and written summaries of oral discussions relating to the notification, except information that is exempt for disclosure under §20.61 of this chapter.

6. All other information not subject to an exemption from disclosure under subpart D of part 20 of this chapter.

§ 170.104 Action on a premarket notification for a food contact substance (FCN).

(a) If the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) does not object to an FCN within the 120-day period for FDA review, the FCN becomes effective.

(b) If an FCN is complete when received, the 120-day review period begins on the date FDA receives the FCN.

1. If any element required under §170.101 is missing from an FCN, then FDA will not accept that FCN and FDA will send an FCN nonacceptance letter to the manufacturer or supplier. If the manufacturer or supplier submits the missing information before FDA sends an FCN nonacceptance letter, the 120-day review period begins on the date of receipt of the missing information.

2. If FDA accepts an FCN, then FDA will acknowledge in writing its receipt of that FCN.

(c) Objection to an FCN:

1. If FDA objects to an FCN, then FDA will send an FCN objection letter. The date of the letter will be the date of FDA’s objection for purposes of section 409(h)(2)(A) of the act.

2. If FDA objects to an FCN within the 120-day period for FDA review, the FCN will not become effective.

3. FDA may object to an FCN if any part of FDA’s 120-day review occurs during a period when this program is not funded as required in section 409(h)(5) of the act.

(d) If FDA and a manufacturer or supplier agree that the notifier may submit a food additive petition proposing the approval of the food contact substance for the use in the manufacturer’s or supplier’s FCN, FDA will consider that FCN to be withdrawn by the manufacturer or supplier on the date the petition is received by FDA.

§ 170.105 The Food and Drug Administration’s (FDA’s) determination that a premarket notification for a food contact substance (FCN) is no longer effective.

(a) If data or other information available to FDA, including data not submitted by the manufacturer or supplier, demonstrate that the intended use of the food contact substance is no...
§ 170.106 Notification for a food contact substance formulation (NFCSF).

(a) In order for the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to accept an NFCSF, any food additive that is a component of the formulation must be authorized for its intended use in that NFCSF.

(b) FDA may publish a notice in the Federal Register stating that the agency has insufficient resources to review NFCSFs. From the date that this notice publishes in the Federal Register, FDA will no longer accept NFCSFs.

(c) An NFCSF must contain the following:

1. A completed and signed FDA Form No. 3479; and
2. Any additional documentation required to establish that each component of the formulation already may be marketed legally for its intended use.
additive petition should be accompanied by reprints or photostatic copies of such references.

(c) Petitions shall include the following data and shall be submitted in the following form:

- Name of petitioner
- Post-office address
- Date
- Name of food additive and proposed use

Office of Food Additive Safety (HFS–200), Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition, Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740.

DEAR SIRS:

The undersigned, submits this petition pursuant to section 409(b)(1) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act with respect to

(Name of the food additive and proposed use)

Attached hereto, in triplicate (quadruplicate, if intended uses include use in meat, meat food product, or poultry product), and constituting a part of this petition are the following:

A. The name and all pertinent information concerning the food additive, including chemical identity and composition of the food additive, its physical, chemical, and biological properties, and specifications prescribing the minimum content of the desired component(s) and identifying and limiting the reaction by-products and other impurities. Where such information is not available, a statement as to the reasons why it is not should be submitted.

When the chemical identity and composition of the food additive is not known, the petition shall contain information in sufficient detail to permit evaluation regarding the method of manufacture and the analytical controls used during the various stages of manufacturing, processing, or packing of the food additive which are relied upon to establish that it is a substance of reproducible composition. Alternative methods and controls and variations in methods and controls within reasonable limits that do not affect the characteristics of the substance or the reliability of the controls may be specified.

If the food additive is a mixture of chemicals, the petition shall supply a list of all substances used in the synthesis, extraction, or other method of preparation, regardless of whether they undergo chemical change in the process. Each substance should be identified by its common English name and complete chemical name, using structural formulas when necessary for specific identification. If any proprietary preparation is used as a component, the proprietary name should be followed by a complete quantitative statement of composition. Reasonable alternatives for any listed substance may be specified.

If the petitioner does not himself perform all the manufacturing, processing, and packing operations for a food additive, the petition shall identify each person who will perform a part of such operations and designate the part.

The petition shall include stability data, and, if the data indicate that it is needed to insure the identity, strength, quality, or purity of the additive, the expiration date that will be employed.

B. The amount of the food additive proposed for use and the purposes for which it is proposed, together with all directions, recommendations, and suggestions regarding the proposed use, as well as specimens of the labeling proposed for the food additive and any labeling that will be required by applicable provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act on the finished food by reason of the use of the food additive. If the additive results or may reasonably be expected to result from the use of packaging material, the petitioner shall show how this may occur and what residues may reasonably be anticipated.

(C) Typewritten or other draft-labeling copy will be accepted for consideration of the petition, provided a statement is made that final printed labeling identical in content to the draft copy will be submitted as soon as available and prior to the marketing of the food additive.

If the food additive is one for which a tolerance limitation is required to assure its safety, the level of use proposed should be no higher than the amount reasonably required to accomplish the intended physical or other technical effect, even though the safety data may support a higher tolerance.

C. Data establishing that the food additive will have the intended physical or other technical effect or that it may reasonably be expected to become a component, or to affect the characteristics, directly or indirectly, of food and the amount necessary to accomplish this. These data should include information in sufficient detail to permit evaluations with control data.

D. A description of practicable methods to determine the amount of the food additive in the raw, processed, and/or finished food and of any substance formed in or on such food because of its use. The test proposed shall be one that can be used for food-control purposes and that can be applied with consistent results by any properly equipped and trained laboratory personnel.

E. Full reports of investigations made with respect to the safety of the food additive. (A petition may be regarded as incomplete unless it includes full reports of adequate tests reasonably applicable to show whether
or not the food additive will be safe for its intended use. The reports ordinarily should include detailed data derived from appropriate animal and other biological experiments in which the methods used and the results obtained are clearly set forth. The petition shall not omit without explanation any reports of investigations that would bias an evaluation of the safety of the food additive.)

F. Proposed tolerances for the food additive, if tolerances are required in order to insure its safety. A petitioner may include a proposed regulation.

G. If submitting petition to modify an existing regulation issued pursuant to section 409(c)(1)(A) of the Act, full information on each proposed change that is to be made in the original regulation must be submitted. The petition may omit statements made in the original petition concerning which no change is proposed. A supplemental petition must be submitted for any change beyond the variations provided for in the original petition and the regulation issued on the basis of the original petition.

H. The petitioner is required to submit either a claim for categorical exclusion under § 25.30 or 25.32 of this chapter or an environmental assessment under § 25.40 of this chapter.

Yours very truly,

Petitioner

By ________________________

(Indicate authority)

(d) The petitioner will be notified of the date on which his petition is filed; and an incomplete petition, or one that has not been submitted in triplicate, will usually be retained but not filed as a petition under section 409 of the Act. The petitioner will be notified in what respects his petition is incomplete.

(e) The petition must be signed by the petitioner or by his attorney or agent, or (if a corporation) by an authorized official.

(f) The data specified under the several lettered headings should be submitted on separate sheets or sets of sheets, suitably identified. If such data have already been submitted with an earlier application, the present petition may incorporate it by specific reference to the earlier. If part of the data have been submitted by the manufacturer of the food additive as a master file, the petitioner may refer to the master file if and to the extent he obtains the manufacturer's written permission to do so. The manufacturer may authorize specific reference to the data without disclosure to the petitioner. Nothing herein shall prevent reference to published data.

(g) A petition shall be retained but shall not be filed if any of the data prescribed by section 409(b) of the Act are lacking or are not set forth so as to be readily understood.

(h)(1) The following data and information in a food additive petition are available for public disclosure, unless extraordinary circumstances are shown, after the notice of filing of the petition is published in the FEDERAL REGISTER or, if the petition is not promptly filed because of deficiencies in it, after the petitioner is informed that it will not be filed because of the deficiencies involved:

(i) All safety and functionality data and information submitted with or incorporated by reference in the petition.

(ii) A protocol for a test or study, unless it is shown to fall within the exemption established for trade secrets and confidential commercial information in § 20.61 of this chapter.

(iii) Adverse reaction reports, product experience reports, consumer complaints, and other similar data and information, after deletion of:

(a) Names and any information that would identify the person using the product.

(b) Names and any information that would identify any third party involved with the report, such as a physician or hospital or other institution.

(iv) A list of all ingredients contained in a food additive, whether or not it is in descending order of predominance. A particular ingredient or group of ingredients shall be deleted from any such list prior to public disclosure if it is shown to fall within the exemption established in § 20.61 of this chapter, and a notation shall be made that any such ingredient list is incomplete.

(v) An assay method or other analytical method, unless it serves no regulatory or compliance purpose and is shown to fall within the exemption established in § 20.61 of this chapter.

(2) The following data and information in a food additive petition are not available for public disclosure unless they have been previously disclosed to the public as defined in § 20.61 of this chapter or they relate to a product or ingredient that has been abandoned
and they no longer represent a trade secret or confidential commercial or financial information as defined in §20.61 of this chapter:

(i) Manufacturing methods or processes, including quality control procedures.

(ii) Production, sales, distribution, and similar data and information, except that any compilation of such data and information aggregated and prepared in a way that does not reveal data or information which is not available for public disclosure under this provision is available for public disclosure.

(iii) Quantitative or semiquantitative formulas.

(3) All correspondence and written summaries of oral discussions relating to a food additive petition are available for public disclosure in accordance with the provisions of part 20 of this chapter when the food additive regulation is published in the Federal Register.

(4) For purposes of this regulation, safety and functionality data include all studies and tests of a food additive on animals and humans and all studies and tests on a food additive for identity, stability, purity, potency, performance, and usefulness.

(i)(1)(i) Within 15 days after receipt, the Food and Drug Administration will notify the petitioner of the acceptance or nonacceptance of a petition, and if not accepted, the reasons therefor. If accepted, the petitioner will be sent a letter stating this and the date of the letter shall become the date of filing for the purposes of section 409(b)(5) of the act. In cases in which the Food and Drug Administration agrees that a premarket notification for a food contact substance (Food Contact Notification (FCN)) submitted under section 409(h) of the act may be converted to a petition, the withdrawal date for the FCN will be deemed the date of receipt for the petition.

(ii) If the petitioner desires, he may supplement a deficient petition after being notified regarding deficiencies. If the supplementary material or explanation of the petition is deemed acceptable, the petitioner shall be notified. The date of such notification becomes the date of filing. If the petitioner does not wish to supplement or explain the petition and requests in writing that it be filed as submitted, the petition shall be filed and the petitioner so notified.

(iii) Notwithstanding paragraph (i)(1)(ii) of this section, the petition shall not be filed if the Food and Drug Administration determines that the use identified in the petition should be the subject of an FCN under section 409(h) of the act rather than a petition.

(2) The Commissioner will publish in the Federal Register within 30 days from the date of filing of such petition, a notice of the filing, the name of the petitioner, and a brief description of the proposal in general terms. In the case of a food additive which becomes a component of food by migration from packaging material, the notice shall include the name of the migratory substance, and where it is different from that of one of the original components, the name of the parent component, the maximum quantity of the migratory substance that is proposed for use in food, and the physical or other technical effect which the migratory substance or its parent component is intended to have in the packaging material. A copy of the notice will be mailed to the petitioner when the original is forwarded to the Federal Register for publication.

(j) The Commissioner may request a full description of the methods used in, and the facilities and controls used for, the production of the food additive, or a sample of the food additive, articles used as components thereof, or of the food in which the additive is intended to have in the packaging material. A copy of the notice will be mailed to the petitioner when the original is forwarded to the Federal Register for publication.
§ 171.6 Amendment of petition.

After a petition has been filed, the petitioner may submit additional information or data in support thereof. In such cases, if the Commissioner determines that the additional information or data amount to a substantive amendment, the petition as amended will be given a new filing date, and the time limitation will begin to run anew. If nonclinical laboratory studies are involved, additional information and data submitted in support of filed petitions shall include, with respect to each nonclinical study, either a statement that the study was conducted in compliance with the requirements set forth in part 58 of this chapter, or, if the study was not conducted in compliance with such regulations, a brief statement of the reason for the noncompliance.

§ 171.7 Withdrawal of petition without prejudice.

(a) In some cases the Commissioner will notify the petitioner that the petition, while technically complete, is inadequate to justify the establishment of a regulation or the regulation requested by petitioner. This may be due to the fact that the data are not sufficiently clear or complete. In such 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 §171.100(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.
§ 171.130 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

§ 171.110 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.

§ 171.102 Effective date of regulation.

A regulation published in accordance with §171.100(a) shall become effective upon publication in the Federal Register.

Subpart B—Administrative Actions on Applications

§ 171.100 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) The regulation shall describe the conditions under which the substance may be safely used in any meat product, meat food product, or poultry product subject to the Federal Meat Inspection Act (FMIA) (21 U.S.C. 601 et seq.) or the Poultry Products Inspection Act (PPIA) (21 U.S.C. 451 et seq.).

(c) 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.

§ 171.8 Threshold of regulation for substances used in food-contact articles.

Substances used in food-contact articles (e.g., food-packaging or food-processing equipment) that migrate or that may be expected to migrate into food at negligible levels may be reviewed under §170.39 of this chapter. The Food and Drug Administration will exempt substances whose uses it determines meet the criteria in §170.39 of this chapter from regulation as food additives and, therefore, a food additive petition will not be required for the exempted use.

[60 FR 36596, July 17, 1995]

Subpart B—Administrative Actions on Applications

§ 171.130 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 §§171.1 and 171.100 for submitting petitions.


PART 172—FOOD ADDITIVES PERMITTED FOR DIRECT ADDITION TO FOOD FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION

Subpart A—General Provisions

Sec.
172.5 General provisions for direct food additives.

Subpart B—Food Preservatives

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172.130 Dehydroacetic acid.
172.133 Dimethyl dicarbonate.
172.135 Disodium EDTA.
172.140 Ethoxyquin.
172.145 Heptylparaben.
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172.250 Petroleum naphtha.
172.255 PolyaCRYlamide.
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172.270 Sulfated butyl oleate.
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172.325 Bakers yeast protein.
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172.335 D-Pantothenamide.
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172.345 Folic acid (folacin).
172.350 Fumaric acid and salts of fumaric acid.
172.355 Fumaric acid esters.
172.360 Kelp.
172.365 L-citrulline.
172.370 L-cysteine hydrochloride.
172.375 L-cystine.
172.379 L-glutamic acid.
172.380 L-histidine.
172.385 L-isoleucine.
172.389 L-tryptophan.
172.390 L-tyrosine.
172.395 Xylitol.
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172.430 Iron ammonium citrate.
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172.515 Synthetic flavoring substances and adjuvants.
172.520 Cocoa with dioctyl sodium sulfosuccinate for manufacturing.
172.530 Disodium guanylate.
172.535 Disodium inosinate.
172.540 DL-Alanine.
172.550 Modified hop extract.
172.555 Quinine.
172.560 Salts of furcellaran.
172.565 Sugar beet extract flavor base.
172.590 Yeast-malt sprout extract.

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172.610 Arabinogalactan.
172.615 Chewing gum base.
172.620 Carrageenan.
172.623 Carrageenan with polysorbate 80.
172.626 Salts of carrageenan.
172.655 Furcellaran.
172.660 Salts of furcellaran.
172.665 Gellan gum.
172.695 Xanthan gum.

Subpart H—Other Specific Usage Additives

172.710 Adjuvants for pesticide use dilutions.
Subpart A—General Provisions

§ 172.5 General provisions for direct food additives.

(a) Regulations prescribing conditions under which food additive substances may be safely used predicate usage under conditions of good manufacturing practice. For the purposes of this part, good manufacturing practice shall be defined to include the following restrictions.

(1) The quantity of the substance added to food does not exceed the amount reasonably required to accomplish its intended physical, nutritive, or other technical effect in food.

(2) Any substance intended for use in or on food is of appropriate food grade and is prepared and handled as a food ingredient.

(b) The existence of a regulation prescribing safe conditions of use for a food additive shall not be construed to

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§ 172.105 Anoxomer

Anoxomer as identified in this section may be safely used in accordance with the following conditions:

(a) Anoxomer is 1,4-benzenediol, 2-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-polymer with diethylenbenzene, 4-(1,1-dimethyl-ethyl)phenol, 4-methoxyphenol, 4,4′-(1-methylethylenebis(p-phenol)) and 4-methylphenol (CAS Reg. No. 60837–57–2) prepared by condensation polymerization of divinylbenzene (m- and p-) with tert-butylhydroquinone, tert-butylphenol, hydroxyanisole, p-cresol and 4,4′-isopropylidenediphenol.

(b) The polymeric antioxidant meets the following specifications:

1. Polymer, not less than 98.0 percent as determined by an ultraviolet method entitled “Ultraviolet Assay,” 1982, which is incorporated by reference. Copies are available from the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFS–200), Food and Drug Administration, 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.

2. Molecular weight: Total monomers, dimers and trimers below 500 not more than 1 percent as determined by a method entitled “Low Molecular Weight Anoxomer Analysis,” 1982, which is incorporated by reference. Copies are available from the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFS–200), Food and Drug Administration, 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. Phenol content: Not less than 3.2 milliequivalent/gram and not more than 3.8 milliequivalent/gram as determined by a method entitled “Total Phenols,” 1982, which is incorporated by reference. Copies are available from the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFS–200), Food and Drug Administration, 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. Heavy metals as lead (as Pb), not more than 10 parts per million. Arsenic (as As), not more than 3 parts per million. Mercury (as Hg), not more than 1 part per million.

(c) Anoxomer may be safely used as an antioxidant in food at a level of not more than 5,000 parts per million based on fat and oil content of the food.

§ 172.110 BHA.

The food additive BHA (butylated hydroxyanisole) alone or in combination with other antioxidants permitted in food for human consumption in this subpart B may be safely used in or on specified foods, as follows:

(a) The BHA meets the following specification:

Assay (total BHA), 98.5 percent minimum. Melting point 48 °C minimum.

(b) The BHA is used alone or in combination with BHT, as an antioxidant in foods, as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Food</th>
<th>Limitations (total BHA and BHT) parts per million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dehydrated potato shreds</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Active dry yeast</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beverages and desserts prepared from dry mixes</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dry breakfast cereals</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dry diced glazed fruit</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dry mixes for beverages and desserts</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emulsion stabilizers for shortenings</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

§ 172.120 Calcium disodium EDTA.

The food additive calcium disodium EDTA (calcium disodium ethylenediaminetetraacetate) may be safely used in designated foods for the purposes and in accordance with the conditions prescribed, as follows:

(a) The additive contains a minimum of 99 percent by weight of either the dihydrate $\text{Ca}_{10}\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_{8}\text{N}_2\text{CaNa}_2\cdot2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ or the trihydrate $\text{Ca}_{10}\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_{8}\text{N}_2\text{CaNa}_2\cdot3\text{H}_2\text{O}$, or any mixture of the two.

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

(1) Alone, in the following foods at not to exceed the levels prescribed, calculated as the anhydrous compound:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Food</th>
<th>Limitation (parts per million)</th>
<th>Use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cabbage, pickled</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>Promote color, flavor, and texture retention.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canned carbonated soft drinks</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>Promote flavor retention.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canned white potatoes</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>Promote color retention.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clams (cooked canned)</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>Promote color retention.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crabmeat (cooked canned)</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>Retard struvite formation; promote color retention.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cucumbers pickled</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>Promote color, flavor, and texture retention.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distilled alcoholic beverages</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Promote stability of color, flavor, and/or product clarity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dresses, nonstandardized</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>Preservative.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dried lima beans (cooked canned)</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>Promote color retention.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egg product that is hard-cooked and consists, in a cylindrical shape, of egg white with an inner core of egg yolk.</td>
<td>1 200</td>
<td>Preservative.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fermented malt beverages</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Antigushing agent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French dressing</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>Preservative.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legumes (all cooked canned, other than dried lima beans, pink beans, and red beans)</td>
<td>365</td>
<td>Promote color retention.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayonnaise</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mushrooms (cooked canned)</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>Promote color retention.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oleomargarine</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>Preservative.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pecan pie filling</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Promote color retention.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pink beans (cooked canned)</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>Promote color retention.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potato salad</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Preservative.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Processed dry pinto beans</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>Promote color retention.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red beans (cooked canned)</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>Promote color retention.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(c) To assure safe use of the additive:

(1) The label of any market package of the additive shall bear, in addition to the other information required by the Act, the name of the additive.

(2) When the additive is marketed in a suitable carrier, in addition to meeting the requirement of paragraph (c)(1) of this section, the label shall declare the percentage of the additive in the mixture.

§ 172.115 BHT.

The food additive BHT (butylated hydroxytoluene), alone or in combination with other antioxidants permitted in this subpart B may be safely used in or on specified foods, as follows:

(a) The BHT meets the following specification: Assay (total BHT) 99 percent minimum.

(b) The BHT is used alone or in combination with BHA, as an antioxidant in foods, as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Food</th>
<th>Limitation (total BHA and BHT) parts per million</th>
<th>Use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dehydrated potato shreds</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Promote color, flavor, and texture retention.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dry breakfast cereals</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Promote flavor retention.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emulsion stabilizers for shortenings</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>Promote color retention.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potato flakes</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Retard struvite formation; promote color retention.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potato granules</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Promote color, flavor, and texture retention.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweet potato flakes</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Promote stability of color, flavor, and/or product clarity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Promote color retention.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Preservative.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Promote color retention.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Promote color retention.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Promote color retention.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Promote color retention.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Promote color retention.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(c) To assure safe use of the additive:

(1) The label of any market package of the additive shall bear, in addition to the other information required by the Act, the name of the additive.

(2) When the additive is marketed in a suitable carrier, in addition to meeting the requirement of paragraph (c)(1) of this section, the label shall declare the percentage of the additive in the mixture.
§ 172.130 Dehydroacetic acid.

The food additive dehydroacetic acid and/or its sodium salt may be safely used in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) The food additive meets the following specifications:

Dehydroacetic acid: Melting point, 109 °C–111 °C; assay, minimum 98 percent (dry basis).

Sodium salt of dehydroacetic acid: Assay, minimum 98 percent (dry basis).

(b) It is used or intended for use as a preservative for cut or peeled squash, and is so used that no more than 65 parts per million expressed as dehydroacetic acid remains in or on the prepared squash.

(c) The label or labeling of any package of the additive intended for use in food shall bear adequate directions for use to insure compliance with this section.

§ 172.133 Dimethyl dicarbonate.

Dimethyl dicarbonate (CAS Reg. No. 4525–33–1) may be safely used in food in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) The additive meets the following specifications:

(1) The additive has a purity of not less than 99.8 percent as determined by the following titration method:

PRINCIPLES OF METHOD

Dimethyl dicarbonate (DMDC) is mixed with excess diisobutylamine with which it reacts quantitatively. The excess amine is backtitrated with acid.

APPARATUS

250-milliliter (mL) Beaker
100-mL Graduate cylinder
25-mL Pipette
10-mL Burette (automatic, e.g., Metrohm burette)
Stirrer
Device for potentiometric titration
Reference electrode
Glass electrode

REAGENTS

Acetone, analytical-grade
Solution of 1 N diisobutylamine in chlorobenzene, distilled
1 N Acetic Acid

PROCEDURE

Accurately weigh in about 2 grams of the sample (W) and dissolve in 100 mL acetone. Add accurately 25 mL of the 1 N diisobutylamine solution by pipette and allow to stand for 5 minutes. Subsequently, titrate the reaction mixture potentiometrically with 1 N hydrochloric acid (consumption=α mL) while stirring. For determining the blank consumption, carry out the analysis without a sample (consumption=β mL).
CALCULATION

\[
\frac{(b-a) \times 13.4}{W} = \% \text{ DMDC}
\]

NOTE: For adding the disobutylamine solution, always use the same pipette and wait for a further three drops to fall when the flow has stopped.

(2) The additive contains not more than 2,000 ppm (0.2 percent) dimethyl carbonate as determined by a method entitled “Gas Chromatography Method for Dimethyl Carbonate Impurity in Dimethyl Dicarbonate,” which is incorporated by reference in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a). Copies are available from the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFS–200), 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.

(b) The additive is used or intended for use as a microbial control agent in the following beverages under normal circumstances of bottling, canning, or other forms of final packaging, where the viable microbial load has been reduced to 500 microorganisms per milliliter or less by current good manufacturing practices such as heat treatment, filtration, or other technologies prior to the use of dimethyl dicarbonate:

(1) In wine, dealcoholized wine, and low alcohol wine in an amount not to exceed 200 parts per million.

(2) In ready-to-drink teas in an amount not to exceed 250 parts per million.

(3) In carbonated or noncarbonated, nonjuice-containing (less than or equal to 1 percent juice), flavored or unflavored beverages containing added electrolytes (5–20 milliequivalents/liter sodium ion (Na+) and 3–7 milliequivalents/liter potassium ion (K+)) in an amount not to exceed 250 parts per million.

(4) In carbonated, dilute beverages containing juice, fruit flavor, or both, with juice content not to exceed 50 parts per million.

(c) To ensure the safe use of the food additive, the label of the package containing the additive shall bear, in addition to other information required by the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act:

(1) The name of the additive “dimethyl dicarbonate.”

(2) The intended use of the additive.

(3) Adequate directions for use to ensure compliance with this section.

§ 172.135 Disodium EDTA.

The food additive disodium EDTA (disodium ethylenediaminetetraacetate) may be safely used in designated foods for the purposes and in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) The additive contains a minimum of 99 percent disodium ethylenediaminetetraacetate dihydrate (C_{10}H_{14}O_8N_2Na_2·2H_2O).

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

(1) Alone, in the following foods at not to exceed the levels prescribed, calculated as anhydrous calcium disodium EDTA:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Food</th>
<th>Limitation (parts per million)</th>
<th>Use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aqueous multivitamin preparations</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>With iron salts as a stabilizer for vitamin B, as in liquid multivitamin preparations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canned black-eyed peas</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>Promote color retention.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canned kidney beans</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>Preservative.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canned strawberry pie filling</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>Promote color retention.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooked sausage</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>As a cure accelerator with sodium ascorbate or ascorbic acid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dressings, nonstandardized</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>Preservative.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French dressing</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frozen white potatoes including cut potatoes</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Promote color retention.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gelatin fish balls or patties in packing medium</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>Inhibit discoloration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legumes (all cooked canned, other than black-eyed peas)</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>Promote color retention.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayonnaise</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>Preservative.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
§ 172.140 Ethoxyquin.

(a) Ethoxyquin (1,2-dihydro-6-ethoxy-2,2,4-trimethylquinoline) may be safely used as an antioxidant for preservation of color in the production of chili powder, paprika, and ground chili at levels not in excess of 100 parts per million.

(b) In order to provide for the safe use of the additive in feed prepared in accordance with §§573.380 and 573.400 of this chapter, tolerances are established for residues of ethoxyquin in or on edible products of animals as follows:

- 5 parts per million in or on the uncooked fat of meat from animals except poultry.
- 3 parts per million in or on the uncooked liver and fat of poultry.
- 0.5 part per million in or on the uncooked muscle meat of animals.
- 0.5 part per million in poultry eggs.
- Zero in milk.

§ 172.145 Heptylparaben.

(a) The food additive heptylparaben is the chemical n-heptyl p-hydroxybenzoate.

(b) It may be safely used to inhibit microbiological spoilage in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

1. In fermented malt beverages in amounts not to exceed 12 parts per million.
2. In noncarbonated soft drinks and fruit-based beverages in amounts not to exceed 20 parts per million, when standards of identity established under section 401 of the Act (21 U.S.C. 341) do not preclude such use.

§ 172.150 4-Hydroxymethyl-2,6-di-tert-butylphenol.

The food additive 4-hydroxymethyl-2,6-di-tert-butylphenol may be safely used in food in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) The additive has a solidification point of 140 °C–141 °C.

(b) The additive is used as an antioxidant alone or in combination with other permitted antioxidants.

(c) The total amount of all antioxidants added to such food shall not exceed 0.22 percent of the oil or fat content of the food, including the essential (volatile) oil content of the food.

Food Limitation (parts per million) Use
---
ready-to-eat cereal products containing dried bananas

Salad dressing

Sandwich spread

Sauces

1 Based on total weight of finished product including packing medium.

2 In dried banana component of cereal product.

(2) With calcium disodium EDTA (calcium disodium ethylenediaminetetraacetate; calcium disodium (ethylenedinitrilo) tetraacetate), in the following foods at not to exceed, in combination, the levels prescribed, calculated as anhydrous $C_{10}H_{12}O_8N_2CaNa_2$:

Food Limitation (parts per million) Use
---
Dressings, nonstandardized
French dressing
Salad dressing
Sandwich spread
Sauces

(3) Alone, as a sequestrant in the nonnutritive sweeteners that are listed in §180.37 of this chapter and that, in addition, are designed for aqueous solution: Provided, That the amount of the additive, calculated as anhydrous calcium disodium EDTA, does not exceed 0.1 percent by weight of the dry nonnutritive sweetener.

(c) To assure the safe use of the additive:

1. The label and labeling of the additive container shall bear, in addition to the other information required by the act, the name of the additive.
2. The label or labeling of the additive container shall bear adequate use directions to provide a final food product that complies with the limitations provided in paragraph (b) of this section.
3. In the standardized foods listed in paragraphs (b) (1) and (2) of this section, the additives are used only in compliance with the applicable standards of identity for such foods.

[42 FR 14491, Mar. 15, 1977, as amended at 65 FR 48379, Aug. 8, 2000]
§ 172.155  Natamycin (pimaricin).

(a) Natamycin (CAS Reg. No. 7681–93–8), also known as pimaricin, is a polyene macrolide antimycotic substance possessing an empirical formula of \(\text{C}_{33}\text{H}_{47}\text{NO}_{13}\) and a molecular weight of 665.7.

(b) The additive shall conform to the following specifications:
- Purity: 97 percent ± 2 percent on an anhydrous basis.
- Arsenic: Not more than 1 part per million.
- Heavy metals (as Pb): Not more than 20 parts per million.

(c) The additive may be applied on cheese, as an antimycotic, in amounts not to exceed 20 milligrams per kilogram (20 parts per million) in the finished product as determined by International Dairy Federation (IDF) Standard 140A:1992, “Cheese and Cheese Rind—Determination of Natamycin Content—Method by Molecular Absorption Spectrometry and by High-Performance Liquid Chromatography,” which is incorporated by reference. The Director of the Office of the Federal Register approves this incorporation by reference in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. Copies are available from the Division of Product Policy (HFS–206), Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition, Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, or may be examined 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.


§ 172.160  Potassium nitrate.

The food additive potassium nitrate may be safely used as a curing agent in the processing of cod roe, in an amount not to exceed 200 parts per million of the finished roe.

§ 172.165  Quaternary ammonium chloride combination.

The food additive, quaternary ammonium chloride combination, may be safely used in food in accordance with the following conditions:

(a) The additive contains the following compounds: \(n\)-dodecyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride (CAS Reg. No. 139–07–1); \(n\)-dodecyl dimethyl ethylbenzyl ammonium chloride (CAS Reg. No. 27479–28–3); \(n\)-hexadecyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride (CAS Reg. No. 122–18–9); \(n\)-octadecyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride (CAS Reg. No. 122–19–0); \(n\)-tetradecyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride (CAS Reg. No. 139–08–2); \(n\)-tetradecyl dimethyl ethylbenzyl ammonium chloride (CAS Reg. No. 27479–29–4).

(b) The additive meets the following specifications: pH (5 percent active solution) 7.0–8.0; total amines, maximum 1 percent as combined free amines and amine hydrochlorides.

(c) The additive is used as an antimicrobial agent, as defined in §170.3(o)(2) of this chapter, in raw sugar cane juice. It is added prior to clarification when further processing of the sugar cane juice must be delayed.

(d) The additive is applied to the sugar juice in the following quantities, based on the weight of the raw cane:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Parts per million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(n)-Dodecyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride</td>
<td>0.25–1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(n)-Dodecyl dimethyl ethylbenzyl ammonium chloride</td>
<td>3.4–13.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(n)-Hexadecyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride</td>
<td>1.5–6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(n)-Octadecyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride</td>
<td>0.25–1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(n)-Tetradecyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride</td>
<td>3.0–12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(n)-Tetradecyl dimethyl ethylbenzyl ammonium chloride</td>
<td>1.6–6.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[50 FR 3890, Jan. 29, 1985]

§ 172.167  Silver nitrate and hydrogen peroxide solution.

An aqueous solution containing a mixture of silver nitrate and hydrogen peroxide may be safely used in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) The additive is used as an antimicrobial agent in bottled water.
(b) Hydrogen peroxide meets the specifications of the “Food Chemicals Codex,” 6th ed. (2008), pp. 463 and 464, which is incorporated by reference. The Director of the Federal Register approves this incorporation by reference in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. You may obtain copies from the United States Pharmacopeial Convention, 12601 Twinbrook Pkwy., Rockville, MD 20852 (Internet address http://www.usp.org). Copies may be examined at the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition’s Library, Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, 301–436–2163, 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.

(c) The amount of silver added will not exceed 17 micrograms per kilogram in the treated bottled water, and the amount of hydrogen peroxide will not exceed 23 milligrams per kilogram in the treated bottled water. Analyses for silver and hydrogen peroxide shall be conducted on samples of treated bottled water at the site of bottling, using samples of the water intended for treatment for the blank determination.


(2) The amount of hydrogen peroxide in the treated bottled water is determined using a Hydrogen Peroxide Test Kit from the HACH Co., or equivalent. The manual from the Hydrogen Peroxide Test Kit, Model HYP–1, Catalog Number 22917–00, 1991, is incorporated by reference. The Director of the Federal Register approves this incorporation by reference in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. You may obtain copies of the test kit manual from the HACH Co., P.O. Box 389, Loveland CO, 80539 (1–800–227–4224), Model HYP–1, Catalog Number 22917–00. Copies may be examined at the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition’s Library, Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, 301–436–2163, 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.

(e) Substances generally recognized as safe in or on food may be used to stabilize the additive to ensure that the additive will perform its intended technical effect.

(f) The additive may not be added to bottled water that has been filtered or is intended to be filtered through a silver-containing water filter.

(g) Bottled water must meet the quality standards for bottled water in §165.110(b)(2) through (b)(5) of this chapter, including the limits specified for total silver and nitrate, unless the water bears a label statement of substandard quality, as provided for under §165.110(c) of this chapter.

[74 FR 11478, Mar. 18, 2009]

§ 172.170 Sodium nitrate.

The food additive sodium nitrate may be safely used in or on specified foods in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

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

(1) As a preservative and color fixative, with or without sodium nitrite, in smoked, cured sablefish, smoked, cured salmon, and smoked, cured shad, so that the level of sodium nitrate does not exceed 500 parts per million and the level of sodium nitrite does not exceed 200 parts per million in the finished product.

(2) As a preservative and color fixative, with or without sodium nitrite, in meat-curing preparations for the home curing of meat and meat products (including poultry and wild game), with directions for use which limit the amount of sodium nitrate to not more than 500 parts per million in the finished meat product and the amount of sodium nitrite to not more than 200 parts per million in the finished meat product.

(b) To assure safe use of the additive, in addition to the other information required by the Act:
(1) The label of the additive or of a mixture containing the additive shall bear:
   (i) The name of the additive.
   (ii) A statement of the concentration of the additive in any mixture.
(2) If in a retail package intended for household use, the label and labeling of the additive, or of a mixture containing the additive, shall bear adequate directions for use to provide a final food product which complies with the limitations prescribed in paragraph (a) of this section.
(3) If in a retail package intended for household use, the label of the additive or of a mixture containing the additive, shall bear the statement “Keep out of the reach of children”.

§ 172.175 Sodium nitrite.
The food additive sodium nitrite may be safely used in or on specified foods in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:
(a) It is used or intended for use as follows:
   (1) As a color fixative in smoked cured tunafish products so that the level of sodium nitrite does not exceed 10 parts per million (0.001 percent) in the finished product.
   (2) As a preservative and color fixative, with or without sodium nitrate, in smoked, cured sablefish, smoked, cured salmon, and smoked, cured shad so that the level of sodium nitrite does not exceed 200 parts per million and the level of sodium nitrate does not exceed 500 parts per million in the finished product.
   (3) As a preservative and color fixative, with sodium nitrate, in meat-curing preparations for the home curing of meat and meat products (including poultry and wild game), with directions for use which limit the amount of sodium nitrite to not more than 200 parts per million in the finished meat product.
   (b) To assure safe use of the additive, in addition to the other information required by the Act:
   (1) The label of the additive or of a mixture containing the additive shall bear:
       (i) The name of the additive.
   (ii) A statement of the concentration of the additive in any mixture.
   (2) If in a retail package intended for household use, the label and labeling of the additive, or of a mixture containing the additive, shall bear adequate directions for use to provide a final food product which complies with the limitations prescribed in paragraph (a) of this section.
(3) If in a retail package intended for household use, the label of the additive, or of a mixture containing the additive, shall bear the statement “Keep out of the reach of children”.

§ 172.177 Sodium nitrite used in processing smoked chub.
The food additive sodium nitrite may be safely used in combination with salt (NaCl) to aid in inhibiting the outgrowth and toxin formation from Clostridium botulinum type E in the commercial processing of smoked chub in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:
(a) All fish in smoking establishments shall be clean and wholesome and shall be expeditiously processed, packed, and stored under adequate sanitary conditions in accordance with good manufacturing practice.
(b) The brining procedure is controlled in such a manner that the water phase portion of the edible portion of the finished smoked product has a salt (NaCl) content of not less than 3.5 percent, as measured in the loin muscle, and the sodium nitrite content of the edible portion of the finished smoked product is not less than 100 parts per million and not greater than 200 parts per million, as measured in the loin muscle.
(c) Smoked chub shall be heated by a controlled heat process which provides a monitoring system positioned in as many strategic locations in the smokehouse as necessary to assure a continuous temperature throughout each fish of at least 160 °F for a minimum of 30 minutes.
(d) The finished product shall be cooled to a temperature of 50 °F or below within 3 hours after smoking and further cooled to a temperature of 38 °F or below within 12 hours after smoking. A temperature of 38 °F or below shall be maintained during all subsequent
§ 172.180 Stannous chloride.

The food additive stannous chloride may be safely used for color retention in asparagus packed in glass, with lids lined with an inert material, in an amount not to exceed 20 parts per million calculated as tin (Sn).

§ 172.185 TBHQ.

The food additive TBHQ, which is the chemical 2-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-1,4-benzenediol (Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number 1948–33–0), also known as tertiary butylhydroquinone, may be safely used in food in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) The food additive has a melting point of 126.5 °C–128.5 °C.

(b) It is used as an antioxidant alone or in combination with other permitted antioxidants.

(c) The total antioxidant content of a food containing the additive will not exceed 0.02 percent of the oil or fat content of the food, including the essential (volatile) oil content of the food.

§ 172.210 Coatings on fresh citrus fruit.

Coatings may be applied to fresh citrus fruit for protection of the fruit in accordance with the following conditions:

(a) The coating is applied in the minimum amount required to accomplish the intended effect.

(b) The coating may be formulated from the following components, each used in the minimum quantity required to accomplish the intended effect:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fatty acids</td>
<td>Complying with §172.860.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oleic acid derived from tall oil fatty acids</td>
<td>Complying with §172.862.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partially hydrogenated rosin</td>
<td>Catalytically hydrogenated to a maximum refractive index of 1.5012 at 100 °C. Color of WG or paler.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pentaerythritol ester of maleic anhydride-modified wood rosin.</td>
<td>Acid number of 134–145; drop-softening point of 127 °C–173 °C; saponification number of less than 280; and a color of M or paler.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do</td>
<td>Acid number of 176–186; drop-softening point of 110 °C–118 °C; saponification number of less than 280; and a color of M or paler.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyethylene glycol</td>
<td>Complying with §172.820. As a defoamer and dispersing adjuvant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyhydric alcohol diesters of oxidatively refined (Gersthofen process) montan wax acids.</td>
<td>Complying with §178.3770 of this chapter and having a dropping point of 77 to 83 °C (170.6 to 181.4 °F), as determined by ASTM Method D566–76 (Reapproved 1982), “Standard Test Method for Dropping Point of Lubricating Grease,” which is incorporated by reference (Copies are available from the American Society for Testing and Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Dr., West Conshohocken, Philadelphia, PA 19428-2959, 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: <a href="http://www.archives.gov/federal_register/code_of_federal_regulations/ibr_locations.html">http://www.archives.gov/federal_register/code_of_federal_regulations/ibr_locations.html</a>) using as a solvent xylene-ethyl alcohol in a 2:1 ratio instead of toluene-ethyl alcohol in a 2:1 ratio.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium lauryl sulfate</td>
<td>Complying with §172.822. As a film former.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Component Limitations

Wood rosin ........................................................... Color of K or paler.

(3) In lieu of the components listed in paragraph (b) (2) and (4) of this section, the following copolymer and one or more of the listed adjuvants.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component Limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vinyl chloride-vinylidene chloride copolymer As an aqueous dispersion containing a minimum of 75 percent water when applied.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complying with § 172.820. As a defoamer and dispersing adjuvant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyethylene glycol As an adjuvant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyvinylpyrrolidone Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potassium persulfate Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propylene glycol alginate Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium decylbenzenesulfonate Do.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(4) In lieu of the components listed in paragraph (b) (2) and (3) of this section, the following rosin derivative and either or both of the listed adjuvants:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component Limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Calcium salt of partially dimerized rosin Having a maximum drop-softening point of 197 °C and a color of H or paler.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It is prepared by reaction with not more than 7 parts hydrated lime per 100 parts of partially dimerized rosin. The partially dimerized rosin is rosin that has been dimerized by sulfuric acid catalyst to a drop-softening point of 95 °C to 105 °C and a color of WG or paler.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petroleum naphtha As adjuvant. Complying with § 172.250.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sperm oil As adjuvant.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

§ 172.215 Coumarone-indene resin.

The food additive coumarone-indene resin may be safely used on grapefruit, lemons, limes, oranges, tangelos, and tangerines in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) The food additive is manufactured by the polymerization of a crude, heavy coal-tar solvent naphtha meeting the following specifications:

(1) It is a mixture of indene, indan (hydrindene), substituted benzenes, and related compounds.
(2) It contains no more than 0.25 percent tar bases.
(3) 95 percent distills in the range 167 °C-184 °C.
(b) The food additive meets the following specifications:

(1) Softening point, ring and ball: 126 °C minimum as determined by ASTM method E28–67 (Reapproved 1982), “Standard Test Method for Softening Point by Ring-and-Ball Apparatus,” which is incorporated by reference. Copies may be obtained from the American Society for Testing Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Dr., West Conshohocken, Philadelphia, PA 19428-2959, 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.
(2) Refractive index (nD) 1.63-1.64.
(3) It is used or intended for use as a protective coating for grapefruit, lemons, limes, oranges, tangelos, and tangerines whereby the maximum amount of the resin remaining on the fruit does not exceed 200 parts per million on a fresh-weight basis.
(d) To assure safe use of the additive:

(i) The label of the market package or any intermediate premix of the additive shall bear, in addition to the other information required by the act:

(ii) A statement of the concentration of the additive therein.
§ 172.225 Methyl and ethyl esters of fatty acids produced from edible fats and oils.

Methyl esters and ethyl esters of fatty acids produced from edible fats and oils may be safely used in food, subject to the following prescribed conditions:

(a) The additive consists of a mixture of either methyl or ethyl esters of fatty acids produced from edible fats and oils and meets the following specifications:

(1) Not less than 90 percent methyl or ethyl esters of fatty acids.

(2) Not more than 1.5 percent unsaponifiable matter.

(b) The additive is used or intended for use at the level not to exceed 3 percent by weight in an aqueous emulsion in dehydrating grapes to produce raisins, whereby the residue of the additive on the raisins does not exceed 200 parts per million.

§ 172.230 Microcapsules for flavoring substances.

Microcapsules may be safely used for encapsulating discrete particles of flavoring substances that are generally recognized as safe for their intended use or are regulated under this part, in accordance with the following conditions:

(a) The microcapsules may be formulated from the following components, each used in the minimum quantity required to accomplish the intended effect:

(1) Substances generally recognized as safe for the purpose.

(2) One or more of the following components:

COMPONENT AND LIMITATIONS
Succinylated gelatin—Not to exceed 15 percent by combined weight of the microcapsule and flavoring oil. Succinic acid content of the gelatin is 4.5 to 5.5 percent.

(3) In lieu of the components listed in paragraph (a)(2) of this section, the following component:

COMPONENT AND LIMITATIONS
Glutaraldehyde—As cross-linking agent for insolubilizing a coacervate of gum arabic and gelatin.

n-Octyl alcohol—As a defoamer.

(4) In lieu of the components listed in paragraphs (a)(2) and (3) of this section, the following component:

COMPONENT AND LIMITATIONS
Petroleum wax—Complying with §172.886. Not to exceed 50 percent by combined weight of the microcapsule and spice-flavoring substance.

(b) The microcapsules produced from the components listed in paragraphs (a)(1), (2), and (3) of this section may be used for encapsulating authorized flavoring oils for use, in accordance with good manufacturing practice, in foods for which standards of identity established under section 401 of the Act do not preclude such use, except that microcapsules formulated from components listed in paragraph (a)(2) of this section may be used only for encapsulating lemon oil, distilled lime oil, orange oil, peppermint oil, and spearmint oil for use in dry mixes for puddings and gelatin desserts.

(c) The microcapsules produced from the components listed in paragraphs (a)(1) and (4) of this section may be used only for encapsulating authorized spice-flavoring substances for use, in accordance with good manufacturing practice, in frozen pizzas which are to be further processed by heat. Such pizzas shall bear labels or labeling including adequate directions for use to ensure heating to temperatures which will melt the wax to release the spice-flavoring substances.

§ 172.235 Morpholine.

Morpholine may be safely used as a component of food, subject to the following restrictions.
§ 172.250 Petroleum naphtha.

Petroleum naphtha may be safely used in food in accordance with the following conditions:

(a) The additive is a mixture of liquid hydrocarbons, essentially paraffinic and naphthenic in nature obtained from petroleum.

(b) The additive is refined to meet the following specifications when subjected to the procedures described in this paragraph.

(1) Boiling-point range: 175 °F–300 °F.

(2) Nonvolatile residue: 0.002 gram per 100 milliliters maximum.

(3) Ultraviolet absorbance limits, as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wavelength (mill-microns)</th>
<th>Maximum absorbance per centimeter optical path length</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>280–289</td>
<td>0.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>290–299</td>
<td>0.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300–399</td>
<td>0.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>360–400</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

APPARATUS

Separatory funnels. 250-milliliter, and 2,000-milliliter capacity, equipped with tetrafluoroethylene polymer stopcocks.

Erlenmeyer flask. 125-milliliter with 24/40 standard taper neck.

Evaporation flask. 250-milliliter capacity all-glass flask equipped with 24/40 standard taper stopper having inlet and outlet tubes to permit passage of nitrogen across the surface of the container liquid to be evaporated.

Condenser. 24/40 joints, fitted with drying tube, length optional.

Spectrophotometric cells. Fused quartz cells, optical path length in the range of 5,000 centimeters ±0.005 centimeter; also for checking spectrophotometer performance only, optical path length in the range 1,000 centimeter ±0.005 centimeter. With distilled water in the cells, determine any absorbance difference.

Spectrophotometer. Spectral range 250–400 μm with spectral slit width of 2 μm or less; under instrument operating conditions for these absorbance measurements, the spectrophotometer shall also meet the following performance requirements:

Absorbance repeatability, ±0.01 at 0.4 absorbance.

Absorbance accuracy, ±0.05 at 0.4 absorbance.

Wavelength repeatability, ±0.2 millimicron.

Wavelength accuracy, ±1.0 millimicron.

Ultraviolet lamp. Long wavelength (3400–3800A°).

REAGENTS

Isooctane (2,2,4-trimethylpentane). Use 180 milliliters in a 250-milliliter Erlenmeyer flask, add 1 milliliter of purified n-hexadecane, insert the head assembly, allow nitrogen gas to flow into the inlet tube and connect the outlet tube to a solvent trap and vacuum line in such a way as to prevent any back flow of condensate into the flask.

1 As determined by procedure using potassium chromate for reference standard and described in National Bureau of Standards Circular 484, Spectrophotometry, U.S. Department of Commerce, (1949). The accuracy is to be determined by comparison with the standard values at 290, 345, and 400 millimicrons. The procedure is incorporated by reference. Copies of the material incorporated by reference are available from the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFS–200), Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, or available for inspection 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.
contents of the flask are evaporated on a steam bath until 1 milliliter of residue remains. Dissolve the 1 milliliter of hexadecane residue in isooctane and make up to 25 milliliters. Determine the absorbance in a 5-centimeter path length cell compared to isooctane as reference. The absorbance should not exceed 0.01 per centimeter path length. If necessary, isooctane may be purified by passage through a column of activated silica gel (Grade 12, Davison Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md., or equivalent) or by distillation.

Methyl alcohol, A.C.S. reagent grade. Use 10 milliliters and proceed as with isooctane. The absorbance per centimeter of path length should be 0.00 between 280–400 μm. Methyl alcohol may be purified by simple distillation or by refluxing in the presence of potassium hydroxide (10 grams/2 liters) and zinc dust (25 grams/2 liters) for 3 hours followed by distillation.

n-Hexadecane, 99 percent olefin-free. Dilute 1.0 milliliter of n-hexadecane to 25 milliliters with isooctane and determine the absorbance in a 5-centimeter cell compared to isooctane as reference between 280–400 μm. The absorbance per centimeter path length shall not exceed 0.00 in this range. Purify, if necessary, by percolation through activated silica gel or by distillation.

Sodium borohydride, 98 percent.

Water. All distilled water must be extracted with isooctane before use. A series of three successive extracts of 1.5 liters of distilled water with 100-milliliter portions of isooctane is satisfactory.

PROCEDURE

Determination of ultraviolet absorbance. Add a 25-milliliter aliquot of the hydrocarbon solvent together with 1 milliliter of hexadecane to the 125-milliliter Erlenmeyer flask. While flushing with nitrogen, evaporate to 1 milliliter on a steam bath. Nitrogen is admitted through a 821-millimeter outer-diameter tube, drawn out into a 251-centimeter long and 15.5-millimeter inner-diameter capillary tip. This is positioned so that the capillary tip extends 4 centimeters into the flask. The nitrogen flow rate is such that the surface of the liquid is barely disturbed. After the volume is reduced to that of the 1 milliliter of hexadecane, the flask is left on the steam bath for 10 more minutes before removing. Add 10 milliliters of purified isooctane to the flask and reevaporate the solution to a 1-milliliter volume in the same manner as described above, except do not heat for an added 10 minutes. Repeat this operation twice more. Let the flask cool.

Add 10 milliliters of methyl alcohol and about 0.5 gram of sodium borohydride. (Minimize exposure of the borohydride to the atmosphere; a measuring dipper may be used.) Immediately fit a water-cooled condenser equipped with a 24/40 joint and with a drying tube into the flask, mix until the sodium borohydride is dissolved, and allow to stand for 30 minutes at room temperature, with intermittent swirling. At the end of this time, disconnect the flask and evaporate the methyl alcohol on the steam bath under nitrogen until sodium borohydride begins to drop out of solution. Remove the flask and let it cool.

Add 6 milliliters of isooctane to the flask and swirl to wash the crystalline slurry. Carefully transfer the isooctane extract to a 250-milliliter separatory funnel. Dissolve the crystals in the flask with about 25 milliliters of distilled water and pour this also into the separatory funnel. Adjust the water volume in the separatory funnel to about 100 milliliters and shake for 1 minute. After separation of the layers, draw off the aqueous layer into a second 250-milliliter separatory funnel. Transfer the hydrocarbon layer in the first funnel to a 25-milliliter volumetric flask.

Carefully wash the Erlenmeyer flask with an additional 6 milliliters of isooctane, swirl, and transfer to the second separatory funnel. Shake the funnel for 1 minute. After separation of the layers, draw off the aqueous layer into a second 250-milliliter separatory funnel. Transfer the isooctane in the second funnel to the volumetric flask. Again wash the Erlenmeyer flask with an additional 6 milliliters of isooctane, swirl, and transfer to the first separatory funnel. Shake the funnel for 1 minute. After separation of the layers, draw off the aqueous layer and discard. Transfer the isooctane layer to the volumetric flask and adjust the volume to 25 milliliters of isooctane. Mix the contents well, then transfer to the first separatory funnel and wash twice with 50-milliliter portions of distilled water. Discard the aqueous layers after each wash.

Determine the ultraviolet absorbance of the isooctane extract in 5-centimeter path length cells compared to isooctane as reference between 280–400 μm. Determine a reagent blank concurrently with the sample, using 25 milliliters of purified isooctane instead of a solvent sample and measuring the ultraviolet absorbance of the blank between 280–400 μm.

The reagent blank absorbance should not exceed 0.04 per centimeter path length between 280–289 μm; 0.020 between 290–359 μm; and 0.010 between 360–400 μm.

Determination of boiling-point range. Use ASTM method D86–82, “Standard Method for Distillation of Petroleum Products,” which is incorporated by reference. Copies may be obtained from the American Society for Testing Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Dr., West Conshohocken, Philadelphia, PA 19428-2959, 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/
Determination of nonvolatile residue. For hydrocarbons boiling below 121 °C, determine the nonvolatile residue by ASTM method D1353–78, “Standard Test Method for Nonvolatile Matter in Volatile Solvents for Use in Paint, Varnish, Lacquer, and Related Products,” which methods are incorporated by reference. Copies may be obtained from the American Society for Testing Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Dr., West Conshohocken, Philadelphia, PA 19428-2959, 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.

Petroleum naphtha containing antioxidants shall meet the specified ultraviolet absorbance limits after correction for any absorbance due to the antioxidants. Petroleum naphtha may contain antioxidants authorized for use in food in an amount not to exceed that reasonably required to accomplish the intended effect or to exceed any prescribed limitations.

Petroleum naphtha is used or intended for use as a solvent in protective coatings on fresh citrus fruit in compliance with §172.210.

Polyacrylamide containing not more than 0.2 percent of acrylamide monomer may be safely used as a film former in the imprinting of soft-shell gelatin capsules when the amount used is not in excess of the minimum required to produce the intended effect.

Oxidized polyethylene may be safely used as a component of food, subject to the following restrictions:

(a) Oxidized polyethylene is the basic resin produced by the mild air oxidation of polyethylene. The polyethylene used in the oxidation process conforms to the density, maximum n-hexane extractable fraction, and maximum xyylene soluble fraction specifications prescribed in item 2.3 of the table in §177.1520(c) of this chapter. The oxidized polyethylene has a minimum number average molecular weight of 1,200, as determined by high temperature vapor pressure osmometry; contains a maximum of 5 percent by weight of total oxygen; and has an acid value of 9 to 19.

(b) The additive is used or intended for use as a protective coating or component of protective coatings for fresh avocados, bananas, beets, coconuts, eggplant, garlic, grapefruit, lemons, limes, mango, muskmelons, onions, oranges, papaya, peas (in pods), pineapple, plantain, pumpkin, rutabaga, squash (acorn), sweetpotatoes, tangerines, turnips, watermelon, Brazil nuts, chestnuts, filberts, hazelnuts, pecans, and walnuts (all nuts in shells).

The additive is used in accordance with good manufacturing practice and in an amount not to exceed that required to produce the intended effect.

Sulfate butyl oleate may be safely used in food, subject to the following prescribed conditions:

(a) The additive is prepared by sulfation, using concentrated sulfuric acid, of a mixture of butyl esters produced by transesterification of an edible vegetable oil using 1-butanol. Following sulfation, the reaction mixture is washed with water and neutralized with aqueous sodium or potassium hydroxide. Prior to sulfation, the butyl oleate reaction mixture meets the following specifications:

(1) Not less than 90 percent butyl oleate.

(2) Not more than 1.5 percent unsaponifiable matter.

(b) The additive is used or intended for use at a level not to exceed 2 percent by weight in an aqueous emulsion in dehydrating grapes to produce raisins, whereby the residue of the additive on the raisins does not exceed 100 parts per million.

Synthetic paraffin and succinic derivatives identified in this section may
be safely used as a component of food, subject to the following restrictions:

(a) The additive is prepared with 50 percent Fischer-Tropsch process synthetic paraffin, meeting the definition and specifications of §172.615, and 50 percent of such synthetic paraffin to which is bonded succinic anhydride and succinic acid derivatives of isopropyl alcohol, polyethylene glycol, and polypropylene glycol. It consists of a mixture of the Fischer-Tropsch process paraffin (alkane), alkyl succinic anhydride, alkyl succinic anhydride isopropyl half ester, dialkyl succinic anhydride polyethylene glycol half ester, and dialkyl succinic anhydride polypropylene glycol half ester, where the alkane (alkyl) has a chain length of 30–70 carbon atoms and the polyethylene and polypropylene glycols have molecular weights of 600 and 260, respectively.

(b) The additive meets the following specifications: Molecular weight, 880–930; melting point, 215°–217° F; acid number, 43–47; and saponification number, 75–78.

(c) It is used or intended for use as a protective coating or component of protective coatings for fresh grapefruit, lemons, limes, muskmelons, oranges, sweetpotatoes, and tangerines.

(d) It is used in an amount not to exceed that required to produce the intended effect.

§ 172.280 Terpene resin.

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

(a) The food additive is the beta-pinene polymer obtained by polymerizing terpene hydrocarbons derived from wood. It has a softening point of 112°C–118°C, as determined by ASTM method E28–67 (Reapproved 1982), "Standard Test Method for Softening Point By Ring-and-Ball Apparatus," which is incorporated by reference. Copies may be obtained from the American Society for Testing Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Dr., West Conshohocken, Philadelphia, PA 19428-2959, 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.

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

(1) As a moisture barrier on soft gelatin capsules in an amount not to exceed 0.07 percent of the weight of the capsule.

(2) As a moisture barrier on powders of ascorbic acid or its salts in an amount not to exceed 7 percent of the weight of the powder.

[42 FR 14491, Mar. 15, 1977, as amended at 49 FR 10104, Mar. 19, 1984]

Subpart D—Special Dietary and Nutritional Additives

§ 172.310 Aluminum nicotinate.

Aluminum nicotinate may be safely used as a source of niacin in foods for special dietary use. A statement of the concentration of the additive, expressed as niacin, shall appear on the label of the food additive container or on that of any intermediate premix prepared therefrom.

§ 172.315 Nicotinamide-ascorbic acid complex.

Nicotinamide-ascorbic acid complex may be safely used in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) The additive is the product of the controlled reaction between ascorbic acid and nicotinamide, melting in the range 141°C to 145°C.

(b) It is used as a source of ascorbic acid and nicotinamide in multivitamin preparations.

§ 172.320 Amino acids.

The food additive amino acids may be safely used as nutrients added to foods in accordance with the following conditions:

(a) The food additive consists of one or more of the following individual amino acids in the free, hydrated or anhydrous form or as the hydrochloride, sodium or potassium salts:

L-Alanine
L-Arginine
L-Asparagine
L-Aspartic acid
L-Cysteine
L-Cystine
L-Glutamic acid
L-Glutamine
Aminoacetic acid (glycine)
L-Histidine
L-Isoleucine
L-Leucine
L-Lysine
DL-Methionine (not for infant foods)
L-Methionine
L-Phenylalanine
L-Proline
L-Serine
L-Threonine
L-Tryptophan
L-Tyrosine
L-Valine

(b) The food additive meets the following specifications:

(1) As found in “Food Chemicals Codex,” National Academy of Sciences/National Research Council (NAS/NRC), 3d Ed. (1981), 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.) for the following:

L-Alanine
L-Arginine
L-Arginine Monohydrochloride
L-Cysteine Monohydrochloride
L-Cystine
Aminoacetic acid (glycine)
L-Leucine
DL-Methionine
L-Methionine
L-Tryptophan
L-Phenylalanine
L-Proline
L-Serine
L-Threonine

(2) As found in “Specifications and Criteria for Biochemical Compounds,” NAS/NRC Publication, 3rd Ed. (1972), which is incorporated by reference (Copies are available from the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFS–200), Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, or available for inspection 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.) for the following:

L-Asparagine
L-Aspartic acid
L-Glutamine
L-L-Asparagine

(c) The additive(s) is used or intended for use to significantly improve the biological quality of the total protein in a food containing naturally occurring primarily-intact protein that is considered a significant dietary protein source, provided that:

(1) A reasonable daily adult intake of the finished food furnishes at least 6.5 grams of naturally occurring primarily intact protein (based upon 10 percent of the daily allowance for the “reference” adult male recommended by the National Academy of Sciences in “Recommended Dietary Allowances,” NAS Publication No. 1694, 7th Ed. (1968), which is incorporated by reference. Copies are available from the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFS–200), Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, or available for inspection 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.

(2) The additive(s) results in a protein efficiency ratio (PER) of protein in the finished ready-to-eat food equivalent to casein as determined by the method specified in paragraph (d) of this section.

(3) Each amino acid (or combination of the minimum number necessary to achieve a statistically significant increase) added results in a statistically significant increase in the PER as determined by the method described in paragraph (d) of this section.

as a statistically significant difference with at least a probability (P) value of less than 0.05.

(4) The amount of the additive added for nutritive purposes plus the amount naturally present in free and combined (as protein) form does not exceed the following levels of amino acids expressed as percent by weight of the total protein of the finished food:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amino Acid</th>
<th>Percent by weight of total protein (expressed as free amino acid)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>L-Alanine</td>
<td>6.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L-Arginine</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L-Aspartic acid</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L-Cystine</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L-Glutamic acid</td>
<td>12.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aminoacetic acid</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L-Histidine</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L-Isoleucine</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L-Leucine</td>
<td>8.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L-Lysine</td>
<td>6.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L- and DL-Methionine</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L-Phenylalanine</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L-Proline</td>
<td>8.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L-Serine</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L-Threonine</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L-Tryptophan</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L-Tyrosine</td>
<td>7.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(d) Compliance with the limitations concerning PER under paragraph (c) of this section shall be determined by the method described in sections 43.212–43.216, “Official Methods of Analysis of the Association of Official Analytical Chemists,” 13th Ed. (1980), which is incorporated by reference. Copies may be obtained from the AOAC INTERNATIONAL, 481 North Frederick Ave., suite 500, Gaithersburg, MD 20877, 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](http://www.archives.gov/federal_register/code_of_federal_regulations/ibr_locations.html). Each manufacturer or person employing the additive(s) under the provisions of this section shall keep and maintain throughout the period of his use of the additive(s) and for a minimum of 3 years thereafter, records of the tests required by this paragraph and other records required to assure effectiveness and compliance with this regulation and shall make such records available upon request at all reasonable hours by any officer or employee of the Food and Drug Administration, or any other officer or employee acting on behalf of the Secretary of Health and Human Services and shall permit such officer or employee to conduct such inventories of raw and finished materials on hand as he deems necessary and otherwise to check the correctness of such records.

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

1. The name of the amino acid(s) contained therein including the specific optical and chemical form.

2. The amounts of each amino acid contained in any mixture.

3. Adequate directions for use to provide a finished food meeting the limitations prescribed by paragraph (c) of this section.

(f) The food additive amino acids added as nutrients to special dietary foods that are intended for use solely under medical supervision to meet nutritional requirements in specific medical conditions and comply with the requirements of part 105 of this chapter are exempt from the limitations in paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section and may be used in such foods at levels not to exceed good manufacturing practices.


§ 172.325  Bakers yeast protein.

Bakers yeast protein may be safely used in food in accordance with the following conditions:

(a) Bakers yeast protein is the insoluble proteinaceous material remaining after the mechanical rupture of yeast cells of Saccharomyces cerevisiae and removal of whole cell walls by centrifugation and separation of soluble cellular materials.

(b) The additive meets the following specifications on a dry weight basis:

1. Zinc salts less than 500 parts per million (ppm) as zinc.

2. Nucleic acid less than 2 percent.
(3) Less than 0.3 ppm arsenic, 0.1 ppm cadmium, 0.4 ppm lead, 0.05 ppm mercury, and 0.3 ppm selenium.

(c) The viable microbial content of the finished ingredient is:
(1) Less than 10,000 organisms/gram by aerobic plate count.
(2) Less than 10 yeasts and molds/gram.
(3) Negative for Salmonella, E. coli, coagulase positive Staphylococci, Clostridium perfringens, Clostridium botulinum, or any other recognized microbial pathogen or any harmful microbial toxin.

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

§172.340 Fish protein isolate.

(a) The food additive fish protein isolate may be safely used as a food supplement in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(1) The additive shall consist principally of dried fish protein prepared from the edible portions of fish after removal of the heads, fins, tails, bones, scales, viscera, and intestinal contents.
(2) The additive shall be derived only from species of bony fish that are generally recognized by qualified scientists as safe for human consumption and that can be processed as prescribed to meet the required specifications.
(3) Only wholesome fresh fish otherwise suitable for human consumption may be used. The fish shall be handled expeditiously under sanitary conditions. These conditions shall be in accordance with recognized good manufacturing practice for fish to be used as human food.
(4) The additive shall be prepared by extraction with hexane and food-grade ethanol to remove fat and moisture. Solvent residues shall be reduced by drying.

(b) The food additive meets the following specifications: (Where methods of determination are specified, they are Association of Official Analytical Chemists Methods, 13th ed., 1980, which are incorporated by reference). 1

(1) Protein content, as N × 6.25, shall not be less than 90 percent by weight of the final product, as determined by the method described in section 2.057, Improved Kjeldahl Method for Nitrate-Free Samples (20)—Official Final Action.
(2) Moisture content shall not be more than 10 percent by weight of the final product, as determined by the method described in section 24.003, Air Drying (1)—Official First Action.
(3) Fat content shall not be more than 0.5 percent by weight of the final product, as determined by the method described in section 24.005, Crude Fat or Ether Extract—Official Final Action.
(4) Solvent residues in the final product shall not be more than 5 parts per

1Copies are available from: AOAC INTERNATIONAL, 481 North Frederick Ave., suite 500, Gaithersburg, MD 20877, or examined at the National Archive 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.
§ 172.345 Folic acid (folacin).

Folic acid (CAS Reg. No. 59–30–3), also known as folacin or folate, may be safely used in food as a nutrient in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) Folic acid is the chemical \(N-\left(4-\left[(2\text{-amino}-1,4\text{-dihydro-4-oxo}-6\text{-pteridiny})\text{methyl}\right]\text{amino}\right)\text{benzoyl}\)-L-glutamic acid.

(b) Folic acid meets the specifications of the “Food Chemicals Codex,” 4th ed. (1996), pp. 157–158, 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, Box 285, 2101 Constitution Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20055 (Internet address http://www.nap.edu), or may be examined at the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition’s Library, Food and Drug Administration, 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.

(c) Folic acid may be added to foods subject to a standard of identity established under section 401 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (the act) when the standard of identity specifically provides for the addition of folic acid.

(d) Folic acid may be added, at levels not to exceed 400 micrograms (µg) per serving, to breakfast cereals, as defined under §170.3(n)(4) of this chapter, and to corn grits at a level such that each pound of corn grits contains not more than 1.0 milligram of folic acid.

(e) Folic acid may be added to infant formula in accordance with section 412(i)(1) of the act or with regulations issued under section 412(i)(2) of the act which are codified in §107.100 of this chapter.

(f) Folic acid may be added to a medical food, as defined in section 5(b)(3) of the Orphan Drug Act (21 U.S.C. 360ee(b)(3)), at levels not to exceed the amount necessary to meet the distinctive nutritional requirements of the disease or condition for which the food is formulated.

(g) Folic acid may be added to food for special dietary use at levels not to exceed the amount necessary to meet the special dietary needs for which the food is formulated.

(h) Folic acid may be added to foods represented as meal-replacement products, in amounts not to exceed:

1. Four hundred µg per serving if the food is a meal-replacement that is represented for use once per day; or

2. Two hundred µg per serving if the food is a meal-replacement that is represented for use more than once per day.

§ 172.350 Fumaric acid and salts of fumaric acid.

Fumaric acid and its calcium, ferrous, magnesium, potassium, and sodium salts may be safely used in food in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) The additives meet the following specifications:

1. Fumaric acid contains a minimum of 99.5 percent by weight of fumaric acid, calculated on the anhydrous basis.

2. The calcium, magnesium, potassium, and sodium salts contain a minimum of 99 percent by weight of the respective salt, calculated on the anhydrous basis. Ferrous fumarate contains a minimum of 31.3 percent total iron and not more than 2 percent ferric iron.

(b) With the exception of ferrous fumarate, fumaric acid and the named salts are used singly or in combination in food at a level not in excess of the amount reasonably required to accomplish the intended effect.

(c) Ferrous fumarate is used as a source of iron in foods for special dietary use, when the use is consistent with good nutrition practice.
§ 172.365 Kelp.

Kelp may be safely added to a food as a source of the essential mineral iodine, provided the maximum intake of the food as may be consumed during a period of one day, or as directed for use in the case of a dietary supplement, will not result in daily ingestion of the additive so as to provide a total amount of iodine in excess of 225 micrograms for foods labeled without reference to age or physiological state; and when age or the conditions of pregnancy or lactation are specified, in excess of 45 micrograms for infants, 105 micrograms for children under 4 years of age, 225 micrograms for adults and children 4 or more years of age, and 300 micrograms for pregnant or lactating women. The food additive kelp is the dehydrated, ground product prepared from *Macrocystis pyrifera*, *Laminaria digitata*, *Laminaria saccharina*, and *Laminaria cloustoni*.

§ 172.370 Iron-choline citrate complex.

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 foods for special dietary use.

§ 172.372 N-Acetyl-L-methionine.

The food additive *N*-acetyl-L-methionine may be safely added to food (except infant foods and foods containing added nitrites/nitrates) as a source of L-methionine for use as a nutrient in accordance with the following conditions:

(a) *N*-Acetyl-L-methionine (Chemical Abstracts Service Registry No. 65–82–7) is the derivative of the amino acid methionine formed by addition of an acetyl group to the alpha-amino group of methionine. It may be in the free, hydrated or anhydrous form, or as the sodium or potassium salts.

(b) The additive meets the following specifications:

(1) Purity assay, on a dry basis: Minimum 99 percent.

(2) Residue on ignition: Maximum 0.1 percent.

(3) Specific optical rotation \(\alpha^D_{20}\): Between \(-19^\circ\) and \(-23^\circ\).

(c) The additive may contain residues of not more than 50 ppm ethyl alcohol; 10 ppm methyl alcohol; and 10 ppm acetone, when used as processing solvents.

(d) Compliance with the limitations concerning PER under paragraph (c) of the section shall be determined by the method described in sections 43.212–43.216, “Official Methods of Analysis of the Association of Official Analytical Chemists,” 13th Ed. (1980), which is incorporated by reference. Copies may be obtained from the AOAC INTERNATIONAL, 481 North Frederick Ave., suite 500, Gaithersburg, MD 20877, or may be examined at the National Archives and Records Administration.
§ 172.375 Potassium iodide.

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

(a) Potassium iodide may be safely added to a food as a source of the essential mineral iodine, provided the maximum intake of the food as may be consumed during a period of one day, or as directed for use in the case of a dietary supplement, will not result in daily ingestion of the additive so as to provide a total amount of iodine in excess of 225 micrograms for foods labeled without reference to age or physiological state; and when age or the conditions of pregnancy or lactation are specified, in excess of 45 micrograms for infants, 105 micrograms for children under 4 years of age, 225 micrograms for children under 4 years of age, 225 micrograms for adults and children 4 or more years of age, and 300 micrograms for pregnant or lactating women.

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

(1) The name of the additive.

(2) Adequate directions for use to provide a finished food meeting the limitations prescribed by paragraph (c) of this section.

(f) When the food additive is added as a nutrient to special dietary foods that are intended for use solely under medical supervision to meet nutritional requirements in specific medical conditions and these foods comply with the requirements of part 105 of this chapter, the food additive is exempt from the limitations in paragraphs (c)(1) through (d) of this section and may be used in those foods at levels not to exceed good manufacturing practices.


§ 172.379 Vitamin D₂.

Vitamin D₂ may be used safely in foods as a nutrient supplement defined under §170.3(o)(20) of this chapter in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) Vitamin D₂, also known as ergocalciferol, is the chemical 9,10-seco(5Z,7E,22E)-5,7,10(19),22-ergostatetraen-3-ol. Vitamin D₂ is produced by ultraviolet irradiation of ergosterol isolated from yeast and is purified by crystallization.

(b) Vitamin D₂ meets the specifications of the Food Chemicals Codex, 6th ed. (2008), pp. 1013 and 1014, which is incorporated by reference. The Director of the Federal Register approves this incorporation by reference in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. You may obtain a copy from the United States Pharmacopeial Convention, 12601 Twinbrook Pkwy., Rockville, MD 20852 (Internet address: http://www.usp.org). You may inspect a copy at the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition’s Library, Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, 301–436–1071, 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.

(c) The additive may be used as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category of Food</th>
<th>Maximum Levels in Food (as Served)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Soy beverages</td>
<td>50 International Units (IU)/100 grams (g)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soy beverage products</td>
<td>89 IU/100 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soy-based butter substitute spreads</td>
<td>330 IU/100 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soy-based cheese substitutes and soy-based cheese substitute products</td>
<td>270 IU/100 g</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(74 FR 11022, Mar. 16, 2009)

§ 172.380 Vitamin D₃.

Vitamin D₃ may be used safely in foods as a nutrient supplement defined under §170.3(o)(20) of this chapter in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) Vitamin D₃, also known as cholecalciferol, is the chemical 9,10-seco(5Z,7E)-5,7,10(19)-cholestatrien-3-ol. Vitamin D₃ occurs in and is isolated from fish liver oils. It also is manufactured by ultraviolet irradiation of 7-dehydrocholesterol produced from cholesterol and is purified by crystallization.

(b) Vitamin D₃ meets the specifications of the Food Chemicals Codex, 5th ed. (2004), pp. 498–499, which is incorporated by reference. The Director of the Office of the Federal Register approves this incorporation by reference in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. You may obtain copies from the National Academy Press, 500 Fifth St. NW., Washington, DC 20001 (Internet address http://www.nap.edu). Copies may be examined at the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition’s Library, Food and Drug Administration, 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.

(c) The additive may be used as follows:

(1) At levels not to exceed 100 International Units (IU) per 240 milliliters (mL) in 100 percent fruit juices (as defined under §170.3(n)(35) of this chapter) that are fortified with greater than or equal to 33 percent of the reference daily intake (RDI) of calcium per 240 mL excluding fruit juices that are specially formulated or processed for infants.

(2) At levels not to exceed 100 IU per 240 mL in fruit juice drinks (as defined under §170.3(n)(35) of this chapter) that are fortified with greater than or equal to 10 percent of the RDI of calcium per 240 mL excluding fruit juice drinks that are specially formulated or processed for infants.

(3) At levels not to exceed 140 IU per 240 mL (prepared beverage) in soy-protein based meal replacement beverages (powder or liquid) that are represented for special dietary use in reducing or maintaining body weight in accordance with §105.66 of this chapter.

(4) At levels not to exceed 100 IU per 40 grams in meal replacement bars or other-type bars that are represented for special dietary use in reducing or maintaining body weight in accordance with §105.66 of this chapter.

(5) At levels not to exceed 81 IU per 30 grams in cheese and cheese products as defined under §170.3(n)(5) of this chapter, excluding cottage cheese, ricotta cheese, and hard grating cheeses such as Parmesan and Romano as defined in §§133.165 and 133.183 of this chapter, and those defined by standard of identity in §133.148 of this chapter.

[68 FR 9003, Feb. 27, 2003, as amended at 70 FR 36625, June 22, 2005; 70 FR 37257, June 29, 2005; 70 FR 69438, Nov. 16, 2005]

§ 172.381 Vitamin D₂ bakers yeast.

Vitamin D₂ bakers yeast may be used safely in foods as a source of vitamin
D₂, and as a leavening agent in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) Vitamin D₂ bakers yeast is the substance produced by exposing bakers yeast (Saccharomyces cerevisiae) to ultraviolet light, resulting in the photochemical conversion of endogenous ergosterol in bakers yeast to vitamin D₂ (also known as ergocalciferol or (9,10-seco(5Z,7E,22E)-5,7,10(19),22-ergostatetraen-3-ol)).

(b) Vitamin D₂ bakers yeast may be used alone as an active dry yeast concentrate or in combination with conventional bakers yeast.

(c) The additive may be used in yeast-leavened baked goods and baking mixes and yeast-leavened baked snack foods at levels not to exceed 400 International Units of vitamin D₂ per 100 grams in the finished food.

(d) To assure safe use of the additive, the label or labeling of the food additive container shall bear, in addition to the other information required by the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, adequate directions for use to provide a final product that complies with the limitations prescribed in paragraph (c) of this section.

(e) Labels of manufactured food products containing the additive shall bear, in the ingredient statement, the name of the additive, “vitamin D₂ bakers yeast,” in the proper order of decreasing predominance in the finished food.

(77 FR 52231, Aug. 29, 2012)

§ 172.385 Whole fish protein concentrate.

The food additive whole fish protein concentrate may be safely used as a food supplement in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) The additive is derived from whole, wholesome hake and hakelike fish, herring of the genera Clupea, menhaden, and anchovy of the species Engraulis mordax, handled expeditiously and under sanitary conditions in accordance with good manufacturing practices recognized as proper for fish that are used in other forms for human food.

(b) The additive consists essentially of a dried fish protein processed from the whole fish without removal of heads, fins, tails, viscera, or intestinal contents. It is prepared by solvent extraction of fat and moisture with isopropyl alcohol or with ethylene dichloride followed by isopropyl alcohol, except that the additive derived from herring, menhaden and anchovy is prepared by solvent extraction with isopropyl alcohol alone. Solvent residues are reduced by conventional heat drying and/or microwave radiation and there is a partial removal of bone.

(c) The food additive meets the following specifications:

(1) Protein content (N × 6.25) shall not be less than 75 percent by weight of the final product, as determined by the method described in section 2.057 in "Official Methods of Analysis of the Association of Official Analytical Chemists" (AOAC), 13th Ed. (1980). Protein quality shall not be less than 100, as determined by the method described in sections 43.212–43.216 of the AOAC. The 13th Ed. is incorporated by reference, and copies may be obtained from the AOAC INTERNATIONAL, 481 North Frederick Ave., suite 500, Gaitersburg, MD 20877, 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.

(2) Moisture content shall not exceed 10 percent by weight of the final product, as determined by the method described in section 24.003 of the AOAC. See paragraph (c)(1) of this section for availability of the material incorporated by reference.

(3) Fat content shall not exceed 0.5 percent by weight of the final product, as determined by the method described in section 24.005 of the AOAC. See paragraph (c)(1) of this section for availability of the material incorporated by reference.

(4) The additive may contain residues of isopropyl alcohol and ethylene dichloride not in excess of 250 parts per million and 5 parts per million, respectively, when used as solvents in the extraction process.

(5) Microwave radiation meeting the requirements of § 179.30 of this chapter
may be used to reduce residues of the solvents used in the extraction process.

(6) The additive shall contain not in excess of 100 parts per million fluorides (expressed as F).

(7) The additive shall be free of Escherichia coli and pathogenic organisms, including Salmonella, and shall have a total bacterial plate count of not more than 10,000 per gram.

(8) The additive shall have no more than a faint characteristic fish odor and taste.

(d) When the additive is used or intended for use in the household as a protein supplement in food for regular consumption by children up to 8 years of age, the amount of the additive from this source shall not exceed 20 grams per day (about one heaping tablespoon).

(e) When the additive is used as a protein supplement in manufactured food, the total fluoride content (expressed as F) of the finished food shall not exceed 8 ppm based on the dry weight of the food product.

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

(1) The label of consumer-sized or bulk containers of the additive shall bear the name “whole fish protein concentrate”.

(2) The label or labeling of containers of the additive shall bear adequate directions for use to comply with the limitations prescribed by paragraphs (d) and (e) of this section.

(3) Labels of manufactured foods containing the additive shall bear, in the ingredient statement, the name of the additive, “whole fish protein concentrate” in the proper order of decreasing predominance in the finished food.

§ 172.395 Xylitol.

Xylitol may be safely used in foods for special dietary uses, provided the amount used is not greater than that required to produce its intended effect.

§ 172.399 Zinc methionine sulfate.

Zinc methionine sulfate, CAS Reg. No. 56329–42–1, may be safely used in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) The additive is the product of the reaction between equimolar amounts of zinc sulfate and DL-methionine in purified water.

(b) The additive meets the following specifications:

Zinc content—19 to 22 percent.

C₅H₁₁NO₂S “DL-methionine”—46 to 50 percent.

Cadmium—not more than 0.05 part per million.

(c) The additive is used in tablet form as a source of dietary zinc.


Subpart E—Anticaking Agents

§ 172.410 Calcium silicate.

Calcium silicate, including synthetic calcium silicate, may be safely used in food in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) It is used as an anticaking agent in food in an amount not in excess of that reasonably required to produce its intended effect.

(b) It will not exceed 2 percent by weight of the food, except that it may be present up to 5 percent by weight of baking powder.

§ 172.430 Iron ammonium citrate.

Iron ammonium citrate may be safely used in food 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 human 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.
§ 172.480 Silicon dioxide.

The food additive silicon dioxide may be safely used in food in accordance with the following conditions:

(a) The food additive is manufactured by vapor phase hydrolysis or by other means whereby the particle size is such as to accomplish the intended effect.

(b) It is used as an anticaking agent, subject to the following conditions:

1. It is used in only those foods in which the additive has been demonstrated to have an anticaking effect.

2. It is used in an amount not in excess of that reasonably required to produce its intended effect.

3. [Reserved]

4. It is used in an amount not to exceed 2 percent by weight of the food.

(c) It is used or intended for use as a stabilizer in the production of beer, and is removed from the beer by filtration prior to final processing.

(d) It is used or intended for use as an adsorbent for dl-a-tocopheryl acetate and pantothenyl alcohol in tableted foods for special dietary use, in an amount not greater than that required to accomplish the intended physical or technical effect.

§ 172.490 Yellow prussiate of soda.

(a) The food additive yellow prussiate of soda (sodium ferrocyanide decahydrate; Na₄Fe(CN)₆·10H₂O) contains a minimum of 99 percent by weight of sodium ferrocyanide decahydrate.

(b) The additive is used or intended for use as an anticaking agent in salt and as an adjuvant in the production of dendritic crystals of salt in an amount needed to produce its intended effect but not in excess of 13 parts per million calculated as anhydrous sodium ferrocyanide.

[42 FR 14491, Mar. 15, 1977, as amended at 58 FR 17098, Apr. 1, 1993]

Subpart F—Flavoring Agents and Related Substances

§ 172.510 Natural flavoring substances and natural substances used in conjunction with flavors.

Natural flavoring substances and natural adjuvants may be safely used in food in accordance with the following conditions.

(a) They are used in the minimum quantity required to produce their intended physical or technical effect and in accordance with all the principles of good manufacturing practice.

(b) In the appropriate forms (plant parts, fluid and solid extracts, concentrates, absolutes, oils, gums, balsams, resins, oleoresins, waxes, and distillates) they consist of one or more of the following, used alone or in combination with flavoring substances and adjuvants generally recognized as safe in food, previously sanctioned for such use, or regulated in any section of this part.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common name</th>
<th>Scientific name</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aloe perryi Baker, A. barbadensis Mill., A. ferox Mill., and hybrids of this sp. with A. africana Mill. and A. spicata Baker</td>
<td>Aloe officinalis L.</td>
<td>In alcoholic beverages only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cynara scolymus</td>
<td>Cynara scolymus L.</td>
<td>In alcoholic beverages only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Styxax benzoin Dryander, S. paralleleoneurus Perkins, S. tonkinensis (Pierre) Craib ex Hartwich, or other spp. of the Section Anthostyrax of the genus Styxax</td>
<td>Styxax benzoin Dryander, S. paralleleoneurus Perkins, S. tonkinensis (Pierre) Craib ex Hartwich, or other spp. of the Section Anthostyrax of the genus Styxax</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubus, Section Eubatus.</td>
<td>Rubus, Section Eubatus.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boroninaea alba L., or B. dioica Jacq.</td>
<td>Boroninaea alba L., or B. dioica Jacq.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Menyanthes trifoliata L.</td>
<td>Menyanthes trifoliata L.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common name</td>
<td>Scientific name</td>
<td>Limitations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calumba root</td>
<td>Jateorrhiza palmata (Lam.) Miers</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camphor tree</td>
<td>Cinnamomum camphora (L.) Nees et Eberm</td>
<td>Saffrole free</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cascara sagrada</td>
<td>Rhamnus purshiana DC.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cassie flowers</td>
<td>Acacia farnesiana (L.) Wild.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castor oil</td>
<td>Ricinus communis L.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catechu, black</td>
<td>Acacia catechu Willd.</td>
<td>Finished food thujone free</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cedar, white (abovitlase), leaves and twigs</td>
<td>Thujopsis occidentalis L.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centuary</td>
<td>Centaureum umbellatum Gilib</td>
<td>In alcoholic beverages only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cherry pits</td>
<td>Prunus avium L. or P. cerasus L.</td>
<td>Not to exceed 25 p.p.m. prussic acid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cherry-laurel leaves</td>
<td>Prunus laurocerasus L.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chestnut leaves</td>
<td>Castanea dentata (Marsh.) Borkh.</td>
<td>In alcoholic beverages only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chirata</td>
<td>Svertilia chirata Buch.-Ham.</td>
<td>In alcoholic beverages only; not more than 83 p.p.m. total cinchona alkaloids in finished beverage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cinchona, red, bark</td>
<td>Cinchona succourbra Pav. or its hybrids</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cinchona, yellow, bark</td>
<td>Cinchona ledegeriana Moens. C. callistea Wedd., or hybrids of these with other spp. of Cinchona..</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copaiba</td>
<td>South American spp. of Copaifera L.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cork, oak</td>
<td>Quercus suber L., or Q. occidentalis F. Gay</td>
<td>In alcoholic beverages only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costmary</td>
<td>Chrysanthemum balsamita L.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cubeb</td>
<td>Saussurea lappa Clarke.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Currant, black, buds and leaves</td>
<td>Ribes nigrum L.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Damiana leaves</td>
<td>Turmaria diffusa Wildl.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Davana</td>
<td>Artemisia pallens Will.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dittany (fraxinella) roots</td>
<td>Dictamnus albus L.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dittany of Crete</td>
<td>Origanum dictamnus L.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dragon's blood (dracorubin)</td>
<td>Daemonomongi ssp.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elder tree leaves</td>
<td>Sambucus nigra L.</td>
<td>In alcoholic beverages only; not to exceed 25 p.p.m. prussic acid in the flavor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elecampane rhizome and roots</td>
<td>Inula heliemeni L.</td>
<td>In alcoholic beverages only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elemi</td>
<td>Canarium commune L. or C. julonum Miq.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erigeron</td>
<td>Eriogon canadensis L.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eucalyptus globulus leaves</td>
<td>Eucalyptus globulus Labill.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fir (&quot;pine&quot;) needles and twigs</td>
<td>Abies sibirica Ledeb., A. alba Mill., A. sachalinensis Masters or A. mayriana Miyabe et Kudo.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fir, balsam, needles and twigs</td>
<td>Abies balsamea (L.) Mill.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galanga, greater</td>
<td>Alpinia galanga Wild</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galbanum</td>
<td>Ferula galbaniflua Boiss. et Buhse and other Ferula spp.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gambir (catechu, pale)</td>
<td>Uncaria gambir Roxb.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genet flowers</td>
<td>Spartium junceum L.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gentian rhizome and roots</td>
<td>Gentiana lutea L.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gentian, stemless</td>
<td>Gentiana aculea L.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germander, chamaedrys</td>
<td>Teucrium chamaedrys L.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germander, golden</td>
<td>Teucrium polium L.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guaiac</td>
<td>Guaiacum officinale L., G. santum L., Bruneiac Harland</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guarana</td>
<td>Paullinia cupana HBK.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haw, black, bark</td>
<td>Ybomum prunifolium L.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hemlock needles and twigs</td>
<td>Thuya canadensis (L.) Carr. or T. heterophylla (Raf.) Sarg.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyacinth flowers</td>
<td>Hyacinthus orientalis L.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isoclad moss</td>
<td>Cetaria islandica Ach.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imperatoria</td>
<td>Peucedanum ostruthium (L.) Koch (Imperatoria ostruthium L.).</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iva</td>
<td>Achillea moshata Jacq</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labdanum</td>
<td>Cistus spp.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lemon-verbena</td>
<td>Lippia citriodora HBK.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linalo wood</td>
<td>Bursera delpechana Poi.e. and other Bursera spp.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linden leaves</td>
<td>Tilia spp.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lovage</td>
<td>Levisticum officinale Koch.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lungmos (lungwort)</td>
<td>Sclisia palmonacea Ach.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common name</td>
<td>Scientific name</td>
<td>Limitations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maidenhair fern</td>
<td>Aslantum capillus-veneris L</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maple, mountain</td>
<td>Acer spicatum Lam.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mimosa (black wattle)</td>
<td>Acacia decurrens Wild. var. dealbata.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mullein flowers</td>
<td>Verbascum phlomoides L. or V. rupifolium Schrad</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myrrh</td>
<td>Commiphora molmol Engl. or other Commiphora spp.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myrtle leaves</td>
<td>Myrtus communis L</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oak, English, wood</td>
<td>Quercus robur L.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oak, white, chips</td>
<td>Quercus alba L.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oak moss</td>
<td>Eremia prunastri (L.) Ach., E. furfuracea (L.) Mann. and other lichens.</td>
<td>Finished thujone free 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olibanum</td>
<td>Opia triicolor L.</td>
<td>In alcoholic beverages only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opopanax (bisabolmyrrh)</td>
<td>Opia triicolor L.</td>
<td>In alcoholic beverages only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orris root</td>
<td>Iris germanica L. (including its variety florentina Dykes) and l. pallida Lam.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parsy</td>
<td>Violax tricolor L.</td>
<td>In alcoholic beverages only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passion flower</td>
<td>Passiflora incarnata L.</td>
<td>In alcoholic beverages only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patchouly</td>
<td>Pogostemon cablin Benth. and P. heyneanus Benth.</td>
<td>In alcoholic beverages only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peach leaves</td>
<td>Prunus persica (L.) Batsch</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennyroyal, American</td>
<td>Hedeoma pulegioides (L.) Pers.</td>
<td>In alcoholic beverages only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennyroyal, European</td>
<td>Mentha pulegium L.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pine, dwarf, needles and twigs</td>
<td>Pinus muco Turra var. pumilio (Haenke) Zenar.</td>
<td>In alcoholic beverages only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pine, Scotch, needles and twigs</td>
<td>Pinus sylvestris L</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pine, white bark</td>
<td>Pinus strobus L.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pine, white oil</td>
<td>Pinus palustris Mill., and other Pinus spp.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poplar buds</td>
<td>Populus balsamifera L. or P. tacamahacca Mill., P. candidans Al., or P. nigra L</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quassia</td>
<td>Pircmasa excelsa (Sw.) Planch., or Quassia amara L.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quebracho bark</td>
<td>Aspidosperma quebracho-blanco Schlecht., or (Quebrachia loventizi (Griselb)).</td>
<td>Schinopsis loventizi (Griselb.) Engl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quillaja (soapbark)</td>
<td>Quillaja saponaria Mol.</td>
<td>In alcoholic beverages only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red saunders (red sandalwood)</td>
<td>Pericarpus san alius L</td>
<td>In alcoholic beverages only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhethany root</td>
<td>Kramenia triandra Ruiz et Pav. or K. argentea Mart.</td>
<td>In alcoholic beverages only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhubarb, garden root</td>
<td>Rheum rhaponticum L</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhubarb root</td>
<td>Rheum officinale Balli, R. palmatum L., or other spp. (excepting R. rhaponticum L.) or hybrids of Rheum grown in China.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roselle</td>
<td>Helianthus sabaudifolx L</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosin (colophony)</td>
<td>Pinus palustris Mill., and other Pinus spp.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosiny (colophony)</td>
<td>Hypericum perforatum L</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Johnswort leaves, flowers, and caulfs</td>
<td>Hypericum perforatum L</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sandalwood, white (yellow, or East Indian) ...</td>
<td>Santalum album L</td>
<td>In alcoholic beverages only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sandarac</td>
<td>Tetractis articulata (Vahl.), Mast</td>
<td>In alcoholic beverages only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarsaparilla</td>
<td>Smilax aristolochiifolia Mill. (Mexican sarsaparilla), S. regelii Killip et Morton (Honduras sarsaparilla), S. febrifuga Kunth (Ecuadorean sarsaparilla), or undetermined Smilax spp. (Ecuadorean or Central American sarsaparilla).</td>
<td>Hypericin-free alcohol distillate form only; in alcoholic beverages only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sassafras leaves</td>
<td>Sassafras albidum (Nutt.) Nees</td>
<td>Safrone free</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senna, Alexandita</td>
<td>Cassia acutifolia Delile.</td>
<td>In alcoholic beverages only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serpentina (Virginia snakeroot)</td>
<td>Aristolochia serpentaria L</td>
<td>In alcoholic beverages only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simaruba bark</td>
<td>Simaruba amara Aubi</td>
<td>In alcoholic beverages only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snakeroot, Canadian (wild ginger)</td>
<td>Asarum canadense L</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spruce needles and twigs</td>
<td>Picea glauca (Moench) Voss or P. mariana (Mill.) BSSP.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storax (styrax)</td>
<td>Liquidambar orientalis Mill. or L. styraciflua L.</td>
<td>As oil only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tagetes (marigold)</td>
<td>Tagetes patula L., T. erecta L., or T. minuta L. (T. glandulifera Schrank,).</td>
<td>In alcoholic beverages only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tansy</td>
<td>Tanacetum vulgare L</td>
<td>In alcoholic beverages only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thistle, blessed (holy thistle)</td>
<td>Onicus benedictus L</td>
<td>In alcoholic beverages only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thymus capitatus (Spanish “origanum”) ..............................................</td>
<td>Thymus capitatus Hoffmg. et Link.</td>
<td>In alcoholic beverages only</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. thujone free; not to exceed 25 p.p.m. prussic acid in the flavor.
Food and Drug Administration, HHS

§ 172.515 Synthetic flavoring substances and adjuvants.

Synthetic flavoring substances and adjuvants may be safely used in food in accordance with the following conditions. (a) They are used in the minimum quantity required to produce their intended effect, and otherwise in accordance with all the principles of good manufacturing practice. (b) They consist of one or more of the following, used alone or in combination with flavoring substances and adjuvants generally recognized as safe in food, prior-sanctioned for such use, or regulated by an appropriate section in this part.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common name</th>
<th>Scientific name</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tolu</td>
<td>Myroxylon balsamum (L.) Harms.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turpentine</td>
<td>Pinus palustris Mill. and other Pinus spp. which yield terpene oils exclusively.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valerian rhizome and roots</td>
<td>Valeriana officinalis L.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veronica</td>
<td>Veronica officinalis L.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vervain, European</td>
<td>Verbena officinalis L.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vetiver</td>
<td>Velliera zizanioides Stapf</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violet, Swiss</td>
<td>Viole catarata L.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walnut husks (hulls), leaves, and green nuts</td>
<td>Juglans nigra L. or J. regia L.</td>
<td>In alcoholic beverages only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodruff, sweet</td>
<td>Asperula odorata L.</td>
<td>In beverages only; finished beverage thujone free1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yarrow</td>
<td>Achillea millefolium L.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yerba santa</td>
<td>Eriodictyon californicum (Hook, et Arn.) Torr.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yucca, Joshua-tree</td>
<td>Yucca brevifolia Engelm.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yucca, Mohave</td>
<td>Yucca schidigera Roezl ex Ongies (Y. mohavensis Sarg.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 As determined by using the method (or, in other than alcoholic beverages, a suitable adaptation thereof) in section 9.129 of the "Official Methods of Analysis of the Association of Official Analytical Chemists," 13th Ed. (1980), which is incorporated by reference. Copies may be obtained from the AOAC INTERNATIONAL, 481 North Frederick Ave., suite 500, Gaithersburg, MD 20877, 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.

Benzaldehyde propylene glycol acetal; 4-methyl-2-phenyl-3-dioxolane.
Benzethanol; thiophenol.
Benzoin; 2-hydroxy-3-phenylacetophenone.
Benzoephone; diphenylketone.
Benzyl acetate.
Benzyl acetoacetate.
Benzyl alcohol.
Benzyl benzoate.
Benzyl butyl ether.
Benzyl butyrate.
Benzyl cinnamate.
Benzyl 2,3-dimethylcrotonate; benzyl methyl tiglate.
Benzyl disulfide; dibenzyl disulfide.
Benzyl formate.
Benzyl 4-heptanone; benzyl dipropyl ketone.
Benzyl isobutyrate.
Benzyl isovalerate.
Benzyl mercaptan; a-toluenethiol.
Benzyl methoxycetyl acetal; acetaldehyde benzyl b-methoxyethyl acetal.
Benzyl phenylacetate.
Benzyl propionate.
Benzyl salicylate.
Birch tar oil.
Borneol; d-camphanol.
Bornyl acetate.
Bornyl formate.
Bornyl isovalerate.
Bornyl valerate.
β-Bourbonene; 1,2,3,3a,3b,4,5,6,6a,6b-deca-hydro-2e-isopropyl-3a-methyl-6-methylenecyclohexa[1,2-3,4]dicyclopentene.
Butanol.
Butanone; methyl ethyl ketone.
Butters.
Butyl acetate.
Butyl acetoacetate.
Butyl alcohol; 1-butanol.
Butyl anthranilate.
Butyl butyrate.
Butyl butyrylactate; lactic acid, butyl ester, butyrate.
α-Butylcinnamaldehyde.
Butyl cinnamate.
Butyl 2-decenolate.
Butyl ethyl malonate.
Butyl formate.
Butyl heptanoate.
Butyl hexanoate.
Butyl p-hydroxybenzoate.
Butyl isobutyrate.
Butyl isovalerate.
Butyl lactate.
Butyl laurate.
Butyl levulinate.
Butyl phenylacetate.
Butyl propionate.
Butyl stearate.
Butyl sulfide.
Butyl 10-undecenoate.
Butyl valerate.
Butyraldehyde.
Cadinene.
Camphene; 2,2-dimethyl-3-methylene-norbornane.
d-Camphor.
Carvacrol; 2-p-cymenol.
Carvacryl ethyl ether; 2-ethoxy-p-cymene.
Carveol; p-mentha-6,8-dien-2-ol.
4- Carvomenthol; 1-p-menthen-4-ol; 4-terpinenol.
cis Carvone oxide; 1,6-epoxy-p-menth-8-en-2-one.
Carvyl acetate.
Carvyl propionate.
β-Caryophyllene.
Caryophyllene alcohol.
Caryophyllene alcohol acetate.
β-Caryophyllene oxide; 4-12,12-trimethyl-9-methylene-5-oxatriocylo[8.2.0.0146]dodecane.
Cedarwood oil alcohols.
Cedarwood oil terpenes.
1,4-Cineole.
Cinnamaldehyde ethylene glycol acetal.
Cinnamic acid.
Cinnamyl acetate.
Cinnamyl alcohol; 3-phenyl-2-propen-1-ol.
Cinnamyl benzoate.
Cinnamyl butyrate.
Cinnamyl cinnamate.
Cinnamyl formate.
Cinnamyl isobutyrate.
Cinnamyl isovalerate.
Cinnamyl phenylacetate.
Cinnamyl propionate.
Citral diethyl acetal; 3,7-dimethyl-2,6-octa-dienal diethyl acetal.
Citral dimethyl acetal; 3,7-dimethyl-2,6-octadienyl dimethyl acetal.
Citral propylene glycol acetal.
Citronellal; 3,7-dimethyl-6-octen-1-ol; d-citronellol.
Citronelloxyacetaldehyde.
Citronellyl acetate.
Citronellyl butyrate.
Citronellyl formate.
Citronellyl isobutyrate.
Citronellyl phenylacetate.
Citronellyl propionate.
Citronellyl valerate.
p-Cresol.
Cuminaldehyde; cuminal; p-isopropyl benzaldehyde.
 Cyclohexaneacetic acid.
 Cyclohexanemethyl acetate.
 Cyclohexyl acetate.
 Cyclohexyl anthranilate.
 Cyclohexyl butyrate.
 Cyclohexyl cinnamate.
 Cyclohexyl formate.
 Cyclohexyl isovalerate.
 Cyclohexyl propionate.
p-Cymene.
γ-Decalactone; 4-hydroxy-decanoic acid, γ-lactone.
γ-Decalactone; 5-hydroxy-decanoic acid, δ-lactone.
Decanal dimethyl acetal.
1-Decanol; decyl alcohol.
2-Decanal.
3-Decen-2-one; heptylidenec acetone.
Decyl acetate.
Decyl butyrate.
Decyl propionate.
Dibenzyl ether.
4,4-Dibutyl-γ-butylrolactone; 4,4-dibutyl-4-hydroxy-butyric acid, γ-lactone.
Dibutyl sebacate.
Diethyl malate.
Diethyl malonate; ethyl malonate.
Diethyl sebacate.
Diethyl succinate.
Diethyl tartrate.
2,5-Diethyltetrahydrofuran.
Dhydrocarveol; 8-p-menth-2-ol; 6-methyl-3-isopropenylcyclohexanol.
Dihydrocarvone.
Dihydrocarylyl acetate.
D-Methoxybenzene.
p-Dimethoxybenzene; dimethyl hydroquinone.
2,4-Dimethylacetophenone.
α,α-Dimethylbenzyl isobutyrate; phenylidemethylcarbinyl isobutyrate.
2,6-Dimethyl-5-heptenol.
2,6-Dimethyl octanal; isodecylaldehyde.
3,7-Dimethyl-1-octanol; tetrahydrogeraniol.
α-Dimethylenphenethyl acetate; phenyldimethylcarbinyl acetate.
α-Dimethylenphenethyl alcohol; dimethylenbenzyl carbinol.
α,α-Dimethylenphenethyl butyrate; benzylidemethylcarbinyl butyrate.
α,α-Dimethylenphenethyl formate; benzylidemethylcarbinyl formate.
Dinmethylinone.
1,3-Diphenyl-2-propanone; dibenzyl ketone.
Delta-Dodeca lactone; 5-hydroxydodecanolic acid, deltalarcon.
γ-Dodeca lactone; 4-hydroxydodecanolic acid γ-lactone.
2-Dodecanol.
Estragole.
E-Phenoxbenzaldehyde.
Ethyl acetoacetate.
Ethyl 2-acetyl-3-phenylpropionate; ethylbenzoylacetate.
Ethyl acetonide, mixed esters.
Ethyl acrylate.
Ethyl p-anisate.
Ethyl anthranilate.
Ethyl benzoate.
Ethyl benzoylacetate.
α-Ethylbenzyl butyrate; α-phenylpropyl butyrate.
Ethyl brassylate; tridecanedioic acid cyclic ethylene glycol diester; cyclo 1,13-ethylenedioxytridecan-1,13-dione.
2-Ethylbutyl acetate.
2-Ethylbutyaldehyde.
2-Ethylbutyric acid.
Ethyl cinnamate.
Ethyl crotonate; trans-2-butenoic acid ethyl-ester.
Ethyl cyclohexanepropionate.
Ethyl decanoate.
2-Ethylfuran.
Ethyl 2-furanpropionate.
4-EthyIguaiacol; 4-ethyl-2-methoxyphenol.
Ethyl heptanoate.
2-Ethyl-2-heptenal; 2-ethyl-3-butyacrolein.
Ethyl hexanoate.
Ethyl isobutyrate.
Ethyl isovalerate.
Ethyl lactate.
Ethyl laurate.
Ethyl levulinate.
Ethyl maltol; 3-ethyl-3-hydroxy-4-4H-pyran-4-one.
Ethyl 2-methylbutyrate.
Ethyl myristate.
Ethyl nitrite.
Ethyl nonanoate.
Ethyl 2-nonynoate; ethyl octyne carbonate.
Ethyl octanoate.
Ethyl oleate.
Ethyl phenylacetate.
Ethyl 4-phenylbutyrate.
Ethyl 3-phenylglycinate.
Ethyl 3-phenylpropionate; ethyl hydrocinnamate.
Ethyl propionate.
Ethyl pyruvate.
Ethyl salicylate.
Ethyl sorbate; ethyl 2,4-hexadienoate.
Ethyl tiglate; ethyl trans-2-methyl-2-butenoate.
Ethyl undecanoate.
Ethyl 10-undecenoate.
Ethyl valerate.
Eucalyptol; 1,8-epoxy-p-methane; cineole.
Eugenyl acetate.
Eugenyl benzoate.
Eugenyl formate.
Eugenyl methyl ether; 4-allylveratrole; methyl eugenol.
Farnesol; 3,7,11-trimethyl-2,6,10-dodecatrien-1-ol.
D-Phenone; d-1,3,3-trimethyl-2-norbornanone.
Fenchyl alcohol; 1,3,3-trimethyl-2-norbornanol.
Formic acid (2-Furyl)-2-propanone; furyl acetone.
1-Furyl-2-propanone; furyl acetone.
Fusel oil, refined (mixed amyl alcohols).
Geranyl acetooctate; trans-3,7-dimethyl-2,6-octadien-1-yl acetooctate.
Geranyl acetone; 6,10-dimethyl-5,9-undecadien-2-one.
Geranyl benzoate.
Geranyl formate.
Geranyl hexanoate.
Geranyl isobutyrate.
Geranyl isovalerate.
Geranyl phenylacetate.
Geranyl propionate.
Glucose pentaacetate.
Guaiacol; μ-methoxyphenol.
Guaiacyl acetae; μ-methoxyphenyl acetate.
Guaiacyl phenyleacetate.
Guaiene; 1,4-dimethyl-7-isopropenyl-10-octahydroazulene.
Guaiol acetae; 1,4-dimethyl-7-(α-hydroxy-isopropyl)-8,10-octahydroazulene acetate.
γ-Heptalactone; 4-hydroxyheptanoic acid, γ-lactone.
Heptanal; eanthaldehyde.
Heptanal dimethyl acetel.
Heptanal 1,2-glucreyl acetel.
Heptanone; ethyl butyl ketone.
Heptanone; dipropyl ketone.
cis-4-Heptenal; cis-4-hepten-1-al.
Heptyl acetate.
Heptyl alcohol; enanthic alcohol.
Heptyl butyrate.
Heptyl cinnamate.
Heptyl formate.
Heptyl isobutyrate.
Heptyl octanoate.
1-Hexadecanol; cetyl alcohol.
w-6-Hexadecenlactone; 16-hydroxy-6-hexadecenoic acid, w-lactone; ambrettolide.
γ-Hexalactone; 4-hydroxyhexanoic acid, γ-lactone; tonkalide.
Hexanal; capric aldehyde.
2,3-Hexanedione; acetyl valeryl.
3-Heptanol.
2-Heptanone; methyl amyl ketone.
3-Heptanone; ethyl butyl ketone.
4-Heptanone; dipropyl ketone.
Heptanone; ethyl butyl ketone.
3-Heptanol.
2-Heptanone; methyl amyl ketone.
3-Heptanone; ethyl butyl ketone.
4-Heptanone; dipropyl ketone.
cis-4-Heptenal; cis-4-hepten-1-al.
Heptyl acetate.
Heptyl alcohol; enanthic alcohol.
Heptyl butyrate.
Heptyl cinnamate.
Heptyl formate.
Heptyl isobutyrate.
Heptyl octanoate.
1-Hexadecanol; cetyl alcohol.
w-6-Hexadecenlactone; 16-hydroxy-6-hexadecenoic acid, w-lactone; ambrettolide.
γ-Hexalactone; 4-hydroxyhexanoic acid, γ-lactone; tonkalide.
Hexanal; capric aldehyde.
2,3-Hexanedione; acetyl butyryl.
Hexanoic acid; caproic acid.
2-Hexenal.
2-Hexanal.
3-Hexen-1-ol; leaf alcohol.
2-Hexen-1-yl acetate.
3-Hexenyl isovalerate.
3-Hexenyl 2-methylbutyrate.
3-Hexenyl phenylacetate; cis-3-hexenyl phenylacetate.
Hexyl acetate.
2-Hexyl-4-acetoxytetrahydrofuran.
Hexyl alcohol.
Hexyl butyrate.
α-Hexylcinnamaldehyde.
Hexyl formate.
Hexyl hexanoate.
2-Hexylidene cyclopentanone.
Hexyl isovalerate.
Hexyl 2-methylbutyrate.
Hexyl octanoate.
Hexyl phenylacetate; n-hexyl phenylacetate.
Hexyl propionate.
Hydroxyacetalenellal; 3,7-dimethyl-7-hydroxy-octanial.
Hydroxyacetalenellal diethyl acetel.
Hydroxyacetalenellal dimethyl acetel.
Hydroxyacetalenellal; 3,7-dimethyl-1,7-octanediol.
α-Ionone; 4-(2,6,6-trimethyl-2-cyclohexen-1-yl)-3-buten-2-one.
β-Ionone; 4-(2,6,6-trimethyl-1-cyclohexen-1-y1)-3-buten-2-one.
α-Irone; 4-(2,6,6-tetramethyl-2-cyclohexene-1-yl)-3-buten-2-one; 6-methylionone.
Isoamyl acetate.
Isoamyl acetoacetate.
Isoamyl alcohol; isopentyl alcohol; 3-methyl-1-butanol.
Isoamyl benzoate.
Isoamyl butyrate.
Isoamyl cinnamate.
Isoamyl formate.
Isoamyl 2-furanbutyrate; α-isooamyl furylfurly-proponate.
Isoamyl 2-furfurpropionate; α-isooamyl furrylfurlyacetate.
Isoamyl hexanoate.
Isoamyl isovalerate.
Isoamyl laurate.
Isoamyl-2-methylbutyrate; isopentyl-2-methylbutyrate.
Isoamyl nonanoate.
Isoamyl octanoate.
Isoamyl phenylacetate.
Isoamyl propionate.
Isoamyl pyruvate.
Isoamyl salicylate.
Isoborneol.
Isobornyl acetate.
Isobornyl formate.
Isobornyl isovalerate.
Isobornyl propionate.
Isobutyraldehyde.
Isobutyric acid.
Isoeugenol; 2-methoxy-4-propenylphenol.
Isoeugenyl acetate.
Isoeugenyl benzyl ether; benzyl isoeugenol.
Isoeugenyl ethyl ether; 2-ethoxy-5-propenyl-anisole; ethyl isoeugenol.
Isoeugenyl formate.
Isoeugenyl methyl ether; 4-propenyl-veratrole; methyl isoeugenol.
Isoeugenyl phenylacetate.
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Isojasmon: mixture of 2-hexylidenecyclo-
pentanone and 2-hexyl-2-cyclopenten-1-one.
α-Isomethylionone; 4-(2,6,6-trimethyl-2-
cyclohexen-1-yl)-3-methyl-3-buten-2-one;
methyl γ-ionone.
Isopropyl acetate.
ρ-Isopropylacetophenone.
Isopropyl alcohol; isopropanol.
Isopropyl benzoate.
ρ-Isopropylbenzyl alcohol; cuminic alcohol;
ρ-cymen-7-ol.
Isopropyl butyrate.
Isopropyl cinnamate.
Isopropyl formate.
Isopropyl hexanoate.
Isopropyl isovalerate.
ρ-Isopropylphenylacetalddehyde; ρ-cymen-7-
carboxaldehyde.
Isopropyl phenylacetate.
3-ρ-Isopropylphenyl)-propanaldehyde; ρ-isopropylhydrocinnamaldehyde; cuminyl acetalddehyde.
Isopropyl propanoate.
Isopulegol; p-menth-8-en-3-ol.
Isopulegone; p-menth-8-en-3-one.
Isopulegyl acetate.
Methyl ester of rosin, partially hydrogenated
Methyl disulfide; dimethyl disulfide.
Methylcyclopentenolone; 3-methylcyclopenta-
tane-1,2-dione.

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2-Methoxy-4-methylphenol; 4-methyl-
guaiacol; 2-methoxy-p-cresol.
4-(p-Methoxyphenyl)-2-butane; anisyldiacetone.
1-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-4-methyl-1-penten-3-
one; methoxystyril isopropyl ketone.
1-(p-Methoxyphenyl)-1-penten-3-one; α-
methylanisaldehyde acetone; ethone.
1-(p-Methoxyphenyl)-2-propanone;
anisylmethyl ketone; anisic ketone.
2-Methoxy-4-vinylphenol; p-vinylguaiacol.
Methyl acetate.
4-Methylacetophenone; p-methylacetophenone; methyl p-tolyl ketone.
2-Methyllaulyl butyrate; 2-methyl-2-propen-
yl butyrate.
Methyl anisate.
ρ-Methylanisole; o-cresyl methyl ether.
p-Methylanisole; p-cresyl methyl ether; p-
methoxycinnamyl methyl ether.
Methyl benzoate.
Methylbenzyl acetate, mixed o-,m-,p-
α-Methylbenzyl acetate; styrallyl acetate.
α-Methylbenzyl alcohol; styrallyl alcohol.
α-Methylbenzyl butyrate; styrallyl butyrate.
α-Methylbenzyl isobutyrate; styrallyl iso-
butyrate.
α-Methylbenzyl formate; styrallyl formate.
α-Methylbenzyl propionate; styrallyl propio-
nate.
2-Methyl-3-buten-2-ol.
2-Methylbutyl isovalerate.
Methyl p-tert-butylphenylacetate.
2-Methylbutyraldehyde; methyl ethyl acet-
aldheyde.
3-Methylbutyraldehyde; isovaleraldehyde.
Methyl butyrate.
2-Methylbutyric acid.
α-Methylcinnamaldehyde.
Methylcinnamaldehyde.
Methyl cinnamate.
2-Methyl-1,3-cyclohexadiene.
Methylcyclopentenolone; 3-methylcyclopen-
tane-1,2-dione.
Methyl disulfide; dimethyl disulfide.
Methyl ester of rosin, partially hydrogenated (as defined in §172.615); methyl dihydroabietate.
Methyl heptanoate.
2-Methylheptanoic acid.
6-Methyl-3,5-heptadien-2-one.
Methyl-5-hepten-2-ol.
6-Methyl-5-hepten-2-one.
Methyl hexanoate.
Methyl 2-hexanoate.
Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate; methylparaben.
Methyl α-ionone; 5-(2,6,6-trimethyl-2-cyclo-
hexen-1-yl)-4-penten-3-one.
Methyl β-ionone; 3-(2,6,6-trimethyl-1-cyclo-
hexen-1-yl)-4-penten-3-one.
Methyl Δ-ionone; 5-(2,6,6-trimethyl-3-cyclo-
hexen-1-yl)-1-penten-3-one.
Methyl isobutyrate.
2-Methyl-3-(ρ-isopropylphenyl)-propionalde-
hyde; α-methyl-p-isopropylhydro-
cinnamaldehyde; cyclamen aldehyde.
Methyl isovalerate.
Methyl laurate.
Methyl mercaptan; methanethiol.
Methyl o-methoxybenzoate.
Methyl N-methylantraniolate; dimethyl an-
traniolate.
Methyl 2-methylbutyrate.
Methyl-3-methylthiopropionate.
Methyl o-methoxybenzoate.
Methyl N-methylanthranilate; dimethyl an-
thranilate.
Methyl 2-methylbutyrate.
Methyl-3-methylthiopropionate.
Methyl 4-methylvalerate.
Methyl nonanoate.
Methyl n-octanoate.
Methyl 2-noneoate.
Methyl 2-nonyoate; methyl octynoate car-
bonate.
2-Methylcyclohexanone; methyl hexyl acet-
aldehyde.
Methyl octanoate.
Methyl 2-octynoate; methyl heptine car-
bonate.
4-Methyl-2,3-pentanedione; acetyl iso-
butyryl.
4-Methyl-2-pentanone; methyl isobutyl ke-
tone.
β-Methyl-phenethyl alcohol; hydratropyl al-
cohol.
Methyl phenylacetate.
3-Methyl-4-phenyl-3-butene-2-one.
2-Methyl-4-phenyl-2-butyl acetate; dimethyl-
phenylcarbinyl acetate.
2-Methyl-4-phenyl-2-butyl isobutyrate;
Methyl 4-phenylbutyrate.
Methyl 4-phenylbutyrate.
4-Methyl-1-phenyl-2-pentanone; benzyl iso-
butyryl.
Methyl 3-phenylpropionate; methyl hydro-
cinnamate.
Methyl propionate.
Methyl-3-phenylpropionate; methyl hydro-
cinnamate.
Methyl propionate.
3-Methyl-5-propyl-2-cyclohexen-1-one.
Methyl 1-propionic acid.
Methyl-3-propylpropionate; dimethyl-
phenylcarbinyl acetate.
Methyl isovalerate.
Methyl 3-methylbutyrate.
Methyl phenylacetate.
3-Methyl-2-phenylbutyraldehyde; a-isopropyl-
phenylacetaldehyde.
Methyl 3-methylbutyrate.
Methyl propionate.
Methyl acetoacetate.
Methyl pyruvate.
Methyl pyruvate.
Methyl acetate.
Methyl butyrate.
Methyl formate.
Methyl isobutyrate.
Methyl isovalerate.
Methyl propionate.
2,6-Norbornene-2,3-dione.
γ-Nonalactone; 4-hydroxyanisic acid, γ-
lactone; aldehyde C-18.
Nonanal; pelargonic aldehyde.
1,3-Nonanediol acetate, mixed esters.
Nonanoic acid; pelargonic acid.
2-Nonanone; methylheptyl ketone.
3-Nonan-1-yl acetate; 1-hydroxy-3-
nonanone acetate.
Nonyl acetate.
Nonyl alcohol; 1-nonanol.
Nonyl octanoate.
Nonyl isovalerate.
Nootkatone; 5,6-dimethyl-8-isopropenyl-
bicyclo[4.4.0]-dec-1-ene-3-one.
Ocimene; trans-β-ocimene; 3,7-dimethyl-1,3,6-
ocatriene.
γ-Octalactone; 4-hydroxyoctanoic acid, γ-lact-
tone.
Octanal; caprylaldehyde.
Octanal dimethyl acetal.
1- Octanol; octyl alcohol.
2-Octanol.
3-Octanol.
2-Octanone; methyl hexyl ketone.
3-Octanone; ethyl amyl ketone.
3-Octan-1-ol.
1-Octen-3-ol; amyl vinyl carbino.
1-Octen-3-yl acetate.
Octyl acetate.
3-Octyl acetate.
Octyl butyrate.
Octyl formate.
Octyl heptanoate.
Octyl isobutyrate.
Octyl isovalerate.
Octyl octanoate.
Octyl phenylacetate.
Octyl propanoate.
α-Pentadecalactone; 15-hydroxypentadeca-
onic acid, α-lactone; pentadecanolide; an-
gelica lactone.
2,3-Pentanedione; acetyl propionyl.
2-Pentanone; methyl propyl ketone.
2-Pentanone; mixed α-,
2-Methylundecanal; methyl nonyl acetal-
dehyde.
Methyl 9-undecenoate.
Methyl 2-undecenoate; methyl decyne car-
bonate.
Methyl valerate.
2-Methylvaleric acid.
Myrcene; 7-methyl-3-methylene-1,6-octa-
diene.
Myristic acid; tetradecan.
β-Neomenthol; 2-isopropyl-5-methylcyclo-
hexanol.
Nerol; cis-3,7-dimethyl-3,6-octadien-1-ol.
Nerolidol; 3,7,11-trimethyl-1,6,10-dodeca-
atrien-3-ol.
Neryl acetate.
Neryl butyrate.
Neryl formate.
Neryl isobutyrate.
Neryl isovalerate.
Neryl propionate.
2,6-Noradralin-1-ol.
2-Phenoxyethyl isobutyrate.
Phenylacetalddehyde; α-toluic aldehyde.
Phenylacetalddehyde 2,3-butylene glycol acetal.
Phenylacetalddehyde dimethyl acetal.
Phenylacetalddehyde glycercyl acetal.
Phenylacetic acid; α-toluic acid.
4-Phenyl-2-butanol; phenethyl methyl carbinol.
4-Phenyl-3-buten-2-ol; methyl styryl carbinol.
1-Phenyl-3-methyl-3-pentanol; phenylethyl methyl ethyl carbinol.
1-Phenyl-1-propanol; phenylethyl carbinol.
3-Phenylpropionaldehyde; hydratropaldehyde.
3-Phenylpropionaldehyde dimethyl acetal; hydratropic aldehyde dimethyl acetal.
3-Phenylpropionic acid; hydrocinnamic acid.
3-Phenylpropyl acetate.
3-Phenylpropyl butyrate.
3-Phenylpropyl cinnamate.
3-Phenylpropyl formate.
3-Phenylpropyl hexanoate.
3-Phenylpropyl isobutyrate.
3-Phenylpropyl isovalerate.
3-Phenylpropyl laurate.
3-Phenylpropyl phenylacetate.
3-Phenylpropyl propionate.
2-(3-Phenylpropyl)-tetrahydrofuran.
α-Pinene; 2-pinene.
β-Pinene; 2(10)-pinene.
Pine tar oil.
Pinocarveol; 2(10)-pinen-3-ol.
Piperidine.
Piperine.
α-Piperitone; p-menth-1-en-3-one.
β-Piperitone; p-mentha-1,4(8)-dien-3-one.
Piperitone oxide; 1,2-epoxy-p-menth-4-(8)-en-3-one.
Piperonyl acetate; heliotropyl acetate.
Piperonyl isobutyrate.
Polyisobutene.
Polyisobutene 20; polyisobutylene (20) sorbitan monolaurate.
Polyisobutene 60; polyisobutylene (20) sorbitan monostearate.
Potassium acetate.
Propyl isobutylate; 6-ethoxy-m-anol.
Propionaldehyde.
Propyl acetate.
Propyl alcohol; 1-propanol.
Propyl anisole; dihydroanethole.
Propyl benzoate.
Propyl butyrate.
Propyl cinnamate.
Propyl disulfide.
Propyl formate.
Propyl 2-furanacrylate.
Propyl heptanoate.
Propyl hexanoate.
Propyl p-hydroxybenzoate; propylparaben.
3-Propylidenephthalide.
Propyl isobutyrate.
Propyl isovalerate.
Propyl mercaptan.
α-Propylphenethyl alcohol.
Propyl phenylacetate.
Propyl propionate.
Pulegone; p-menth-4(8)-en-3-one.
Pyridine.
Pyrogallol acid extract.
Pyrvaldehyde.
Pyruvic acid.
Rhodinol; 3,7-dimethyl-7-octen-1-ol; l-citronellol.
Rhodinyl acetate.
Rhodinyl butyrate.
Rhodinyl formate.
Rhodinyl isobutyrate.
Rhodinyl isovalerate.
Rhodinyl phenylacetate.
Rhodinyl propionate.
Rum ether; ethyl oxyhydrate.
Salicylaldehyde.
Santalol, α and β.
Santalyl acetate.
Santalyl phenylacetate.
Skatole.
Sorbitan monostearate.
Styrene.
Sucrose octaacetate.
α-Terpine.
γ-Terpine.
α-Terpineol; p-menth-1-en-8-ol.
β-Terpineol.
Terpinolene; p-menth-1(8)-diene.
Terpinyl acetate.
Terpinyl anthranilate.
Terpinyl butyrate.
Terpinyl cinnamate.
Terpinyl formate.
Terpinyl isobutyrate.
Terpinyl isovalerate.
Terpinyl propionate.
Tetrahydrofurfuryl acetate.
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol.
Tetrahydrofurfuryl butyrate.
Tetrahydrofurfuryl propionate.
Tetrahydrofurfuryl pseudo-ionone; 6,10-dimethyl-9-undecen-2-one.
Tetrahydrofurfuryl pseudo-ionone; 6,10-dimethyl-9-undecen-2-one.
Tetrahydrolinalool; 3,7-dimethyloctan-3-ol.
Tetramethyl ethylcyclohexenone; mixture of 5-ethyl-2,3,4,5-tetramethyl-2-cyclohexen-1-one and 5-ethyl-3,4,5,6-tetramethyl-2-cyclohexen-1-one.
2-Thienyl mercaptan; 2-thienythiol.
Thymol.
Tolualdehyde glycercyl acetal, mixed o, m, p.
Tolualdehydes, mixed o, m, p.
Tolylacetalddehyde.
α-Tolyl acetate; o-cresyl acetate.
β-Tolyl acetate; p-cresyl acetate.
4-(p-Tolyl)-2-butanol; p-methylbenzylecone.
5-Tolyl isobutyrate.
6-Tolyl laurate.
§ 172.520 Cocoa with diocetyl sodium sulfosuccinate for manufacturing.

The food additive "cocoa with diocetyl sodium sulfosuccinate for manufacturing," conforming to §163.117 of this chapter and §172.810, is used or intended for use as a flavoring substance in dry beverage mixes whereby the amount of diocetyl sodium sulfosuccinate does not exceed 75 parts per million of the finished beverage. The labeling of the dry beverage mix shall bear adequate directions to assure use in compliance with this section.

§ 172.530 Disodium guanylate.

Disodium guanylate may be safely used as a flavor enhancer in foods, at a level not in excess of that reasonably required to produce the intended effect.

§ 172.535 Disodium inosinate.

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

(a) The food additive is the disodium salt of inosinic acid, manufactured and purified so as to contain no more than 150 parts per million of soluble barium in the compound disodium inosinate with seven and one-half molecules of water of crystallization.

(b) The food additive is used as a flavoring adjuvant in food.

§ 172.540 DL-Alanine.

DL-Alanine (a racemic mixture of D- and L-alanine; CAS Reg. No. 302–72–7) may be safely used as a flavor enhancer for sweeteners in pickling mixtures at a level not to exceed 1 percent of the pickling spice that is added to the pickling brine.

§ 172.560 Modified hop extract.

The food additive modified hop extract may be safely used in beer in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) The food additive is used or intended for use as a flavoring agent in the brewing of beer.

(b) The food additive is manufactured by one of the following processes:

(1) The additive is manufactured from a hexane extract of hops by simultaneous isomerization and selective reduction in an alkaline aqueous medium with sodium borohydride, whereby the additive meets the following specifications:

(i) A solution of the food additive solids is made up in approximately 0.012 n alkaline methyl alcohol (6 milliliters of 1 n sodium hydroxide diluted to 500 milliliters with methyl alcohol) to show an absorbance at 253 millimicrons of 0.6 to 0.9 per centimeter. (This absorbance is obtained by approximately 0.03 milligram solids per milliliter.) The ultraviolet absorption spectrum of this solution exhibits the following characteristics: An absorption peak at 233 millimicrons; no absorption peak at 325
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(a) The food additive is manufactured from hops by a sequence of extractions and fractionations, using benzene, light petroleum spirits, and methyl alcohol as solvents, followed by isomerization by potassium carbonate treatment. Residues of solvents in the modified hop extract shall not exceed 1.0 part per million of benzene, 1.0 part per million of light petroleum spirits, and 250 parts per million of methyl alcohol. The light petroleum spirits and benzene solvents shall comply with the specifications in §172.250 except that the boiling point range for light petroleum spirits is 150 °F to 300 °F.

(b) The additive is manufactured from hops by a sequence of extractions and fractionations, using methylene chloride, hexane, and methyl alcohol as solvents, followed by isomerization by sodium hydroxide treatment. Residues of the solvents in the modified hop extract shall not exceed 5 parts per million of methylene chloride, 25 parts per million of hexane, and 100 parts per million of methyl alcohol.

(c) The additive is manufactured from hops by a sequence of extractions and fractionations, using benzene, light petroleum spirits, methyl alcohol, n-butyl alcohol, and ethyl acetate as solvents, followed by isomerization by potassium carbonate treatment. Residues of solvents in the modified hop extract shall not exceed 1.0 part per million of benzene, 1.0 part per million of light petroleum spirits, 50 parts per million of methyl alcohol, 50 parts per million of n-butyl alcohol, and 1 part per million of ethyl acetate. The light petroleum spirits and benzene solvents shall comply with the specifications in §172.250 except that the boiling point range for light petroleum spirits is 150 °F to 300 °F.

(d) The additive is manufactured from hops by an initial extraction and fractionation using one or more of the solvents listed in paragraph (b) of this section, followed by isomerization by calcium chloride or magnesium chloride treatment in ethylene dichloride, methylene chloride, or trichloroethylene and a further sequence of extractions and fractionations using one or more of the solvents listed in paragraph (b) of this section. The additive shall meet the residue limitations as prescribed in paragraph (b)(5) of this section.

(e) The additive is manufactured from hops by an initial extraction and fractionation using one or more of the solvents listed in paragraph (b)(5) of this section followed by: Hydrogenation using palladium as a catalyst in methyl alcohol, ethyl alcohol, or isopropyl alcohol acidified with hydrochloric or sulfuric acid; oxidation with peracetic acid; isomerization by calcium chloride or magnesium chloride treatment in ethylene dichloride, methylene chloride, or trichloroethylene (alternatively, the hydrogenation and isomerization steps may be performed in reverse order); and a further sequence of extractions and fractionations using one or more of the solvents listed in paragraph (b)(5) of this section. The additive shall meet the residue limitations as prescribed in paragraph (b)(5) of this section.

(f) The additive is manufactured from hops as set forth in paragraph (b)(5) of this section, followed by reduction with sodium borohydride in aqueous alkaline methyl alcohol, and a sequence of aqueous extractions and removal of nonaqueous solvents to less than 10 parts per million (0.0010 percent).
than 0.5 percent. The additive is added to the wort before or during cooking in the manufacture of beer.

§ 172.575 Quinine.

Quinine, as the hydrochloride salt or sulfate salt, may be safely used in food in accordance with the following conditions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Uses</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In carbonated beverages as a flavor.</td>
<td>Not to exceed 83 parts per million, as quinine. Label shall bear a prominent declaration of the presence of quinine either by the use of the word “quinine” in the name of the article or through a separate declaration.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

§ 172.580 Safrole-free extract of sassafras.

The food additive safrole-free extract of sassafras may be safely used in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) The additive is the aqueous extract obtained from the root bark of the plant Sassafras albidum (Nuttall) Nees (Fam. Lauraceae).

(b) It is obtained by extracting the bark with dilute alcohol, first concentrating the alcoholic solution by vacuum distillation, then diluting the concentrate with water and discarding the oily fraction.

(c) The purified aqueous extract is safrole-free.

(d) It is used as a flavoring in food.

§ 172.585 Sugar beet extract flavor base.

Sugar beet extract flavor base may be safely used in food in accordance with the provisions of this section.

(a) Sugar beet extract flavor base is the concentrated residue of soluble sugar beet extractives from which sugar and glutamic acid have been recovered, and which has been subjected to ion exchange to minimize the concentration of naturally occurring trace minerals.

(b) It is used as a flavor in food.

§ 172.590 Yeast-malt sprout extract.

Yeast-malt sprout extract, as described in this section, may be safely used in food in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) The additive is produced by partial hydrolysis of yeast extract (derived from Saccharomyces cerevisiae, Saccharomyces fragilis, or Candida utilis) using the sprout portion of malt barley as the source of enzymes. The additive contains a maximum of 6 percent 5′ nucleotides by weight.

(b) The additive may be used as a flavor enhancer in food at a level not in excess of that reasonably required to produce the intended effect.

Subpart G—Gums, Chewing Gum Bases and Related Substances

§ 172.610 Arabinogalactan.

Arabinogalactan may be safely used in food in accordance with the following conditions:

(a) Arabinogalactan is a polysaccharide extracted by water from Western larch wood, having galactose units and arabinose units in the approximate ratio of six to one.

(b) It is used in the following foods in the minimum quantity required to produce its intended effect as an emulsifier, stabilizer, binder, or bodying agent: Essential oils, nonnutritive sweeteners, flavor bases, nonstandardized dressings, and pudding mixes.

§ 172.615 Chewing gum base.

The food additive chewing gum base may be safely used in the manufacture of chewing gum in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) The food additive consists of one or more of the following substances that meet the specifications and limitations prescribed in this paragraph, used in amounts not to exceed those required to produce the intended physical or other technical effect.

Masticatory Substances

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family</th>
<th>Genus and species</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sapotaceae</td>
<td>Manilkara zapotilla Gilly and Manilkara chicle Gilly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicle</td>
<td>Manilkara zapotilla Gilly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chiquibul</td>
<td>Manilkara zapotilla Gilly.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Masticatory Substances—Continued

**Natural (Coagulated or Concentrated Latices) of Vegetable Origin**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family</th>
<th>Genus and species</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crown gum</td>
<td>Manilkara zapotilla Gilly and Manilkara chicle Gilly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guila hang kang</td>
<td>Palauquium leocaepum Boerl. and Palauquium oblongifolium Burck.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massaranduba balata (and the solvent-free resin extract of Massaranduba balata)</td>
<td>Manilkara hubeni (Ducke) Chevalier.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massaranduba chocolate</td>
<td>Manilkara solimoensis Gilly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosidinha (rosadinha)</td>
<td>Micropholis (also known as Sideroxylon) spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venezuelan chicle</td>
<td>Manilkara williamsii Standley and related spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apocynaceae:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jelutong</td>
<td>Dyera costulata Hook, F. and Dyera lowii Hook, F.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leche caspi (sonva)</td>
<td>Couma macrocarpa Barb. Rodr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pendare</td>
<td>Couma macrocarpa Barb. Rodr. and Couma utilis (Mart.) Muell. Arg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perillo</td>
<td>Couma macrocarpa Barb. Rodr. and Couma utilis (Mart.) Muell. Arg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moraceae:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leche de vaca</td>
<td>Brosimum utile (H.B.K.) Pilfitt and Poulsenia spp.; also Lacmellea standleyi (Woodson), Monachino (Apocynaceae).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niger gutta</td>
<td>Ficus platyphylla Del.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunu (tunu)</td>
<td>Castilla falax Cook.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Euphorbiaceae:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chilte</td>
<td>Cnidoscolus (also known as Jatropha) elasticus Lundell and Cnidoscolus tepicenensis (Cost. and Gall.) McVaugh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural rubber (smoked sheet and latex solids)</td>
<td>Hevea brasiliensis.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Synthetic Specifications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Synthetic</th>
<th>Specifications</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Butadiene-styrene rubber</td>
<td>Basic polymer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isobutylene-isoprene copolymer (butyl rubber)</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paraffin</td>
<td>Synthesized by Fischer-Tropsch process from carbon monoxide and hydrocarbon which are catalytically converted to a mixture of paraffin hydrocarbons. Lower molecular weight fractions are removed by distillation. The residue is hydrogenated and further treated by percolation through activated charcoal. The product has a congealing point of 93°–99 °C as determined by ASTM method D908–71 (Reapproved 1981), “Standard Test Method for Congealing Point of Petroleum Waxes, Including Petrolatum,” a maximum oil content of 0.5 percent as determined by ASTM method D721–56T, “Tentative Method of Test for Oil Content of Petroleum Waxes,” and an absorptivity of less than 0.01 at 290 millimicrons in decahydronaphthalene at 88 °C as determined by ASTM method D2008–80, “Standard Test Method for Ultraviolet Absorbance and Absorptivity of Petroleum Products,” which are incorporated by reference. Copies may be obtained from the American Society for Testing Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Dr., West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959, 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: <a href="http://www.archives.gov/federal_register/code_of_federal_regulations/ibr_locations.html">http://www.archives.gov/federal_register/code_of_federal_regulations/ibr_locations.html</a>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petroleum wax</td>
<td>Complying with §172.886.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petroleum wax synthetic</td>
<td>Complying with §172.886.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyethylene</td>
<td>Molecular weight 2,000–21,000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyisobutylene</td>
<td>Minimum molecular weight 37,000 (Flory).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyvinyl acetate</td>
<td>Molecular weight, minimum 2,000.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Plasticizing Materials (Softeners)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plasticizer</th>
<th>Specifications</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Glycerol ester of partially dimerized rosin</td>
<td>Having an acid number of 3–8, a minimum drop-softening point of 109 °C, and a color of M or paler.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glycerol ester of partially hydrogenated gum or wood rosin</td>
<td>Having an acid number of 3–10, a minimum drop-softening point of 79 °C, and a color of N or paler.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glycerol ester of polymerized rosin</td>
<td>Having an acid number of 3–12, a minimum melting-point of 80 °C, and a color of M or paler.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glycerol ester of gum rosin</td>
<td>Having an acid number of 5–9, a minimum drop-softening point of 88 °C, and a color of N or paler. The ester is purified by steam stripping.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glycerol ester of tall oil rosin</td>
<td>Having an acid number of 2–12, a softening point (ring and ball) of 80°–88 °C, and a color of N or paler. The ester is purified by steam stripping.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glycerol ester of wood rosin</td>
<td>Having an acid number of 3–9, a drop-softening point of 88 °C–96 °C, and a color of N or paler. The ester is purified by steam stripping.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lanolin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
§ 172.620 Carrageenan.

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

(a) The food additive is the refined hydrocolloid prepared by aqueous extraction from the following members of the families Gigartinaceae and Solieriacae of the class Rodophyceae (red seaweed):

Chondrus crispus.
Chondrus ocellatus.
Eucheuma cottonii.
Eucheuma spinosum.
Gigartina acicularis.
Gigartina pistillata.
Gigartina radula.
Gigartina stellata.

(b) The food additive conforms to the following conditions:

(1) It is a sulfated polysaccharide the dominant hexose units of which are galactose and anhydrogalactose.

(2) Range of sulfate content: 20 percent to 40 percent on a dry-weight basis.

(c) The food additive is intended for use in the amount necessary for an emulsifier, stabilizer, or thickener in foods, except for those standardized foods that do not provide for such use.

(b) In addition to the substances listed in paragraph (a) of this section, chewing gum base may also include substances generally recognized as safe in food.

(c) To assure safe use of the additive, in addition to the other information required by the act, the label and labeling of the food additive shall bear the name of the additive, “chewing gum base.” As used in this paragraph, the term “chewing gum base” means the manufactured or partially manufactured nonnutritive masticatory substance comprised of one or more of the ingredients named and so defined in paragraph (a) of this section.

§ 172.623 Carrageenan with polysorbate 80.

Carrageenan otherwise meeting the definition and specifications of § 172.620 (a) and (b) and salts of carrageenan otherwise meeting the definition of § 172.620(a) may be safely produced with the use of polysorbate 80 meeting the specifications and requirements of § 172.840 (a) and (b) in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) The polysorbate 80 is used only to facilitate separation of sheeted carrageenan and salts of carrageenan from drying rolls.

(b) The carrageenan and salts of carrageenan contain not more than 5 percent by weight of polysorbate 80, and the final food containing the additives contains polysorbate 80 in an amount not to exceed 500 parts per million.

(c) The carrageenan and salts of carrageenan so produced are used only in producing foods in gel form and only for the purposes defined in §§ 172.620(c) and 172.626(b), respectively.

(d) The carrageenan and salts of carrageenan so produced are not used in foods for which standards of identity exist unless the standards provide for the use of carrageenan, or salts of carrageenan, combined with polysorbate 80.

(e) The carrageenan and salts of carrageenan produced in accordance with this section, and foods containing the same, in addition to the other requirements of the Act, are labeled to show the presence of polysorbate 80, and the label or labeling of the carrageenan and salts of carrageenan so produced bear adequate directions for use.

§ 172.626 Salts of carrageenan.

The food additive salts of carrageenan may be safely used in food in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) The food additive consists of carrageenan, meeting the provisions of § 172.620, modified by increasing the concentration of one of the naturally occurring salts (ammonium, calcium, potassium, or sodium) of carrageenan to the level that it is the dominant salt in the additive.

(b) The food additive is used or intended for use in the amount necessary for an emulsifier, stabilizer, or thickener in foods, except for those standardized foods that do not provide for such use.

(c) To assure safe use of the additive, the label and labeling of the additive shall bear the name of the salt of carrageenan that dominates the mixture by reason of the modification, e.g., “sodium carrageenan”, “potassium carrageenan”, etc.

§ 172.655 Furcelleran.

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

(a) The food additive is the refined hydrocolloid prepared by aqueous extraction of furcellaria fastigiata of the class Rodophyceae (red seaweed).

(b) The food additive conforms to the following:

(1) It is a sulfated polysaccharide the dominant hexose units of which are galactose and anhydrogalactose.

(2) Range of sulfate content: 8 percent to 19 percent, on a dry-weight basis.

(c) The food additive is used or intended for use in the amount necessary for an emulsifier, stabilizer, or thickener in foods, except for those standardized foods that do not provide for such use.

(d) To assure safe use of the additive, the label and labeling of the additive shall bear the name of the additive, furcelleran.

§ 172.660 Salts of furcelleran.

The food additive salts of furcelleran may be safely used in food in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) The food additive consists of furcelleran, meeting the provisions of § 172.655, modified by increasing the concentration of one of the naturally occurring salts (ammonium, calcium, potassium, or sodium) of furcelleran to the level that it is the dominant salt in the additive.

(b) The food additive is used or intended for use in the amount necessary for
§ 172.665  Gellan gum.

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

(a) The additive is a high molecular weight polysaccharide gum produced from *Pseudomonas elodea* by a pure culture fermentation process and purified by recovery with isopropyl alcohol. It is composed of tetrasaccharide repeat units, each containing one molecule of rhamnose and glucuronic acid, and two molecules of glucose. The glucuronic acid is neutralized to a mixed potassium, sodium, calcium, and magnesium salt. The polysaccharide may contain acyl (glyceryl and acetyl) groups as the O-glycosidically linked esters.

(b) The strain of *P. elodea* is non-pathogenic and nontoxic in man and animals.

(c) The additive is produced by a process that renders it free of viable cells of *P. elodea*.

(d) The additive meets the following specifications:

(1) Positive for gellan gum when subjected to the following identification tests:

(i) A 1-percent solution is made by hydrating 1 gram of gellan gum in 99 milliliters of distilled water. The mixture is stirred for about 2 hours, using a motorized stirrer and a propeller-type stirring blade. A small amount of the above solution is drawn into a wide bore pipet and transferred into a solution of 10-percent calcium chloride. A tough worm-like gel will form instantly.

(ii) To the 1-percent distilled water solution prepared for identification test (i), 0.50 gram of sodium chloride is added. The solution is heated to 80 °C with stirring, held at 80 °C for 1 minute, and allowed to cool to room temperature without stirring. A firm gel will form.

(2) Residual isopropyl alcohol (IPA) not to exceed 0.075 percent as determined by the procedure described in the Xanthan Gum monograph, the “Food Chemicals Codex,” 4th ed. (1996), pp. 437–438, 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, Box 285, 2101 Constitution Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20055 (Internet address http://www.nap.edu), or may be examined at the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition’s Library, Food and Drug Administration, 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.

(e) The additive is used or intended for use in accordance with current good manufacturing practice as a stabilizer and thickener as defined in §170.3(o)(28) of this chapter. The additive may be used in foods where standards of identity established under section 401 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act do not preclude such use.

(f) To assure safe use of the additive:

(1) The label of its container shall bear, in addition to other information required by the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, the name of the additive and the designation “food grade”.

(2) The label or labeling of the food additive container shall bear adequate directions for use.


§ 172.695  Xanthan gum.

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

(a) The additive is a polysaccharide gum derived from *Xanthomonas campestris* by a pure-culture fermentation process and purified by recovery with isopropyl alcohol. It contains D-
glucose, D-mannose, and D-glucuronic acid as the dominant hexose units and is manufactured as the sodium, potassium, or calcium salt.

(b) The strain of Xanthomonas campestris is non-pathogenic and nontoxic in man or other animals.

(c) The additive is produced by a process that renders it free of viable cells of Xanthomonas campestris.

(d) The additive meets the following specifications:

1. Residual isopropyl alcohol not to exceed 750 parts per million.
2. An aqueous solution containing 1 percent of the additive and 1 percent of potassium chloride stirred for 2 hours has a minimum viscosity of 600 centipoises at 75 °F, as determined by Brookfield Viscometer, Model LVF (or equivalent), using a No. 3 spindle at 60 r.p.m., and the ratio of viscosities at 75 °F and 150 °F is in the range of 1.02 to 1.45.
3. Positive for xanthan gum when subjected to the following procedure:

   LOCUST BEAN GUM GEL TEST

Blend on a weighing paper or in a weighing pan 1.0 gram of powdered locust bean gum with 1.0 gram of the powdered polysaccharide to be tested. Add the blend slowly (approximately ½ minute) at the point of maximum agitation to a stirred solution of 200 milliliters of distilled water previously heated to 80 °C in a 400-milliliter beaker. Continue mechanical stirring until the mixture is in solution, but stir for a minimum time of 30 minutes. Do not allow the water temperature to drop below 80 °C.

Set the beaker and its contents aside to cool in the absence of agitation. Allow a minimum time of 2 hours for cooling. Examine the cooled beaker contents for a firm rubbery gel formation after the temperature drops below 40 °C.

In the event that a gel is obtained, make up a 1 percent solution of the polysaccharide to be tested in 200 milliliters of distilled water previously heated to 80 °C (omit the locust bean gum). Allow the solution to cool without agitation as before. Formation of a gel on cooling indicates that the sample is a gelling polysaccharide and not xanthan gum.

Record the sample as "positive" for xanthan gum if a firm, rubbery gel forms in the presence of locust bean gum but not in its absence. Record the sample as "negative" for xanthan gum if no gel forms or if a soft or brittle gel forms both with locust bean gum and in a 1 percent solution of the sample (containing no locust bean gum).

(4) Positive for xanthan gum when subjected to the following procedure:

PYRUVIC ACID TEST

Pipet 10 milliliters of an 0.6 percent solution of the polysaccharide in distilled water (60 milligrams of water-soluble gum) into a 50-milliliter flask equipped with a standard taper glass joint. Pipet in 20 milliliters of 1N hydrochloric acid. Weigh the flask. Reflux the mixture for 3 hours. Take precautions to avoid loss of vapor during the refluxing. Cool the solution to room temperature. Add distilled water to make up any weight loss from the flask contents.

Pipet 1 milliliter of a 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazine reagent (0.5 percent in 2N hydrochloric acid) into a 30-milliliter separatory funnel followed by a 2-milliliter aliquot (4 milligrams of water-soluble gum) of the polysaccharide hydrolyzate. Mix and allow the reaction mixture to stand at room temperature for 5 minutes. Extract the mixture with 5 milliliters of ethyl acetate. Discard the aqueous layer.

Extract the hydrazone from the ethyl acetate with three 5 milliliter portions of 10 percent sodium carbonate solution. Dilute the combined sodium carbonate extracts to 100 milliliters with additional 10 percent sodium carbonate in a 10-milliliter volumetric flask. Measure the optical density of the sodium carbonate solution at 375 millimicrons.

Compare the results with a curve of the optical density versus concentration of an authentic sample of pyruvic acid that has been run through the procedure starting with the preparation of the hydrazone.

Record the percent by weight of pyruvic acid in the test polysaccharide. Note "positive" for xanthan gum if the sample contains more than 1.5 percent of pyruvic acid and "negative" for xanthan gum if the sample contains less than 1.5 percent of pyruvic acid by weight.

(e) The additive is used or intended for use in accordance with good manufacturing practice as a stabilizer, emulsifier, thickener, suspending agent, bodying agent, or foam enhancer in foods for which standards of identity established under section 401 of the Act do not preclude such use.

(f) 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 and the designation "food grade".

2. The label or labeling of the food additive container shall bear adequate directions for use.
Subpart H—Other Specific Usage
Additives

§ 172.710 Adjuvants for pesticide use dilutions.

The following surfactants and related adjuvants may be safely added to pesticide use dilutions by a grower or applicant prior to application to the growing crop:

ω-Alkyl (C<sub>8</sub>-C<sub>18</sub>) amine acetate, where the alkyl groups (C<sub>8</sub>-C<sub>18</sub>) are derived from coconut oil, as a surfactant in emulsifier blends at levels not in excess of 5 percent by weight of the emulsifier blends that are added to herbicides for application to corn and sorghum.

Di-n-alkyl (C<sub>12</sub>-C<sub>18</sub>) dimethyl ammonium chloride, where the alkyl groups (C<sub>12</sub>-C<sub>18</sub>) are derived from coconut oil, as surfactants in emulsifier blends at levels not in excess of 5 percent by weight of emulsifier blends that are added to herbicides for application to corn or sorghum.

Dietanolamide condensate based on a mixture of saturated and unsaturated soybean oil fatty acids (C<sub>15</sub>-C<sub>18</sub>) as a surfactant in emulsifier blends that are added to the herbicide atrazine for application to corn.

Dietanolamide condensate based on stripped coconut fatty acids (C<sub>10</sub>-C<sub>14</sub>) as a surfactant in emulsifier blends that are added to the herbicide atrazine for application to corn.

ω-(p-Dodecylphenyl)-omega-hydroxypropoxy (oxyethylene) produced by the condensation of 1 mole of dodecylphenol (dodecyl group is a propylene tetramer isomer) with an average of 4–14 or 30–70 moles of ethylene oxide; if a blend of products is used, the average number of moles of ethylene oxide reacted to produce any product that is a component of the blend shall be in the range of 4–14 or 30–70.

Ethylene dichloride.

Polyglyceryl phthalate ester of coconut oil fatty acids.

ω-[p-(1,1,3,3-Tetramethylbutyl)] phenyl-omega-hydroxypropoxy (oxyethylene) produced by the condensation of 1 mole of p-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl) phenol with an average of 4–14 or 30–70 moles of ethylene oxide; if a blend of products is used, the average number of moles of ethylene oxide reacted to produce any product that is a component of the blend shall be in the range of 4–14 or 30–70.

ω-[p-(1,1,3,3-Tetramethylbutyl)] phenyl-omega-hydroxypropoxy (oxyethylene) produced by the condensation of 1 mole of p-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl) phenol with 1 mole of ethylene oxide.

Sodium acrylate and acrylamide copolymer with a minimum average molecular weight of 10,000,000 in which 30 percent of the polymer is comprised of acrylate units and 70 percent acrylamide units, for use as a drift control agent in herbicide formulations applied to crops at a level not to exceed 0.5 ounces of the additive per acre.

§ 172.712 1,3-Butylene glycol.

The food additive 1,3-butylene glycol (CAS Reg. No. 107–88–0) may be safely used in food in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) It is prepared by the aldol condensation of acetaldehyde followed by catalytic hydrogenation.

(b) The food additive shall conform to the identity and specifications listed in the monograph entitled “1,3-Butylene Glycol” in the Food Chemicals Codex, 4th ed. (1996), p. 52, which is incorporated by reference in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. Copies are available from the Office of Food Additive Safety (HFSA–200), Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, 240–402–1200, or may be examined at the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition’s Library, Food and Drug Administration, 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.

(c) It is used in the manufacture of sausage casings as a formulation aid as defined in §170.3(o)(14) of this chapter and as a processing aid as defined in §170.3(o)(24) of this chapter.


§ 172.715 Calcium lignosulfonate.

Calcium lignosulfonate may be safely used in or on food, subject to the provisions of this section.

(a) Calcium lignosulfonate consists of sulfonated lignin, primarily as calcium and sodium salts.

(b) It is used in an amount not to exceed that reasonably required to accomplish the intended physical or technical effect when added as a dispersing agent and stabilizer in pesticides for
preharvest or postharvest application to bananas.

§ 172.720 Calcium lactobionate.

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

(a) The food additive is the calcium salt of lactobionic acid (4-(B-D-galactosido)-D-gluconic acid) produced by the oxidation of lactose.

(b) It is used or intended for use as a firming agent in dry pudding mixes at a level not greater than that required to accomplish the intended effect.

§ 172.723 Epoxidized soybean oil.

Epoxidized soybean oil may be safely used in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) The additive is prepared by reacting soybean oil in toluene with hydrogen peroxide and formic acid.

(b) It meets the following specifications:

(1) Epoxidized soybean oil contains oxirane oxygen, between 7.0 and 8.0 percent, as determined by the American Oil Chemists’ Society (A.O.C.S.) method Cd 9–57, “Oxirane Oxygen,” re-approved 1989, 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, Box 285, 2101 Constitution Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20055 (Internet address http://www.nap.edu), or may be examined at the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition’s Library, Food and Drug Administration, 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.

(c) The additive is used as a halogen stabilizer in brominated soybean oil at a level not to exceed 1 percent.

§ 172.725 Gibberellic acid and its potassium salt.

The food additives gibberellic acid and its potassium salt may be used in the malting of barley in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) The additives meet the following specifications:

(1) The gibberellic acid is produced by deep-culture fermentation of a suitable nutrient medium by a strain of Fusarium moniliforme or a selection of this culture.

(2) The maximum iodine value is 3.0, as determined by A.O.C.S. method Cd 1–25, “Iodine Value of Fats and Oils Wij’s Method,” revised 1993, which is incorporated by reference in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. The availability of this incorporation by reference is given in paragraph (b)(1) of this section.

(3) The heavy metals (as Pb) content cannot be more than 10 parts per million, as determined by the “Heavy Metals Test,” of the “Food Chemicals Codex,” 4th ed. (1996), pp. 760–761, Method II (with a 2-gram sample and 20 microgram of lead ion in the control), 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, Box 285, 2101 Constitution Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20055 (Internet address http://www.nap.edu), or may be examined at the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition’s Library, Food and Drug Administration, 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) Potassium gibberellate is the potassium salt of the specified gibberellic acid.

(5) The potassium gibberellate is of 80 percent purity or better.
(6) The gibberellic acid or potassium gibberellate may be diluted with substances generally recognized as safe in foods or with salts of fatty acids conforming to §172.863.

(b) They are used or intended for use in the malting of barley under conditions whereby the amount of either or both additives present in the malt is not in excess of 2 parts per million expressed as gibberellic acid, and the treated malt is to be used in the production of fermented malt beverages or distilled spirits, only, whereby the finished distilled spirits contain none and the finished malt beverage contains not more than 0.5 part per million of gibberellic acid.

c) To insure the safe use of the food additives the label of the package shall bear, in addition to the other information required by the Act:

(1) The name of the additive, “gibberellic acid” or “potassium gibberellate”, whichever is appropriate.

(2) An accurate statement of the concentration of the additive contained in the package.

(3) Adequate use directions to provide not more than 2 parts per million of gibberellic acid in the finished malt.

(4) Adequate labeling directions to provide that the final malt is properly labeled as described in paragraph (d) of this section.

d) To insure the safe use of the additive the label of the treated malt shall bear, in addition to the other information required by the Act, the statements:

(1) “Contains not more than 2 parts per million . . . .”, the blank being filled in with the words “gibberellic acid” or “potassium gibberellate”, whichever is appropriate; and

(2) “Brewer’s malt—To be used in the production of fermented malt beverages only” or “Distiller’s malt—To be used in the production of distilled spirits only”, whichever is appropriate.

§ 172.730 Potassium bromate.

The food additive potassium bromate may be safely used in the malting of barley under the following prescribed conditions:

(a) (1) It is used or intended for use in the malting of barley under conditions whereby the amount of the additive present in the malt from the treatment does not exceed 75 parts per million of bromate (calculated as Br), and the treated malt is used only in the production of fermented malt beverages or distilled spirits.

(2) The total residue of inorganic bromides in fermented malt beverages, resulting from the use of the treated malt plus additional residues of inorganic bromides that may be present from uses in accordance with other regulations in this chapter promulgated under sections 408 and/or 409 of the act, does not exceed 25 parts per million of bromide (calculated as Br). No tolerance is established for bromide in distilled spirits because there is evidence that inorganic bromides do not pass over in the distillation process.

(b) To assure safe use of the additive, the label or labeling of the food additive shall bear, in addition to the other information required by the Act, the following:

(1) The name of the additive.

(2) Adequate directions for use.

(c) To assure safe use of the additive, the label or labeling of the treated malt shall bear, in addition to other information required by the Act, the statement, “Brewer’s Malt—To be used in the production of fermented malt beverages only”, or “Distiller’s Malt—To be used in the production of distilled spirits only”, whichever is the case.

§ 172.735 Glycerol ester of rosin.

Glycerol ester of wood rosin, gum rosin, or tall oil rosin may be safely used in food in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) It has an acid number of 3 to 9, a drop-softening point of 88 to 96°C; and a color of N or paler as determined in accordance with Official Naval Stores Standards of the United States. It is purified by countercurrent steam distillation or steam stripping.

(b) It is used to adjust the density of citrus oils used in the preparation of beverages whereby the amount of the additive does not exceed 100 parts per million of the finished beverage.

§ 172.736 Glycerides and polyglycides of hydrogenated vegetable oils.

The food additive glycerides and polyglycides of hydrogenated vegetable oils may be safely used in food in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) The additive is manufactured by heating a mixture of hydrogenated oils of vegetable origin and polyethylene glycol in the presence of an alkaline catalyst followed by neutralization with any acid that is approved or is generally recognized as safe for this use to yield the finished product.

(b) The additive consists of a mixture of mono-, di- and tri-glycerides and polyethylene glycol mono- and diesters of fatty acids (polyglycides) of hydrogenated vegetable oils and meets the following specifications:

(1) Total ester content, greater than 90 percent as determined by a method entitled "Determination of Esterified Glycerides and Polyoxyethylene Glycols," approved November 16, 2001, printed by Gattefosse S.A.S., 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.

(2) Acid value, not greater than 2, and hydroxyl value, not greater than 56 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.

(3) 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>Prepared by the glycerolysis of edible fats and oils or derived from fatty acids conformity with § 172.860.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monoglycerides of fatty acids.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stearyl alcohol</td>
<td>Derived from fatty acids conforming with § 172.860, or derived synthetically in conformity with § 172.864.</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 (stearyl propylene glycol hydrogen succinate).

The food additive succistearin (stearyl 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.

(b) The additive meets the following specifications:

- Acid number 50–150.
- Hydroxyl number 15–50.
- Succinated ester content 45–75 percent.

(c) The additive is used or intended for use as an emulsifier in or with shortenings and edible oils intended for use in cakes, cake mixes, fillings, icings, pastries, and toppings, in accordance with good manufacturing practice.

§ 172.770 Ethylene oxide polymer.

The polymer of ethylene oxide may be safely used as a foam stabilizer in fermented malt beverages in accordance with the following conditions:

(a) It is the polymer of ethylene oxide having a minimum viscosity of 1,500 centipoises in a 1 percent aqueous solution at 25 °C.

(b) It is used at a level not to exceed 300 parts per million by weight of the fermented malt beverage.

(c) The label of the additive bears directions for use to insure compliance with paragraph (b) of this section.

§ 172.775 Methacrylic acid-divinylbenzene copolymer.

Methacrylic acid-divinylbenzene copolymer may be safely used in food in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) The additive is produced by the polymerization of methacrylic acid and divinylbenzene. The divinylbenzene functions as a cross-linking agent and constitutes a minimum of 4 percent of the polymer.

(b) Aqueous extractives from the additive do not exceed 2 percent (dry basis) after 24 hours at 25 °C.

(c) The additive is used as a carrier of vitamin B₁₂ in foods for special dietary use.

§ 172.780 Acacia (gum arabic).

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

(a) Acacia (gum arabic) is the dried gummy exudate from stems and branches of trees of various species of the genus Acacia, family Leguminosae.

(b) The ingredient meets the specifications of the “Food Chemicals Codex,” 5th Ed. (2004), pp. 210 and 211, which is incorporated by reference. The Director of the Office of the Federal Register approves this incorporation by reference in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. You may obtain copies from the National Academies Press, 500 Fifth St. NW., Washington, DC 20001 (Internet address: http://www.nap.edu). Copies may be examined at the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition’s Library, Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park,
Food and Drug Administration, HHS


The additive may be safely used as an antimicrobial agent specific for Listeria monocytogenes (L. monocytogenes) in accordance with the following conditions:

(a) Identity. (1) The additive consists of a mixture of equal proportions of six different individually purified lytic-type (lacking lysogenic activity) bacteriophages (phages) specific against L. monocytogenes.

(2) Each phage is deposited at, and assigned an identifying code by, a scientifically-recognized culture collection center, and is made available to FDA upon request.

(3) The additive is produced from one or more cell cultures of L. monocytogenes in a safe and suitable nutrient medium.

(b) Specifications. (1) The additive achieves a positive lytic result (OD$_{600}$ ≤ 0.06) when tested against any of the following L. monocytogenes isolates available from American Type Culture Collection (ATCC): ATCC 35152 (serogroup 1/2a), ATCC 19118 (serogroup 4b), and ATCC 15313 (serogroup 1/2b). The analytical method for determining the potency of the additive entitled “Determination of Potency of LMP–102™,” dated October 9, 2003, and printed by Intralytix, Inc., is incorporated by reference. Copies are available at locations cited in paragraph (b)(1) of this section.

(2) The mean phage titer of each monophage in the additive is $1 \times 10^9$ plaque forming units (PFU)/ml. The analytical method for determining phage titer entitled “Method to Determine Lytic Activity/Phage Titer,” dated November 6, 2001, and printed by Intralytix, Inc., is incorporated by reference. Copies are available at locations cited in paragraph (b)(1) of this section.

(3) The phages present in the preparation must not contain a functional portion of any of the toxin-encoding sequences described in 40 CFR 725.421(d). No sequences derived from genes encoding bacterial 16S ribosomal RNA are present in the complete genomic sequence of the phages.

(4) L. monocytogenes toxin, listeriolysin O (LLO), is not greater than 5 hemolytic units (HU)/ml. The analytical method for determining LLO entitled “Quantitation of Listeriolysin O Levels in LMP–102™,” dated September 27, 2004, and printed by Intralytix, Inc., is incorporated by reference. Copies are available at locations cited in paragraph (b)(1) of this section.


(6) The additive is negative for gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria capable of growing in commonly used microbiological media (e.g., Luria-Bertani (LB) medium), including Escherichia coli, Salmonella species and coagulase-positive Staphylococci, as determined by the “Method to Determine

§ 172.785

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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.

(c) The ingredient is used as a thickener, emulsifier, or stabilizer in alcoholic beverages at a use level not to exceed 20 percent in the final beverage.

[70 FR 8034, Feb. 17, 2005]
§ 172.800 Acesulfame potassium.

Acesulfame potassium (CAS Reg. No. 55589–62–3), also known as acesulfame K, may be safely used as a general-purpose sweetener and flavor enhancer in foods generally, except in meat and poultry, in accordance with current good manufacturing practice and in an amount not to exceed that reasonably required to accomplish the intended technical effect in foods for which standards of identity established under section 401 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act do not preclude such use, under the following conditions:

(a) Acesulfame potassium is the potassium salt of 6-methyl-1,2,3-oxathiazine-4(3H)-one-2,2-dioxide.

(b) The additive meets the following specifications:

(1) Purity is not less than 99 percent on a dry basis. The purity shall be determined by a method titled “Acesulfame Potassium Assay,” which is incorporated by reference. Copies are available from the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFS–200), Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, or available for inspection 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.

(2) Fluoride content is not more than 30 parts per million, as determined by method III of the Fluoride Limit Test of the Food Chemicals Codex, 3d Ed. (1981), p. 511, which is incorporated by reference. Copies are available from the National Academy Press, 2101 Constitution Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20418, or available for inspection 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) If the food containing the additive is represented to be for special dietary uses, it shall be labeled in compliance with part 105 of this chapter.

quantity not more than sufficient for such effect; and (2) as a dough-conditioning agent in bread and roll production at not to exceed the quantity of hydrogen peroxide equivalent necessary for the artificial maturing effect.

(d) To insure safe use of the additive, the label of the food additive container and any intermediate premix thereof shall bear, in addition to the other information required by the act:

(1) The name of the additive, “acetone peroxides”.
(2) The concentration of the additive expressed in hydrogen peroxide equivalents per 100 grams.
(3) Adequate use directions to provide a final product that complies with the limitations prescribed in paragraph (c) of this section.

§ 172.804 Aspartame.

The food additive aspartame may be safely used in food in accordance with good manufacturing practice as a sweetening agent and a flavor enhancer in foods for which standards of identity established under section 401 of the act do not preclude such use under the following conditions:

(a) Aspartame is the chemical 1-methyl N-L-N-a-L-aspartyl-L-phenylalanine (C14H18N2O5).
(b) The additive meets the specifications of the “Food Chemicals Codex,” 3d Ed. (1981) pp. 28–29 and First Supplement p. 5, which is incorporated by reference in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a). Copies are available from the National Academy Press, 2101 Constitution Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20418, or may be examined at the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition’s Library, Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, and 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.

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

(1) The principal display panel of any intermediate mix of the additive for manufacturing purposes shall bear a statement of the concentration of the additive contained therein;
(2) The label of any food containing the additive shall bear, either on the principal display panel or on the information panel, the following statement:

PHENYLKETONURICS: CONTAINS PHENYLALANINE

The statement shall appear in the labeling prominently and conspicuously as compared to other words, statements, designs or devices and in bold type and on clear contrasting background in order to render it likely to be read and understood by the ordinary
§ 172.806 Azodicarbonamide.

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

(a) It is used or intended for use:

(1) As an aging and bleaching ingredient in cereal flour in an amount not to exceed 2.05 grams per 100 pounds of flour (0.0045 percent; 45 parts per million).

(2) As a dough conditioner in bread baking in a total amount not to exceed 0.0045 percent (45 parts per million) by weight of the flour used, including any quantity of azodicarbonamide added to flour in accordance with paragraph (a)(1) of this section.

(b) To assure safe use of the additive:

(1) The label and labeling of the additive and any intermediate premix prepared therefrom shall bear, in addition to the other information required by the Act, the following:

(i) The name of the additive.

(ii) A statement of the concentration or the strength of the additive in any intermediate premixes.

(2) The label or labeling of the food additive shall also bear adequate directions for use.

§ 172.808 Copolymer condensates of ethylene oxide and propylene oxide.

Copolymer condensates of ethylene oxide and propylene oxide may be safely used in food under the following prescribed conditions:

(a) The additive consists of one of the following:

(1) α-Hydro-omega-hydroxy-poly (oxyethylene) poly(oxypropylene)-(55–61 moles)poly(oxyethylene) block copolymer, having a molecular weight range of 9,760–13,200 and a cloud point above 100 °C in 1 percent aqueous solution.

(2) α-Hydro-omega-hydroxy-poly (oxyethylene)poly(oxypropylene)-(53–59 moles)poly(oxyethylene)(14–16 moles) block copolymer, having a molecular weight range of 3,500–4,125 and a cloud point of 9 °C–12 °C in 10 percent aqueous solution.

(3) α-Hydro-omega-hydroxy-poly(oxyethylene)/poly(oxypropylene) (minimum 15 moles)/poly(oxyethylene) block copolymer, having a minimum average molecular weight of 1900 and a minimum cloud point of 9 °C–12 °C in 10 percent aqueous solution.

(4) α-Hydro-omega-hydroxy-poly(oxyethylene) poly (oxypropylene)-(51–57 moles) poly(oxyethylene) block copolymer, having an average molecular weight of 14,000 and a cloud point above 100 °C in 1 percent aqueous solution.

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

(1) The additive identified in paragraph (a)(1) of this section is used in practice as a solubilizing and stabilizing agent in flavor concentrates (containing authorized flavoring oils) for use in foods for which standards of identity established under section 401 of the Act do not preclude such use, provided that the weight of the additive does not exceed the weight of the flavoring oils in the flavor concentrate.

(2) The additive identified in paragraph (a)(2) of this section is used as a processing aid and wetting agent in combination with dioctyl sodium sulfosuccinate for fumaric acid as prescribed in § 172.810.

(3) The additive identified in paragraph (a)(3) of this section is used:

(i) As a surfactant and defoaming agent, at levels not to exceed 0.05 percent by weight, in scald baths for poultry defeathering, followed by potable water rinse. The temperatures of the scald baths shall be not less than 125 °F.
Food and Drug Administration, HHS

(ii) As a foam control and rinse adjuvant in hog dehairing machines at a use level of not more than 5 grams per hog.

(4) The additive identified in paragraph (a)(4) of this section is used as a dough conditioner in yeast-leavened bakery products for which standards of identity established under section 401 of the Act do not preclude such use, provided that the amount of the additive dose not exceed 0.5 percent by weight of the flour used.

§ 172.809 Curdlan.

Curdlan may be safely used in accordance with the following conditions:

(a) Curdlan is a high molecular weight polymer of glucose (β-1,3-glucan; CAS Reg. No. 54724–00–4) produced by pure culture fermentation from the nonpathogenic and nontoxicogenic bacterium Alcaligenes faecalis var. myxogenes.

(b) Curdlan meets the following specifications when it is tested according to the methods described or referenced in the document entitled “Analytical Methods for Specification Tests for Curdlan,” by Takeda Chemical Industries, Ltd., 12–10 Nihombashi, 2-Chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo, 103, Japan, 1996, which is incorporated by reference in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. Copies are available from the Office of Food Additive Safety (HFS–200), Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition, Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, 240–402–1200, or may be examined at the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition’s Library, Food and Drug Administration, 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.

(1) Positive for curdlan.

(2) Assay for curdlan (calculated as anhydrous glucose), not less than 80 percent.

(3) pH of 1 percent aqueous suspension, 6.0–7.5.

(4) Lead, not more than 0.5 mg/kg.

(5) Heavy metals (as Pb), not more than 0.002 percent.

(6) Total nitrogen, not more than 0.2 percent.

(7) Loss on drying, not more than 10 percent.

(8) Residue on ignition, not more than 6 percent.

(9) Gel strength of 2 percent aqueous suspension, not less than 600×10³ dyne per square centimeter.

(10) Aerobic plate count, not more than 10⁹ per gram.

(11) Coliform bacteria, not more than 3 per gram.

(c) Curdlan is used or intended for use in accordance with good manufacturing practice as a formulation aid, processing aid, stabilizer and thickener, and texturizer in foods for which standards of identity established under section 401 of the act do not preclude such use.

§ 172.810 Dioctyl sodium sulfosuccinate.

The food additive dioctyl sodium sulfosuccinate, which meets the specifications of the Food Chemicals Codex, 3d Ed. (1981), pp. 102–104, 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.), may be safely used in food in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) As a wetting agent in the following fumaric acid-acidulated foods: Dry gelatin dessert, dry beverage base, and fruit juice drinks, when standards of identity do not preclude such use. The labeling of the dry gelatin dessert and dry beverage base shall bear adequate directions for use, and the additive shall be used in such an amount that the finished gelatin dessert will
§ 172.811 Glyceryl tristearate.

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

(a) The food additive (CAS Reg. No. 555–43–1) is prepared by reacting stearic acid with glycerol in the presence of a suitable catalyst.

(b) The food additive meets the following specifications:

- Acid number: Not to exceed 1.0.
- Iodine number: Not to exceed 1.0.
- Saponification number: 186–192.
- Hydroxyl number: Not to exceed 5.0.
- Free glycerol content: Not to exceed 0.5 percent.
- Unsaponifiable matter: Not to exceed 0.5 percent.
- Melting point (Class II): 69 °C–73 °C.

(c) The additive is used or intended for use as follows when standards of identity established under section 401 of the Act do not preclude such use:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Uses</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. As a crystallization accelerator in cocoa products, in imitation chocolate, and in compound coatings.</td>
<td>Not to exceed 1 percent of the combined weight of the formulation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. As a formulation aid as defined in § 170.3(o)(14) of this chapter, lubricant and release agent as defined in § 170.3(o)(18) of this chapter, and surface-finishing agent as defined in § 170.3(o)(30) of this chapter in food.</td>
<td>Not to exceed 0.5 percent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. As a formulation aid as defined in § 170.3(o)(14) of this chapter in confections.</td>
<td>Not to exceed 3.0 percent of the combined weight of the formulation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. As a formulation aid as defined in § 170.3(o)(14) of this chapter in fats and oils as defined in § 170.3(n)(12) of this chapter.</td>
<td>Not to exceed 0.5 percent of the combined weight of the formulation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. As a winterization and fractionation aid in fat and oil processing.</td>
<td>Not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight of the processed fat or oil.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(d) To assure safe use of the additive:

1. In addition to the other information required by the act, the label or labeling of the additive shall bear the name of the additive.
2. The label of the additive shall bear adequate directions to provide a final product that complies with the limitations prescribed in paragraph (c) of this section.

[42 FR 14491, Mar. 15, 1977, as amended at 49 FR 10105, Mar. 19, 1984]
§ 172.812 Glycine.

The food additive glycine may be safely used for technological purposes in food in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) The additive complies with the specifications of the “Food Chemicals Codex,” 3d Ed. (1981), p. 140, 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.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Uses</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>As a masking agent for the bitter aftertaste of saccharin used in manufactured beverages and beverage bases.</td>
<td>Not to exceed 0.2 percent in the finished beverage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As a stabilizer in mono- and diglycerides prepared by the glycerolysis of edible fats or oils.</td>
<td>Not to exceed 0.02 percent of the mono- and diglycerides.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

(1) The labeling of the additive shall bear adequate directions for use of the additive in compliance with the provisions of this section.

(2) The labeling of beverage bases containing the additive shall bear adequate directions for use to provide that beverages prepared therefrom shall contain no more than 0.2 percent glycine.

[42 FR 14491, Mar. 15, 1977, as amended at 49 FR 10105, Mar. 19, 1984]

§ 172.814 Hydroxylated lecithin.

The food additive hydroxylated lecithin may be safely used as an emulsifier in foods in accordance with the following conditions:

(a) It is the methyl glucoside-coconut oil ester having the following specifications:

- Acid number: 10–20
- Hydroxyl number: 200–300
- pH (5% aqueous): 4.8–5.0
- Saponification number: 178–190

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

(1) As an aid in crystallization of sucrose and dextrose at a level not to exceed the minimum quantity required to produce its intended effect.

(2) As a surfactant in molasses at a level not to exceed 320 parts per million in the molasses.

[42 FR 14491, Mar. 15, 1977, as amended at 49 FR 10105, Mar. 19, 1984]

§ 172.818 Oxystearin.

The food additive oxystearin may be safely used in foods, when such use is not precluded by standards of identity in accordance with the following conditions:

(a) The additive is a mixture of the glycerides of partially oxidized stearic and other fatty acids obtained by heating hydrogenated cottonseed or soybean oil under controlled conditions, in the presence of air and a suitable catalyst which is not a food additive as so defined. The resultant product meets the following specifications:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Uses</th>
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</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>As a masking agent for the bitter aftertaste of saccharin used in manufactured beverages and beverage bases.</td>
<td>Not to exceed 0.2 percent in the finished beverage.</td>
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<td>As a stabilizer in mono- and diglycerides prepared by the glycerolysis of edible fats or oils.</td>
<td>Not to exceed 0.02 percent of the mono- and diglycerides.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

(1) With hydrogen peroxide, benzoyl peroxide, lactic acid, and sodium hydroxide.

(2) With hydrogen peroxide, acetic acid, and sodium hydroxide.

(3) It is used or intended for use, in accordance with good manufacturing practice, as an emulsifier in foods, except for those standardized foods that do not provide for such use.

§ 172.816 Methyl glucoside-coconut oil ester.

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

(a) It is the methyl glucoside-coconut oil ester having the following specifications:

- Acid number: 10–20
- Hydroxyl number: 200–300
- pH (5% aqueous): 4.8–5.0
- Saponification number: 178–190

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

(1) As an aid in crystallization of sucrose and dextrose at a level not to exceed the minimum quantity required to produce its intended effect.

(2) As a surfactant in molasses at a level not to exceed 320 parts per million in the molasses.

§ 172.818 Oxystearin.

The food additive oxystearin may be safely used in foods, when such use is not precluded by standards of identity in accordance with the following conditions:

(a) As a masking agent for the bitter aftertaste of saccharin used in manufactured beverages and beverage bases.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>As a masking agent for the bitter aftertaste of saccharin used in manufactured beverages and beverage bases.</td>
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<td>Not to exceed 0.02 percent of the mono- and diglycerides.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

(1) With hydrogen peroxide, benzoyl peroxide, lactic acid, and sodium hydroxide.

(2) With hydrogen peroxide, acetic acid, and sodium hydroxide.

(3) It is used or intended for use, in accordance with good manufacturing practice, as an emulsifier in foods, except for those standardized foods that do not provide for such use.

(4) To assure safe use of the additive, the label of the food additive container shall bear, in addition to the other information required by the Act:

(1) The name of the additive, “hydroxylated lecithin”.

(2) Adequate directions for its use.

§ 172.816 Methyl glucoside-coconut oil ester.

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

(a) As an aid in crystallization of sucrose and dextrose at a level not to exceed the minimum quantity required to produce its intended effect.

(2) As a surfactant in molasses at a level not to exceed 320 parts per million in the molasses.

§ 172.818 Oxystearin.

The food additive oxystearin may be safely used in foods, when such use is not precluded by standards of identity in accordance with the following conditions:

(a) The additive is a mixture of the glycerides of partially oxidized stearic and other fatty acids obtained by heating hydrogenated cottonseed or soybean oil under controlled conditions, in the presence of air and a suitable catalyst which is not a food additive as so defined. The resultant product meets the following specifications:

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<td>Not to exceed 0.02 percent of the mono- and diglycerides.</td>
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(c) To assure safe use of the additive, in addition to the other information required by the Act:

(1) With hydrogen peroxide, benzoyl peroxide, lactic acid, and sodium hydroxide.

(2) With hydrogen peroxide, acetic acid, and sodium hydroxide.

(3) It is used or intended for use, in accordance with good manufacturing practice, as an emulsifier in foods, except for those standardized foods that do not provide for such use.

(4) To assure safe use of the additive, the label of the food additive container shall bear, in addition to the other information required by the Act:

(1) The name of the additive, “hydroxylated lecithin”.

(2) Adequate directions for its use.

§ 172.816 Methyl glucoside-coconut oil ester.

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

(a) As an aid in crystallization of sucrose and dextrose at a level not to exceed the minimum quantity required to produce its intended effect.

(2) As a surfactant in molasses at a level not to exceed 320 parts per million in the molasses.

§ 172.818 Oxystearin.

The food additive oxystearin may be safely used in foods, when such use is not precluded by standards of identity in accordance with the following conditions:

(a) The additive is a mixture of the glycerides of partially oxidized stearic and other fatty acids obtained by heating hydrogenated cottonseed or soybean oil under controlled conditions, in the presence of air and a suitable catalyst which is not a food additive as so defined. The resultant product meets the following specifications:

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</tr>
<tr>
<td>As a stabilizer in mono- and diglycerides prepared by the glycerolysis of edible fats or oils.</td>
<td>Not to exceed 0.02 percent of the mono- and diglycerides.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

(1) With hydrogen peroxide, benzoyl peroxide, lactic acid, and sodium hydroxide.

(2) With hydrogen peroxide, acetic acid, and sodium hydroxide.

(3) It is used or intended for use, in accordance with good manufacturing practice, as an emulsifier in foods, except for those standardized foods that do not provide for such use.

(4) To assure safe use of the additive, the label of the food additive container shall bear, in addition to the other information required by the Act:

(1) The name of the additive, “hydroxylated lecithin”.

(2) Adequate directions for its use.

§ 172.816 Methyl glucoside-coconut oil ester.

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

(a) As an aid in crystallization of sucrose and dextrose at a level not to exceed the minimum quantity required to produce its intended effect.

(2) As a surfactant in molasses at a level not to exceed 320 parts per million in the molasses.

§ 172.818 Oxystearin.

The food additive oxystearin may be safely used in foods, when such use is not precluded by standards of identity in accordance with the following conditions:

(a) The additive is a mixture of the glycerides of partially oxidized stearic and other fatty acids obtained by heating hydrogenated cottonseed or soybean oil under controlled conditions, in the presence of air and a suitable catalyst which is not a food additive as so defined. The resultant product meets the following specifications:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Uses</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>As a masking agent for the bitter aftertaste of saccharin used in manufactured beverages and beverage bases.</td>
<td>Not to exceed 0.2 percent in the finished beverage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As a stabilizer in mono- and diglycerides prepared by the glycerolysis of edible fats or oils.</td>
<td>Not to exceed 0.02 percent of the mono- and diglycerides.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
§ 172.820 Polyethylene glycol (mean molecular weight 200–9,500).

Polyethylene glycol identified in this section may be safely used in food in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) Identity. (1) The additive is an addition polymer of ethylene oxide and water with a mean molecular weight of 200 to 9,500.

(2) It contains no more than 0.2 percent total by weight of ethylene and diethylene glycols when tested by the analytical methods prescribed in paragraph (b) of this section.

(b) Analytical method. (1) The analytical method prescribed in the National Formulary XV (1980), page 1244, for polyethylene glycol 400 shall be used to determine the total ethylene and diethylene glycol content of polyethylene glycols having mean molecular weights of 450 or higher.

(2) The following analytical method shall be used to determine the total ethylene and diethylene glycol content of polyethylene glycols having mean molecular weights below 450.

**Analytical Method**

**ETHYLENE GLYCOL AND DIETHYLENE GLYCOL CONTENT OF POLYETHYLENE GLYCOLS**

The analytical method for determining ethylene glycol and diethylene glycol is as follows:

**APPARATUS**

Gas chromatograph with hydrogen flame ionization detector (Varian Aerograph 600 D or equivalent). The following conditions shall be employed with the Varian Aerograph 600 D gas chromatograph:

- Column temperature: 165 °C.
- Inlet temperature: 290 °C.
- Carrier gas (nitrogen) flow rate: 70 milliliters per minute.
- Hydrogen and air flow to burner: Optimize to give maximum sensitivity.
- Sample size: 2 microliters.
- Elution time: Ethylene glycol: 2.0 minutes. Diethylene glycol: 6.5 minutes.
- Recorder: -0.5 to +1.05 millivolt, full span, 1 second full response time.
- Syringe: 10-microliter (Hamilton 710 N or equivalent).
- Chromatograph column: 5 feet × 1/8 inch I.D. stainless steel tube packed with sorbitol (Mathieson-Coleman-Bell 2768 Sorbitol SX850, or equivalent) 12 percent in H₂O by weight on 60–80 mesh nonacid washed diatomaceous earth (Chromosorb W. Johns-Manville, or equivalent).

**REAGENTS AND MATERIALS**

- Carrier gas, nitrogen: Commercial grade in cylinder equipped with reducing regulator to provide 50 p.s.i.g. to the gas chromatograph.
- Ethylene glycol: Commercial grade. Purify if necessary, by distillation.
- Diethylene glycol: Commercial grade. Purify, if necessary, by distillation.
- Glycol standards: Prepare chromatographic standards by dissolving known amounts of ethylene glycol and diethylene glycol in water. Suitable concentrations for standardization range from 1 to 6 milligrams of each component per milliliter (for example 10 milligrams diluted to volume in a 10-milliliter volumetric flask is equivalent to 1 milligram per milliliter).

**STANDARDIZATION**

Inject a 2-microliter aliquot of the glycol standard into the gas chromatograph employing the conditions described above. Measure the net peak heights for the ethylene glycol and for the diethylene glycol. Record the values as follows:

- \( A \) = Peak height in millimeters of the ethylene glycol peak.
- \( B \) = Milligrams of ethylene glycol per milliliter of standard solution.
- \( C \) = Peak height in millimeters of the diethylene glycol peak.
- \( D \) = Milligrams of diethylene glycol per milliliter of standard solution.

**PROCEDURE**

Weigh approximately 4 grams of polyethylene glycol sample accurately into a 10-milliliter volumetric flask. Dilute to volume with water. Mix the solution thoroughly and
inject a 2-microliter aliquot into the gas chromatograph. Measure the heights, in millimeters, of the ethylene glycol peak and of the diethylene glycol peak and record as E and F, respectively.

Percent ethylene glycol = \( \frac{E}{B} \times \frac{A}{\text{sample weight in grams}} \)

Percent diethylene glycol = \( \frac{F}{C} \times \frac{D}{\text{sample weight in grams}} \)

(c) Uses. It may be used, except in milk or preparations intended for addition to milk, as follows:

1. As a coating, binder, plasticizing agent, and/or lubricant in tablets used for food.
2. As an adjuvant to improve flavor and as a bodying agent in nonnutritive sweeteners identified in §180.37 of this chapter.
3. As an adjuvant in dispersing vitamin and/or mineral preparations.
4. As a coating on sodium nitrite to inhibit hygroscopic properties.

(d) Limitations. (1) It is used in an amount not greater than that required to produce the intended physical or technical effect.

2. A tolerance of zero is established for residues of polyethylene glycol in milk.

[42 FR 14491, Mar. 15, 1977, as amended at 49 FR 10105, Mar. 19, 1984]

§ 172.824 Sodium mono- and dimethyl naphthalene sulfonates.

The food additive sodium mono- and dimethyl naphthalene sulfonates may be safely used in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) The additive meets the following specifications:

1. It is a mixture of sodium alkyl sulfates consisting chiefly of sodium lauryl sulfate \([\text{CH}_\text{3}(\text{CH}_\text{2})_\text{7}\text{CH}_\text{2}\text{OSO}_\text{2}\text{Na}]\).

2. It has a minimum content of 90 percent sodium alkyl sulfates.

(b) It is used or intended for use:

1. As an emulsifier in or with egg whites whereby the additive does not exceed the following limits:
   - Egg white solids, 1,000 parts per million.
   - Frozen egg whites, 125 parts per million.
   - Liquid egg whites, 125 parts per million.

2. As a whipping agent at a level not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight of gelatine used in the preparation of marshmallows.

3. As a surfactant in:
   - Fumaric acid-acidulated dry beverage base whereby the additive does not exceed 25 parts per million of the finished beverage and such beverage base is not for use in a food for which a standard of identity established under section 401 of the Act precludes such use.
   - (ii) Fumaric acid-acidulated fruit juice drinks whereby the additive does not exceed 25 parts per million of the finished fruit juice drink and it is not used in a fruit juice drink for which a standard of identity established under section 401 of the Act precludes such use.

4. As a wetting agent at a level not to exceed 10 parts per million in the partition of high and low melting fractions of crude vegetable oils and animal fats, provided that the partition step is followed by a conventional refining process that includes alkali neutralization and deodorization of the fats and oils.

(c) To insure the safe use of the additive, the label of the food additive container shall bear, in addition to the other information required by the Act:

1. The name of the additive, sodium lauryl sulfate.
2. Adequate use directions to provide a final product that complies with the limitations prescribed in paragraph (b) of this section.

(c) In addition to the general labeling requirements of the Act:

(1) Sodium carbonate produced in accordance with paragraph (b)(1) of this section shall be labeled to show the presence of the additive and its label or labeling shall bear adequate directions for use.

(2) Sodium nitrite produced in accordance with paragraph (b)(2) of this section shall bear the labeling required by §172.175 and a statement declaring the presence of sodium mono- and dimethyl naphthalene sulfonates.

§172.826 Sodium stearyl fumarate.

Sodium stearyl fumarate may be safely used in food in accordance with the following conditions:

(a) It contains not less than 99 percent sodium stearyl fumarate calculated on the anhydrous basis, and not more than 0.25 percent sodium stearyl maleate.

(b) The additive is used or intended for use:

(1) As a dough conditioner in yeast-leavened bakery products in an amount not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight of the flour used.

(2) As a conditioning agent in dehydrated potatoes in an amount not to exceed 1 percent by weight thereof.

(3) As a stabilizing agent in nonyeast-leavened bakery products in an amount not to exceed 1 percent by weight of the flour used.

(4) As a conditioning agent in processed cereals for cooking in an amount not to exceed 1 percent by weight of the dry cereal, except for foods for which standards of identity preclude such use.

(5) As a conditioning agent in starch-thickened or flour-thickened foods in an amount not to exceed 0.2 percent by weight of the food.

§172.828 Acetylated monoglycerides.

The food additive acetylated monoglycerides may be safely used in or on food in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) The additive is manufactured by:

(1) The interesterification of edible fats with triacetin and in the presence of catalytic agents that are not food additives or are authorized by regulation, followed by a molecular distillation or by steam stripping; or

(2) The direct acetylation of edible monoglycerides with acetic anhydride without the use of catalyst or molecular distillation, and with the removal by vacuum distillation, if necessary, of the acetic acid, acetic anhydride, and triacetin.

(b) The food additive has a Reichert-Meissl value of 75–200 and an acid value of less than 6.

(c) The food additive is used at a level not in excess of the amount reasonably required to produce its intended effect in food, or in food-processing, food-packing, or food-storage equipment.

§172.829 Neotame.

(a) Neotame is the chemical \(N-\left[3,3\text{-dimethylbutyl}\right]-L-\alpha\text{-aspartyl}\left[L-\text{phenylalanine}1\text{-methyl ester}\right]\) (CAS Reg. No. 165450–17–9).

(b) Neotame meets the following specifications when it is tested according to the methods described or referenced in the document entitled “Specifications and Analytical Methods for Neotame” dated April 3, 2001, by the NutraSweet Co., 699 North Wheeling Rd., Mount Prospect, IL 60056. The Director of the Office of the Federal Register has approved the incorporation by reference of this material in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. Copies are available from the Office of Food Additive Safety (HFS–200), Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740. Copies may be examined at the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition’s Library, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., rm. 1C–100, 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.

(1) Assay for neotame, not less than 97.0 percent and not more than 102.0 percent on a dry basis.
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§ 172.832  Monoglyceride citrate.

A food additive that is a mixture of glyceryl monooleate and its citric acid monoester manufactured by the reaction of glyceryl monooleate with citric acid under controlled conditions may

(1) As an emulsifier in liquid and plastic shortenings at a level not to exceed 3 percent by weight of the shortening.

(2) As a dough conditioner in bread baking, when such use is permitted by an appropriate food standard, at a level not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight of the flour used.

§ 172.831  Sucralose.

(a) Sucralose is the chemical 1,6-dichloro-1,6-dideoxy-β-D-fructofuranosyl-4-chloro-4-deoxy-α-D-galactopyranoside (CAS Reg. No. 56038-13-2).

(b) The additive meets the specifications of the “Food Chemicals Codex,” 4th ed. (1996), pp. 398–400, which is incorporated by reference in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. Copies are available from the Office of Food Additive Safety (HFS–200), Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition, Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, 240–402–1200, or may be examined 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.

(c) The additive may be used as a sweetener in foods generally, in accordance with current good manufacturing practice in an amount not to exceed 3.5 percent of the weight of the tablet.

(d) If the food containing the additive purports to be or is represented to be for special dietary use, it shall be labeled in compliance with part 105 of this chapter.


§ 172.830  Succinylated monoglycerides.

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

(a) The additive is a mixture of semi- and neutral succinic acid esters of mono- and diglycerides produced by the succinylation of a product obtained by the glycerolysis of edible fats and oils, or by the direct esterification of glycerol with edible fat-forming fatty acids.

(b) The additive meets the following specifications:

Succinic acid content: 14.6%–25.6%
Melting point: 50 °C–60 °C
Acid number: 70–120

(c) The additive is used or intended for use in the following foods:

(1) As an emulsifier in liquid and plastic shortenings at a level not to exceed 3 percent by weight of the shortening.

(2) As a dough conditioner in bread baking, when such use is permitted by an appropriate food standard, at a level not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight of the flour used.

§ 172.831  Sucralose.

(a) Sucralose is the chemical 1,6-dichloro-1,6-dideoxy-β-D-fructofuranosyl-4-chloro-4-deoxy-α-D-galactopyranoside (CAS Reg. No. 56038-13-2).

(b) The additive meets the specifications of the “Food Chemicals Codex,” 4th ed. (1996), pp. 398–400, which is incorporated by reference in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. Copies are available from the Office of Food Additive Safety (HFS–200), Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition, Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, 240–402–1200, or may be examined 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.

(c) The additive may be used as a sweetener in foods generally, in accordance with current good manufacturing practice in an amount not to exceed 3.5 percent of the weight of the tablet.

(d) If the food containing the additive purports to be or is represented to be for special dietary use, it shall be labeled in compliance with part 105 of this chapter.


§ 172.830  Succinylated monoglycerides.

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

(a) The additive is a mixture of semi- and neutral succinic acid esters of mono- and diglycerides produced by the succinylation of a product obtained by the glycerolysis of edible fats and oils, or by the direct esterification of glycerol with edible fat-forming fatty acids.

(b) The additive meets the following specifications:

Succinic acid content: 14.6%–25.6%
Melting point: 50 °C–60 °C
Acid number: 70–120

(c) The additive is used or intended for use in the following foods:

(1) As an emulsifier in liquid and plastic shortenings at a level not to exceed 3 percent by weight of the shortening.

(2) As a dough conditioner in bread baking, when such use is permitted by an appropriate food standard, at a level not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight of the flour used.

§ 172.831  Sucralose.

(a) Sucralose is the chemical 1,6-dichloro-1,6-dideoxy-β-D-fructofuranosyl-4-chloro-4-deoxy-α-D-galactopyranoside (CAS Reg. No. 56038-13-2).

(b) The additive meets the specifications of the “Food Chemicals Codex,” 4th ed. (1996), pp. 398–400, which is incorporated by reference in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. Copies are available from the Office of Food Additive Safety (HFS–200), Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition, Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, 240–402–1200, or may be examined 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.

(c) The additive may be used as a sweetener in foods generally, in accordance with current good manufacturing practice in an amount not to exceed 3.5 percent of the weight of the tablet.

(d) If the food containing the additive purports to be or is represented to be for special dietary use, it shall be labeled in compliance with part 105 of this chapter.

§ 172.833 Sucrose acetate isobutyrate (SAIB).

Sucrose acetate isobutyrate may be safely used in foods in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) Sucrose acetate isobutyrate (CAS Reg. No. 27216–37–1), or SAIB, is the chemical alpha-D-glucopyranoside, O-acetyl-tris-O-(2-methyl-1-oxopropyl)-beta-D-fructofuranosyl, acetate tris(2-methyl propanoate).

(b) SAIB, a pale, straw-colored liquid, meets the following specifications: (1) Assay: Not less than 98.8 percent and not more than 101.9 percent, based on the following formula:

\[
\text{Assay} = \left( \frac{\text{SV} \times 0.10586}{56.1} \right) \times 100
\]

Where \( \text{SV} \) = Saponification value


(3) Lead: Not to exceed 1.0 milligrams/kilogram determined by the “Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometric Graphite Furnace Method, Method I,” in the “Food Chemicals Codex,” 4th ed. (1996), pp. 763 and 764, with an attached modification to the sample digestion section in Appendix III.B (July 1996), which is incorporated by reference. Copies are available from the National Academy Press, 2101 Constitution Ave. NW., Box 285, Washington, DC 20055 (Internet http://www.nap.edu), or may be examined 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.

(4) Triacetin: Not to exceed 0.10 percent determined by gas chromatography as described in the “Guide to Specifications for General Notices,”
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General Analytical Techniques, Identification Tests, Test Solutions, and Other Reference Materials,” in the “Compendium of Food Additive Specifications, Addendum 4, FAO Food and Nutrition Paper 5, Revision 2,” (1991), pp. 13–26, which is incorporated by reference; see paragraph (b)(2) of this section for availability of the incorporation by reference.

(c) The food additive is used as a stabilizer (as defined in §170.3(o)(28) of this chapter) of emulsions of flavoring oils in nonalcoholic beverages.

(d) The total SAIB content of a beverage containing the additive does not exceed 300 milligrams/kilogram of the finished beverage.

[64 FR 29958, June 4, 1999; 64 FR 43072, Aug. 9, 1999, as amended at 78 FR 14665, Mar. 7, 2013]

§ 172.834 Ethoxylated mono- and diglycerides.

The food additive ethoxylated mono- and diglycerides (polyoxyethylene (20) mono- and diglycerides of fatty acids) (polyglycerate 60) may be safely used in food in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) The food additive is manufactured by:

(1) Glycerolysis of edible fats primarily composed of stearic, palmitic, and myristic acids; or

(2) Direct esterification of glycerol with a mixture of primarily stearic, palmitic, and myristic acids;

to yield a product with less than 0.3 acid number and less than 0.2 percent water, which is then reacted with ethylene oxide.

(b) The additive meets the following specifications:

Saponification number, 65–75.

Acid number, 0–2.

Hydroxyl number, 65–80.

Oxyethylene content, 60.5–65.0 percent.

(c) The additive is used or intended for use in the following foods when standards of identity established under section 401 of the Act do not preclude such use:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Use</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. As an emulsifier in pan-release agents for and as a dough conditioner in yeast-leavened bakery products.</td>
<td>Not to exceed levels required to produce the intended effects, total not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight of the flour used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. As an emulsifier in cakes and cake mixes.</td>
<td>Not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight of the dry ingredients.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. As an emulsifier in whipped vegetable oil toppings and topping mixes.</td>
<td>Not to exceed 0.45 percent by weight of the finished whipped vegetable oil toppings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. As an emulsifier in icings and icing mixes.</td>
<td>Not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight of the finished icings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. As an emulsifier in frozen desserts.</td>
<td>Not to exceed 0.2 percent by weight of the finished frozen desserts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. As an emulsifier in edible vegetable fat-water emulsions intended for use as substitutes for milk or cream in beverage coffee.</td>
<td>Not to exceed 0.4 percent by weight of the finished vegetable fat-water emulsions.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(d) When the name “polyglycerate 60” is used in labeling it shall be followed by either “polyoxyethylene (20) mono-and diglycerides of fatty acids” or “ethoxylated mono- and diglycerides” in parentheses.


§ 172.836 Polysorbate 60.

The food additive polysorbate 60 (polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monostearate) which is a mixture of polyoxyethylene ethers of mixed partial stearic and palmitic acid esters of sorbitol anhydrides and related compounds, may be safely used in food in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) The food additive is manufactured by reacting stearic acid (usually containing associated fatty acids, chiefly palmitic) with sorbitol to yield a product with a maximum acid number of 10 and a maximum water content of 0.2 percent, which is then reacted with ethylene oxide.

(b) The food additive meets the following specifications:

Saponification number 45–55.

Acid number, 0–2.

Hydroxyl number, 81–96.

Oxyethylene content 65 percent–69.5 percent.

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

(1) As an emulsifier in whipped edible oil topping with or without one or a combination of the following:

(i) Sorbitan monostearate;

(ii) Polysorbate 65;

(iii) Polysorbate 80;

(2) As an emulsifier in whipped edible oil topping with or without one or a combination of the following:

(i) Sorbitan monostearate;

(ii) Polysorbate 65;

(iii) Polysorbate 80;

(4) As an emulsifier in snacks;

(5) As an emulsifier in whipped cream;

(6) As an emulsifier in whipped toppings.

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whereby the maximum amount of the additive or additives used does not exceed 0.4 percent of the weight of the finished whipped edible oil topping; except that a combination of the additive with sorbitan monostearate may be used in excess of 0.4 percent, provided that the amount of the additive does not exceed 0.77 percent and the amount of sorbitan monostearate does not exceed 0.27 percent of the weight of the finished whipped edible oil topping.

(2) As an emulsifier in cakes and cake mixes, with or without one or a combination of the following:
   (i) Polysorbate 65.
   (ii) Sorbitan monostearate.

When used alone, the maximum amount of polysorbate 60 shall not exceed 0.46 percent of the weight of the cake or cake mix, on a dry-weight basis. When used with polysorbate 65 and/or sorbitan monostearate, it shall not exceed 0.46 percent, nor shall the polysorbate 65 exceed 0.32 percent or the sorbitan monostearate exceed 0.61 percent, and no combination of these emulsifiers shall exceed 0.66 percent of the cake or cake mix, all calculated on a dry-weight basis.

(3) As an emulsifier, alone or in combination with sorbitan monostearate, in nonstandardized confectionery coatings and standardized cacao products specified in §§ 163.123, 163.130, 163.135, 163.140, 163.145, and 163.150 of this chapter, as follows:
   (i) It is used alone in an amount not to exceed 0.5 percent of the weight of the finished nonstandardized confectionery coating or standardized cacao product.
   (ii) It is used with sorbitan monostearate in any combination of up to 0.5 percent of polysorbate 60 and up to 1 percent of sorbitan monostearate: Provided, That the total combination does not exceed 1 percent of the weight of the finished nonstandardized confectionery coating or standardized cacao product.

(4) [Reserved]

(5) As an emulsifier in cake icings and cake fillings, with or without one or a combination of the following:
   (i) Polysorbate 65.
   (ii) Sorbitan monostearate.

When used alone, the maximum amount of polysorbate 60 shall not exceed 0.46 percent of the weight of the cake icings and cake fillings. When used with polysorbate 65 and/or sorbitan monostearate, it shall not exceed 0.46 percent, nor shall the polysorbate 65 exceed 0.32 percent or the sorbitan monostearate exceed 0.7 percent, and no combination of these emulsifiers shall exceed 1 percent of the weight of the cake icing or cake filling.

(6) To impart greater opacity to sugar-type confection coatings whereby the maximum amount of the additive does not exceed 0.3 percent of the weight of the finished sugar coating.

(7) As an emulsifier in nonstandardized dressings whereby the maximum amount of the additive does not exceed 0.3 percent of the weight of the finished dressings.

(8) As an emulsifier, alone or in combination with polysorbate 80, in shortenings and edible oils intended for use in foods as follows, when standards of identity established under section 401 of the act do not preclude such use:
   (i) It is used alone in an amount not to exceed 1 percent of the weight of the finished shortening or oil.
   (ii) It is used with polysorbate 80 in any combination providing no more than 1 percent of polysorbate 60 and no more than 1 percent of polysorbate 80, provided that the total combination does not exceed 1 percent of the finished shortening or oil.
   (iii) The 1-percent limitation specified in paragraph (c)(8) (i) and (ii) of this section may be exceeded in premix concentrates of shortening or edible oil if the labeling complies with the requirements of paragraph (d) of this section.

(9) As an emulsifier in solid-state, edible vegetable fat-water emulsions intended for use as substitutes for milk or cream in beverage coffee, with or without one or a combination of the following:
   (i) Polysorbate 65.
   (ii) Sorbitan monostearate.

The maximum amount of the additive or additives shall not exceed 0.4 percent by weight of the finished edible vegetable fat-water emulsion.
(10) As a foaming agent in non-
    alcoholic mixes, to be added to alco-
    holic beverages in the preparation of
    mixed alcoholic drinks, at a level not
    to exceed 4.5 percent by weight of the
    nonalcoholic mix.
(11) As a dough conditioner in yeast-
    leavened bakery products in an amount
    not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight of
    the flour used.
(12) As an emulsifier, alone or in
    combination with sorbitan mono-
    stearate, in the minimum quantity re-
    quired to accomplish the intended ef-
    fect, in formulations of white mineral
    oil conforming with §172.878 and/or pe-
    troleum wax conforming with §172.886
    for use as protective coatings on raw
    fruits and vegetables.
(13) As a dispersing agent in artifi-
    cially sweetened gelatin desserts and in
    artificially sweetened gelatin dessert
    mixes, whereby the amount of the addi-
    tive does not exceed 0.5 percent on a
    dry-weight basis.
(14) As a surfactant and wetting
    agent for natural and artificial colors
    in food as follows:
    (i) In powdered soft drink mixes in an
        amount not to exceed 4.5 percent by
        weight of the mix.
    (ii) In sugar-based gelatin dessert
        mixes in an amount not to exceed 0.5
        percent by weight of the mix.
    (iii) In artificially sweetened gelatin
        dessert mixes in an amount not to ex-
        ceed 3.6 percent by weight of the mix.
    (iv) In sugar-based pudding mixes in
        an amount not to exceed 0.5 percent by
        weight of the mix.
    (v) In artificially sweetened pudding
        mixes in an amount not to exceed 0.5
        percent by weight of the mix.
(15) As an emulsifier in ice cream,
    frozen custard, ice milk, fruit sherbet and
    nonstandardized frozen desserts when used
    alone or in combination with poly-
    sorbate 80, whereby the maximum amount of the addi-
    tives, alone or in combination, does not exceed 0.1 per-
    cent of the finished frozen dessert.
(d) To assure safe use of the additive,
    in addition to the other information re-
    quired by the Act:
    (1) The label of the additive and any
        intermediate premixes shall bear:
        (i) The name of the additive.
        (ii) A statement of the concentration
            or strength of the additive in any in-
            termediate premixes.
    (2) The label or labeling shall bear ade-
        quate directions to provide a final
        product that complies with the limita-
        tions prescribed in paragraph (c) of this
        section.

§ 172.838 Polysorbate 65.

The food additive polysorbate 65
(polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan
tristearate), which is a mixture of
polyoxyethylene ethers of mixed ste-
aric acid esters of sorbitol anhydrides
and related compounds, may be safely
used in food in accordance with the fol-
lowing prescribed conditions:
(a) The food additive is manufactured
by reacting stearic acid (usually con-
taining associated fatty acids, chiefly
palmitic) with sorbitol to yield a prod-
uct with a maximum acid number of 15
and a maximum water content of 0.2
percent, which is then reacted with
ethylene oxide.
(b) The food additive meets the fol-
lowing specifications:
   Saponification number 88–98.
   Acid number 0-2.
   Hydroxyl number 44–60.
   Oxyethylene content 46 percent–50 percent.
(c) The additive is used, or intended
for use, as follows:
   (1) As an emulsifier in ice cream, fro-
zen custard, ice milk, fruit sherbet and
nonstandardized frozen desserts when used
alone or in combination with poly-
sorbate 80 and/or polysorbate 80, whereby
the maximum amount of the additives, alone or in
combination, does not exceed 0.1 per-
cent of the finished frozen dessert.
   (2) As an emulsifier in cakes and cake
mixes, with or without one or a com-
bination of the following:
      (i) Sorbitan monostearate.
      (ii) Polysorbate 60.
When used alone, the maximum
amount of polysorbate 65 shall not ex-
ceed 0.32 percent of the cake or cake
mix, on a dry-weight basis. When used
§ 172.840 Polysorbate 80.

The food additive polysorbate 80 (polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monooleate), which is a mixture of polyoxyethylene ethers of mixed partial oleic acid esters of sorbitol anhydrides and related compounds, may be safely used in food in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) The food additive is manufactured by reacting oleic acid (usually containing associated fatty acids) with sorbitol to yield a product with a maximum acid number of 7.5 and a maximum water content of 0.5 percent, which is then reacted with ethylene oxide.

(b) The food additive meets the following specifications:

Saponification number 45–55.
Acid number 0–2.
Hydroxyl number 65–80.
Oxyethylene content 65 percent–69.5 percent.

(c) The additive is used or intended for use as follows:

(1) An emulsifier in ice cream, frozen custard, ice milk, fruit sherbet, and nonstandardized frozen desserts, when used alone or in combination with polysorbate 65 whereby the maximum amount of the additives, alone or in combination, does not exceed 0.1 percent of the finished frozen dessert.

(2) In yeast-defoamer formulations whereby the maximum amount of the additive does not exceed 4 percent of the finished yeast defoamer and the maximum amount of the additive in the yeast from such use does not exceed 0.1 percent of the finished yeast defoamer.

(3) As a solubilizing and dispersing agent in pickles and pickle products, whereby the maximum amount of the additive does not exceed 4 parts per million.

(4) As a solubilizing and dispersing agent in:

(i) Vitamin-mineral preparations containing calcium caseinate in the absence of fat-soluble vitamins, whereby
the maximum intake of polysorbate 80 shall not exceed 175 milligrams from the recommended daily dose of the preparations.

(ii) Fat-soluble vitamins in vitamin and vitamin-mineral preparations containing no calcium caseinate, whereby the maximum intake of polysorbate 80 shall not exceed 300 milligrams from the recommended daily dose of the preparations.

(iii) In vitamin-mineral preparations containing both calcium caseinate and fat-soluble vitamins, whereby the maximum intake of polysorbate 80 shall not exceed 475 milligrams from the recommended daily dose of the preparations.

(5) As a surfactant in the production of coarse crystal sodium chloride whereby the maximum amount of the additive in the finished sodium chloride does not exceed 10 parts per million.

(6) In special dietary foods, as an emulsifier for edible fats and oils, with directions for use which provide for the ingestion of not more than 360 milligrams of polysorbate 80 per day.

(7) As a solubilizing and dispersing agent for dill oil in canned spiced green beans, not to exceed 30 parts per million.

(8) As an emulsifier, alone or in combination with polysorbate 60, in shortenings and edible oils intended for use in foods as follows, when standards of identity established under section 401 of the act do not preclude such use:

(i) It is used alone in an amount not to exceed 1 percent of the weight of the finished shortening or oil.

(ii) It is used with polysorbate 60 in any combination providing no more than 1 percent of polysorbate 80 and no more than 1 percent of polysorbate 60, provided that the total combination does not exceed 1 percent of the finished shortening or oil.

(iii) The 1-percent limitation specified in paragraph (c)(8) (i) and (ii) of this section may be exceeded in premix concentrates of shortening or edible oil if the labeling complies with the requirements of paragraph (d) of this section.

(9) As an emulsifier in whipped edible oil topping with or without one or a combination of the following:

(i) Sorbitan monostearate;

(ii) Polysorbate 60;

(iii) Polysorbate 65;

whereby the maximum amount of the additive or additives used does not exceed 0.4 percent of the weight of the finished whipped edible oil topping.

(10) It is used as a wetting agent in scald water for poultry defeathering, followed by potable water rinse. The concentration of the additive in the scald water does not exceed 0.0175 percent.

(11) As a dispersing agent in gelatin desserts and in gelatin dessert mixes, whereby the amount of the additive does not exceed 0.082 percent on a dry-weight basis.

(12) As an adjuvant added to herbicide use and plant-growth regulator use dilutions by a grower or applicator prior to application of such dilutions to the growing crop. Residues resulting from such use are exempt from the requirement of a tolerance. When so used or intended for use, the additive shall be exempt from the requirements of paragraph (d)(1) of this section.

(13) As a defoaming agent in the preparation of the creaming mixture for cottage cheese and lowfat cottage cheese, as identified in §§133.128 and 133.131 of this chapter, respectively, whereby the amount of the additive does not exceed 0.008 percent by weight of the finished products.

(14) As a surfactant and wetting agent for natural and artificial colors for use in barbecue sauce where the level of the additive does not exceed 0.005 percent by weight of the barbecue sauce.

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

(1) The label of the additive and any intermediate premixes shall bear:

(i) The name of the additive.

(ii) A statement of the concentration or strength of the additive in any intermediate premix.

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

§ 172.841 Polydextrose.

Polydextrose as identified in this section may be safely used in food in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a)(1) Polydextrose (CAS Reg. No. 68424–04–4) is a partially metabolizable water-soluble polymer prepared by the condensation of a melt which consists either of approximately 89 percent D-glucose, 10 percent sorbitol, and 1 percent citric acid or of approximately 90 percent D-glucose, 10 percent sorbitol, and 0.1 percent phosphoric acid, on a weight basis.

(2) Polydextrose may be partially neutralized with potassium hydroxide, or partially reduced by transition metal catalytic hydrogenation in aqueous solution.

(b) The additive meets the specifications of the “Food Chemicals Codex,” 5th ed. (January 1, 2004), pp. 336–339, and the First Supplement to the 5th Edition of the Food Chemicals Codex (March 1, 2006), p. 37, which are incorporated by reference. The Director of the Office of the Federal Register approves this incorporation by reference in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. You may obtain a copy from The National Academies Press, 500 Fifth St., NW., Washington, DC 20001 (Internet address http://www.nap.edu). You may inspect a copy at the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition’s Library, Food and Drug Administration, 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/cfr/ibr-locations.html.

(c) When standards of identity established under section 401 of the act do not preclude such use, polydextrose may be used in accordance with current good manufacturing practices as a bulking agent, formulation aid, humectant, and texturizer in all foods, except meat and poultry, baby food, and infant formula.

(d) If the food containing the additive purports to be or is represented for special dietary uses, it shall be labeled in compliance with part 105 of this chapter.

(e) The label and labeling of food a single serving of which would be expected to exceed 15 grams of the additive shall bear the statement: “Sensitive individuals may experience a laxative effect from excessive consumption of this product.”

§ 172.842 Sorbitan monostearate.

The food additive sorbitan monostearate, which is a mixture of partial stearic and palmitic acid esters of sorbitol anhydrides, may be safely used in or on food in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) The food additive is manufactured by reacting stearic acid (usually containing associated fatty acids, chiefly palmitic) with sorbitol to yield essentially a mixture of esters.

(b) The food additive meets the following specifications:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specification</th>
<th>147–157</th>
<th>235–260</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Saponification number</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acid number</td>
<td>5–10</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Hydroxyl number</td>
<td></td>
<td>235–260</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(c) It is used or intended for use, alone or in combination with polysorbate 60 as follows:

(1) As an emulsifier in whipped edible oil topping with or without one or a combination of the following:

(i) Polysorbate 60;
(ii) Polysorbate 65;
(iii) Polysorbate 80;

whereby the maximum amount of the additive or additives used does not exceed 0.4 percent of the weight of the finished whipped edible oil topping; except that a combination of the additive with polysorbate 60 may be used in excess of 0.4 percent: Provided, That the amount of the additive does not exceed 0.27 percent and the amount of polysorbate 60 does not exceed 0.77 percent of the weight of the finished whipped edible oil topping.

(2) As an emulsifier in cakes and cake mixes, with or without one or a combination of the following:

(i) Polysorbate 65.
(ii) Polysorbate 60.
When used alone, the maximum amount of sorbitan monostearate shall not exceed 0.61 percent of the cake or cake mix, on a dry-weight basis. When used with polysorbate 65 and/or polysorbate 60, it shall not exceed 0.61 percent, nor shall the polysorbate 65 exceed 0.32 percent or the polysorbate 60 exceed 0.46 percent, and no combination of the emulsifiers shall exceed 0.66 percent of the weight of the cake or cake mix, calculated on a dry-weight basis.

(3) As an emulsifier, alone or in combination with polysorbate 60 in non-standardized confectionery coatings and standardized cacao products specified in §§163.123, 163.130, 163.135, 163.140, 163.145, and 163.150 of this chapter, as follows:

(i) It is used alone in an amount not to exceed 1 percent of the weight of the finished nonstandardized confectionery coating or standardized cacao product.

(ii) It is used with polysorbate 60 in any combination of up to 1 percent sorbitan monostearate and up to 0.5 percent polysorbate 60 provided that the total combination does not exceed 1 percent of the weight of the finished nonstandardized confectionery coating or standardized cacao product.

(4) As an emulsifier in cake icings and cake fillings, with or without one or a combination of the following:

(i) Polysorbate 65.

(ii) Polysorbate 60.

When used alone, the maximum amount of sorbitan monostearate shall not exceed 0.7 percent of the weight of the cake icing or cake filling. When used with polysorbate 65 and/or polysorbate 60, it shall not exceed 0.7 percent, nor shall the polysorbate 65 exceed 0.32 percent or the polysorbate 60 exceed 0.46 percent, and no combination of these emulsifiers shall exceed 1 percent of the weight of the cake icing or cake filling.

(5) As an emulsifier in solid-state, edible vegetable fat-water emulsions intended for use as substitutes for milk or cream in beverage coffee, with or without one or a combination of the following:

(i) Polysorbate 60.

(ii) Polysorbate 65.

The maximum amount of the additive or additives shall not exceed 0.4 percent by weight of the finished edible vegetable fat-water emulsion.

(6) It is used alone as a rehydration aid in the production of active dry yeast in an amount not to exceed 1 percent by weight of the dry yeast.

(7) As an emulsifier, alone or in combination with polysorbate 60, in the minimum quantity required to accomplish the intended effect, in formulations of white mineral oil conforming with §172.878 and/or petroleum wax conforming with §172.886 for use as protective coatings on raw fruits and vegetables.

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

(1) The label of the additive and any intermediate premixes shall bear:

(i) The name of the additive.

(ii) A statement of the concentration or strength of the additive in any intermediate premixes.

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


§ 172.844 Calcium stearoyl-2-lactylate.

The food additive calcium stearoyl-2-lactylate may be safely used in or on food in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) The additive, which is a mixture of calcium salts of stearoyl lactylic acids and minor proportions of other calcium salts of related acids, is manufactured by the reaction of stearic acid and lactic acid and conversion to the calcium salts.

(b) The additive meets the following specifications:

Acid number, 50-86.

Calcium content, 4.2-5.2 percent.

Lactic acid content, 32-38 percent.

Ester number, 125-164.

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

(1) As a dough conditioner in yeast-leavened bakery products and prepared mixes for yeast-leavened bakery products in an amount not to exceed 0.5
§ 172.846 Sodium stearoyl lactylate.

The food additive sodium stearoyl lactylate (CAS Reg. No. 25383-997) may be safely used in food in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) The additive, which is a mixture of sodium salts of stearoyl lactic acids and minor proportions of sodium salts of related acids, is manufactured by the reaction of stearic acid and lactic acid and conversion to the sodium salts.

(b) The additive meets the specifications of the “Food Chemicals Codex,” 3d Ed. (1981), pp. 300–301, 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) It is used or intended for use as follows when standards of identity established under section 401 of the Act do not preclude such use:

(1) As a dough strengthen, emulsifier, or processing aid in baked products, pancakes, and waffles, in an amount not to exceed 0.5 part for each 100 parts by weight of flour used.

(2) As a surface-active agent, emulsifier, or stabilizer in icings, fillings, puddings, and toppings, at a level not to exceed 0.2 percent by weight of the finished food.

(3) As an emulsifier or stabilizer in liquid and solid edible fat-water emulsions intended for use as substitutes for milk or cream in beverage coffee, at a level not to exceed 0.3 percent by weight of the finished edible fat-water emulsion.

(4) As a formulation aid, processing aid, or surface-active agent in dehydrated potatoes, in an amount not to exceed 0.5 percent of the dry weight of the food.

(5) As an emulsifier, stabilizer, or texturizer in snack dips, at a level not to exceed 0.2 percent by weight of the finished product.

(6) As an emulsifier, stabilizer, or texturizer in cheese substitutes and imitations and cheese product substitutes and imitations, at a level not to exceed 0.2 percent by weight of the finished food.

(7) As an emulsifier, stabilizer, or texturizer in sauces or gravies, and the products containing the same, in an amount not to exceed 0.25 percent by weight of the finished food.

(8) In prepared mixes for each of the foods listed in paragraphs (c) (1) through (7) of this section, provided the additive is used only as specified in each of those paragraphs.

(9) As an emulsifier, stabilizer, or texturizer in cream liqueur drinks, at a level not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight of the finished product.


§ 172.848 Lactylic esters of fatty acids.

Lactylic esters of fatty acids may be safely used in food in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:
(a) They are prepared from lactic acid and fatty acids meeting the requirements of §172.860(b) and/or oleic acid derived from tall oil fatty acids meeting the requirements of §172.862.

(b) They are used as emulsifiers, plasticizers, or surface-active agents in the following foods, when standards of identity do not preclude their use:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Foods</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bakery mixes</td>
<td>As substitutes for milk or</td>
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<td></td>
<td>cream in beverage coffee.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Baked products</td>
<td>For household use.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cake icings, fillings, and</td>
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<tr>
<td>toppings</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dehydrated fruits and</td>
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<tr>
<td>vegetables</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dehydrated fruit and</td>
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<tr>
<td>vegetable juices.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Edible vegetable fat-water</td>
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<tr>
<td>emulsions</td>
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<tr>
<td>Frozen desserts</td>
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<tr>
<td>Liquid shortening</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pancake mixes</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Precooked instant rice</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Pudding mixes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(c) They are used in an amount not greater than required to produce the intended physical or technical effect, and they may be used with shortening and edible fats and oils when such are required in the foods identified in paragraph (b) of this section.

§ 172.850 Lactylated fatty acid esters of glycerol and propylene glycol.

The food additive lactylated fatty acid esters of glycerol and propylene glycol may be safely used in food in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) The additive is a mixture of esters produced by the lactylation of a product obtained by reacting edible fats or oils with propylene glycol.

(b) The additive meets the following specifications: Water insoluble combined lactic acid, 14–18 percent; and acid number, 12 maximum.

(c) It is used in amounts not in excess of that reasonably required to produce the intended physical effect as an emulsifier, plasticizer, or surface-active agent in food.

§ 172.852 Glycerol-lacto esters of fatty acids.

Glycerol-lacto esters of fatty acids (the lactic acid esters of mono- and diglycerides) may be safely used in food in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) They are manufactured from glycerin, lactic acid, and fatty acids conforming with §172.860 and/or oleic acid derived from tall oil fatty acids conforming with §172.862 and/or edible fats and oils.

(b) They are used in amounts not in excess of those reasonably required to accomplish their intended physical or technical effect as emulsifiers and plasticizers in food.

§ 172.854 Polyglycerol esters of fatty acids.

Polyglycerol esters of fatty acids, up to and including the decaglycerol esters, may be safely used in food in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) They are prepared from corn oil, cottonseed oil, lard, palm oil from fruit, peanut oil, safflower oil, sesame oil, soybean oil, and tallow and the fatty acids derived from these substances (hydrogenated and nonhydrogenated) meeting the requirements of §172.860(b) and/or oleic acid derived from tall oil fatty acids meeting the requirements of §172.862.

(b) They are used as emulsifiers in food, in amounts not greater than that required to produce the intended physical or technical effect.

(c) Polyglycerol esters of a mixture of stearic, oleic, and coconut fatty acids are used as a cloud inhibitor in vegetable and salad oils when use is not precluded by standards of identity. The fatty acids used in the production of the polyglycerol esters meet the requirements of §172.860(b), and the polyglycerol esters are used at a level not in excess of the amount required to perform its cloud-inhibiting effect. Oleic acid derived from tall oil fatty acids conforming with §172.862 may be used as a substitute for or together with the oleic acid permitted by this paragraph.

(d) Polyglycerol esters of butter oil fatty acids are used as emulsifiers in combination with other approved emulsifiers in dry, whipped topping base. The fatty acids used in the production of the polyglycerol esters meet the requirements of §172.860(b), and the polyglycerol esters are used at a level not in excess of the amount required to perform their emulsifying effect.
§ 172.856 Propylene glycol mono- and diesters of fats and fatty acids.

Propylene glycol mono- and diesters of fats and fatty acids may be safely used in food, subject to the following prescribed conditions:
(a) They are produced from edible fats and/or fatty acids in compliance with §172.860 and/or oleic acid derived from tall oil fatty acids in compliance with §172.862.
(b) They are used in food in amounts not in excess of that reasonably required to produce their intended effect.

§ 172.858 Propylene glycol alginate.

The food additive propylene glycol alginate (CAS Reg. No. 9005–37–2) may be used as an emulsifier, flavoring adjuvant, formulation aid, surfactant, or thickener in foods in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:
(a) The additive meets the specifications of the Food Chemicals Codex, 3d Ed. (1981), p. 256, which is incorporated by reference (Copies are available from the National Academy Press, 2101 Constitution Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20418, or available for inspection 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.), and the additional specification that it shall have up to 85 percent of the carboxylic acid groups esterified with the remaining groups either free or neutralized.
(b) The additive is used or intended for use in the following foods as defined in §170.3(n) of this chapter, when standards of identity established under section 401 of the act do not preclude such use:
(1) As a stabilizer in frozen dairy desserts, in fruit and water ices, and in confections and frostings at a level not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight of the finished product.
(2) As an emulsifier, flavoring adjuvant, stabilizer, or thickener in baked goods at a level not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight of the finished product.
(3) As an emulsifier, stabilizer, or thickener in cheeses at a level not to exceed 0.9 percent by weight of the finished product.
(4) As an emulsifier, stabilizer, or thickener in fats and oils at a level not to exceed 1.1 percent by weight of the finished product.
(5) As an emulsifier, stabilizer, or thickener in gelatins and puddings at a level not to exceed 0.6 percent by weight of the finished product.
(6) As a stabilizer or thickener in gravies and in sweet sauces at a level not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight of the finished product.
(7) As a stabilizer in jams and jellies at a level not to exceed 0.4 percent by weight of the finished product.
(8) As an emulsifier, stabilizer, or thickener in condiments and relishes at a level not to exceed 0.6 percent by weight of the finished product.
(9) As a stabilizer in jams and jellies at a level not to exceed 1.7 percent by weight of the finished product.
(10) As an emulsifier, flavoring adjuvant, formulation aid, stabilizer or thickener, or surface active agent in other foods, where applicable, at a level not to exceed 0.3 percent by weight of the finished product.
(c) To ensure safe use of the additive, the label of the food additive container shall bear, in addition to the other information required by the act:
(1) The name of the additive, “propylene glycol alginate” or “propylene glycol ester of alginic acid”.
(2) Adequate directions for use.
[47 FR 29950, July 9, 1982]

§ 172.859 Sucrose fatty acid esters.

Sucrose fatty acid esters identified in this section may be safely used in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:
(a) Sucrose fatty acid esters are the mono-, di-, and tri-esters of sucrose with fatty acids and are derived from sucrose and edible tallow or hydrogenated edible tallow or edible vegetable oils. The only solvents which may be used in the preparation of sucrose fatty acid esters are those generally recognized as safe in food or regulated for such use by an appropriate section in this part. Ethyl acetate or methyl ethyl ketone or dimethyl sulfoxide and isobutyl alcohol (2-methyl-1-
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propanol) may be used in the preparation of sucrose fatty acid esters.

(b) Sucrose fatty acid esters meet the following specifications:

(1) The total content of mono-, di-, and tri-esters is not less than 80 percent as determined by a method titled “Sucrose Fatty Acid Esters, Method of Assay,” which is incorporated by reference. Copies are available from the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFS–200), Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, or available for inspection 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.

(2) The free sucrose content is not more than 5 percent as determined by Test S.2 in the method titled “Sucrose Fatty Acid Esters, Method of Assay,” which is incorporated by reference. The availability of this incorporation by reference is given in paragraph (b)(1) of this section.

(3) The acid value is not more than 6.

(4) The residue on ignition (sulfated ash) is not more than 2 percent.

(5) The total ethyl acetate content is not more than 350 parts per million as determined by a method titled “Determination of Ethyl Acetate,” which is incorporated by reference. Copies are available from the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFS–200), Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, or available for inspection 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.

(6) Arsenic is not more than 3 parts per million.

(7) Total heavy metal content (as Pb) is not more than 50 parts per million.

(8) Lead is not more than 10 parts per million.

(9) The total content of methyl ethyl ketone or of methanol shall not be more than 10 parts per million as determined by a method titled “Methyl Ethyl Ketone Test; Methyl Alcohol Test,” which is incorporated by reference. Copies are available from the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFS–200), Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, or available for inspection 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.

(10) The total dimethyl sulfoxide content is not more than 2 parts per million as determined by a method entitled “Determination of Dimethyl Sulfoxide,” which is incorporated by reference. Copies are available from the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFS–200), Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, or available for inspection 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.

(11) The total isobutyl alcohol (2-methyl-1-propanol) content is not more than 10 parts per million as determined by a method entitled “Determination of Isobutyl Alcohol,” which is incorporated by reference. Copies are available from the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFS–200), Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, or available for inspection 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) Sucrose fatty acid esters may be used as follows when standards of identity established under section 401 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act do not preclude such use:
§ 172.860 Fatty acids.

The food additive fatty acids may be safely used in food and in the manufacture of food components in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) The food additive consists of one or any mixture of the following straight-chain monobasic carboxylic acids and their associated fatty acids manufactured from fats and oils derived from edible sources: Capric acid, caprylic acid, lauric acid, myristic acid, oleic acid, palmitic acid, and stearic acid.

(b) The food additive meets the following specifications:

(1) Unsaponifiable matter does not exceed 2 percent.

(2) It is free of chick-edema factor:

(i) As evidenced during the bioassay method for determining the chick-edema factor as prescribed in paragraph (c)(2) of this section; or

(ii) As evidenced by the absence of chromatographic peaks with a retention time relative to aldrin (RA) between 10 and 25, using the gas chromatographic-electron capture method prescribed in paragraph (c)(3) of this section. If chromatographic peaks are found with RA values between 10 and 25, the food additive shall meet the requirements of the bioassay method prescribed in paragraph (c)(2) of this section for determining chick-edema factor.

(c) For the purposes of this section:

(1) Unsaponifiable matter shall be determined by the method described in the 13th Ed. (1980) of the “Official Methods of Analysis of the Association of Official Analytical Chemists,” which is incorporated by reference. Copies are available from the AOAC INTERNATIONAL, 481 North Frederick Ave., suite 500, Gaithersburg, MD 20877, or available for inspection 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.

(2) Chick-edema factor shall be determined by the bioassay method described in “Official Methods of Analysis of the Association of Official Analytical Chemists,” 13th Ed. (1980), sections 26.127–26.130, which is incorporated by reference. Copies may be obtained from the AOAC INTERNATIONAL, 481 North Frederick Ave., suite 500, Gaithersburg, MD 20877, 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.

(3) The gas chromatographic-electron capture method for testing fatty acids for chick-edema shall be the method...
Food and Drug Administration, HHS

§ 172.862 Oleic acid derived from tall oil fatty acids.

The food additive oleic acid derived from tall oil fatty acids may be safely used in food and as a component in the manufacture of food-grade additives in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) The additive consists of purified oleic acid separated from refined tall oil fatty acids.

(b) The additive meets the following specifications:

(1) Specifications for oleic acid prescribed in the "Food Chemicals Codex." 3d Ed. (1981), pp. 207–208, which is incorporated by reference, except that titer (solidification point) shall not exceed 13.5 °C and unsaponifiable matter shall not exceed 0.5 percent. Copies of the material incorporated by reference 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.

(2) The resin acid content does not exceed 0.01 as determined by ASTM method D1240–82, "Standard Test Method for Rosin Acids in Fatty Acids," which is incorporated by reference. Copies may be obtained from the American Society for Testing Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Dr., West Conshohocken,
§ 172.863 Salt of fatty acids.

The food additive salts of fatty acids may be safely used in food and in the manufacture of food components in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) The additive consists of one or any mixture of two or more of the aluminum, calcium, magnesium, potassium, and sodium salts of the fatty acids conforming with §172.860 and/or oleic acid derived from tall oil fatty acids conforming with §172.862.

(b) The food additive is used or intended for use as a binder, emulsifier, and anticaking agent in food in accordance with good manufacturing practice.

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

(1) The common or usual name of the fatty acid salt or salts contained therein.

(2) The words “food grade” in juxtaposition with and equally as prominent as the name of the salt.

§ 172.864 Synthetic fatty alcohols.

Synthetic fatty alcohols may be safely used in food and in the synthesis of food components in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) The food additive consists of any one of the following fatty alcohols:

(1) Hexyl, octyl, decyl, lauryl, myristyl, cetyl, and stearyl; manufactured by fractional distillation of alcohols obtained by a sequence of oxidation and hydrolysis of organo-aluminums generated by the controlled reaction of low molecular weight trialkylaluminum with purified ethylene (minimum 99 percent by volume C2H4), and utilizing the hydrocarbon solvent as defined in paragraph (b) of this section, such that:

(i) Hexyl, octyl, decyl, and myristyl alcohols contain not less than 99 percent of total alcohols and not less than 96 percent of straight chain alcohols. Any nonalcoholic impurities are primarily paraffins.

(ii) Cetyl and stearyl alcohols contain not less than 98 percent of total alcohols and not less than 94 percent of straight chain alcohols. Any nonalcoholic impurities are primarily paraffins.

(iii) The synthetic fatty alcohols contain no more than 0.1 weight percent of total diols as determined by a method available upon request from the Commissioner of Food and Drugs.

(2) Hexyl, butyl, and decyl; manufactured by fractional distillation of alcohols obtained by a sequence of oxidation, hydrolysis, and catalytic hydrogenation (catalyst consists of copper, chromium, and nickel) of organo-aluminums generated by the controlled reaction of low molecular weight trialkylaluminum with purified ethylene (minimum 99 percent by volume C2H4), and utilizing an external coolant such that these alcohols meet the specifications prescribed in paragraph (a)(1)(i) and (iii) of this section.

(3) n-Octyl; manufactured by the hydrodimerization of 1,3-butadiene, followed by catalytic hydrogenation of the resulting dienol, and distillation to
produce n-octyl alcohol with a minimum purity of 99 percent. The analytical method for n-octyl alcohol entitled "Test Method [Normal-octanol]" dated October 2003, and printed by Kuraray Co., Ltd., is incorporated by reference. The Director of the Office of the Federal Register approves this incorporation by reference in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. You may obtain a copy from the Office of Food Additive Safety, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, or you may examine a copy at the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition's Library, Food and Drug Administration, 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.

(b) The hydrocarbon solvent used in the process described in paragraph (a)(1) of this section is a mixture of liquid hydrocarbons essentially paraffinic in nature, derived from petroleum and refined to meet the specifications described in paragraph (b)(1) of this section when subjected to the procedures described in paragraph (b) (2) and (3) of this section.

(1) The hydrocarbon solvent meets the following specifications:

(i) Bolling-point range: 175 °C–275 °C.

(ii) Ultraviolet absorbance limits as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wavelength (kilometers)</th>
<th>Maximum absorbance per centimeter optical path length</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>280–289</td>
<td>0.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>290–299</td>
<td>0.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300–359</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>360–400</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(2) Use ASTM method D86–82, "Standard Method for Distillation of Petroleum Products," which is incorporated by reference, to determine boiling point range. Copies of the material incorporated by reference may be obtained from the American Society for Testing Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Dr., West Conshohocken, Philadelphia, PA 19428-2599, 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.

(3) The analytical method for determining ultraviolet absorbance limits is as follows:

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

All glassware should be scrupulously cleaned to remove all organic matter such as oil, grease, detergent residues, etc. Examine all glassware, including stoppers and stopcocks, under ultraviolet light to detect any residual fluorescent contamination. As a precautionary measure, it is recommended practice to rinse all glassware with purified isooctane immediately before use. No grease is to be used on stopcocks or joints. Great care to avoid contamination of hydrocarbon solvent samples in handling and to assure absence of any extraneous material arising from inadequate packaging is essential. Because some of the polynuclear hydrocarbons sought in this test are very susceptible to photo-oxidation, the entire procedure is to be carried out under subdued light.

APPARATUS

Chromatographic tube. 450 millimeters in length (packing section), inside diameter 19 millimeters ±1 millimeter, equipped with a wad of clean Pyrex brand filtering wool (Corning Glass Works Catalog No. 3850 or equivalent). The tube shall contain a 250-milliliter reservoir and a 2-millimeter tetrafluoroethylene polymer stopcock at the opposite end. Overall length of the tube is 670 millimeters.

Stainless steel rod. 2 feet in length, 2 to 4 millimeters in diameter.

Vacuum oven. Similar to Labline No. 3610 but modified as follows: A copper tube one-fourth inch in diameter and 13 inches in length is bent to a right angle at the 4-inch point and plugged at the opposite end; eight copper tubes one-eighth inch in diameter and 5 inches in length are silver soldered in drilled holes (one-eighth inch in diameter) to the one-fourth-inch tube, one on each side at the 5-, 7.5-, 10- and 12.5-inch points; the one-eighth-inch copper tubes are bent to conform with the inner periphery of the oven.

Beakers. 250-milliliter and 500-milliliter capacity.

Graduated cylinders. 25-milliliter, 50-milliliter, and 150-milliliter capacity.

Tuberculin syringe. 1-milliliter capacity, with 3-inch, 22-gauge needle.

Volumetric flask. 5-milliliter capacity.

Spectrophotometric cells. Fused quartz ground glass stoppered cells, optical path
length in the range of 1.000 centimeter ± 0.005 centimeter. With distilled water in the cells, determine any absorbance difference.

**Spectrophotometer.** Spectral range 250 millimicrons—400 millimicrons with spectral slit width of 2 millimicrons or less; under instrument operating conditions for these absorbance measurements, the spectrophotometer shall also meet the following performance requirements:

- Absorbance repeatability, ±0.01 at 0.4 absorbance.
- Absorbance accuracy, 1 ±0.05 at 0.4 absorbance.
- Wavelength repeatability, ±0.2 millimicron.
- Wavelength accuracy, ±1.0 millimicron.

**Nitrogen cylinder.** Water-pumped or equivalent purity nitrogen in cylinder equipped with regulator and valve to control flow at 5 p.s.i.g.

**REAGENTS AND MATERIALS**

**Organic solvents.** All solvents used throughout the procedure shall meet the specifications and tests described in this specification. The isooctane, benzene, hexane, and 1,2-dichloroethane designated in the list following this paragraph shall pass the following test:

To the specified quantity of solvent in a 250-milliliter beaker, add 1 milliliter of purified n-hexadecane and evaporate in the vacuum oven under a stream of nitrogen. Discontinue evaporation when not over 1 milliliter of residue remains. (To the residue from benzene add a 5-milliliter portion of purified isooctane, reevaporate, and repeat once to insure complete removal of benzene.)

Dissolve the 1 milliliter of hexadecane residue in isooctane and make to 5 milliliters volume. Determine the absorbance in the 1-centimeter path length cells compared to isooctane as reference. The absorbance of the solution of the solvent residue shall not exceed 0.02 per centimeter path length between 280 and 300 μ and shall not exceed 0.01 per centimeter path length between 300 and 400 μ.

**Isooctane** (2,2,4-trimethylpentane). Use 10 milliliters for the test described in the preceding paragraph. If necessary, isooctane may be purified by passage through a column of activated silica gel (Grade 12, Davison Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md., or equivalent).

**Benzene** (Burick and Jackson Laboratories, Inc., Muskegon, Mich., or equivalent). Use 80 milliliters for the test. If necessary, benzene may be purified by distillation or otherwise.

**Hexane** (Burick and Jackson Laboratories, Inc., Muskegon, Mich., or equivalent). Use 650 milliliters for the test. If necessary, hexane may be purified by distillation or otherwise.

**1,2-Dichloroethane** (Matheson, Coleman, and Bell, East Rutherford, N.J., or equivalent). Use 20 milliliters for test. If necessary, 1,2-dichloroethane may be purified by distillation.

**Eluting mixtures:**

1. 10 percent 1,2-dichloroethane in hexane.
   Pipet 400 milliliters of 1,2-dichloroethane into a 1-liter glass-stoppered volumetric flask and adjust to volume with hexane, with mixing.

2. 40 percent benzene in hexane.
   Pipet 400 milliliters of benzene into a 1-liter glass-stoppered volumetric flask and adjust to volume with hexane, with mixing.

**n-Hexadecane, 99 percent olefin-free.** Dilute 1.0 milliliter of n-hexadecane to 5 milliliters with isooctane and determine the absorbance in a 1-centimeter cell compared to isooctane as reference between 280 μ–400μ. The absorbance per centimeter path length shall not exceed 0.00 in this range. If necessary, n-hexadecane may be purified by percolation through activated silica gel or by distillation.

**Silica gel, 38–200 mesh (Grade 12, Davison Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md., or equivalent).** Activate as follows: Weigh about 900 grams into a 1-gallon bottle, add 100 milliliters of de-ionized water, seal the bottle and shake and roll at intervals for 1 hour. Allow to equilibrate overnight in the sealed bottle. Activate the gel at 150 °C for 16 hours, in a 2-inch x 7-inch x 12-inch porcelain pan loosely covered with aluminum foil, cool in a dessicator, transfer to a bottle and seal.

**PROCEDURE**

**Determination of ultraviolet absorbance.** Before proceeding with the analysis of a sample determine the absorbance in a 1-centimeter path cell for the reagent blank by carrying out the procedure without a sample. Record the absorbance in the wavelength range of 280 to 400 millimicrons. Typical reagent blank absorbance in this range should not exceed 0.04 in the 280 to 290 millimicron

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1 As determined by using potassium chromate for reference standard and described in National Bureau of Standards Circular 484. Spectrophotometry, U.S. Department of Commerce, (1949). The accuracy is to be determined by comparison with the standard values at 280, 345, and 400 millimicrons. Circular 484 is incorporated by reference. Copies are available from the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFS–200), Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, or available for inspection 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.
millimicrons using isooctane as a reference.

meter path length cells between 280 and 400
dilute to volume with isooctane. Determine
residue to a 5-milliliter volumetric flask and
with hexane) until cool.

cover with aluminum foil (previously rinsed
removal of benzene. Remove the beaker and
evaporate. Repeat once to insure complete

termined by a constant volume of hexa-

liliters. Evaporate the benzene in the
liliters of 40 percent benzene for a total of 200
half inch of the gel bed. Finally, add 150 mil-
rately elute as before to within about one-

40 percent benzene and allow each to sepa-
rate 25-milliliter portions of 10 percent 1,2-
dichloroethane eluate) with a 250-milliliter
receiving beaker (discard the 1,2-

1-inch above the top of the gel. Replace
the eluate beaker (discard the hexane eluate)
about one-half inch above the gel. Rinse the
column three times with 50-milliliter portions of hexane. Allow
each hexane rinse to separately elute to
about one-half inch above the gel. Replace
the eluate beaker (discard the hexane eluate)
with a 250-milliliter beaker. Add two sepa-
rate 25-milliliter portions of 10 percent 1,2-
dichloroethane and allow each to separately elute as before. Finally, add 150 milliliters of 10 percent 1,2-dichloroethane for a total of 200 milliliters. When the final 10 percent 1,2-dichloroethane fraction is about one-half inch above the top of the gel bed, replace the receiving beaker (discard the 1,2-
dichloroethane eluate) with a 250-milliliter
beaker containing 1 milliliter of hexadecane.
Adjust the elution rate to 2 to 3 milliliters
per minute, add two 25-milliliter portions of
40 percent benzene and allow each to sepa-
rately elute as before to within about one-
half inch of the gel bed. Finally, add 150 mi-
liliters of 40 percent benzene for a total of 200
milliliters. Evaporate the benzene in the
oven with vacuum and sufficient nitrogen
flow to just ripple the top of the benzene so-
lution. When the benzene is removed (as de-
termined by a constant volume of hexa-
decane) add 5 milliliters of isoctane and evap.
orate. Repeat once to insure complete
removal of benzene. Remove the beaker and
cover with aluminum foil (previously rinsed
with hexane) until cool.

Quantitatively transfer the hexadecane
residue to a 3-milliliter volumetric flask and
dilute to volume with isoctane. Determine
the absorbance of the solution in 1-centi-
meter path length cells between 280 and 400
millimicrons using isoctane as a reference.

Correct the absorbance values for any ab-
sorbance derived from reagents as deter-
mined by carrying out the procedure without a
sample. If the corrected absorbance does
not exceed the limits prescribed in para-
graph (b)(1)(i) of this section, the sample
meets the ultraviolet absorbance specifica-
tions for hydrocarbon solvent.

(c) Synthetic fatty alcohols may be
used as follows:
(1) As substitutes for the cor-
responding naturally derived fatty al-
cohols permitted in food by existing
regulations in this part or part 173 of
this chapter provided that the use is in
compliance with any prescribed limita-
tions.

(2) As substitutes for the cor-
responding naturally derived fatty al-
cohols used as intermediates in the
synthesis of food additives and other
substances permitted in food.

[42 FR 14491, Mar. 15, 1977, as amended at
47 FR 11837, Mar. 19, 1982; 49 FR 10105, Mar. 19,
1984; 54 FR 24897, June 12, 1989; 70 FR 72908,
Dec. 8, 2005]
§ 172.868 Ethyl cellulose.

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

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

(b) It is used or intended for use as follows:
   (1) As a binder and filler in dry vitamin preparations.
   (2) As a component of protective coatings for vitamin and mineral tablets.
   (3) As a fixative in flavoring compounds.

§ 172.869 Sucrose oligoesters.

Sucrose oligoesters, as identified in this section, may be safely used in accordance with the following conditions:

(a) Sucrose oligoesters consist of mixtures of sucrose fatty acid esters with an average degree of esterification ranging from four to seven. It is produced by interesterification of sucrose with methyl esters of fatty acids derived from edible fats and oils (including hydrogenated fats and oils). The only solvents which may be used in the preparation of sucrose oligoesters are dimethyl sulfoxide, isobutyl alcohol, and those solvents generally recognized as safe in food.

(b) Sucrose oligoesters meet the specifications in the methods listed in the table in this paragraph. The methods cited for determining compliance with each specification are incorporated by reference, in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. Copies of the methods may be examined at the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition’s Library, room IC-100, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, or at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA).
Food and Drug Administration, HHS

§ 172.870

Hydroxypropyl cellulose.

The food additive hydroxypropyl cellulose may be safely used in food, except standardized foods that do not

in a standardized food unless permitted by the standard of identity.

[68 FR 50072, Aug. 20, 2003]

§ 172.870 Hydroxypropyl cellulose.

The food additive hydroxypropyl cellulose may be safely used in food, except standardized foods that do not

in a standardized food unless permitted by the standard of identity.

[68 FR 50072, Aug. 20, 2003]
provide for such use, in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) The additive consists of one of the following:
   (1) A cellulose ether containing propylene glycol groups attached by an ether linkage that contains, on an anhydrous basis, not more than 4.6 hydroxypropyl groups per anhydroglucose unit. The additive has a minimum viscosity of 10 centipoises for a 10 percent by weight aqueous solution at 25 degrees C.
   (2) A cellulose ether containing propylene glycol groups attached by an ether linkage having a hydroxypropoxy (OC$_3$H$_6$OH) content of 5 to 16 percent weight in weight (w/w) on an anhydrous basis, i.e., 0.1 to 0.4 hydroxypropyl groups per anhydroglucose unit. The common name for this form of the additive is low substituted hydroxypropyl cellulose.

(b) The additive is used or intended for use as follows:
   (1) The additive identified in paragraph (a)(1) of this section is used or intended for use as an emulsifier, film former, protective colloid, stabilizer, suspending agent, or thickener in food, in accordance with good manufacturing practice. The additive also may be used as a binder in dietary supplements, in accordance with good manufacturing practice.
   (2) The additive identified in paragraph (a)(2) of this section is used or intended for use as a binder and disintegrator in tablets or wafers containing dietary supplements of vitamins and/or minerals. The additive is used in accordance with good manufacturing practice.

§ 172.873 Methyl ethyl cellulose.

The food additive methyl ethyl cellulose may be safely used in food in accordance with the following prescribed conditions.

(a) The additive meets the following specifications:
   (1) The methoxy content shall be not less than 3.5 percent and not more than 6.5 percent, calculated as OCH$_3$, and the ethoxy content shall be not less than 14.5 percent and not more than 19 percent, calculated as OC$_2$H$_5$, both measured on the dry sample.
   (2) The viscosity of an aqueous solution, 2.5 grams of the material in 100 milliliters of water, at 20 °C, is 20 to 60 centipoises.
   (3) The ash content on a dry basis has a maximum of 0.6 percent.

(b) The additive is used or intended for use as an aerating, emulsifying, and foaming agent, in an amount not in excess of that reasonably required to produce its intended effect.

§ 172.874 Hydroxypropyl methylcellulose.

The food additive hydroxypropyl methylcellulose (CAS Reg. No. 9004–65–3) may be safely used in food, except in standardized foods which do not provide for such use if:

(a) The additive complies with the definition and specifications prescribed in the National Formulary, 12th edition.
(b) It is used or intended for use as an emulsifier, film former, protective colloid, stabilizer, suspending agent, or thickener, in accordance with good manufacturing practice.
(c) To insure safe use of the additive, the container of the additive, in addition to being labeled as required by the general provisions of the act, shall be accompanied by labeling which contains adequate directions for use to provide a final product that complies with the limitations prescribed in paragraph (b) of this section.

[42 FR 14491, Mar. 15, 1977, as amended at 47 FR 38273, Aug. 31, 1982]

§ 172.876 Castor oil.

The food additive castor oil may be safely used in accordance with the following conditions:

(a) The additive meets the specifications of the United States Pharmacopeia XX (1980).
(b) The additive is used or intended for use as follows:
Use and Limitations

Hard candy production—As a release agent and antisticking agent, not to exceed 500 parts per million in hard candy.

Vitamin and mineral tablets—As a component of protective coatings.

§ 172.878 White mineral oil.

White mineral oil may be safely used in food in accordance with the following conditions:

(a) White mineral oil is a mixture of liquid hydrocarbons, essentially paraffinic and naphthenic in nature obtained from petroleum. It is refined to meet the following specifications:

1. It meets the test requirements of the United States Pharmacopeia XX (1980) for readily carbonizable substances (page 532).
2. It meets the test requirements of U.S.P. XVII for sulfur compounds (page 400).

(b) White mineral oil 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.

(c) White mineral oil is used or intended for use as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Use</th>
<th>Limitation (inclusive of all petroleum hydrocarbons that may be used in combination with white mineral oil)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. As a release agent, binder, and lubricant in or on capsules and tablets containing concentrates of flavoring, spices, condiments, and nutrients intended for addition to food, excluding confectionery.</td>
<td>Not to exceed 0.6% of the capsule or tablet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. As a release agent, binder, and lubricant in or on capsules and tablets containing food for special dietary use.</td>
<td>Not to exceed 0.6% of the capsule or tablet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. As a float on fermentation fluids in the manufacture of vinegar and wine to prevent or retard access of air, evaporation, and wild yeast contamination during fermentation.</td>
<td>In an amount not to exceed good manufacturing practice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. As a defoamer in food.</td>
<td>In accordance with § 173.340 of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. In bakery products, as a release agent and lubricant.</td>
<td>Not to exceed 0.15% of bakery products.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. In dehydrated fruits and vegetables, as a release agent.</td>
<td>Not to exceed 0.02% of dehydrated fruits and vegetables.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. In egg white solids, as a release agent.</td>
<td>Not to exceed 0.1% of egg white solids.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. On raw fruits and vegetables, as a protective coating.</td>
<td>In an amount not to exceed good manufacturing practice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. In frozen meat, as a component of hot-melt coating.</td>
<td>Not to exceed 0.095% of meat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. As a protective float on brine used in the curing of pickles.</td>
<td>In an amount not to exceed good manufacturing practice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. In molding starch used in the manufacture of confectionery.</td>
<td>Not to exceed 0.3 percent in the molding starch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. As a release agent, binder, and lubricant in the manufacture of yeast.</td>
<td>Not to exceed 0.15 percent of yeast.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. As an antidusting agent in sorbic acid for food use.</td>
<td>Not to exceed 0.25 percent in the sorbic acid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. As release agent and as sealing and polishing agent in the manufacture of confectionery.</td>
<td>Not to exceed 0.2 percent of confectionery.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. As a dust control agent for wheat, corn, soybean, barley, rice, rye, oats, and sorghum.</td>
<td>Applied at a level of no more than 0.02 percent by weight of grain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. As a dust control agent for rice.</td>
<td>ISO 100 oil viscosity (100 centistokes [cSt] at 100 °F) applied at a level of no more than 0.08 percent by weight of the rice grain.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
§ 172.880 Petrolatum.

Petrolatum may be safely used in food, subject to the provisions of this section.

(a) Petrolatum complies with the specifications set forth in the United States Pharmacopeia XX (1980) for white petrolatum or in the National Formulary XV (1980) for petrolatum.

(b) Petrolatum meets the following ultraviolet absorbance limits when subjected to the analytical procedure described in §172.886(b):

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

(c) Petrolatum is used or intended for use as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Use</th>
<th>Limitation (inclusive of all petroleum hydrocarbons that may be used in combination with petrolatum)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In bakery products; as release agent and lubricant</td>
<td>With white mineral oil, not to exceed 0.15 percent of bakery product.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In confectionery; as release agent and as sealing and polishing agent</td>
<td>Not to exceed 0.2 percent of confectionery.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In dehydrated fruits and vegetables; as release agent</td>
<td>Not to exceed 0.02 percent of dehydrated fruits and vegetables.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In egg white solids; as release agent</td>
<td>Not to exceed 0.1 percent of egg white solids.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On raw fruits and vegetables; as protective coating</td>
<td>In an amount not to exceed good manufacturing practice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In beet sugar and yeast; as defoaming agent</td>
<td>As prescribed in §173.340 of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(d) 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.

§ 172.882 Synthetic isoparaffinic petroleum hydrocarbons.

Synthetic isoparaffinic petroleum hydrocarbons may be safely used in food, in accordance with the following conditions:

(a) They are produced by synthesis from petroleum gases and consist of a mixture of liquid hydrocarbons meeting the following specifications:

- Boiling point 93–260 °C as determined by ASTM method D86–82, "Standard Method for Distillation of Petroleum Products," which is incorporated by reference. Copies may be obtained from the American Society for Testing Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Dr., West Conshohocken, Philadelphia, PA 19428-2560, 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.

- Ultraviolet absorbance:
  - 260–319 millimicrons—1.5 maximum.
  - 320–329 millimicrons—0.08 maximum.
  - 330–350 millimicrons—0.05 maximum.

- Nonvolatile residual: 0.002 gram per 100 milliliters maximum.

Synthetic isoparaffinic petroleum hydrocarbons containing antioxidants shall meet the specified ultraviolet absorbance limits after correction for any absorbance due to the antioxidants. The ultraviolet absorbance shall be determined by the procedure described for application of mineral oil, disregarding the last sentence of the procedure, under “Specifications” on page 66 of the “Journal of the Association of Official Analytical Chemists,” Volume 45 (February 1962), which is incorporated by reference. Copies are available from the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFS-200), Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, or available for inspection 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. For hydrocarbons boiling below 250 °F, the nonvolatile residue shall be...
determined by ASTM method D1353–78, "Standard Test Method for Nonvolatile Matter in Volatile Solvents for Use in Paint, Varnish, Lacquer, and Related Products;" for those boiling above 121 °C, ASTM method D381–80, "Standard Test Method for Existent Gum in Fuels by Jet Evaporation" shall be used. These methods are incorporated by reference. Copies may be obtained from the American Society for Testing Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Dr., West Conshohocken, Philadelphia, PA 19428-2959, 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.

(b) Isoparaffinic petroleum hydrocarbons may contain antioxidants authorized for use in food in an amount not to exceed that reasonably required to accomplish the intended technical effect nor to exceed any prescribed limitations.

(c) Synthetic isoparaffinic petroleum hydrocarbons are used or intended for use as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Uses</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In the froth-flotation cleaning of vegetables.</td>
<td>In an amount not to exceed good manufacturing practice. Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As a component of insecticide formulations for use on processed foods.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As a component of coatings on fruits and vegetables.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As a coating on shell eggs.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As a float on fermentation fluids in the manufacture of vinegar and wine and on brine used in curing pickles, to prevent or retard access of air, evaporation, and contamination with wild organisms during fermentation.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

§ 172.886 Petroleum wax.

Petroleum wax may be safely used in food, in accordance with the following conditions:

(a) Petroleum wax is a mixture of solid hydrocarbons, paraffinic in nature, derived from petroleum, and refined to meet the specifications prescribed by this section.

(b) Petroleum wax meets the following ultraviolet absorbance limits when subjected to the analytical procedure described in this paragraph.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wavelength μm</th>
<th>Maximum absorbance per centimeter optical pathlength</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>280–289</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>290–299</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300–329</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>330–360</td>
<td>.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

§ 172.886

Evaporation flask (optional). 250-milliliter or 500-milliliter capacity all-glass flask equipped with standard taper stopper having inlet and outlet tubes to permit passage of nitrogen across the surface of contained liquid to be evaporated.

Vacuum distillation assembly. All glass (for purification of dimethyl sulfoxide); 2-liter distillation flask with heating mantle; Vigreaux vacuum-jacketed condenser (or equivalent) about 45 centimeters in length and distilling head with separable cold finger condenser. Use of tetrafluoroethylene polymer sleeves on the glass joints will prevent freezing. Do not use grease on stopcocks or joints.

Spectrophotometric cells. Fused quartz cells, optical path length in the range of 5,000 centimeters ±0.005 centimeter; also for checking spectrophotometer performance only, optical path length in the range 1,000 centimeter ±0.005 centimeter. With distilled water in the cells, determine any absorbance differences.

Spectrophotometer. Spectral range 250 millimicrons–400 millimicrons with spectral slit width of 2 millimicrons or less, under instrument operating conditions for these absorbance measurements, the spectrophotometer shall also meet the following performance requirements:

Absorbance repeatability, ±0.01 at 0.4 absorbance.

Absorbance accuracy, ±0.05 at 0.4 absorbance.

Wavelength repeatability, ±0.2 millimicron.

Wavelength accuracy, ±1.0 millimicron.

Nitrogen cylinder. Water-pumped or equivalent purity nitrogen in cylinder equipped with regulator and valve to control flow at 5 p.s.i.g.

Analytical Specification for Petroleum Wax

General Instructions

Because of the sensitivity of the test, the possibility of errors arising from contamination is great. It is of the greatest importance that all glassware be scrupulously cleaned to remove all organic matter such as oil, grease, detergent residues, etc. Examine all glassware, including stoppers and stopcocks, under ultraviolet light to detect any residual fluorescent contamination. As a precautionary measure it is recommended practice to rinse all glassware with purified isopropyl alcohol before use. No grease is to be used on stopcocks or joints. Great care to avoid contamination of wax samples in handling and to assure absence of any extraneous material arising from inadequate packaging is essential. Because some of the polynuclear hydrocarbons sought in this test are very susceptible to photo-oxidation, the entire procedure is to be carried out under subdued light.

Apparatus

Separatory funnels. 250-milliliter, 500-milliliter, 1,000-milliliter, and preferably 2,000-milliliter capacity, equipped with tetrafluoroethylene polymer stopcocks.

Reservoir. 500-milliliter capacity, equipped with a 24/40 standard taper male fitting at the bottom and a suitable ball-joint at the top for connecting to the nitrogen supply. The male fitting should be equipped with glass hooks.

Chromatographic tube. 180 millimeters in length, inside diameter to be 15.7 millimeters ±0.1 millimeter, equipped with a coarse, fritted-glass disc, a tetrafluoroethylene polymer stopcock, and a female 24/40 standard tapered fitting at the opposite end. (Overall length of the column with the female joint is 235 millimeters.) The female fitting should be equipped with glass hooks.

Disc. Tetrafluoroethylene polymer 2-inch diameter disc approximately 5⁄16-inch thick with a hole bored in the center to closely fit the stem of the chromatographic tube.

Heating jacket. Conical, for 500-milliliter separatory funnel. (Used with variable transformer heat control.)

Suction flask. 250-milliliter or 500-milliliter filter flask.

Condenser. 24/40 joints, fitted with a drying tube, length optional.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Analitcal Specfication for Petroleunm Wax</th>
<th>Maximum ultraviolet absorbance per centimeter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>290–299 millimicrons</td>
<td>0.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300–359 millimicrons</td>
<td>0.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>360–400 millimicrons</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:

1. As determined by using potassium chromate for reference standard and described in National Bureau of Standards Circular 484, Spectrophotometry, U.S. Department of Commerce, (1949). The accuracy is to be determined by comparison with the standard values at 290, 345, and 400 millimicrons. Circular 484 is incorporated by reference. Copies are available from the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFS–200), Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, or available for inspection 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.

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REAGENTS AND MATERIALS

Organic solvents. All solvents used throughout the procedure shall meet the specifications and tests described in this specification. The isooctane, benzene, acetone, and methyl alcohol designated in the list following this paragraph shall pass the following tests:

To the specified quantity of solvent in a 250-milliliter Erlenmeyer flask, add 1 milliliter of purified n-hexadecane and evaporate on the steam bath under a stream of nitrogen (a loose aluminum foil jacket around the flask will speed evaporation). Discontinue evaporation when not over 1 milliliter of residue remains. (To the residue from benzene add a 10-milliliter portion of purified isooctane, reevaporate, and repeat once to insure complete removal of benzene.) Alternatively, the evaporation time can be reduced by using the optional evaporation flask. In this case the solvent and n-hexadecane are placed in the flask on the steam bath, the tube assembly is inserted, and a stream of nitrogen is fed through the inlet tube while the outlet tube is connected to a solvent trap and vacuum line in such a way as to prevent any flow-back of condensate into the flask.

Dissolve the 1 milliliter of hexadecane residue in isooctane and make to 25 milliliters volume. Determine the absorbance in the 5-centimeter path length cells compared to isooctane as reference. The absorbance of the solution of the solvent residue (except for methyl alcohol) shall not exceed 0.01 per centimeter path length between 280 and 400 m. For methyl alcohol this absorbance value shall be 0.00.

Isooctane (2,2,4-trimethylpentane). Use 180 milliliters for the test described in the preceding paragraph. Purify, if necessary, by passage through a column of activated silica gel (Grade 12, Davison Chemical Company, Baltimore, Maryland, or equivalent) about 90 centimeters in length and 5 centimeters to 8 centimeters in diameter.

Benzene, A.C.S. reagent grade. Use 150 milliliters for the test. Purify, if necessary, by distillation or otherwise.

Acetone, A.C.S. reagent grade. Use 200 milliliters for the test. Purify, if necessary, by distillation.

Eluting mixtures:
1. 10 percent benzene in isooctane. Pipet 50 milliliters of benzene into a 500-milliliter glass-stoppered volumetric flask and adjust to volume with isooctane, with mixing.
2. 20 percent benzene in isooctane. Pipet 50 milliliters of benzene into a 250-milliliter glass-stoppered volumetric flask, and adjust to volume with isooctane, with mixing.
3. Acetone-benzene-water mixture. Add 20 milliliters of water to 380 milliliters of acetone and 200 milliliters of benzene, and mix.

n-Hexadecane, 99 percent olefin-free. Dilute 1.0 milliliter of n-hexadecane to 25 milliliters with isooctane and determine the absorbance in a 5-centimeter cell compared to isooctane as reference point between 280 and 400 m. The absorbance per centimeter path length shall not exceed 0.00 in this range. Purify, if necessary, by percolation through activated silica gel or by distillation.

Methyl alcohol, A.C.S. reagent grade. Use 10.0 milliliters of methyl alcohol. Purify, if necessary, by distillation.

Dimethyl sulfoxide. Pure grade, clear, water-white, m.p. 18° minimum. Dilute 120 milliliters of dimethyl sulfoxide with 240 milliliters of distilled water in a 500-milliliter separatory funnel, mix and allow to cool for 5–10 minutes. Add 40 milliliters of isooctane to the solution and extract by shaking the funnel vigorously for 2 minutes. Draw off the lower aqueous layer into a second 500-milliliter separatory funnel and repeat the extraction with 40 milliliters of isooctane. Draw off and discard the aqueous layer. Wash each of the 40-milliliter extractives three times with 50-milliliter portions of distilled water. Shaking time for each wash is 1 minute. Discard the aqueous layers. Filter the first extractive through anhydrous sodium sulfate prewashed with isooctane (see Sodium sulfate under “Reagents and Materials” for preparation of filter), into a 250-milliliter Erlenmeyer flask, or optionally into the evaporating flask. Wash the first separatory funnel with the second 40-milliliter isooctane extractive, and pass through the sodium sulfate into the flask. Then wash the second and first separatory funnels successively with a 10-milliliter portion of isooctane, and pass the solvent through the sodium sulfate into the flask. Add 1 milliliter of n-hexadecane and evaporate the isooctane on the steam bath under nitrogen. Discontinue evaporation when not over 1 milliliter of residue remains. To the residue, add a 10-milliliter portion of isooctane and reevaporate to 1 milliliter of hexadecane. Again, add 10 milliliters of isooctane to the residue and evaporate to 1 milliliter of hexadecane to insure complete removal of all volatile materials. Dissolve the 1 milliliter of hexadecane in isooctane and make to 25-milliliter volume. Determine the reference. The absorbance of the solution should not exceed 0.02 per centimeter path length in the 280 m–400 m range. (Note: Difficulty in meeting this absorbance specification may be due to organic impurities in the distilled water. Repetition of the test omitting the dimethyl sulfoxide will disclose their presence. If necessary to meet the specification, purify the water by redistillation, passage through an ion-exchange resin, or otherwise.) Purify, if necessary, by the following procedure: To 1,500 milliliters of dimethyl sulfoxide in a 2-liter glass-stoppered flask, add
6.0 milliliters of phosphoric acid and 50 grams of Norit A (decolorizing carbon, alkaline) or equivalent. Stopper the flask, and with the use of a magnetic stirrer (tetrafluoroethylene polymer coated bar) stir the solvent for 15 minutes. Filter the dimethyl sulfoxide through four thicknesses of fluted paper (18.5 centimeters, Schleicher & Schuell, No. 597, or equivalent). If the initial filtrate contains carbon fines, refilter through the same filter until a clear filtrate is obtained. Protect the sulfoxide from air and moisture during this operation by covering the solvent in the funnel and collection flask with a layer of isooctane. Transfer the filtrate to a 2-liter separatory funnel and draw off the dimethyl sulfoxide into the 2-liter distillation flask of the vacuum distillation assembly and distill at approximately 3-millimeter Hg pressure or less. Discard the first 200-milliliter fraction of the distillate and replace the distillate collection flask with a clean one. Continue the distillation until approximately 1 liter of the sulfoxide has been collected.

At completion of the distillation, the reagent should be stored in glass-stoppered bottles since it is very hygroscopic and will react with some metal containers in the presence of air.

**Phosphoric acid.** 85 percent A.C.S. reagent grade.

**Sodium borohydride.** 98 percent.

**Magnesium oxide** (Sea Sorb 43, Food Machinery Company, Westvaco Division, distributed by chemical supply firms, or equivalent). Place 100 grams of the magnesium oxide in a large beaker, add 700 milliliters of distilled water to make a thick slurry, and heat on a steam bath for 30 minutes with intermittent stirring. Stir well initially to insure that all the absorbent is completely wetted. Using a Buchner funnel and a filter paper (Schleicher & Schuell No. 597, or equivalent) of suitable diameter, filter with suction. Continue suction until water no longer drips from the funnel. Transfer the absorbent to a glass trough lined with aluminum foil (free from rolling oil). Break up the magnesia with a clean spatula and spread out the absorbent on the aluminum foil in a layer about 1 centimeter to 2 centimeters thick. Reheat the mixture at 160 °C ± 1 °C for 2 hours, and store in a tightly closed flask.

**Sodium sulfate, anhydrous, A.C.S. reagent grade, preferably in granular form.** For each bottle of sodium sulfate reagent used, establish as follows the necessary sodium sulfate prewash to provide such filters required in the method: Place approximately 35 grams of anhydrous sodium sulfate in a 30-milliliter coarse, fritted-glass funnel or in a 65-milliliter filter funnel with glass wool plug; wash with successive 15-milliliter portions of the indicated solvent until a 15-milliliter portion of the wash shows 0.00 absorbance per centimeter path length between 280 μ and 400 μ when tested as prescribed under "Organic solvents." Usually three portions of wash solvent are sufficient.

Before proceeding with analysis of a sample, determine the absorbance in a 5-centimeter path cell between 250 μ and 400 μ for the reagent blank by carrying out the procedure, without a wax sample, at room temperature, recording the spectra after the extraction stage and after the complete procedure as prescribed. The absorbance per centimeter path length following the extraction stage should not exceed 0.040 in the wavelength range from 280 μ to 400 μ; the absorbance per centimeter path length following the complete procedure should not exceed 0.070 in the wavelength range from 280 μ to 299 μ, inclusive, nor 0.045 in the wavelength range from 300 μ to 400 μ. If in either spectrum the characteristic benzene peaks in the 250 μ–260 μ region are present, remove the benzene by the procedure under "Organic solvents" and record absorbance again.

Place 300 milliliters of dimethyl sulfoxide in a 1-liter separatory funnel and add 75 milliliters of phosphoric acid. Mix the contents of the funnel and allow to stand for 10 minutes. (The reaction between the sulfoxide and the acid is exothermic. Release pressure after mixing, then keep funnel stoppered.) Add 150 milliliters of isooctane and shake to prequillirate the solvents. Draw off the individual layers and store in glass-stoppered flasks.

Place a representative 1-kilogram sample of wax, or if this amount is not available, the entire sample, in a beaker of a capacity about three times the volume of the sample and heat with occasional stirring on a steam bath until the wax is completely melted and homogeneous. Weigh four 25-gram or 2.2 gram portions of the melted wax in separate 100-milliliter beakers. Reserve three of the portions for later replicate analyses as necessary. Pour one weighed portion immediately after remelting (on the steam bath) into a 500-milliliter separatory funnel containing 100 milliliters of the prequillirated sulfoxide-phosphoric acid mixture that has
been heated in the heating jacket at a temperature just high enough to keep the wax melted. (Note: In preheating the sulfoxide-acid mixture, remove the stopper of the separatory funnel at intervals to release the pressure.) Promptly complete the transfer of the sample to the funnel in the jacket with portions of the preequilibrated isooctane, warming the beaker, if necessary, and using a total volume of just 50 milliliters of the solvent. If the wax comes out of solution during these operations, let the stoppered funnel remain in the jacket until the wax redissolves. Remove stopper from the funnel at intervals to release pressure. When the wax is in solution, remove the funnel from the jacket and shake it vigorously for 2 minutes. Set up three 250-milliliter separatory funnels with each containing 30 milliliters of preequilibrated isooctane. After separation of the liquid phases, allow to cool until the main portion of the wax-isoctane solution begins to show a precipitate. Gently swirl the funnel when precipitation first occurs on the inside surface of the funnel to accelerate this process. Carefully draw off the lower layer, filter it slowly through a thin layer of glass wool fitted loosely in a filter funnel into the first 250-milliliter separatory funnel, and wash in tandem with the 30-milliliter portions of isooctane contained in the 250-milliliter separatory funnels. Shaking time for each wash is 1 minute. Repeat the extraction operation with two additional portions of the sulfoxide-acid mixture, replacing the funnel in the jacket after each extraction to keep the wax in solution and washing each extractive in tandem through the same three portions of isooctane. Collect the successive extractives (300 milliliters total) in a separatory funnel (preferably 2-liter), containing 480 milliliters of distilled water, mix, and allow to cool for a few minutes after the last extractive has been added. Add 80 milliliters of isooctane to the solution and extract by shaking the funnel vigorously for 2 minutes. Draw off the lower aqueous layer into a second separatory funnel (preferably 2-liter) and repeat the extraction operation with 80 milliliters of isooctane. Draw off and discard the aqueous layer. Wash each of the 80-milliliter extractives three times with 100-milliliter portions of distilled water. Shaking time for each wash is 1 minute. Discard the aqueous layers. Filter the first extractive through anhydrous sodium sulfate prewashed with isooctane (see Sodium Sulfate under “Reagents and Materials” for preparation of filter) into a 250-milliliter Erlenmeyer flask (or optionally into the evaporation flask). Wash the first separatory funnel with the second 80-milliliter isooctane extractive and pass through the sodium sulfate. Then wash the second and first separatory funnels successively with a 20-milliliter portion of isooctane and pass the solvent through the sodium sulfate into the flask. Add 1 milliliter of n-hexadecane and evaporate the isooctane on the steam bath under nitrogen. Discontinue evaporation when not over 1 milliliter residue remains. To the residue, add a 10-milliliter portion of isooctane, reevaporate to 1 milliliter of hexadecane, and repeat this operation once. Quantitatively transfer the residue with isooctane to a 25-milliliter volumetric flask, make to volume, and mix. Determine the absorbance of the solution in the 5-centimeter path length cells compared to isooctane as reference between 280 mg–400 mg (take care to lose none of the solution in filling the sample cell). Correct the absorbance values for any absorbance derived from reagents as determined by carrying out the procedure without a wax sample. If the corrected absorbance does not exceed the limits prescribed in this paragraph (a), the wax meets the ultraviolet absorbance specifications. If the corrected absorbance per centimeter path length exceeds the limits prescribed in this paragraph (b), proceed as follows: Quantitatively transfer the isooctane solution to a 125-milliliter flask equipped with 24/40 joint and evaporate the isooctane on the steam bath under a stream of nitrogen to a volume of 1 milliliter of hexadecane. Add 10 milliliters of methyl alcohol and approximately 0.3 gram of sodium borohydride. (Minimize exposure of the borohydride to the atmosphere. A measuring dipper may be used.) Immediately fit a water-cooled condenser equipped with a 24/40 joint and with a drying tube into the flask, mix until the borohydride is dissolved, and allow to stand for 30 minutes at room temperature, with intermittent swirling. At the end of this period, disconnect the flask and evaporate the methyl alcohol on the steam bath under nitrogen until the sodium borohydride begins to come out of the solution. Then add 10 milliliters of isooctane and evaporate to a volume of about 2–3 milliliters. Again, add 10 milliliters of isooctane and concentrate to a volume of approximately 5 milliliters. Swirl the flask repeatedly to assure adequate washing of the sodium borohydride residues. Fit the tetrafluoroethylene polymer disc on the upper part of the stem of the chromatographic tube, then place the tube with the disc on the suction flask and apply the vacuum (approximately 135 millimeters Hg pressure). Weigh out 14 grams of the 2:1 magnesium oxide-Celite 545 mixture and pour the adsorbent mixture into the chromatographic tube in approximately 3-centimeter layers. After the addition of each layer, level off the top of the adsorbent with a flat glass rod or metal plunger by pressing down firmly until the adsorbent is well packed. Loosen the topmost few millimeters of each adsorbent layer with the end of a metal rod before the addition of the next
layer. Continue packing in this manner until all the 14 grams of the adsorbent is added to the tube. Level off the top of the adsorbent by pressing down firmly with a flat glass rod or metal plunger to make the depth of the adsorbent bed approximately 12.5 centimeters in depth. Turn off the vacuum and remove the suction flask. Fit the 500-milliliter reservoir on the top of the chromatographic column and preset the column by passing 100 milliliters of isooctane through the column. Adjust the nitrogen pressure so that the rate of descent of the isooctane coming off of the column is between 2–3 milliliters per minute. Discontinue the nitrogen flow just before the last of the isooctane reaches the level of the adsorbent. (CAUTION: Do not allow the liquid level to recede below the adsorbent level at any time.) Remove the reservoir and decant the 5-milliliter isooctane concentrate solution onto the column and with slight pressure again allow the liquid level to recede to barely above the adsorbent level. Rapidly complete the transfer similarly with two 5-milliliter portions of isooctane, swirling the flask repeatedly each time to assure adequate washing of the residue. Just before the final 5-milliliter wash reaches the top of the adsorbent, add 100 milliliters of isooctane to the reservoir and continue the percolation at the 2-3 milliliter per minute rate. Just before the last of the isooctane reaches the adsorbent level, add 100 milliliters of 10 percent benzene in isooctane to the reservoir and continue the percolation at the aforementioned rate. Just before the solvent mixture reaches adsorbent level, add 25 milliliters of 20 percent benzene in isooctane to the reservoir and continue the percolation at 2-3 milliliters per minute until all this solvent mixture has been removed from the column. Discard all the elution solvents collected up to this point. Add 300 milliliters of the acetone-benzene-water mixture to the reservoir and percolate through the column to elute the polynuclear compounds. Collect the eluate in a clean 1-liter separatory funnel. Allow the column to drain until most of the solvent mixture is removed. Wash the eluate three times with 300-milliliter portions of distilled water, shaking well for each wash. (The addition of small amounts of sodium chloride facilitates separation.) Discard the aqueous layer after each wash. After the final separation, filter the residual benzene through anhydrous sodium sulfate prewashed with benzene (see Sodium sulfate under “Reagents and Materials” for preparation of filter) into a 250-milliliter Erlenmeyer flask (or optionally into the evaporation flask). Wash the separatory funnel with two additional 20-milliliter portions of benzene which are also filtered through the sodium sulfate. Add 1 milliliter of n-hexadecane and completely remove the benzene by evaporation under nitrogen, using the special procedure to eliminate benzene as previously described under “Organic Solvents.” Quantitatively transfer the residue with isooctane to a 25-milliliter volumetric flask and adjust to volume. Determine the absorbance of the solution in the 5-centimeter path length cells compared to isooctane as reference between 250 μ–400 μ. Correct for any absorbance derived from the reagents as determined by carrying out the procedure without a wax sample. If either spectrum shows the characteristic benzene peaks in the 250 μ–260 μ region, evaporate the solution to remove benzene by the procedure under “Organic Solvents.” Dissolve the residue, transfer quantitatively, and adjust to volume in isooctane in a 25-milliliter volumetric flask. Record the absorbance again. If the corrected absorbance does not exceed the limits prescribed in this paragraph (b), the wax meets the ultraviolet absorbance specifications.

(c) Petroleum wax may contain one or more of the following adjuvants in amounts not greater than that required to produce their intended effect:

(1) Antioxidants permitted in food by regulations issued in accordance with section 409 of the act.

(2) Poly(alkylacrylate) (CAS Reg. No. 27029–57–8), made from long chain (C16–C22) alcohols and acrylic acid, or poly(alkylmethacrylate) (CAS Reg. No. 179529–36–3), made from long chain (C18–C22) methacrylate esters, having:

(i) A number average molecular weight between 40,000 and 100,000;

(ii) A weight average molecular weight (MWw) to number average molecular weight (MWn) ratio (MWw/MWn) of not less than 3; and

(iii) Unreacted alkylacrylate or alkylmethacrylate monomer content not in excess of 14 percent, as determined by a method entitled “Method for Determining Weight-Average and Number-Average Molecular Weight and for Determining Alkylacrylate Monomer Content of Poly(alkylacrylate) used as Processing Aid in Manufacture of Petroleum Wax,” which is incorporated by reference in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. Copies are available from the Office of Food Additive Safety (HFS–200), Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition, Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, 240–402–1200, or may be examined at the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition’s Library, Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, 240–402–1200.
Petroleum wax shall contain not more than 1,050 parts per million of poly(alkylacrylate) or poly(alkylmethacrylate) residues as determined by a method entitled “Method for Determining Residual Level of Poly(alkylacrylate) in Petroleum Wax,” which is incorporated by reference. Copies are available from the addresses cited in this paragraph.

(d) Petroleum wax is used or intended for use as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Use</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In chewing gum base, as a masticatory substance.</td>
<td>In an amount not to exceed good manufacturing practice. Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On cheese and raw fruits and vegetables as a protective coating.</td>
<td>In accordance with §173.340 of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As a defoamer in food</td>
<td>In accordance with §173.340 of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As a component of microcapsules for spice-flavoring substances.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

§ 172.890 Rice bran wax.

Rice bran wax may be safely used in food in accordance with the following conditions:

(a) It is the refined wax obtained from rice bran and meets the following specifications:

| Melting point 75 °C to 80 °C. |
| Free fatty acids, maximum 10 percent. |
| Iodine number, maximum 20. |
| Saponification number 75 to 120. |

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Food</th>
<th>Limitation in food</th>
<th>Use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Candy</td>
<td>56 p.p.m.</td>
<td>Coating.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fresh fruits and fresh vegetables.</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chewing gum</td>
<td>2½ p.c.</td>
<td>Plasticizing material.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

§ 172.888 Synthetic petroleum wax.

Synthetic petroleum wax may be safely used in or on foods in accordance with the following conditions:

(a) Synthetic petroleum wax is a mixture of solid hydrocarbons, paraffinic in nature, prepared by either catalytic polymerization of ethylene or copolymerization of ethylene with linear (C\textsubscript{3} to C\textsubscript{12}) alpha-olefins, and refined to meet the specifications prescribed in this section.

(b) Synthetic petroleum wax meets the ultraviolet absorbance limits of §172.886(b) when subjected to the analytical procedure described therein.

(c) Synthetic petroleum wax has a number average molecular weight of not less than 500 nor greater than 1,200 as determined by vapor pressure osmometry.

(d) Synthetic petroleum wax 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.

(e) Synthetic petroleum wax is used or intended for use as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In accordance with §172.615 in an amount not to exceed good manufacturing practice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In an amount not to exceed good manufacturing practice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In accordance with §173.340 of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

§ 172.892 Food starch-modified.

Food starch-modified as described in this section may be safely used in food. The quantity of any substance employed to effect such modification shall not exceed the amount reasonably required to accomplish the intended physical or technical effect, nor exceed any limitation prescribed. To insure safe use of the food starch-modified, the label of the food additive container shall bear the name of the additive “food starch-modified” in addition to other information required by the Act. Food starch may be modified by treatment prescribed as follows:
§ 172.892

(a) Food starch may be acid-modified by treatment with hydrochloric acid or sulfuric acid or both.

(b) Food starch may be bleached by treatment with one or more of the following:

Limitations

- Active oxygen obtained from hydrogen peroxide and/or peracetic acid, not to exceed 0.45 percent of active oxygen.
- Ammonium persulfate, not to exceed 0.075 percent and sulfur dioxide, not to exceed 0.05 percent.
- Chlorine, as calcium hypochlorite, not to exceed 0.036 percent of dry starch.

(c) Food starch may be oxidized by treatment with chlorine, as sodium hypochlorite, not to exceed 0.082 pound of chlorine per pound of dry starch.

(d) Food starch may be esterified by treatment with one of the following:

Limitations

- Acetic anhydride
- Adipic anhydride, not to exceed 0.12 percent, and acetic anhydride.
- Monosodium orthophosphate
- 1-Octenyl succinic anhydride, not to exceed 3 percent.
- 1-Octenyl succinic anhydride, not to exceed 2 percent, and aluminum sulfate, not to exceed 2 percent.
- Phosphorus oxychloride, not to exceed 0.1 percent.

(e) Food starch may be etherified by treatment with one of the following:

Limitations

- Acrolein, not to exceed 0.6 percent.
- Epichlorohydrin, not to exceed 0.3 percent.
- Epichlorohydrin, not to exceed 0.1 percent, and propylene oxide, not to exceed 10 percent, added in combination or in any sequence.
- Epichlorohydrin, not to exceed 0.1 percent, followed by propylene oxide, not to exceed 25 percent.
- Propylene oxide, not to exceed 25 percent.

(f) Food starch may be esterified and etherified by treatment with one of the following:

Limitations

- Acrolein, not to exceed 0.6 percent and vinyl acetate, not to exceed 7.5 percent.
- Epichlorohydrin, not to exceed 0.3 percent, and acetic anhydride.
- Epichlorohydrin, not to exceed 0.3 percent, and succinic anhydride, not to exceed 4 percent.
- Phosphorus oxychloride, not to exceed 0.1 percent, and propylene oxide, not to exceed 10 percent.

(g) Food starch may be modified by treatment with one of the following:

Limitations

- Phosphorus oxychloride, not to exceed 0.1 percent, followed by either acetic anhydride, not to exceed 8 percent, or vinyl acetate, not to exceed 7.5 percent.
- Sodium trimetaphosphate
- Sodium tripolyphosphate and sodium trimetaphosphate.
- Succinic anhydride, not to exceed 4 percent.
- Vinyl acetate
- Phosphorus oxychloride, not to exceed 0.1 percent, followed by either acetic anhydride, not to exceed 8 percent, or vinyl acetate, not to exceed 7.5 percent.
- Acetyl groups in food starch-modified not to exceed 2.5 percent.
- Residual phosphate in food starch-modified not to exceed 0.04 percent, calculated as phosphorus.
- Residual phosphate in food starch-modified not to exceed 0.4 percent calculated as phosphorus.
- Acetyl groups in food starch-modified not to exceed 2.5 percent.
- Residual propylene chlorohydrin not more than 5 parts per million in food starch-modified.
- Do.
- Do.

- Acrolein, not to exceed 0.6 percent.
- Epichlorohydrin, not to exceed 0.3 percent.
- Epichlorohydrin, not to exceed 0.1 percent, and propylene oxide, not to exceed 10 percent, added in combination or in any sequence.
- Epichlorohydrin, not to exceed 0.1 percent, followed by propylene oxide, not to exceed 25 percent.
- Propylene oxide, not to exceed 25 percent.

- Acrolein, not to exceed 0.6 percent and vinyl acetate, not to exceed 7.5 percent.
- Epichlorohydrin, not to exceed 0.3 percent, and acetic anhydride.
- Epichlorohydrin, not to exceed 0.3 percent, and succinic anhydride, not to exceed 4 percent.
- Phosphorus oxychloride, not to exceed 0.1 percent, and propylene oxide, not to exceed 10 percent.

- Phosphorus oxychloride, not to exceed 0.1 percent, followed by either acetic anhydride, not to exceed 8 percent, or vinyl acetate, not to exceed 7.5 percent.
- Acetyl groups in food starch-modified not to exceed 2.5 percent.
- Residual phosphate in food starch-modified not to exceed 0.04 percent, calculated as phosphorus.
- Residual phosphate in food starch-modified not to exceed 0.4 percent calculated as phosphorus.
- Acetyl groups in food starch-modified not to exceed 2.5 percent.
- Residual propylene chlorohydrin not more than 5 parts per million in food starch-modified.
- Do.
- Do.

- Acrolein, not to exceed 0.6 percent.
- Epichlorohydrin, not to exceed 0.3 percent.
- Epichlorohydrin, not to exceed 0.1 percent, and propylene oxide, not to exceed 10 percent, added in combination or in any sequence.
- Epichlorohydrin, not to exceed 0.1 percent, followed by propylene oxide, not to exceed 25 percent.
- Propylene oxide, not to exceed 25 percent.

- Acrolein, not to exceed 0.6 percent and vinyl acetate, not to exceed 7.5 percent.
- Epichlorohydrin, not to exceed 0.3 percent, and acetic anhydride.
- Epichlorohydrin, not to exceed 0.3 percent, and succinic anhydride, not to exceed 4 percent.
- Phosphorus oxychloride, not to exceed 0.1 percent, and propylene oxide, not to exceed 10 percent.

- Phosphorus oxychloride, not to exceed 0.1 percent, followed by either acetic anhydride, not to exceed 8 percent, or vinyl acetate, not to exceed 7.5 percent.
- Acetyl groups in food starch-modified not to exceed 2.5 percent.
- Residual phosphate in food starch-modified not to exceed 0.04 percent, calculated as phosphorus.
- Residual phosphate in food starch-modified not to exceed 0.4 percent calculated as phosphorus.
- Acetyl groups in food starch-modified not to exceed 2.5 percent.
- Residual propylene chlorohydrin not more than 5 parts per million in food starch-modified.
- Do.
- Do.

- Acrolein, not to exceed 0.6 percent.
- Epichlorohydrin, not to exceed 0.3 percent.
- Epichlorohydrin, not to exceed 0.1 percent, and propylene oxide, not to exceed 10 percent, added in combination or in any sequence.
- Epichlorohydrin, not to exceed 0.1 percent, followed by propylene oxide, not to exceed 25 percent.
- Propylene oxide, not to exceed 25 percent.

- Acrolein, not to exceed 0.6 percent and vinyl acetate, not to exceed 7.5 percent.
- Epichlorohydrin, not to exceed 0.3 percent, and acetic anhydride.
- Epichlorohydrin, not to exceed 0.3 percent, and succinic anhydride, not to exceed 4 percent.
- Phosphorus oxychloride, not to exceed 0.1 percent, and propylene oxide, not to exceed 10 percent.

- Phosphorus oxychloride, not to exceed 0.1 percent, followed by either acetic anhydride, not to exceed 8 percent, or vinyl acetate, not to exceed 7.5 percent.
- Acetyl groups in food starch-modified not to exceed 2.5 percent.
- Residual phosphate in food starch-modified not to exceed 0.04 percent, calculated as phosphorus.
- Residual phosphate in food starch-modified not to exceed 0.4 percent calculated as phosphorus.
- Acetyl groups in food starch-modified not to exceed 2.5 percent.
- Residual propylene chlorohydrin not more than 5 parts per million in food starch-modified.
- Do.
- Do.

- Acrolein, not to exceed 0.6 percent.
- Epichlorohydrin, not to exceed 0.3 percent.
- Epichlorohydrin, not to exceed 0.1 percent, and propylene oxide, not to exceed 10 percent, added in combination or in any sequence.
- Epichlorohydrin, not to exceed 0.1 percent, followed by propylene oxide, not to exceed 25 percent.
- Propylene oxide, not to exceed 25 percent.

- Acrolein, not to exceed 0.6 percent and vinyl acetate, not to exceed 7.5 percent.
- Epichlorohydrin, not to exceed 0.3 percent, and acetic anhydride.
- Epichlorohydrin, not to exceed 0.3 percent, and succinic anhydride, not to exceed 4 percent.
- Phosphorus oxychloride, not to exceed 0.1 percent, and propylene oxide, not to exceed 10 percent.

- Phosphorus oxychloride, not to exceed 0.1 percent, followed by either acetic anhydride, not to exceed 8 percent, or vinyl acetate, not to exceed 7.5 percent.
- Acetyl groups in food starch-modified not to exceed 2.5 percent.
- Residual phosphate in food starch-modified not to exceed 0.04 percent, calculated as phosphorus.
- Residual phosphate in food starch-modified not to exceed 0.4 percent calculated as phosphorus.
- Acetyl groups in food starch-modified not to exceed 2.5 percent.
- Residual propylene chlorohydrin not more than 5 parts per million in food starch-modified.
- Do.
- Do.
Food and Drug Administration, HHS

§ 172.898

(h) Food starch may be modified by a combination of the treatments prescribed by paragraphs (a), (b), and/or (i) of this section and any one of the treatments prescribed by paragraph (c), (d), (e), (f), or (g) of this section, subject to any limitations prescribed by the paragraphs named.

(i) Food starch may be modified by treatment with the following enzymes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Enzyme</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alpha-amylase (E.C. 3.2.1.1)</td>
<td>The enzyme must be generally recognized as safe or approved as a food additive for this purpose. The resulting nonstarch nutritive saccharide polymer has a dextrose equivalent of less than 20.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beta-amylase (E.C. 3.2.1.2)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glucoamylase (E.C. 3.2.1.3)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isoamylase (E.C. 3.2.1.68)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pullulanase (E.C. 3.2.1.41)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


§ 172.894 Modified cottonseed products intended for human consumption.

The food additive modified cottonseed products may be used for human consumption in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) The additive is derived from:

(1) Decorticated, partially defatted, cooked, ground cottonseed kernels; or

(2) Decorticated, ground cottonseed kernels, in a process that utilizes n-hexane as an extracting solvent in such a way that no more than 60 parts per million of n-hexane residues and less than 1 percent fat by weight remain in the finished product; or

(3) Glandless cottonseed kernels roasted to attain a temperature of not less than 250 °F in the kernel for not less than 5 minutes for use as a snack food, or in baked goods, or in soft candy; or

(4) Raw glandless cottonseed kernels may be used in hard candy where the kernel temperature during cooking will exceed 250 °F for not less than 5 minutes.

(b) The additive is prepared to meet the following specifications:

(1) Free gossypol content not to exceed 450 parts per million.

(2) It contains no added arsenic compound and therefore may not exceed a maximum natural background level of 0.2 part per million total arsenic, calculated as As.

(c) To assure safe use of the additive, the label of the food additive container shall bear, in addition to other information required by the act, the name of the additive as follows:

(1) The additive identified in paragraph (a)(1) of this section as “partially defatted, cooked cottonseed flour”.

(2) The additive identified in paragraph (a)(2) of this section as “defatted cottonseed flour”.

(3) The additive identified in paragraph (a)(3) of this section as “roasted glandless cottonseed kernels”.

(4) The additive identified in paragraph (a)(4) of this section as “raw glandless cottonseed kernels for use in cooked hard candy”.

(d) The Food and Drug Administration and the Environmental Protection Agency have determined that glandless cottonseed kernels permitted for use by this section are a distinct commodity from glanded cottonseed.

§ 172.896 Dried yeasts.

Dried yeast (Saccharomyces cerevisiae and Saccharomyces fragilis) and dried torula yeast (Candida utilis) may be safely used in food provided the total folic acid content of the yeast does not exceed 0.04 milligram per gram of yeast (approximately 0.008 milligram of pteroylglutamic acid per gram of yeast).

§ 172.898 Bakers yeast glycan.

Bakers yeast glycan may be safely used in food in accordance with the following conditions:

(a) Bakers yeast glycan is the comminuted, washed, pasteurized, and

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dried cell walls of the yeast, *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. It is composed principally of long chain carbohydrates, not less than 85 percent on a dry solids basis. The carbohydrate is composed of glycan and mannan units in approximately a 2:1 ratio.

(b) The additive meets the following specifications on a dry weight basis:

- Less than 0.4 part per million (ppm) arsenic, 0.13 ppm cadmium, 0.2 ppm lead, 0.05 ppm mercury, 0.09 ppm selenium, and 10 ppm zinc.

(c) The viable microbial content of the finished ingredient is:

1. Less than 10,000 organisms/gram by aerobic plate count.
2. Less than 10 yeasts and molds/gram.
3. Negative for *Salmonella*, *E. coli*, coagulase positive *Staphylococci*, *Clostridium perfringens*, *Clostridium botulinum*, *Clostridium botulinum*, or any other recognized microbial pathogen or any harmful microbial toxin.

(d) The additive is used or intended for use in the following foods when standards of identity established under section 401 of the Act do not preclude such use:

- In salad dressings as an emulsifier and emulsifier salt as defined in §170.3(o)(8) of this chapter, stabilizer and thickener as defined in §170.3(o)(28) of this chapter, or texturizer as defined in §170.3(o)(32) of this chapter.
- Not to exceed a concentration of 5 percent of the finished salad dressing.
- Not to exceed good manufacturing practice.

(e) The label and labeling of the ingredient shall bear adequate directions to assure that use of the ingredient complies with this regulation.

(42 FR 14491, Mar. 15, 1977, as amended at 45 FR 58836, Sept. 5, 1980)

**PART 173—SECONDARY DIRECT FOOD ADDITIVES PERMITTED IN FOOD FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION**

**Subpart A—Polymer Substances and Polymer Adjuvants for Food Treatment**

Sec.

173.5 Acrylate-acrylamide resins.
173.10 Modified polyacrylamide resin.
173.20 Ion-exchange membranes.
173.21 Perfluorinated ion exchange membranes.
173.25 Ion-exchange resins.
173.40 Molecular sieve resins.
173.45 Polymalonic acid and its sodium salt.
173.50 Polyvinylpyrrolidone.
173.55 Polyvinylpyrrolidone.
173.60 Dimethylamine-epichlorohydrin copolymer.
173.65 Divinylbenzene copolymer.
173.70 Chloromethylated aminated styrene-divinylbenzene resin.
173.73 Sodium polycrylate.
173.75 Sorbitan monooleate.

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- 173.110 Amyloglucosidase derived from *Rhizopus niveus*.
- 173.115 Alpha-acetolactate decarboxylase (α-ALDC) enzyme preparation derived from a recombinant Bacillus subtilis.
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- 173.230 Ethylene dichloride.
- 173.240 Isopropyl alcohol.
- 173.250 Methyl alcohol residues.
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173.315 Chemicals used in washing or to assist in the peeling of fruits and vegetables.
173.320 Chemicals for controlling microorganisms in cane-sugar and beet-sugar mills.
173.322 Chemicals used in delinting cottonseed.
173.325 Acidified sodium chlorite solutions.
173.340 Defoaming agents.
173.342 Chlorofluorocarbon 113 and perfluorohexane.
173.345 Chloropentafluoroethane.
173.350 Combustion product gas.
173.355 Dichlorodifluoromethane.
173.356 Hydrogen peroxide.
173.357 Materials used as fixing agents in the immobilization of enzyme preparations.
173.360 Octafluorocyclobutane.
173.368 Ozone.
173.370 Peroxyacids.
173.375 Cetylpyridinium chloride.
173.385 Sodium methyl sulfate.
173.395 Trifluoromethane sulfonic acid.
173.400 Dimethyldialkylammonium chloride.
173.405 Sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate.


SOURCE: 42 FR 14526, Mar. 15, 1977, unless otherwise noted.


Subpart A—Polymer Substances and Polymer Adjuvants for Food Treatment

§173.5 Acrylate-acrylamide resins.

Acrylate-acrylamide resins may be safely used in food under the following prescribed conditions:

(a) The additive consists of one of the following:

(1) Acrylamide-acrylic acid resin (hydrolyzed polyacrylamide) is produced by the 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.

(2) Sodium polyacrylate-acrylamide resin is produced by the polymerization and subsequent hydrolysis of acrylonitrile in a sodium silicate-sodium hydroxide aqueous solution, with the greater part of the polymer being composed of acrylate units.

(b) The additive contains not more than 0.05 percent of residual monomer calculated as acrylamide.

(c) The additive is used or intended for use as follows:

(1) The additive identified in paragraph (a)(1) of this section is used as a flocculent in the clarification of beet sugar juice and liquor or cane sugar juice and liquor or corn starch hydrolyzate in an amount not to exceed 5 parts per million by weight of the juice or 10 parts per million by weight of the liquor or the corn starch hydrolyzate.

(2) The additive identified in paragraph (a)(2) of this section is used to control organic and mineral scale in beet sugar juice and liquor or cane sugar juice and liquor or corn starch hydrolyzate in an amount not to exceed 2.5 parts per million by weight of the juice or 10 parts per million by weight of the liquor or the corn starch hydrolyzate.


§173.10 Modified polyacrylamide resin.

Modified polyacrylamide resin may be safely used in food in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) The modified polyacrylamide resin is produced by the copolymerization of acrylamide with not more than 5-mole percent β-methacryloyloxyethyltrimethylammonium methyl sulfate.

(b) The modified polyacrylamide resin contains not more than 0.05 percent residual acrylamide.

(c) The modified polyacrylamide resin is used as a flocculent in the clarification of beet or cane sugar juice in an amount not exceeding 5 parts per million by weight of the juice.

(d) To assure safe use of the additive, the label and labeling of the additive
§ 173.20 Ion-exchange membranes.

Ion-exchange membranes may be safely used in the processing of food under the following prescribed conditions:

(a) The ion-exchange membrane is prepared by subjecting a polyethylene base conforming to §177.1520 of this chapter to polymerization with styrene until the polystyrene phase of the base is not less than 16 percent nor more than 30 percent by weight. The base is then modified by reaction with chloromethyl methyl ether, and by subsequent amination with trimethylamine, dimethylamine, diethylene-triamine, or dimethylethanolamine.

(b) The ion-exchange membrane is manufactured so as to comply with the following extraction limitations when subjected to the described procedure: Separate square-foot samples of membrane weighing approximately 14 grams each are cut into small pieces and refluxed for 4 hours in 150 cubic centimeters of the following solvents: Distilled water, 5 percent acetic acid, and 50 percent alcohol. Extraction from each sample will not exceed 0.4 percent by weight of sample.

(c) The ion-exchange membrane will be used in the production of grapefruit juice to adjust the ratio of citric acid to total solids of the grapefruit juice produced.

§ 173.21 Perfluorinated ion exchange membranes.

Substances identified in paragraph (a) of this section may be safely used as ion exchange membranes intended for use in the treatment of bulk quantities of liquid food under the following prescribed conditions:

(a) Identity. The membrane is a copolymer of ethanesulfonyl fluoride, 2-[1-[difluoro-[(trifluoro-ethenyl)oxy]methyl]-1,2,2,2-tetrafluoroethoxy]-1,1,2,2,2-tetrafluoro-, with tetrafluoroethylene that has been subsequently treated to hydrolyze the sulfonfyl fluoride group to the sulfonic acid. The Chemical Abstracts Service name of this polymer is ethanesulfonic acid, 2-[1-[difluoro-[(trifluoro-ethenyl)oxy]methyl]-1,2,2,2-tetrafluoroethoxy]-1,1,2,2,2-tetrafluoro-, polymer with tetrafluoroethane (CAS Reg. No. 31175-30-9).

(b) Optional adjuvant substances. The basic polymer identified in paragraph (a) of this section may contain optional adjuvant substances required in the production of such basic polymer. These optional adjuvant substances may include substances used in accordance with §174.5 of this chapter.

(c) Conditions of use. (1) Perfluorinated ion exchange membranes described in paragraph (a) of this section may be used in contact with all types of liquid foods at temperatures not exceeding 70°F (158 °F).

(2) Maximum thickness of the copolymer membrane is 0.007 inch (0.017 centimeter).

(3) Perfluorinated ion exchange membranes shall be maintained in a sanitary manner in accordance with current good manufacturing practice so as to prevent microbial adulteration of food.

(4) To assure their safe use, perfluorinated ionomer membranes shall be thoroughly cleaned prior to their first use in accordance with current good manufacturing practice.

[59 FR 15623, Apr. 4, 1994]

§ 173.25 Ion-exchange resins.

Ion-exchange resins may be safely used in the treatment of food under the following prescribed conditions:

(a) The ion-exchange resins are prepared in appropriate physical form, and consist of one or more of the following:

(1) Sulfonated copolymer of styrene and divinylbenzene.

(2) Sulfonated anthracite coal meeting the requirements of ASTM method D388-38, Class I, Group 2, “Standard Specifications for Classification of Coal by Rank,” which is incorporated by reference. Copies are available from University Microfilms International, 300 N. Zeeb Rd., Ann Arbor, MI 48106, or available for inspection 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/
(3) Sulfite-modified cross-linked phenol-formaldehyde, with modification resulting in sulfonic acid groups on side chains.

(4) Methacrylic acid-divinylbenzene copolymer.

(5) Cross-linked polystyrene, first chloromethylated then aminated with trimethylamine, dimethylamine, diethylenetriamine, or dimethyliethanolamine.

(6) Diethylenetriamine, triethylenetetramine, or tetraethylenepentamine cross-linked with epichlorohydrin.

(7) Cross-linked phenol-formaldehyde activated with one or both of the following: Triethylene tetramine and tetraethylenepentamine.

(8) Reaction resin of formaldehyde, acetone, and tetraethylenepentamine.

(9) Completely hydrolyzed copolymers of methyl acrylate and divinylbenzene.

(10) Completely hydrolyzed terpolymers of methyl acrylate, divinylbenzene, and acrylonitrile.

(11) Sulfonated terpolymers of styrene, divinylbenzene, and acrylonitrile or methyl acrylate.

(12) Methyl acrylate-divinylbenzene copolymer containing not less than 2 percent by weight of divinylbenzene, aminolyzed with dimethylaminopropylamine.

(13) Methyl acrylate-divinylbenzene copolymer containing not less than 3.5 percent by weight of divinylbenzene, aminolyzed with dimethylaminopropylamine.

(14) Epichlorohydrin cross-linked with ammonia.

(15) Sulfonated tetrapolymer of styrene, divinylbenzene, acrylonitrile, and methyl acrylate derived from a mixture of monomers containing not more than a total of 2 percent by weight of acrylonitrile and methyl acrylate.

(16) Methyl acrylate-divinylbenzene-diacrylamide glycol divinyl ether terpolymer containing not less than 3.5 percent by weight of divinylbenzene and not more than 0.6 percent by weight of diethylene glycol divinyl ether, aminolyzed with dimethylaminopropylamine.

(17) Styrene-divinylbenzene cross-linked copolymer, first chloromethylated then aminated with dimethylamine and oxidized with hydrogen peroxide whereby the resin contains not more than 15 percent by weight of vinyl \( N,N \)-dimethylbenzylamine-N-oxide and not more than 6.5 percent by weight of nitrogen.

(18) Methyl acrylate-divinylbenzene-diacrylamide glycol divinyl ether terpolymer containing not less than 7 percent by weight of divinylbenzene and not more than 2.3 percent by weight of diethylene glycol divinyl ether, aminolyzed with dimethylaminopropylamine and quaternized with methyl chloride.

(19) Epichlorohydrin cross-linked with ammonia and then quaternized with methyl chloride to contain not more than 18 percent strong base capacity by weight of total exchange capacity [Chemical Abstracts Service name: Oxirane (chloromethyl)-, polymer with ammonia, reaction product with chloromethane; CAS Reg. No. 68096-99-7].

(20) Regenerated cellulose, cross-linked and alkylated with epichlorohydrin and propylene oxide, then sulfonated whereby the amount of epichlorohydrin plus propylene oxide employed does not exceed 250 percent by weight of the starting quantity of cellulose.

(b) Ion-exchange resins are used in the purification of foods, including potable water, to remove undesirable ions or to replace less desirable ions with one or more of the following: bicarbonate, calcium, carbonate, chloride, hydrogen, hydroxyl, magnesium, potassium, sodium, and sulfate except that: The ion-exchange resin identified in paragraph (a)(12) of this section is used only in accordance with paragraph (b)(1) of this section, the ion-exchange resin identified in paragraph (a)(13) of this section is used only in accordance with paragraph (b)(2) of this section, the resin identified in paragraph (a)(16) of this section is used only in accordance with paragraph (b)(1) or (b)(2) of this section, the ion-exchange resin identified in paragraph (a)(17) of this section is used only in accordance with paragraph (b)(3) of this section, the ion-exchange resin identified in paragraph (a)(18) of this section is used only in accordance with paragraph (b)(4) of.
this section, and the ion-exchange resin identified in paragraph (a)(20) of this section is used only in accordance with paragraphs (b)(5) and (d) of this section.

(i) The ion-exchange resins identified in paragraphs (a) (12) and (16) of this section are used to treat water for use in the manufacture of distilled alcoholic beverages, subject to the following conditions:

(i) The water is subjected to treatment through a mixed bed consisting of one of the resins identified in paragraph (a) (12) or (16) of this section and one of the strongly acidic cation-exchange resins in the hydrogen form identified in paragraphs (a) (1), (2), and (11) of this section; or

(ii) The water is first subjected to one of the resins identified in paragraph (a) (12) or (16) of this section and is subsequently subjected to treatment through a bed of activated carbon or one of the strongly acidic cation-exchange resins in the hydrogen form identified in paragraphs (a) (1), (2), and (11) of this section.

(iii) The temperature of the water passing through the resin beds identified in paragraphs (b)(1) (i) and (ii) of this section is maintained at 30 °C or less, and the flow rate of the water passing through the beds is not less than 2 gallons per cubic foot per minute.

(iv) The ion-exchange resins identified in paragraph (a) (12) or (16) of this section are exempted from the requirements of paragraph (c)(4) of this section, except for the exemption described in paragraph (d) of this section.

(2) The ion-exchange resins identified in paragraphs (a) (13) and (16) of this section are used to treat water and aqueous food only of the types identified under categories I, II, and VI-B in Table 1 of §176.170(c) of this chapter: Provided, That the temperature of the water or food passing through the resin bed is maintained at 50 °C or less and the flow rate of the water or food passing through the beds is not less than 0.5 gallon per cubic foot per minute.

(i) The ion-exchange resin identified in paragraph (a)(13) of this section is used to treat water and aqueous food only of the types identified under categories I, II, and VI-B in Table 1 of §176.170(c) of this chapter: Provided, That the temperature of the water or food passing through the resin bed is maintained at 50 °C or less and the flow rate of the water or food passing through the bed is not less than 0.5 gallon per cubic foot per minute.

(ii) The ion-exchange resin identified in paragraph (a)(16) of this section is used to treat water and aqueous food only of the types identified under categories I, II, and VI-B in Table 1 of §176.170(c) of this chapter, Provided, that either:

(A) The temperature of the water or food passing through the resin bed is maintained at 50 °C or less and the flow rate of the water passing through the bed is not less than 0.5 gallon per cubic foot per minute; or

(B) Extracts of the resin will be found to contain no more than 1 milligram/kilogram dimethylaminopropylamine in each of the food simulants, distilled water and 10 percent ethanol, when, following washing and pretreatment of the resin in accordance with §173.25(c)(1), the resin is subjected to the following test under conditions simulating the actual temperature and flow rate of use: "The Determination of 3-Dimethylaminopropylamine in Food Simulating Extracts of Ion Exchange Resins," February 4, 1998, which is incorporated by reference in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. Copies are available from the Office of Food Additive Safety (HFS–200), Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition, Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, 240–402–1200, or may be examined 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) The ion-exchange resin identified in paragraph (a)(17) of this section is used only for industrial application to treat bulk quantities of aqueous food, including potable water, or for treatment of municipal water supplies, subject to the condition that the temperature of the food or water passing through the resin bed is maintained at 25 °C or less and the flow rate of the food or water passing through the bed is not less than 2 gallons per cubic foot per minute.

(4) The ion-exchange resin identified in paragraph (a)(18) of this section is used to treat aqueous sugar solutions subject to the condition that the temperature of the sugar solution passing through the resin bed is maintained at 82 °C (179.6 °F) or less and the flow rate of the sugar solution passing through the bed is not less than 46.8 liters per cubic meter (0.35 gallon per cubic foot) of resin bed volume per minute.

(5) The ion-exchange resin identified in paragraph (a)(20) of this section is limited to use in aqueous process streams for the isolation and purification of protein concentrates and isolates under the following conditions:

(i) For resins that comply with the requirements in paragraph (d)(2)(i) of this section, the pH range for the resin shall be no less than 3.5 and no more than 9, and the temperatures of water and food passing through the resin bed shall not exceed 25 °C.

(ii) For resins that comply with the requirements in paragraph (d)(2)(ii) of this section, the pH range for the resin shall be no less than 2 and no more than 10, and the temperatures of water and food passing through the resin bed shall not exceed 50 °C.

(c) To insure safe use of ion-exchange resins, each ion-exchange resin will be:

(1) Subjected to pre-use treatment by the manufacturer and/or the user in accordance with the manufacturer’s directions prescribed on the label or labeling accompanying the resins, to guarantee a food-grade purity of ion-exchange resins, in accordance with good manufacturing practice.

(2) Accompanied by label or labeling to include directions for use consistent with the intended functional purpose of the resin.

(3) Used in compliance with the label or labeling required by paragraph (c)(2) of this section.

(4) Found to result in no more than 1 part per million of organic extractives obtained with each of the named solvents, distilled water, 15 percent alcohol, and 5 percent acetic acid when, having been washed and otherwise treated in accordance with the manufacturer’s directions for preparing them for use with food, the ion-exchange resin is subjected to the following test: Using a separate ion-exchange column for each solvent, prepare columns using 50 milliliters of the ready to use ion-exchange resin that is to be tested. While maintaining the highest temperature that will be encountered in use pass through these beds at the rate of 350–450 milliliters per hour the three test solvents distilled water, 15 percent (by volume) ethyl alcohol, and 5 percent (by weight) acetic acid. The first liter of effluent from each solvent is discarded, then the next 2 liters are used to determine organic extractives. The 2-liter sample is carefully evaporated to constant weight at 105 °C; this is total extractives. This residue is fired in a muffle furnace at 850 °C to constant weight; this is ash. Total extractives, minus ash equals the organic extractives. If the organic extractives are greater than 1 part per million of the solvent used, a blank should be run on the solvent and a correction should be made by subtracting the total extractives obtained with the blank from the total extractives obtained in the resin test. The solvents used are to be made as follows:

- Distilled water (de-ionized water is distilled).
- 15 percent ethyl alcohol made by mixing 15 volumes of absolute ethyl alcohol A.C.S. reagent grade, with 85 volumes of distilled de-ionized water.
- 5 percent acetic acid made by mixing 5 parts by weight of A.C.S. reagent grade glacial acetic acid with 95 parts by weight of distilled de-ionized water.

In addition to the organic extractives limitation prescribed in this paragraph, the ion-exchange resin identified in paragraph (a)(17) of this section, when extracted with each of the named solvents, distilled water, 50 percent alcohol, and 5 percent acetic acid, will be
found to result in not more than 7 parts per million of nitrogen extractives (calculated as nitrogen) when the resin in the free-base form is subjected to the following test immediately before each use: Using a separate 1-inch diameter glass ion-exchange column for each solvent, prepare each column using 100 milliliters of ready to use ion-exchange resin that is to be tested. With the bottom outlet closed, fill each ion-exchange column with one of the three solvents at a temperature of 25 °C until the solvent level is even with the top of the resin bed. Seal each column at the top and bottom and store in a vertical position at a temperature of 25 °C. After 96 hours, open the top of each column, drain the solvent into a collection vessel, and analyze each drained solvent and a solvent blank for nitrogen by a standard micro-Kjeldahl method.

(d)(1) The ion-exchange resins identified in paragraphs (a)(1), (a)(2), (a)(11), and (a)(15) of this section are exempted from the acetic acid extraction requirement of paragraph (c)(4) of this section.

(2) The ion-exchange resin identified in paragraph (a)(20) of this section shall comply either with:

(i) The extraction requirement in paragraph (c)(4) of this section by using dilute sulfuric acid, pH 3.5 as a substitute for acetic acid; or

(ii) The extraction requirement in paragraph (c)(4) of this section by using reagent grade hydrochloric acid, diluted to pH 2, as a substitute for acetic acid.

(c) Molecular sieve resins are thoroughly washed with potable water prior to their first use in contact with food.

(d)(1) Molecular sieve resins are used as the gel filtration media in the final purification of partially delactosed whey. The gel bed shall be maintained in a sanitary manner in accordance with good manufacturing practice so as to prevent microbial build-up on the bed and adulteration of the product.

§ 173.45 Polymaleic acid and its sodium salt.

Polymaleic acid (CAS Reg. No. 26099–09–2) and its sodium salt (CAS Reg. No. 70247–90–4) may be safely used in food in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) The additives have a weight-average molecular weight in the range of 540 to 850 and a number-average molecular weight in the range of 520 to 650, calculated as the acid. Molecular weights shall be determined by a method entitled “Determination of Molecular Weight Distribution of Poly(Maleic) Acid,” March 17, 1992, produced by Ciba-Geigy, Inc., Seven Skyline Dr., Hawthorne, NY 10532–2188, which is incorporated by reference in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. Copies are available from the Office of Food Additive Safety


Molecular sieve resins may be safely used in the processing of food under the following prescribed conditions:

(a) The molecular sieve resins consist of purified dextran having an average molecular weight of 40,000, cross-linked with epichlorohydrin in a ratio of 1 part of dextran to 10 parts of epichlorohydrin, to give a stable three dimensional structure. The resins have a pore size of 2.0 to 3.0 milliliters per gram of dry resin (expressed in terms of water regain), and a particle size of 10 to 300 microns.

(b) The molecular sieve resins are thoroughly washed with potable water prior to their first use in contact with food.

(c) Molecular sieve resins are used as the gel filtration media in the final purification of partially delactosed whey. The gel bed shall be maintained in a sanitary manner in accordance with good manufacturing practice so as to prevent microbial build-up on the bed and adulteration of the product.
(HFS–200), Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition, Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, 240–402–1200, or are available for inspection 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.

(b) The additives may be used, individually or together, in the processing of beet sugar juice and liquor or of cane sugar juice and liquor to control mineral scale.

(c) The additives are to be used so that the amount of either or both additives does not exceed 4 parts per million (calculated as the acid) by weight of the beet or cane sugar juice or liquor process stream.


§ 173.50 Polyvinylpolypyrrolidone.

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

(a) The additive is a homopolymer of purified vinylpyrrolidone catalytically produced under conditions producing polymerization and cross-linking such that an insoluble polymer is produced.

(b) The food additive is so processed that when the finished polymer is refluxed for 3 hours with water, 5 percent acetic acid, and 50 percent alcohol, no more than 50 parts per million of extractables is obtained with each solvent.

(c) It is used or intended for use as a clarifying agent in beverages and vinegar, followed by removal with filtration.

§ 173.55 Polyvinylpyrrolidone.

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

(a) The additive is a polymer of purified vinylpyrrolidone catalytically produced, having an average molecular weight of 40,000 and a maximum unsaturation of 1 percent, calculated as the monomer, except that the polyvinylpyrrolidone used in beer is that having an average molecular weight of 360,000 and a maximum unsaturation of 1 percent, calculated as the monomer.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Food Limitations</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beer ..................</td>
<td>As a clarifying agent, at a residual level not to exceed 10 parts per million.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flavor concentrates in tablet form ......</td>
<td>As a tableting adjuvant in an amount not to exceed good manufacturing practice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonnutritive sweeteners in concentrated liquid form .</td>
<td>As a stabilizer, bodying agent, and dispersant, in an amount not to exceed good manufacturing practice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonnutritive sweeteners in tablet form ........</td>
<td>As a tableting adjuvant in an amount not to exceed good manufacturing practice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitamin and mineral concentrates in liquid form .</td>
<td>As a stabilizer, bodying agent, and dispersant, in an amount not to exceed good manufacturing practice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitamin and mineral concentrates in tablet form ...</td>
<td>As a tableting adjuvant in an amount not to exceed good manufacturing practice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vinegar ..................</td>
<td>As a clarification agent, at a residual level not to exceed 40 parts per million.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wine .....................</td>
<td>As a clarification agent, at a residual level not to exceed 60 parts per million.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

§ 173.60 Dimethylamine-epichlorohydrin copolymer.

Dimethylamine-epichlorohydrin copolymer (CAS Reg. No. 25988–97–0) may be safely used in food in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) The food additive is produced by copolymerization of dimethylamine and epichlorohydrin in which not more than 5 mole-percent of dimethylamine may be replaced by an equimolar amount of ethylenediamine, and in which the mole ratio of total amine to epichlorohydrin is approximately 1:1.
§ 173.65 Divinylbenzene copolymer.

Divinylbenzene copolymer may be used for the removal of organic substances from aqueous foods under the following prescribed conditions:
(a) The copolymer is prepared in appropriate physical form and is derived by the polymerization of a grade of divinylbenzene which comprises at least 79 weight-percent divinylbenzene, 15 to 20 weight-percent ethylvinylbenzene, and no more than 4 weight-percent nonpolymerizable impurities.
(b) In accordance with the manufacturer's directions, the copolymer described in paragraph (a) of this section is subjected to pre-use extraction with a water soluble alcohol until the level of divinylbenzene in the extract is less than 50 parts per billion as determined by a method titled, "The Determination of Divinylbenzene in Alcohol Extracts of Amberlite XAD–4," which is incorporated by reference. Copies of this method are available from the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFS–200), Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, or available for inspection 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 food additive is used as a decolorizing agent and/or flocculant in the clarification of refinery sugar liquors and juices. It is added only at the defecation/clarification stage of sugar liquor refining at a concentration not to exceed 150 parts per million of copolymer by weight of sugar solids.
(d) To assure safe use of the additive, the label and labeling of the additive shall bear, in addition to other information required by the Act, adequate directions to assure use in compliance with paragraph (c) of this section.

§ 173.70 Chloromethylated aminated styrene-divinylbenzene resin.

Chloromethylated aminated styrene-divinylbenzene copolymer (CAS Reg. No. 60177–39–1) may be safely used in

food in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) The additive is an aqueous dispersion of styrene-divinylbenzene copolymers, first chloromethylated then aminated with trimethylamine, having an average particle size of not more than 2.0 microns.

(b) The additive shall contain no more than 3.0 percent nonvolatile, soluble extractives when tested as follows: One hundred grams of the additive is centrifuged at 17,000 r/min for 2 hours. The resulting clear supernatant is removed from the compacted solids and concentrated to approximately 10 grams on a steam bath. The 10-gram sample is again centrifuged at 17,000 r/min for 2 hours to remove any residual insoluble material. The supernatant from the second centrifugation is then removed from any compacted solids and dried to constant residual weight using a steam bath. The percent nonvolatile solubles is obtained by dividing the weight of the dried residue by the weight of the solids in the original resin dispersion.

(c) The additive is used as a decolorizing and clarification agent for treatment of refinery sugar liquors and juices at levels not to exceed 500 parts of additive solids per million parts of sugar solids.

[50 FR 29209, July 18, 1985]

§ 173.75 Sorbitan monooleate.

Sorbitan monooleate may be safely used in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) The additive is produced by the esterification of sorbitol with commercial oleic acid.

(b) It meets the following specifications:

(1) Saponification number, 145–160.

(2) Hydroxyl number, 193–210.

(c) The additive is used or intended for use as follows:

(1) As an emulsifier in polymer dispersions that are used in the clarification of cane or beet sugar juice or liquor in an amount not to exceed 7.5 percent by weight in the final polymer dispersion.

(2) The additive is used in an amount not to exceed 0.70 part per million in sugar juice and 1.4 parts per million in sugar liquor.

[51 FR 11720, Apr. 7, 1986]

Subpart B—Enzyme Preparations and Microorganisms

§ 173.110 Amyloglucosidase derived from Rhizopus niveus.

Amyloglucosidase enzyme product, consisting of enzyme derived from Rhizopus niveus, and diatomaceous silica as a carrier, may be safely used in food in accordance with the following conditions:

(a) Rhizopus niveus is classified as follows: Class, Phycomycetes; order,
Mucorales; family, Mucoraceae; genus, Rhizopus; species, niveus.

(b) The strain of *Rhizopus niveus* is nonpathogenic and nontoxic in man or other animals.

(c) The enzyme is produced by a process which completely removes the organism *Rhizopus niveus* from the amyloglucosidase.

(d) The additive is used or intended for use for degrading gelatinized starch into constituent sugars, in the production of distilled spirits and vinegar.

(e) The additive is used at a level not to exceed 0.1 percent by weight of the gelatinized starch.

§ 173.115 Alpha-acetolactate decarboxylase (α-ALDC) enzyme preparation derived from a recombinant Bacillus subtilis.

The food additive alpha-acetolactate decarboxylase (α-ALDC) enzyme preparation, may be safely used in accordance with the following conditions:

(a) The food additive is the enzyme preparation derived from a modified *Bacillus subtilis* strain that contains the gene coding for α-ALDC from *Bacillus brevis*.

(b) (1) The manufacturer produces the additive from a pure culture fermentation of a strain of *Bacillus subtilis* that is nonpathogenic and nontoxic in man or other animals.

(2) The manufacturer may stabilize the enzyme preparation with glutaraldehyde or with other suitable approved food additives or generally recognized as safe substances.

(3) The enzyme preparation must meet the general and additional requirements for enzyme preparations in the *Food Chemicals Codex*, 4th ed., 1996, pp. 133–134, which is incorporated by reference. The Director of the Office of the Federal Register approves this incorporation 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 20055, or may be examined 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.

(c) The additive is used in an amount not in excess of the minimum required to produce its intended effect as a processing aid in the production of alcoholic malt beverages and distilled liquors.

[66 FR 27022, May 16, 2001]

§ 173.120 Carbohydrase and cellulase derived from *Aspergillus niger*.

Carbohydrase and cellulase enzyme preparation derived from *Aspergillus niger* may be safely used in food in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) *Aspergillus niger* is classified as follows: Class, Deuteromycetes; order, Moniliales; family, Moniliaceae; genus, *Aspergillus*; species, *niger*.

(b) The strain of *Aspergillus niger* is nonpathogenic and nontoxic in man or other animals.

(c) The additive is produced by a process that completely removes the organism *Aspergillus niger* from the carbohydrase and cellulase enzyme product.

(d) The additive is used or intended for use as follows:

(1) For removal of visceral mass (belies) in clam processing.

(2) As an aid in the removal of the shell from the edible tissue in shrimp processing.

(e) The additive is used in an amount not in excess of the minimum required to produce its intended effect.

§ 173.130 Carbohydrase derived from *Rhizopus oryzae*.

Carbohydrase from *Rhizopus oryzae* may be safely used in the production of dextrose from starch in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) *Rhizopus oryzae* is classified as follows: Class, Phycomycetes; order, Mucorales; family, Mucoraceae; genus, *Rhizopus*; species, *Rhizopus oryzae*.

(b) The strain of *Rhizopus oryzae* is nonpathogenic and nontoxic.

(c) The carbohydrase is produced under controlled conditions to maintain nonpathogenicity and nontoxicity, including the absence of aflatoxin.
§ 173.135 Catalase derived from Micrococcus lysodeikticus.

Bacterial catalase derived from Micrococcus lysodeikticus by a pure culture fermentation process may be safely used in destroying and removing hydrogen peroxide used in the manufacture of cheese, in accordance with the following conditions:

(a) The organism Micrococcus lysodeikticus from which the bacterial catalase is to be derived is demonstrated to be nontoxic and nonpathogenic.

(b) The organism Micrococcus lysodeikticus is removed from the bacterial catalase prior to use of the bacterial catalase.

(c) The bacterial catalase is used in an amount not in excess of the minimum required to produce its intended effect.

§ 173.140 Esterase-lipase derived from Mucor miehei.

Esterase-lipase enzyme, consisting of enzyme derived from Mucor miehei var. Cooney et Emerson by a pure culture fermentation process, with maltodextrin or sweet whey as a carrier, may be safely used in food in accordance with the following conditions:

(a) Mucor miehei var. Cooney et Emerson is classified as follows: Class, Phycomycetes; subclass, Zygomycetes; order, Mucorales; family, Mucoraceae; genus, Mucor; species, miehei; variety Cooney et Emerson.

(b) The strain of Mucor miehei var. Cooney et Emerson is nonpathogenic and nontoxic in man or other animals.

(c) The enzyme is produced by a process which completely removes the organism Mucor miehei var. Cooney et Emerson from the esterase-lipase.

(d) The enzyme is used as a flavor enhancer as defined in §170.3(o)(12).

(e) The enzyme is used at levels not to exceed current good manufacturing practice in the following food categories: cheeses as defined in §170.3(n)(5) of this chapter; fat and oils as defined in §170.(3)(n)(12) of this chapter; and milk products as defined in §170.(3)(n)(31) of this chapter. Use of this food ingredient is limited to nonstandardized foods and those foods for which the relevant standards of identity permit such use.

(f) The enzyme is used in the minimum amount required to produce its limited technical effect.

[47 FR 28090, June 29, 1982; 48 FR 2748, Jan. 21, 1983]

§ 173.145 Alpha-Galactosidase derived from Mortierella vinaceae var. raffinoseutilizer.

The food additive alpha-galactosidase and parent mycelial microorganism Mortierella vinaceae var. raffinoseutilizer may be safely used in food in accordance with the following conditions:

(a) The food additive is the enzyme alpha-galactosidase and the mycelia of the microorganism Mortierella vinaceae var. raffinoseutilizer which produces the enzyme.

(b) The nonpathogenic microorganism matches American Type Culture Collection (ATCC) No. 20034,1 and is classified as follows:

Class: Phycomycetes.
Order: Mucorales.
Family: Mortierellaceae.
Genus: Mortierella.
Species: vinaceae.
Variety: raffinoseutilizer.

(c) The additive is used or intended for use in the production of sugar (sucrose) from sugar beets by addition as mycelial pellets to the molasses to increase the yield of sucrose, followed by removal of the spent mycelial pellets by filtration.

(d) The enzyme removal is such that there are no enzyme or mycelial residues remaining in the finished sucrose.

[42 FR 14526, Mar. 15, 1977, as amended at 54 FR 24897, June 12, 1989]

§ 173.150 Milk-clotting enzymes, microbial.

Milk-clotting enzyme produced by pure-culture fermentation process may
be safely used in the production of cheese in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) Milk-clotting enzyme is derived from one of the following organisms by a pure-culture fermentation process:

(1) *Endothia parasitica* classified as follows: Class, Ascomycetes; order, Sphaeriales; family, Diaporthaceae; genus, *Endothia*; species, *parasitica*.

(2) *Bacillus cereus* classified as follows: Class, Schizomycetes; order, Eubacteriales; family, Bacillaceae; genus, *Bacillus*; species, *cereus* (Frankland and Frankland).

(3) *Mucor pusillus* Lindt classified as follows: Class, Phycomycetes; subclass, Zygomycetes; order, Mucorales; family, Mucoraceae; genus, *Mucor*; species, *pusillus*; variety, Lindt.

(4) *Mucor miehei* Cooney et Emerson classified as follows: Class, Phycomycetes; subclass, Zygomycetes; order, Mucorales; family, Mucoraceae; genus, *Mucor*; species, *miehei*; variety, Cooney et Emerson.

(5) *Aspergillus oryzae* modified by recombinant deoxyribonucleic (DNA) techniques to contain the gene coding for aspartic proteinase from *Rhizomucor miehei* var. Cooney et Emerson as defined in paragraph (a)(4) of this section, and classified as follows: Class, Blastodeuteromycetes (Hyphomycetes); order, Phialidales (Moniliales); genus, *Aspergillus*; species, *oryzae*.

(b) The strains of organism identified in paragraph (a) of this section are nonpathogenic and nontoxic in man or other animals.

(c) The additive is produced by a process that completely removes the generating organism from the milk-clotting enzyme product.

(d) The additive is used in an amount not in excess of the minimum required to produce its intended effect in the production of those cheeses for which it is permitted by standards of identity established pursuant to section 401 of the Act.


§ 173.160 Candida guilliermondii.

The food additive *Candida guilliermondii* may be safely used as the organism for fermentation production of citric acid in accordance with the following conditions:

(a) The food additive is the enzyme system of the viable organism *Candida guilliermondii* and its concomitant metabolites produced during the fermentation process.

(b)(1) The nonpathogenic and nontoxicogenic organism descending from strain, American Type Culture Collection (ATCC) No. 20474, is classified as follows:

Class: Deuteromycetes.  
Order: Moniliales.  
Family: Cryptococcaceae.  
Genus: *Candida*.  
Species: *guilliermondii*.  
Variety: *guilliermondii*.

(2) The toxonomic characteristics of the reference culture strain ATCC No. 20474 agree in the essentials with the standard description for *Candida guilliermondii* variety *guilliermondii* listed in “The Yeasts—A Toxonomic Study,” 2d Ed. (1970), by Jacomina Lodder, which is incorporated by reference. Copies are available from the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFS–200), Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, or available for inspection 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)(1) The additive is used or intended for use as a pure culture in the fermentation process for the production of citric acid using an acceptable aqueous carbohydrate substrate.

(2) The organism *Candida guilliermondii* is made nonviable and is completely removed from the citric acid during the recovery and purification process.

(d) The additive is so used that the citric acid produced conforms to the specifications of the “Food Chemicals Codex,” 3d Ed. (1981), under “Citric acid,” pp. 86–87, which is incorporated

1Available from: American Type Culture Collection, 12301 Parklawn Drive, Rockville, MD 20852.
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.


§ 173.165 Candida lipolytica.

The food additive Candida lipolytica may be safely used as the organism for fermentation production of citric acid in accordance with the following conditions:

(a) The food additive is the enzyme system of the organism Candida lipolytica and its concimitant metabolites produced during the fermentation process.

(b)(1) The nonpathogenic organism is classified as follows:

Class: Deuteromycetes.

Order: Moniliales.

Family: Cryptococcaceae.

Genus: Candida.

Species: lipolytica.

(2) The taxonomic characteristics of the culture agree in essential with the standard description for Candida lipolytica variety lipolytica listed in "The Yeasts—A Taxonomic Study," 2d Ed. (1970), by Jacomina Lodder, which is incorporated by reference. Copies are available from the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFS–200), Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, or available for inspection 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 additive is used or intended for use as a pure culture in the fermentation process for the production of citric acid from purified normal alkanes.

(d) The additive is so used that the citric acid produced conforms to the specifications of the “Food Chemicals Codex.” 3d Ed. (1981), pp. 86–87, 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. The additive meets the following ultraviolet absorbance limits when subjected to the analytical procedure described in this paragraph:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ultraviolet absorbance per centimeter path length</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>280 to 289 millimicrons</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>290 to 299 millimicrons</td>
<td>0.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300 to 359 millimicrons</td>
<td>0.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>360 to 400 millimicrons</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Analytical Procedure for Citric Acid

General Instructions

Because of the sensitivity of the test, the possibility of errors arising from contamination is great. It is of the greatest importance that all glassware be scrupulously cleaned to remove all organic matter such as oil, grease, detergent residues, etc. Examine all glassware including stoppers and stopcocks, under ultraviolet light to detect any residual fluorescent contamination. As a precautionary measure it is recommended practice to rinse all glassware with purified isooctane immediately before use. No grease is to be used on stopcocks or joints. Great care to avoid contamination of citric acid samples in handling is essential to assure absence of any extraneous material arising from inadequate packaging. Because some of the polynuclear hydrocarbons sought in this test are very susceptible to photo-oxidation, the entire procedure is to be carried out under subdued light.

Apparatus

1. Aluminum foil, oil free.
2. Separatory funnels, 500-milliliter capacity, equipped with tetrafluoroethylene polymer stopcocks.
3. Chromatographic tubes: (a) 80-millimeter ID × 900-millimeter length equipped with tetrafluoroethylene polymer stopcock and course fritted disk; (b) 18-millimeter ID × 300-millimeter length equipped with tetrafluoroethylene polymer stopcock.
4. Rotary vacuum evaporator, Buchi or equivalent.

5. Spectrophotometer—Spectral range 250–400 nanometers with spectral slit width of 2 nanometers or less; under instrument operating conditions for these absorbance measurements, the spectrophotometer shall also meet the following performance requirements:
- Absorbance repeatability, ±0.01 at 0.4 absorbance
- Wavelength repeatability, ±0.2 nanometer.
- Wavelength accuracy, ±1.0 nanometer.

The spectrophotometer is equipped with matched 1 centimeter path length quartz microcuvettes with 0.5-milliliter volume capacity.

6. Vacuum oven, minimum inside dimensions: 200 mm × 200 mm × 300 mm deep.

REAGENTS AND MATERIALS

Organic solvents. All solvents used throughout the procedure shall meet the specifications and tests described in this specification. The methyl alcohol, isooctane, benzene, hexane and 1,2-dichloroethane designated in the list following this paragraph shall pass the following test:

The specified quantity of solvent is added to a 250-milliliter round bottom flask containing 0.5 milliliter of purified n-hexadecane and evaporated on the rotary evaporator at 45 °C to constant volume. Six milliliters of purified isooctane are added to this residue and evaporated under the same conditions as above for 5 minutes. Determine the absorbance of the residue compared to purified n-hexadecane as reference. The absorbance of the solution of the solvent residue shall not exceed 0.03 per centimeter path length between 280 and 299 nanometers and 0.01 per centimeter path length between 300 and 400 nanometers.

Methyl alcohol, A.C.S. reagent grade. Use 100 milliliters for the test described in the preceding paragraph. If necessary, methyl alcohol may be purified by distillation through a Vigreux column discarding the first and last ten percent of the distillate or otherwise.

Benzene, spectrograde (Burck and Jackson Laboratories, Inc., Muskegon, Mich., or equivalent). Use 80 milliliters for the test. If necessary, benzene may be purified by distillation or otherwise.

Isooctane (2,2,4-trimethylpentane). Use 100 milliliters for the test. If necessary, isooctane may be purified by passage through a column of activated silica gel, distillation or otherwise.

Hexane, spectrograde (Burck and Jackson Laboratories, Inc., Muskegon, Mich., or equivalent). Use 100 milliliters for the test. If necessary, hexane may be purified by distillation or otherwise.

1,2-Dichloroethane, spectrograde (Matheson, Coleman and Bell, East Rutherford, N.J., or equivalent). Use 100 milliliters for the test. If necessary, 1,2-dichloroethane may be purified by distillation or otherwise.

ELUTING MIXTURES

1. 10 percent 1,2-dichloroethane in hexane. Prepare by mixing the purified solvents in the volume ratio of 1 part of 1,2-dichloroethane to 9 parts of hexane.

2. 40 percent benzene in hexane. Prepare by mixing the purified solvents in the volume ratio of 4 parts of benzene to 6 parts of hexane.

n-Hexadecane, 99 percent olefin-free. Determine the absorbance compared to isooctane as reference. The absorbance per centimeter path length shall not exceed 0.00 in the range of 280–400 nanometers. If necessary, n-hexadecane may be purified by percolation through activated silica gel, distillation or otherwise.

Silica gel, 28–200 mesh (Grade 12, Davison Chemical Co., Baltimore, MD, or equivalent). Activate as follows: Slurry 900 grams of silica gel reagent with 2 liters of purified water in a 3-liter beaker. Cool the mixture and pour into a 90 × 900 chromatographic column with coarse fritted disc. Drain the water, wash with an additional 6 liters of purified water and wash with 3,600 milliliters of purified methyl alcohol at a relatively slow rate. Drain all of the solvents and transfer the silica gel to an aluminum foil-lined drying dish. Place foil over the top of the dish. Activate in a vacuum oven at low vacuum (approximately 750 millimeters Mercury or 27 inches of Mercury below atmospheric pressure) at 173° to 177°C for at least 20 hours. Cool under vacuum and store in an amber bottle.

Sodium sulfate, anhydrous, A.C.S. reagent grade. This reagent should be washed with purified isooctane. Check the purity of this reagent as described in §172.886 of this chapter.

Water, purified. All water used must meet the specifications of the following test:

Extract 600 milliliters of water with 50 milliliters of purified isooctane. Add 1 milliliter of purified n-hexadecane to the isooctane extract and evaporate the resulting solution to 1 milliliter. The absorbance of this residue shall not exceed 0.02 per centimeter path length between 300–400 nanometers and 0.03 per centimeter path length between 280–299 nanometers. If necessary, water may be purified by distillation, extraction with purified organic solvents, treatment with an absorbent (e.g., activated carbon) followed by filtration of the absorbent or otherwise.

PROCEDURE

Separate portions of 200 milliliters of purified water are taken through the procedure for use as control blanks. Each citric acid sample is processed as follows: Weigh 200
wash step: Add 6 milliliters of purified isooctane residue twice with the following residue of 0.5 milliliter remains. Treat the rotator at 45 °C until the 40-percent benzene in the hexane eluate on the rotary vacuum evaporation bed. [360] until the solvent layer reaches the top of the sodium sulfate bed. Discard the rinse of approximately 3 milliliters per minute. Rinse the separator funnel with 10 milliliters of purified isooctane. Drain the isooctane from the column. Pour 5.5 grams of activated silica gel into the column. Tap the column approximately 20 times to settle the silica gel. Carefully pour 3 grams of anhydrous sodium sulfate onto the top of the silica gel in the column. Carefully drain the isooctane extract of the citric acid solution into the column in a series of additions while the isooctane is draining from the column at an elution rate of approximately 3 milliliters per minute. Rinse the separator funnel with 10 milliliters of isooctane after the last portion of the extract has been applied to the column and add this rinse to the column. After all of the extract has been applied to the column and the solvent layer reaches the top of the sodium sulfate bed, rinse the column with 25 milliliters of isooctane followed by 10 milliliters of a 10-percent dichloroethane in hexane solution. For each rinse solution, drain the column until the solvent layer reaches the top of the sodium sulfate bed. Discard the rinse solvents. Place a 250-milliliter round bottom flask containing 0.5 milliliter of purified n-hexadecane under the column. Elute the polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons from the column with 30 milliliters of 40-percent benzene in hexane solution. Drain the eluate until the 40-percent benzene in the hexane solvent reaches the top of the sodium sulfate bed. Evaporate the 40-percent benzene in hexane eluate on the rotary vacuum evaporator at 45 °C until only the n-hexadecane residue of 0.5 milliliter remains. Treat the n-hexadecane residue twice with the following wash step: Add 6 milliliters of purified isooctane and remove the solvents by vacuum evaporation at 45 °C to constant volume, i.e., 0.5 milliliter. Cool the n-hexadecane residue and transfer the solution to an 0.5-milliliter microcuvette. Determine the absorbance of this solution compared to purified n-hexadecane as reference. Correct the absorbance values for any absorbance derived from the control reagent blank. If the corrected absorbance does not exceed the limits prescribed, the samples meet the ultraviolet absorbance specifications.

The reagent blank is prepared by using 200 milliliters of purified water in place of the citric acid solution and carrying the water sample through the procedure. The typical control reagent blank should not exceed 0.03 absorbance per centimeter path length between 280 and 359 nanometers, 0.02 absorbance per centimeter path length between 300 and 359 nanometers, and 0.01 absorbance per centimeter path length between 360 and 400 nanometers.

§ 173.210 Acetone.

A tolerance of 30 parts per million is established for acetone in spice oleoresins when present therein as a residue from the extraction of spice.

Subpart C—Solvents, Lubricants, Release Agents and Related Substances

§ 173.210 Acetone.
§ 173.220 1,3-Butylene glycol.
1,3-Butylene glycol (1,3-butanediol) may be safely used in food in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:
(a) The substance meets the following specifications:
   (1) 1,3-Butylene glycol content: Not less than 99 percent.
   (2) Specific gravity at 20/20 °C: 1.004 to 1.006.
   (3) Distillation range: 200°–215 °C.
(b) It is used in the minimum amount required to perform its intended effect.
(c) It is used as a solvent for natural and synthetic flavoring substances except where standards of identity issued under section 401 of the act preclude such use.

§ 173.228 Ethyl acetate.
Ethyl acetate (CAS Reg. No. 141–78–6) may be safely used in food in accordance with the following conditions:
(a) The additive meets the specifications of the Food Chemicals Codex,¹ (Ethyl Acetate; p. 372, 3d Ed., 1981), which are incorporated by reference.
(b) The additive is used in accordance with current good manufacturing practice as a solvent in the decaffeination of coffee and tea.

[47 FR 146, Jan. 5, 1982, as amended at 49 FR 28548, July 13, 1984]

§ 173.230 Ethylene dichloride.
A tolerance of 30 parts per million is established for ethylene dichloride in spice oleoresins when present therein as a residue from the extraction of spice; Provided, however, That if residues of other chlorinated solvents are also present the total of all residues of such solvents shall not exceed 30 parts per million.

§ 173.240 Isopropyl alcohol.
Isopropyl alcohol may be present in the following foods under the conditions specified:
(a) In spice oleoresins as a residue from the extraction of spice, at a level not to exceed 50 parts per million.
(b) In lemon oil as a residue in production of the oil, at a level not to exceed 6 parts per million.
(c) In hops extract as a residue from the extraction of hops at a level not to exceed 2.0 percent by weight; Provided, That,
   (1) The hops extract is added to the wort before or during cooking in the manufacture of beer.
   (2) The label of the hops extract specifies the presence of the isopropyl alcohol and provides for the use of the hops extract only as prescribed by paragraph (c)(1) of this section.

§ 173.250 Methyl alcohol residues.
Methyl alcohol may be present in the following foods under the conditions specified:
(a) In spice oleoresins as a residue from the extraction of spice, at a level not to exceed 50 parts per million.
(b) In hops extract as a residue from the extraction of hops, at a level not to exceed 2.2 percent by weight; Provided, That:
   (1) The hops extract is added to the wort before or during cooking in the manufacture of beer.
   (2) The label of the hops extract specifies the presence of methyl alcohol and provides for the use of the hops extract only as prescribed by paragraph (b)(1) of this section.

§ 173.255 Methylene chloride.
Methylene chloride may be present in food under the following conditions:
(a) In spice oleoresins as a residue from the extraction of spice, at a level not to exceed 30 parts per million; Provided, That, if residues of other chlorinated solvents are also present, the total of all residues of such solvents shall not exceed 30 parts per million.
(b) In hops extract as a residue from the extraction of hops, at a level not to exceed 2.2 percent, Provided, That:
Food and Drug Administration, HHS

§ 173.290

(1) The hops extract is added to the wort before or during cooking in the manufacture of beer.

(2) The label of the hops extract identifies the presence of the methylene chloride and provides for the use of the hops extract only as prescribed by paragraph (b)(1) of this section.

(c) In coffee as a residue from its use as a solvent in the extraction of caffeine from green coffee beans, at a level not to exceed 10 parts per million (0.001 percent) in decaffeinated roasted coffee and in decaffeinated soluble coffee extract (instant coffee).

§ 173.270 Hexane.

Hexane may be present in the following foods under the conditions specified:

(a) In spice oleoresins as a residue from the extraction of spice, at a level not to exceed 25 parts per million.

(b) In hops extract as a residue from the extraction of hops, at a level not to exceed 2.2 percent by weight; Provided, That:

(1) The hops extract is added to the wort before or during cooking in the manufacture of beer.

(2) The label of the hops extract specifies the presence of the hexane and provides for the use of the hops extract only as prescribed by paragraph (b)(1) of this section.

§ 173.275 Hydrogenated sperm oil.

The food additive hydrogenated sperm oil may be safely used in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) The sperm oil is derived from rendering the fatty tissue of the sperm whale or is prepared by synthesis of fatty acids and fatty alcohols derived from the sperm whale. The sperm oil obtained by rendering is refined. The oil is hydrogenated.

(b) It is used alone or as a component of a release agent or lubricant in bakery pans.

(c) The amount used does not exceed that reasonably required to accomplish the intended lubricating effect.

§ 173.280 Solvent extraction process for citric acid.

A solvent extraction process for recovery of citric acid from conventional Aspergillus niger fermentation liquor may be safely used to produce food-grade citric acid in accordance with the following conditions:

(a) The solvent used in the process consists of a mixture of n-octyl alcohol meeting the requirements of §172.884 of this chapter, synthetic isoparaaffinic petroleum hydrocarbons meeting the requirements of §172.882 of this chapter, and tridodecyl amine.

(b) The component substances are used solely as a solvent mixture and in a manner that does not result in formation of products not present in conventionally produced citric acid.

(c) The citric acid so produced meets the specifications of the “Food Chemicals Codex,” 3d Ed. (1981), pp. 86–87, 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.), and the polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbon specifications of §173.165.

(d) Residues of n-octyl alcohol and synthetic isoparaaffinic petroleum hydrocarbons are removed in accordance with good manufacturing practice. Current good manufacturing practice results in residues not exceeding 16 parts per million (ppm) n-octyl alcohol and 0.47 ppm synthetic isoparaaffinic petroleum hydrocarbons in citric acid.

(e) Tridodecyl amine may be present as a residue in citric acid at a level not to exceed 100 parts per billion.

[42 FR 14491, Mar. 15, 1977, as amended at 49 FR 10106, Mar. 19, 1984]

§ 173.290 Trichloroethylene.

Tolerances are established for residues of trichloroethylene resulting from its use as a solvent in the manufacture of foods as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>Tolerance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Decaffeinated ground coffee</td>
<td>25 parts per million.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decaffeinated soluble (instant) coffee extract</td>
<td>10 parts per million.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Spice oleoresins ........................ 30 parts per million (provided that if residues of other chlorinated solvents are also present, the total of all residues of such solvents in spice oleoresins shall not exceed 30 parts per million).

Subpart D—Specific Usage Additives

§ 173.300 Chlorine dioxide.

Chlorine dioxide (CAS Reg. No. 10049–04–4) may be safely used in food in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a)(1) The additive is generated by one of the following methods:

(i) Treating an aqueous solution of sodium chlorite with either chlorine gas or a mixture of sodium hypochlorite and hydrochloric acid.

(ii) Treating an aqueous solution of sodium chlorate with hydrogen peroxide in the presence of sulfuric acid.

(iii) Treating an aqueous solution of sodium chlorite by electrolysis.

(2) The generator effluent contains at least 90 percent (by weight) of chlorine dioxide with respect to all chlorine species as determined by Method 4500–ClO$_2$ E in the "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater," 20th ed., 1998, or an equivalent method. Method 4500–ClO$_2$ E ("Amperometric Method II") is incorporated by reference in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. You may obtain a copy from the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFS–200), Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, or the American Public Health Association, 800 1 St. NW., Washington, DC 20001–3750. You may inspect a copy at the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition’s Library, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD, 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.

(b)(1) The additive may be used as an antimicrobial agent in water used in poultry processing in an amount not to exceed 3 parts per million (ppm) residual chlorine dioxide as determined by Method 4500–ClO$_2$ E, referenced in paragraph (a)(2) of this section, or an equivalent method.

(2) The additive may be used as an antimicrobial agent in water used to wash fruits and vegetables that are not raw agricultural commodities in an amount not to exceed 3 ppm residual chlorine dioxide as determined by Method 4500–ClO$_2$ E, referenced in paragraph (a)(2) of this section, or an equivalent method. Treatment of the fruits and vegetables with chlorine dioxide shall be followed by a potable water rinse or by blanching, cooking, or canning.


§ 173.310 Boiler water additives.

Boiler water additives may be safely used in the preparation of steam that will contact food, under the following conditions:

(a) The amount of additive is not in excess of that required for its functional purpose, and the amount of steam in contact with food does not exceed that required to produce the intended effect in or on the food.

(b) The compounds are prepared from substances identified in paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section, and are subject to the limitations, if any, prescribed:

(c) List of substances:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substances</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acrylamide-sodium acrylate resin</td>
<td>Contains not more than 0.05 percent by weight of acrylamide monomer.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Acrylic acid/2-acrylamido-2-methyl propane sulfonic acid copolymer having a minimum weight average molecular weight of 9,900 and a minimum number average molecular weight of 5,700 as determined by a method entitled “Determination of Weight Average and Number Average Molecular Weight of 60/40 AA/AMPS” (October 23, 1987), which is incorporated by reference in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a). Copies may be obtained from the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFS–200), Food and Drug Administration, 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.

Ammonium alginate.
Cobalt sulfate (as catalyst).
1-hydroxyethylidene-1,1-diphosphonic acid (CAS Reg. No. 2809–21–4) and its sodium and potassium salts.
Lignosulfonic acid.
Monobutyl ethers of polyethylene-polypropylene glycol produced by random condensation of a 1:1 mixture by weight of ethylene oxide and propylene oxide with butanol.
Poly(acrylic acid-co-hypophosphite), sodium salt (CAS Reg. No. 71050–62–9), produced from a 4:1 to a 16:1 mixture by weight of acrylic acid and sodium hypophosphite.
Polyethylene glycol
Polymaleic acid [CAS Reg. No. 26099–09–2], and/or its sodium salt. [CAS Reg. No. 30915–61–8 or CAS Reg. No. 70247–90–4].
Polyoxypolyethylene glycol
Potassium carbonate.
Sodium acetate.
Sodium alginate.
Sodium aluminum silicate.
Sodium carbonate.
Sodium carboxymethylcellulose
Sodium glucoheptonate
Sodium hexametaphosphate.
Sodium humate.
Sodium hydroxide.
Sodium lignosulfonate.
Sodium metabisulfite.
Sodium metasilicate.
Sodium nitrate.
Sodium phosphate (mono-, di-, tri-).
Sodium polyacrylate.
Sodium polymethacrylate.
Sodium silicate.
Sodium sulfate.
Sodium sulfite (neutral or alkaline).
Sodium tripolyphosphate.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substances</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total not to exceed 20 parts per million (active) in boiler feedwater.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum mol. wt. 1,500.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total not to exceed 1.5 parts per million in boiler feedwater.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copolymer contains not more than 0.5 percent by weight of acrylic acid monomer (dry weight basis).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As defined in §172.820 of this chapter.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total not to exceed 1 part per million in boiler feed water (calculated as the acid).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum mol. wt. 1,000.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contains not less than 95 percent sodium carboxymethylcellulose on a dry-weight basis, with maximum substitution of 0.8 carboxymethylcellulose groups per anhydroglucose unit, and with a minimum viscosity of 15 centipoises for 2 percent by weight aqueous solution at 25 °C, by the method prescribed in the “Food Chemicals Codex,” 4th ed. (1996), pp. 744–745, 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, Box 285, 2101 Constitution Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20055 (Internet address <a href="http://www.nap.edu">http://www.nap.edu</a>), or may be examined at the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition’s Library, Food and Drug Administration, 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: <a href="http://www.archives.gov/federal_register/code_of_federal_regulations/ibr_locations.html">http://www.archives.gov/federal_register/code_of_federal_regulations/ibr_locations.html</a>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 1 part per million cyanide in the sodium glucoheptonate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
§ 173.315 Substances Limitations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substances</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sorbitol anhydride esters: a mixture consisting of sorbitan monostearate as defined in §172.842 of this chapter; polysorbate 60 ((polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monostearate)) as defined in §172.836 of this chapter; polyglycol (polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monolaurate), meeting the specifications of the Food Chemicals Codex, 4th ed. (1996), pp. 306–307, 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., Box 285, Washington, DC 20055 (Internet <a href="http://www.nap.edu">http://www.nap.edu</a>), or may be examined at the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition’s Library, Food and Drug Administration, 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: <a href="http://www.archives.gov/federal_register/code_of_federal_regulations/ibr_locations.html">http://www.archives.gov/federal_register/code_of_federal_regulations/ibr_locations.html</a>.</td>
<td>The mixture is used as an anticorrosive agent in steam boiler distribution systems, with each component not to exceed 15 parts per million in the steam.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(d) Substances used alone or in combination with substances in paragraph (c) of this section:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substances</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cyclohexylamine ............................................</td>
<td>Not to exceed 10 parts per million in steam, and excluding use of such steam in contact with milk and milk products.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diethylaminoethanol .......................................</td>
<td>Not to exceed 15 parts per million in steam, and excluding use of such steam in contact with milk and milk products.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrazine .......................................................</td>
<td>Zero in steam.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morpholine ......................................................</td>
<td>Not to exceed 10 parts per million in steam, and excluding use of such steam in contact with milk and milk products.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Octadecylamine ..............................................</td>
<td>Not to exceed 3 parts per million in steam, and excluding use of such steam in contact with milk and milk products.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trisodium nitrilotriacetate ...............................</td>
<td>Not to exceed 5 parts per million in boiler feedwater; not to be used where steam will be in contact with milk and milk products.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

1. The common or chemical name or names of the additive or additives.

2. Adequate directions for use to assure compliance with all the provisions of this section.

§ 173.315 Chemicals used in washing or to assist in the peeling of fruits and vegetables.

Chemicals may be safely used to wash or to assist in the peeling of fruits and vegetables in accordance with the following conditions:

(a) The chemicals consist of one or more of the following:

1. Substances generally recognized as safe in food or covered by prior sanctions for use in washing fruits and vegetables.

2. Substances identified in this subparagraph and subject to such limitations as are provided:
### Food and Drug Administration, HHS

#### § 173.315

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substances</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A mixture of alkylene oxide adducts of alkyl alcohols and phosphate esters of alkylene oxide adducts of alkyl alcohols consisting of: α-alkyl (C(<em>{12-14})-C(</em>{16}))-omega-hydroxy-poly (oxyethylene) (7.5–8.5 moles)/poly (oxypropylene) block copolymer having an average molecular weight of 810; α-alkyl (C(<em>{12-14})-C(</em>{16}))-omega-hydroxy-poly (oxyethylene) (3.3–3.7 moles) polymer having an average molecular weight of 380, and subsequently esterified with 1.25 moles phosphoric anhydride; and α-alkyl (C(<em>{12-14})-C(</em>{16}))-omega-hydroxy-poly (oxyethylene) (11.9–12.9 moles)/poly (oxypropylene) copolymer, having an average molecular weight of 810, and subsequently esterified with 1.25 moles phosphoric anhydride.</td>
<td>May be used at a level not to exceed 0.2 percent in lye-peeling solution to assist in the lye peeling of fruit and vegetables.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aliphatic acid mixture consisting of valeric, caproic, enanthic, caprylic, and pelargonic acids.</td>
<td>May be used at a level not to exceed 1 percent in lye peeling solution to assist in the lye peeling of fruits and vegetables.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyacrylamide</td>
<td>Not to exceed 10 parts per million in wash water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potassium bromide</td>
<td>May be used in the washing or to assist in the lye peeling of fruits and vegetables.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium n-alkylbenzene-sulfonate (alkyl group predominantly C(<em>{12}) and not less than 95 percent C(</em>{12}) to C(_{14}).)</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium dodecylbenzene-sulfonate (alkyl group predominantly C(<em>{12}) and not less than 95 percent C(</em>{12}) to C(_{14}).)</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium 2 ethylhexyl sulfate</td>
<td>May be used in the washing or to assist in the lye peeling of fruits and vegetables.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium hypochlorite</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyethylene glycol monobutyl ether</td>
<td>May be used in the washing or to assist in the lye peeling of fruits and vegetables.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium mono- and dimethyl naphthalene sulfonates (mol. wt. 245–260)</td>
<td>Not to exceed 0.2 percent in lye peeling solution to assist in the lye peeling of fruit and vegetables.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tetrasodium ethylenediaminetetraacetate.</td>
<td>Not to exceed 0.1 ppm.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(3) Sodium mono- and dimethyl naphthalene sulfonates (mol. wt. 245–260) may be used in the steam/scald vacuum peeling of tomatoes at a level not to exceed 0.2 percent in the condensate or scald water.

(4) Substances identified in this paragraph (a)(4) for use in flume water for washing sugar beets prior to the slicing operation and subject to the limitations as are provided for the level of the substances in the flume water:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>α-Alkyl-omega-hydroxy-poly (oxyethylene) produced by condensation of 1 mole of C(<em>{12})-C(</em>{18}) straight chain randomly substituted secondary alcohols with an average of 9 moles of ethylene oxide.</td>
<td>Not to exceed 3 ppm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linear undecylenbenzenesulfonic acid.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diakylamidamide produced by condensing 1 mole of methyl laurate with 1.05 moles of dethanolamine.</td>
<td>Not to exceed 3 ppm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triethanolamine</td>
<td>Not to exceed 2 ppm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oleic acid conforming with §172.860 of this chapter.</td>
<td>Not to exceed 1 ppm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tetrapotassium pyrophosphate</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A mixture of alkylene oxide adducts of alkyl alcohols consisting of: α-alkyl (C(<em>{12-14})-C(</em>{16}))-omega-hydroxy-poly (oxyethylene) (7.5–8.5 moles)/poly (oxypropylene) block copolymer having an average molecular weight of 810; α-alkyl (C(<em>{12-14})-C(</em>{16}))-omega-hydroxy-poly (oxyethylene) (3.3–3.7 moles) polymer having an average molecular weight of 380, and subsequently esterified with 1.25 moles phosphoric anhydride; and α-alkyl (C(<em>{12-14})-C(</em>{16}))-omega-hydroxy-poly (oxyethylene) (11.9–12.9 moles)/poly (oxypropylene) copolymer, having an average molecular weight of 810, and subsequently esterified with 1.25 moles phosphoric anhydride.</td>
<td>Not to exceed 0.3 ppm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oleic acid</td>
<td>Not to exceed 0.2 ppm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triethanolamine.</td>
<td>Not to exceed 0.1 ppm.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) The chemicals are used in amounts not in excess of the minimum required to accomplish their intended effect.

(c) The use of the chemicals listed under paragraphs (a)(1), (a)(2), and (a)(4) is followed by rinsing with potable water to remove, to the extent possible, residues of the chemicals.

(d) To assure safe use of the additive:

(1) The label and labeling of the additive container shall bear, in addition to the other information required by the act, the name of the additive or a statement of its composition.
(2) The label or labeling of the additive container shall bear adequate use directions to assure use in compliance with all provisions of this section.

§ 173.320 Chemicals for controlling microorganisms in cane-sugar and beet-sugar mills.

Agents for controlling microorganisms in cane-sugar and beet-sugar mills may be safely used in accordance with the following conditions:

(a) They are used in the control of microorganisms in cane-sugar and/or beet-sugar mills as specified in paragraph (b) of this section.

(b) They are applied to the sugar mill grinding, crusher, and/or diffuser systems in one of the combinations listed in paragraph (b) (1), (2), (3), or (5) of this section or as a single agent listed in paragraph (b) (4) or (6) of this section. Quantities of the individual additives in parts per million are expressed in terms of the weight of the raw cane or raw beets.

(1) Combination for cane-sugar mills:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parts per million</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Disodium cyanodithioimidocarbonate</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethylenediamine</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potassium N-methyldithiocarbamate</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(2) Combination for cane-sugar mills:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parts per million</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Disodium ethylenebisdithiocarbamate</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium dimethyldithiocarbamate</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(3) Combinations for cane-sugar mills and beet-sugar mills:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parts per million</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) Disodium ethylenebisdithiocarbamate</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethylenediamine</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium dimethyldithiocarbamate</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Disodium cyanodithioimidocarbonate</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potassium N-methyldithiocarbamate</td>
<td>4.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(4) Single additive for cane-sugar mills and beet-sugar mills.

### § 173.322 Chemicals used in delinting cottonseed.

Chemicals may be safely used to assist in the delinting of cottonseed in accordance with the following conditions:

(a) The chemicals consist of one or more of the following:

(1) Substances generally recognized as safe for direct addition to food.

(2) Substances identified in this paragraph and subject to such limitations as are provided:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parts per million</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2,2-Dibromo-3-nitrilopropionamide (CAS Reg. No. 10222–01–2). Limitations: Byproduct molasses, bagasse, and pulp containing residues of 2,2-dibromo-3-nitrilopropionamide are not authorized for use in animal feed.</td>
<td>Not more than 10.0 and not less than 2.0.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(5) Combination for cane-sugar mills:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parts per million</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>n-Butyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride</td>
<td>0.05±0.005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n-Dodecyl dimethyl ethylbenzyl ammonium chloride</td>
<td>0.60±0.068</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n-Hexadecyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride</td>
<td>0.30±0.030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n-Octadecyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride</td>
<td>0.05±0.005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n-Tetradecyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride</td>
<td>0.60±0.060</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n-Tetradecyl dimethyl ethylbenzyl ammonium chloride</td>
<td>0.32±0.032</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Limitations. Byproduct molasses, bagasse, and pulp containing residues of these quaternary ammonium salts are not authorized for use in animal feed.

(6) Single additive for beet-sugar mills:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parts per million</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Glutaraldehyde (CAS Reg. No. 111–30–8).</td>
<td>Not more than 250.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(c) To assure safe use of the additives, their label and labeling shall conform to that registered with the Environmental Protection Agency.
Substances Limitations

**alpha-Alkyl-omega-hydroxypoly-(oxyethylene)**
Produced by condensation of a linear primary alcohol containing an average chain length of 10 carbons with poly(oxyethylene) having an average of 5 ethylene oxide units.

May be used at an application rate not to exceed 0.3 percent by weight of cottonseeds to enhance delinting of cottonseeds intended for the production of cottonseed oil. Byproducts including lint, hulls, and meal may be used in animal feed.

**An alkanomide produced by condensation of coconut oil fatty acids and diethanolamine, CAS Reg. No. 068603–42–9.**

May be used at an application rate not to exceed 0.2 percent by weight of cottonseeds to enhance delinting of cottonseeds intended for the production of cottonseed oil. Byproducts including lint, hulls, and meal may be used in animal feed.

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§ 173.325 Acidified sodium chlorite solutions.

Acidified sodium chlorite solutions may be safely used in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) The additive is produced by mixing an aqueous solution of sodium chlorite (CAS Reg. No. 7758–19-2) with any generally recognized as safe (GRAS) acid.

(b)(1) The additive is used as an antimicrobial agent in poultry processing water in accordance with current industry practice under the following conditions:
   (i) As a component of a carcass spray or dip solution prior to immersion of the intact carcass in a prechiller or chiller tank;
   (ii) In a prechiller or chiller solution for application to the intact carcass;
   (iii) As a component of a spray or dip solution for application to poultry carcass parts;
   (iv) In a prechiller or chiller solution for application to poultry carcass parts; or
   (v) As a component of a post-chill carcass spray or dip solution when applied to poultry meat, organs, or related parts or trim.

(2) When used in a spray or dip solution, the additive is used at levels that result in sodium chlorite concentrations between 50 and 150 ppm, in combination with any GRAS acid at levels sufficient to achieve a solution pH of 2.8 to 3.2.

(c) The additive is used as an antimicrobial agent in accordance with current industry practice in the processing of red meat, red meat parts, and organs as a component of a spray or in the processing of red meat parts and organs as a component of a dip. Applied as a dip or spray, the additive is used at levels that result in sodium chlorite concentrations between 500 and 1,200 ppm in combination with any GRAS acid at levels sufficient to achieve a solution pH of 2.5 to 2.9.

(d)(1) The additive is used as an antimicrobial agent in water and ice that are used to rinse, wash, thaw, transport, or store seafood in accordance with current industry standards of good manufacturing practice. The additive is produced by mixing an aqueous solution of sodium chlorite with any GRAS acid to achieve a pH in the range of 2.5 to 2.9 and diluting this solution with water to achieve an actual use concentration of 40 to 50 parts per million (ppm) sodium chlorite. Any seafood that is intended to be consumed raw shall be subjected to a potable water rinse prior to consumption.

(2) The additive is used as a single application in processing facilities as an antimicrobial agent to reduce pathogenic bacteria due to cross-contamination during the harvesting, handling, heading, evisceration, butchering, storing, holding, packing, or packaging of finfish and crustaceans; or following the filleting of finfish; in accordance with current industry standards of good manufacturing practice. Applied as a dip or spray, the additive is used at levels that result in a sodium chlorite concentration of 1,200 ppm, in combination with any GRAS acid at levels sufficient to achieve a pH of 2.3 to 2.9. Treated seafood shall be cooked prior to consumption.

(e) The additive is used as an antimicrobial agent on raw agricultural commodities in the preparing, packing, or holding of the food for commercial purposes, consistent with section...
(q)(1)(B)(i) of the act, and not applied for use under section 201(q)(1)(B)(i)(I), (q)(1)(B)(i)(II), or (q)(1)(B)(i)(III) of the act, in accordance with current industry standards of good manufacturing practice. Applied as a dip or a spray, the additive is used at levels that result in chlorite concentrations of 500 to 1200 parts per million (ppm), in combination with any GRAS acid at levels sufficient to achieve a pH of 2.3 to 2.9. Treatment of the raw agricultural commodities with acidified sodium chlorite solutions shall be followed by a potable water rinse, or by blanching, cooking, or canning.

(f) The additive is used as an antimicrobial agent on processed, comminuted or formed meat food products (unless precluded by standards of identity in 9 CFR part 319) prior to packaging of the food for commercial purposes, in accordance with current industry standards of good manufacturing practice. Applied as a dip or spray, the additive is used at levels that result in sodium chlorite concentrations of 500 to 1200 ppm, in combination with any GRAS acid at levels sufficient to achieve a pH of 2.5 to 2.9.

(g) The additive is used as an antimicrobial agent in the water applied to processed fruits and processed root, tuber, bulb, legume, fruiting (i.e., eggplant, groundcherry, pepino, pepper, tomatillo, and tomato), and cucurbite vegetables in accordance with current industry standards of good manufacturing practices, as a component of a spray or dip solution, provided that such application be followed by a potable water rinse and a 24-hour holding period prior to consumption. When used in a spray or dip solution, the additive is used at levels that result in sodium chlorite concentrations between 500 and 1,200 ppm, in combination with any GRAS acid at a level sufficient to achieve a solution pH of 2.3 to 2.9.

(b) The concentration of sodium chlorite is determined by a method entitled “Determination of Sodium Chlorite: 50 ppm to 1500 ppm Concentration,” September 13, 1995, developed by Alcide Corp., Redmond, WA, which is incorporated by reference in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. Copies are available from the Office of Food Additive Safety (HFS–200), Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition, Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, 240–402–1200, or may be examined at the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition’s Library, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740 20304–0001, 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.


§ 173.340 Defoaming agents.

Defoaming agents may be safely used in processing foods, in accordance with the following conditions:

(a) The consist of one or more of the following:

(1) Substances generally recognized by qualified experts as safe in food or covered by prior sanctions for the use prescribed by this section.

(2) Substances listed in this paragraph (a)(2) of this section, subject to any limitations imposed:
Substances | Limitations
--- | ---
Dimethylpolysiloxane (substantially free from hydrolyzable chloride and alkoxy groups; no more than 16 percent loss in weight after heating 4 hours at 200 °C; viscosity 300 to 1,050 centistokes at 25 °C; refractive index 1.400–1.404 at 25 °C). | 10 parts per million in food, or at such level in a concentrated food that when prepared as directed on the labels, the food in its ready-for-consumption state will have not more than 10 parts per million except as follows: Zero in milk; 110 parts per million in dry gelatin dessert mixes labeled for use whereby no more than 16 parts per million is present in the ready-to-serve dessert; 250 parts per million in salt labeled for cooking purposes, whereby no more than 10 parts per million is present in the cooked food. As a preservative in defoaming agents containing dimethylpolysiloxane, in an amount not exceeding 1.0 percent of the dimethylpolysiloxane content. For use as prescribed in §172.808(b)(3) of this chapter.
Formaldehyde | As a preservative.
ω-Hydro-ω-omega-hydroxy-poly(oxyethylene)/poly(oxypropylene) (minimum 15 moles) block copolymer (CAS Reg. No. 9003–11–6) as defined in §172.808(a)(3) of this chapter. | As defined in §172.820 of this chapter.
Polyacrylic acid, sodium salt | As a stabilizer and thickener in defoaming agents containing dimethylpolysiloxane in an amount reasonably required to accomplish the intended effect.
Polyethylene glycol | As defined in U.S.P. XVI.
Polyoxyethylene 40 monostearate | As defined in §172.836 of this chapter.
Polysorbate 60 | As defined in §172.838 of this chapter.
Polysorbate 65 | As defined in §172.858 of this chapter.
Propylene glycol alginate | As defined in §172.480 of this chapter.
Sorbital monostearate | As defined in §172.842 of this chapter.
White mineral oil: Conforming with §172.878 of this chapter. | As a component of defoaming agents for use in wash water for sliced potatoes at a level not to exceed 0.008 percent of the wash water.

(3) Substances listed in this paragraph (a)(3), provided they are components of defoaming agents limited to use in processing beet sugar and yeast, and subject to any limitations imposed:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substances</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aluminum stearate</td>
<td>As defined in §172.863 of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butyl stearate.</td>
<td>As an antioxidant, not to exceed 0.1 percent by weight of defoamer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BHA</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BHT</td>
<td>As defined in §172.863 of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium stearate</td>
<td>As defined in §172.860 of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fatty acids</td>
<td>As a preservative.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formaldehyde</td>
<td>As defined in §172.814 of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydroxyilated lecithin</td>
<td>Not more than 150 p.p.m. in yeast, measured as hydrocarbons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isopropyl alcohol.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnesium stearate</td>
<td>As defined in §172.863 of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mineral oil: Conforming with §172.878 of this chapter.</td>
<td>As defined in §172.863 of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odorless light petroleum hydrocarbons: Conforming with §172.884 of this chapter.</td>
<td>As an emulsifier not to exceed 10 percent by weight of defoamer formulation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petroleum: Conforming with §172.880 of this chapter.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petroleum wax: Conforming with §172.886 of this chapter.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyethylene glycol (400)dioleate: Conforming with §172.820(a)(2) of this chapter and providing the oleic acid used in the production of this substance complies with §172.860 or §172.862 of this chapter.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Synthetic isoparaffinic petroleum hydrocarbons: Conforming with §172.862 of this chapter.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oleic acid derived from tall oil fatty acids</td>
<td>Complying with §172.862 of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxystearin</td>
<td>As defined in §172.818 of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyethylene glycol (600) dioleate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyoxyethylene (600) monoricinoleate.</td>
<td>Molecular weight range, 1,200–3,000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polypropylene glycol</td>
<td>As defined in §172.840 of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polysorbate 80</td>
<td>As defined in §172.863 of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potassium stearate</td>
<td>As defined in §172.856 of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propylene glycol mono- and diesters of fats and fatty acids</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soybean oil fatty acids, hydroxylated.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tallow, hydrogenated, oxidized or sulfated.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tallow alcohol, hydrogenated.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(4) The substances listed in this paragraph (a)(4), provided they are components of defoaming agents limited to use in processing beet sugar only, and subject to the limitations imposed:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substances</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>n-Butoxypoly(oxyethylene)-poly(oxypropylene)glycol.</td>
<td>Viscosity range, 4,850–5,350 Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS) at 37.8 °C (100 °F). The viscosity range is determined by the method “Viscosity Determination of n-butoxypoly(oxyethylene)-poly(oxypropylene) glycol” dated April 26, 1995, developed by Union Carbide Corp., P.O. Box 670, Bound Brook, NJ 08805, which is incorporated by reference in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. Copies of the material incorporated by reference are available from the Division of Petition Control, Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFS–215), Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, and may be examined 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: <a href="http://www.archives.gov/federal_register/code_of_federal_regulations/ibr_locations.html">http://www.archives.gov/federal_register/code_of_federal_regulations/ibr_locations.html</a>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monoester of alpha-hydro-omega-hydroxy-poly(oxyethylene)poly(oxypropylene)poly(oxyethylene) (15 mole minimum) blocked copolymer derived from low erucic acid rapeseed oil.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) They are added in an amount not in excess of that reasonably required to inhibit foaming.

§ 173.342 Chlorofluorocarbon 113 and perfluorohexane.

A mixture of 99 percent chlorofluorocarbon 113 (1,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane) (CAS Reg. No. 76–13–1, also known as fluorocarbon 113, CFC 113 and FC 113) and 1 percent perfluorohexane (CAS Reg. No. 355–42–0) may be safely used in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) The additive chlorofluorocarbon 113 has a purity of not less than 99.99 percent.

(b) The additive mixture is intended for use to quickly cool or crust-freeze chickens sealed in intact bags composed of substances regulated in parts 174, 175, 177, 178, and § 179.45 of this chapter and conforming to any limitations or specifications in such regulations.

§ 173.345 Chloropentafluoroethane.

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

(a) The food additive has a purity of not less than 99.97 percent, and contains not more than 200 parts per million saturated fluoro compounds and 10 parts per million unsaturated fluoro compounds as impurities.

(b) The additive is used or intended for use alone or with one or more of the following substances: Carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, propane, and octafluorocyclobutane complying with § 173.360, as an aerating agent for foamed or sprayed food products, with any propellant effect being incidental and no more than is minimally necessary to achieve the aerating function, except that use is not permitted for those standardized foods that do not provide for such use.

(c) To assure safe use of the additive

(i) The label of the food additive container shall bear, in addition to the other information required by the act, the following:

(1) The name of the additive, chloropentafluoroethane.

(2) The percentage of the additive present in the case of a mixture.

(3) The designation “food grade”.

§ 173.346 Chloropentafluoroethane.

The food additive chloropentafluoroethane may be safely
\section*{Food and Drug Administration, HHS}

\section*{§ 173.350 Combustion product gas.}

The food additive combustion product gas may be safely used in the processing and packaging of the foods designated in paragraph (c) of this section for the purpose of removing and displacing oxygen in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) The food additive is manufactured by the controlled combustion in air of butane, propane, or natural gas. The combustion equipment shall be provided with an absorption-type filter capable of removing possible toxic impurities, through which all gas used in the treatment of food shall pass, and with suitable controls to insure that any combustion products failing to meet the specifications provided in this section will be prevented from reaching the food being treated.

(b) The food additive meets the following specifications:

(1) Carbon monoxide content not to exceed 4.5 percent by volume.

(2) The ultraviolet absorbance in isooctane solution in the range 255 millimicrons to 310 millimicrons not to exceed one-third of the standard reference absorbance when tested as described in paragraph (e) of this section.

(c) It is used or intended for use to displace or remove oxygen in the processing, storage, or packaging of beverage products and other food, except fresh meats.

(d) To assure safe use of the additive in addition to the other information required by the act, the label or labeling of the combustion device shall bear adequate directions for use to provide a combustion product gas that complies with the limitations prescribed in paragraph (b) of this section, including instructions to assure proper filtration.

(e) The food additive is tested for compliance with paragraph (b)(2) by the following empirical method:

\textit{Spectrophotometric measurements.} All measurements are made in an ultraviolet spectrophotometer in optical cells of 5 centimeters in length, and in the range of 255 millimicrons to 310 millimicrons, under the same instrumental conditions. The standard reference absorbance is the absorbance at 275 millimicrons of a standard reference solution of naphthalene (National Bureau of Standards Material No. 577 or equivalent in purity) containing a concentration of 1.4 milligrams per liter in purified isooctane, measured against isooctane of the same spectral purity in 5-centimeter cells. (This absorbance will be approximately 0.30.)

\textit{Solvent.} The solvent used is pure grade isooctane having an ultraviolet absorbance not to exceed 0.05 measured against distilled water as a reference. Upon passage of purified inert gas through some isooctane under the identical conditions of the test, a lowering of the absorbance value has been observed. The absorbance of isooctane to be used in this procedure shall not be more than 0.02 lower in the range 255 millimicrons to 310 millimicrons, inclusive, than that of the untreated solvent as measured in a 5-centimeter cell. If necessary to obtain the prescribed purities, the isooctane may be passed through activated silica gel.

\textit{Apparatus.} To assure reproducible results, the additive is passed into the isooctane solution through a gas-absorption train consisting of the following components and necessary connections:

1. A gas flow meter with a range up to 30 liters per hour provided with a constant differential relay or other device to maintain a constant flow rate independent of the input pressure.

2. An absorption apparatus consisting of an inlet gas dispersion tube inserted to the bottom of a covered cylindrical vessel with a suitable outlet on the vessel for effluent gas. The dimensions and arrangement of tube and vessel are such that the inlet tube introduces the gas at a point not above 5\frac{1}{4} inches below the surface of the solvent through a sintered glass outlet. The dimensions of the vessel are such, and both inlet and vessel are so designed, that the gas can be bubbled through 60 milliliters of isooctane solvent at a rate up to 30 liters per hour without mechanical loss of solvent. The level corresponding to 60 milliliters should be marked on the vessel.

3. A cooling bath containing crushed ice and water to permit immersion of the absorption vessel at least to the solvent level mark.

\textit{Caution.} The various parts of the absorption train must be connected by gas-tight tubing and joints composed of materials which will neither remove components from nor add components to the gas stream. The gas source is connected in series to the flow-rate device, the flow meter, and the absorption apparatus in that order. Ventilation should be provided for the effluent gases which may contain carbon monoxide.

\textit{Sampling procedure.} Immers the gas-absorption apparatus containing 60 milliliters
of isooctane in the coolant bath so that the solvent is completely immersed. Cool for at least 15 minutes and then pass 120 liters of the test gas through the absorption train at a rate of 30 liters per hour or less. Maintain the coolant bath at 0 °C throughout. Remove the absorption vessel from the bath, disconnect, and warm to room temperature. Add isooctane to bring the contents of the absorption vessel to 60 milliliters, and mix. Determine the absorbance of the solution in the specified range by more than one-third of the standard reference absorbance.

§ 173.355 Dichlorodifluoromethane.

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

(a) The additive has a purity of not less than 99.97 percent.

(b) It is used or intended for use, in accordance with good manufacturing practice, as a direct-contact freezing agent for foods.

(c) To assure safe use of the additive:

(1) The label of its container shall bear, in addition to the other information required by the act, the following:

(i) The name of the additive, dichlorodifluoromethane, with or without the parenthetical name “Food Freezant 12”.

(ii) The designation “food grade”.

(2) The label or labeling of the food additive container shall bear adequate directions for use.

§ 173.356 Hydrogen peroxide.

Hydrogen peroxide (CAS Reg. No. 7722–84–1) may be safely used to treat food in accordance with the following conditions:

(a) The additive meets the specifications of the Food Chemicals Codex, 7th ed. (2010), pp. 496 and 497, which is incorporated by reference. The Director of the Federal Register approves this incorporation by reference in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. You may obtain copies from the United States Pharmacopeial Convention, 12601 Twinbrook Pkwy., Rockville, MD 20852 (Internet address http://www.usp.org). Copies may be examined at the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition’s Library, Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, 301–436–2163, 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_ofFederal_regulations/ibr_locations.html.

(b) The additive is used as an antimicrobial agent in the production of modified whey (including, but not limited to, whey protein concentrates and whey protein isolates) by ultrafiltration methods, at a level not to exceed 0.001 percent by weight of the whey, providing that residual hydrogen peroxide is removed by appropriate chemical or physical means during the processing of the modified whey.

[76 FR 11330, Mar. 2, 2011]

§ 173.357 Materials used as fixing agents in the immobilization of enzyme preparations.

Fixing agents may be safely used in the immobilization of enzyme preparations in accordance with the following conditions:

(a) The materials consist of one or more of the following:

(1) Substances generally recognized as safe in food.

(2) Substances identified in this subparagraph and subject to such limitations as are provided:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substances</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acrylamide-acrylic acid resin</td>
<td>May be used as a fixing material in the immobilization of glucose isomerase enzyme preparations for use in the manufacture of high fructose corn syrup, in accordance with § 184.1372 of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cellulose triacetate</td>
<td>May be used as a fixing material in the immobilization of lactase for use in reducing the lactose content of milk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diethylaminoethyl-cellulose</td>
<td>May be used as a fixing material in the immobilization of glucose isomerase enzyme preparations for use in the manufacture of high fructose corn syrup, in accordance with § 184.1372 of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### § 173.360 Octafluorocyclobutane.

The food additive octafluorocyclobutane may be safely used as a propellant and aerating agent in foamed or sprayed food products in accordance with the following conditions:

- (a) The food additive meets the following specifications:
  - 99.99 percent octafluorocyclobutane.
  - Less than 0.1 part per million fluoroolefins, calculated as perfluorobutyne.

- (b) The additive is used or intended for use alone or with one or more of the following substances: Carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, and propane, as a propellant and aerating agent for foamed or sprayed food products, except for those standardized foods that do not provide for such use.

- (c) To assure safe use of the additive:
  - (1) The label of the food additive container shall bear, in addition to the other information required by the act, the following:
    - (i) The name of the additive, octafluorocyclobutane.
    - (ii) The percentage of the additive present in the case of a mixture.
    - (iii) The designation “food grade”.
  - (2) The label or labeling of the food additive container shall bear adequate directions for use.

### § 173.368 Ozone.

Ozone (CAS Reg. No. 10028-15-6) may be safely used in the treatment, storage, and processing of foods, including meat and poultry (unless such use is precluded by standards of identity in 9 CFR part 319), in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

- (a) The additive is an unstable, colorless gas with a pungent, characteristic odor, which occurs freely in nature. It
§ 173.370 Peroxyacids.

Peroxyacids may be safely used in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) The additive is a mixture of peroxyacetic acid, octanoic acid, acetic acid, hydrogen peroxide, peroxyoctanoic acid, and 1-hydroxyethylidene-1,1-diphosphonic acid.

(b)(1) The additive is used as an antimicrobial agent on meat carcasses, parts, trim, and organs in accordance with current industry practice where the maximum concentration of peroxyacids is 220 parts per million (ppm) as peroxyacetic acid, and the maximum concentration of hydrogen peroxide is 75 ppm.

(b)(2) The additive is used on poultry carcasses, poultry parts, and organs in accordance with current industry standards of good manufacturing practice (unless precluded by the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s standards of identity in 9 CFR part 381, subpart P) where the maximum concentration of peroxyacids is 220 parts per million (ppm) as peroxyacetic acid, the maximum concentration of hydrogen peroxide is 110 ppm, and the maximum concentration of 1-hydroxyethylidene-1,1-diphosphonic acid (HEDP) is 13 ppm.

(c) The concentrations of peroxyacids and hydrogen peroxide in the additive are determined by a method entitled “Determination of Peroxyacids in Peroxyacid Solutions,” August 21, 2001, developed by Ecolab, Inc., St. Paul, MN, which is incorporated by reference. The concentration of 1-hydroxyethylidene-1,1-diphosphonic acid is determined by a method entitled “Determination of 1-hydroxyethylidene-1,1-diphosphonic acid (HEDP) Peroxyacid/Peroxide-Containing Solutions,” August 21, 2001, developed by Ecolab, Inc., St. Paul, MN, which is incorporated by reference. The Director of the Office of the Federal Register approves these incorporations by reference in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. You may obtain copies of these methods from the Division of Petition Review, Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition, Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, or you may examine a copy 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.
§ 173.375 Cetylpyridinium chloride.

Cetylpyridinium chloride (CAS Reg. No. 123–93–5) may be safely used in food in accordance with the following conditions:

(a) The additive meets the specifications of the United States Pharmacopeia (USP)/National Formulary (NF) described in USP 30 NF 25, May 1, 2007, pp. 1700–1701, which is incorporated by reference. The Director of the Office of the Federal Register approves this incorporation by reference in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. You may obtain copies from the United States Pharmacopeial Convention, Inc., 12601 Twinbrook Pkwy., Rockville, MD 20852, or you may examine a copy at the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition’s Library, Food and Drug Administration, 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/ibr-locations.html.

(b) The additive is used in food as an antimicrobial agent as defined in §170.3(o)(2) of this chapter to treat the surface of raw poultry carcasses. The solution in which the additive is used to treat raw poultry carcasses shall also contain propylene glycol (CAS Reg. No. 57–55–6) complying with §184.1666 of this chapter, at a concentration of 1.5 times that of cetylpyridinium chloride.

(c) The additive is used as follows:

(1) As a fine mist spray of an ambient temperature aqueous solution applied to raw poultry carcasses prior to immersion in a chiller, at a level not to exceed 0.3 gram cetylpyridinium chloride per pound of raw poultry carcass, provided that the additive is used in systems that collect and recycle solution that is not carried out of the system with the treated poultry carcasses; or

(2) As a liquid aqueous solution applied to raw poultry carcasses either prior to or after chilling at an amount not to exceed 5 gallons of solution per carcass, provided that the additive is used in systems that recapture at least 99 percent of the solution that is applied to the poultry carcasses. The concentration of cetylpyridinium chloride in the solution applied to the carcasses shall not exceed 0.8 percent by weight.

When application of the additive is not followed by immersion in a chiller, the treatment will be followed by a potable water rinse of the carcass.


§ 173.385 Sodium methyl sulfate.

Sodium methyl sulfate may be present in pectin in accordance with the following conditions.

(a) It is present as the result of methylation of pectin by sulfuric acid and methyl alcohol and subsequent treatment with sodium bicarbonate.

(b) It does not exceed 0.1 percent by weight of the pectin.

§ 173.395 Trifluoromethane sulfonic acid.

Trifluoromethane sulfonic acid has the empirical formula CF$_3$SO$_3$H (CAS Reg. No. 1493–13–6). The catalyst (Trifluoromethane sulfonic acid) may safely be used in the production of cocoa butter substitute from palm oil (1-palmitoyl-2-oleoyl-3-stearin) (see §184.1259 of this chapter) in accordance with the following conditions:

(a) The catalyst meets the following specifications:

- Appearance, Clear liquid.
- Color, Colorless to amber.
- Neutralization equivalent, 147–151.
- Water, 1 percent maximum.
- Fluoride ion, 0.03 percent maximum.
- Heavy metals (as Pb), 30 parts per million maximum.
- Arsenic (as As), 3 parts per million maximum.

(b) It is used at levels not to exceed 0.2 percent of the reaction mixture to catalyze the directed esterification.

(c) The esterification reaction is quenched with steam and water and the catalyst is removed with the aqueous phase. Final traces of catalyst are removed by washing batches of the product three times with an aqueous
solution of 0.5 percent sodium bicarbonate.

(d) No residual catalyst may remain in the product at a detection limit of 0.2 part per million fluoride as determined by the method described in "Official Methods of Analysis of the Association of Official Analytical Chemists," sections 25.049–25.055, 13th Ed. (1980), which is incorporated by reference. Copies may be obtained from the AOAC INTERNATIONAL, 481 North Frederick Ave., suite 500, Gaithersburg, MD 20877, 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.

§ 173.400 Dimethyldialkylammonium chloride.

Dimethyldialkylammonium chloride may be safely used in food in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) The food additive is produced by one of the following methods:

(1) Ammonolysis of natural tallow fatty acids to form amines that are subsequently reacted with methyl chloride to form the quaternary ammonium compounds consisting primarily of dimethyldioctadecylammonium chloride and dimethyldihexadecylammonium chloride. The additive may contain residues of isopropyl alcohol not in excess of 18 percent by weight when used as a processing solvent.

(2) Ammonolysis of natural tallow fatty acids to form amines that are then reacted with 2-ethylhexanal, reduced, methylated, and subsequently reacted with methyl chloride to form the quaternary ammonium compound known as dimethyl(2-ethylhexyl) hydroxylated by hydrogenated tallow ammonium chloride and consisting primarily of dimethyl(2-ethylhexyl)octadecylammonium chloride and dimethyl(2-ethylhexyl)hexadecylammonium chloride.

(b) The food additive described in paragraph (a)(1) of this section contains not more than a total of 2 percent by weight of free amine and amine hydrochloride. The food additive described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section contains not more than 3 percent by weight, each, of free amine and amine hydrochloride as determined by AOCS method Te 3a–64, "Acid Value and Free Amine Value of Fatty Quaternary Ammonium Chlorides," 2d printing including additions and revisions 1990, which is incorporated by reference in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. Copies are available from the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFS–200), Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, and from the American Oil Chemists’ Society, P.O. Box 5037, Station A, Champaign, IL 61820, or available for inspection 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 food additive is used as a decolorizing agent in the clarification of refinery sugar liquors under the following limitations:

(1) The food additive described in paragraph (a)(1) of this section is added only at the defecation/clarification stage of sugar liquor refining in an amount not to exceed 700 parts per million by weight of sugar solids.

(2) The food additive described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section is used under the following conditions:

(i) The additive is adsorbed onto a support column composed of suitable polymers that are regulated for contact with aqueous food. Excess non-adsorbed additive shall be rinsed away with potable water prior to passage of sugar liquor through the column.

(ii) The residue of the additive in the decolorized sugar liquor prior to crystallization shall not exceed 1 part per million of sugar as determined by a method entitled "Colorimetric Determination of Residual Quaternary Ammonium Compounds (Arquad HTL8) in Sugar and Sugar Solutions," June 13, 1990, which is incorporated by reference in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51.
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CFR part 51. Copies are available from the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFS–200), Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, or available for inspection 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.

§ 174.5 General provisions applicable to indirect food additives.

(a) Regulations prescribing conditions under which food additive substances may be safely used predicate usage under conditions of good manufacturing practice. For the purpose of this part and parts 175, 176, and 177 of this chapter, good manufacturing practice shall be defined to include the following restrictions:

(1) The quantity of any food additive substance that may be added to food as a result of use in articles that contact food shall not exceed, where no limits are specified, that which results from use of the substance in an amount not more than reasonably required to accomplish the intended physical or technical effect in the food-contact article; shall not exceed any prescribed limitations; and shall not be intended to accomplish any physical or technical effect in the food itself, except as such may be permitted by regulations in parts 170 through 189 of this chapter.

(2) Any substance used as a component of articles that contact food shall be of a purity suitable for its intended use.

(b) The existence in the subchapter B of a regulation prescribing safe conditions for the use of a substance as an article or component of articles that contact food shall not be construed to relieve such use of the substance or article from compliance with any other provision of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. For example, if a regulated food-packaging material were found on appropriate test to impart odor or taste to a specific food product such as to render it unfit within the meaning of section 402(a)(3) of the Act, the regulation would not be construed to relieve such use from compliance with section 402(a)(3).

(c) The existence in this subchapter B of a regulation prescribing safe conditions for the use of a substance as an article or component of articles that contact food shall not be construed as implying that such substance may be safely used as a direct additive in food.

§ 174.6 Threshold of regulation for substances used in food-contact articles.


§ 174.5 General provisions applicable to indirect food additives.

(a) Regulations prescribing conditions under which food additive substances may be safely used predicate usage under conditions of good manufacturing practice. For the purpose of this part and parts 175, 176, and 177 of this chapter, good manufacturing practice shall be defined to include the following restrictions:

(1) The quantity of any food additive substance that may be added to food as a result of use in articles that contact food shall not exceed, where no limits are specified, that which results from use of the substance in an amount not more than reasonably required to accomplish the intended physical or technical effect in the food-contact article; shall not exceed any prescribed limitations; and shall not be intended to accomplish any physical or technical effect in the food itself, except as such may be permitted by regulations in parts 170 through 189 of this chapter.

(2) Any substance used as a component of articles that contact food shall be of a purity suitable for its intended use.

(b) The existence in the subchapter B of a regulation prescribing safe conditions for the use of a substance as an article or component of articles that contact food shall not be construed to relieve such use of the substance or article from compliance with any other provision of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. For example, if a regulated food-packaging material were found on appropriate test to impart odor or taste to a specific food product such as to render it unfit within the meaning of section 402(a)(3) of the Act, the regulation would not be construed to relieve such use from compliance with section 402(a)(3).

(c) The existence in this subchapter B of a regulation prescribing safe conditions for the use of a substance as an article or component of articles that contact food shall not be construed as implying that such substance may be safely used as a direct additive in food.

PART 174—INDIRECT FOOD ADDITIVES: GENERAL

Sec. 174.5 General provisions applicable to indirect food additives.
§ 174.6

(d) Substances that under conditions of good manufacturing practice may be safely used as components of articles that contact food include the following, subject to any prescribed limitations:

1. Substances generally recognized as safe in or on food.
2. Substances generally recognized as safe for their intended use in food packaging.
3. Substances used in accordance with a prior sanction or approval.
4. Substances permitted for use by regulations in this part and parts 175, 176, 177, 178 and § 179.45 of this chapter.
5. Food contact substances used in accordance with an effective pre-market notification for a food contact substance (FCN) submitted under section 409(h) of the act.


§ 174.6 Threshold of regulation for substances used in food-contact articles.

Substances used in food-contact articles (e.g., food-packaging or food-processing equipment) that migrate, or that may be expected to migrate, into food at negligible levels may be reviewed under § 170.39 of this chapter. The Food and Drug Administration will exempt substances whose uses it determines meet the criteria in § 170.39 of this chapter.

[60 FR 36596, July 17, 1995]

PART 175—INDIRECT FOOD ADDITIVES: ADHESIVES AND COMPONENTS OF COATINGS

Subpart A [Reserved]

Subpart B—Substances for Use Only as Components of Adhesives

§ 175.105 Adhesives.

(a) Adhesives may be safely used as components of articles intended for use in packaging, transporting, or holding food in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

1. The adhesive is prepared from one or more of the optional substances named in paragraph (c) of this section, subject to any prescribed limitations.
2. The adhesive is either separated from the food by a functional barrier or used subject to the following additional limitations:

(i) In dry foods. The quantity of adhesive that contacts packaged dry food shall not exceed the limits of good manufacturing practice.
(ii) In fatty and aqueous foods. (a) The quantity of adhesive that contacts packaged fatty and aqueous foods shall not exceed the trace amount at seams and at the edge exposure between packaging laminates that may occur within the limits of good manufacturing practice.
(b) Under normal conditions of use the packaging seams or laminates will remain firmly bonded without visible separation.
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(b) To assure safe usage of adhesives, the label of the finished adhesive container shall bear the statement “food-packaging adhesive”.

(c) Subject to any limitation prescribed in this section and in any other regulation promulgated under section 409 of the Act which prescribes safe conditions of use for substances that may be employed as constituents of adhesives, the optional substances used in the formulation of adhesives may include the following:

(1) Substances generally recognized as safe for use in food or food packaging.

(2) Substances permitted for use in adhesives by prior sanction or approval and employed under the specific conditions of use prescribed by such sanction or approval.

(3) Flavoring substances permitted for use in food by regulations in this part, provided that such flavoring substances are volatilized from the adhesives during the packaging fabrication process.

(4) Color additives approved for use in food.

(5) Substances permitted for use in adhesives by other regulations in this subchapter and substances named in this subparagraph: Provided, however, That any substance named in this paragraph and covered by a specific regulation in this subchapter, must meet any specifications in such regulation.

Substances Limitations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substances</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abietic acid.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acetone.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acetone-urea-formaldehyde resin.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N′-Acetyl ethanolamine.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acetyl tributyl citrate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acetyl triethyl citrate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albumin, blood.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2-Alkenyl) succinic anhydrides in which the alkanyl groups are derived from delins which contain not less than 78 percent C\textsubscript{3} and higher groups (CAS Reg. No. 70983–55–0).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-[2-(2-Alkenyl (C\textsubscript{3}–C\textsubscript{15}) ethoxy) ethoxy)ethyl] disodium sulfosuccinate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-Alkyl (C\textsubscript{1}–C\textsubscript{3}) amino-4-amino propane monoacetate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alkylated (C\textsubscript{1}–C\textsubscript{3}) phenols.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alkyl (C\textsubscript{1}–C\textsubscript{1}) benzene.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alkyl (C\textsubscript{1}–C\textsubscript{1}) dimethylbenzyl ammonium chloride.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n-Alkyl(C\textsubscript{1}–C\textsubscript{1}, C\textsubscript{1–1} or C\textsubscript{1}) dimethyl (ethyl/benzyl) ammonium cyclohexylsulfamate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alkyl ketene dimers as described in §176.120 of this chapter.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alkyl (C\textsubscript{1}–C\textsubscript{1}) naphthalene.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alpha Olefin sulfonate [alkyl group is in the range of C\textsubscript{1}–C\textsubscript{1}, with not less than 50 percent C\textsubscript{1}–C\textsubscript{1}, ammonium, calcium, magnesium, potassium, and sodium salts.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-[2-aminoethyl(o)aminio]ethanol (CAS Reg. No. 111–41–1).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-Aminopropanediol</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For use only in the preparation of polyurethane resins.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aluminum.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aluminum acetate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aluminum di(2-ethylhexoate).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aluminum potassium silicate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N′-Aminoethyl-gamma-aminopropyl trimethoxysilane.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-(Aminomethyl)-3,5,5-trimethylcyclohexyamine.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aminomethylpropanol.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ammonium benzoate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ammonium bifiurode.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ammonium borate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ammonium citrate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ammonium persulfate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ammonium polyacrylate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ammonium potassium hydrogen phosphate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ammonium silico-fluoride.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ammonium borate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ammonium citrate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ammonium persulfate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ammonium polyacrylate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ammonium potassium hydrogen phosphate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ammonium silico-fluoride.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substances</td>
<td>Limitations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ammonium sulfamate.</td>
<td>For use only as polymerization-control agent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ammonium thiocyanate.</td>
<td>For use only as a stabilizer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ammonium thiosulfate.</td>
<td>For use only as a reactant in the preparation of polyester resins.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amyl acetate.</td>
<td>For use at a level not to exceed 2 percent by weight of the adhesive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anhydroneenahydrophtol.</td>
<td>For use only as an antioxidant and/or stabilizer only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animal glue as described in § 178.3120 of this chapter.</td>
<td>For use as a surface active agent in adhesives.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-Anthraquinone sulfonic acid, sodium salt.</td>
<td>For use as a polymerization-control agent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antimony oxide.</td>
<td>For use only as a stabilizer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antimony as described in § 178.3120 of this chapter.</td>
<td>For use only as a polymerization-control agent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asbestos.</td>
<td>For use as a preservative only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asbestos.</td>
<td>For use only as a preservative.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asbestos.</td>
<td>For use only as a preservative.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asphalt, paraffinic and naphthenic.</td>
<td>For use only as an antioxidant and/or stabilizer only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azelaic acid.</td>
<td>For use as a preservative only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azo-bis-isobutyronitrite.</td>
<td>For use only as a polymerization-control agent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balata rubber.</td>
<td>For use as a stabilizer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barium acetate.</td>
<td>For use only as a preservative.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barium peroxide.</td>
<td>For use only as an antioxidant and/or stabilizer only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barium sulfate.</td>
<td>For use as a surface active agent in adhesives.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bentonite.</td>
<td>For use only as a preservative.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzene (benzol).</td>
<td>For use only as a stabilizer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,4-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, bis[2-(1,1-dimethylthyl)-6-[3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-2-hydroxy-5-methylphenyl]methyl]-4-methyl-phenyl]ester (CAS Reg. No. 57569–40–1).</td>
<td>For use only as a stabilizer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,2-Benzoisothiazol-3-one (CAS Registry No. 2634–33–5)</td>
<td>For use only as a stabilizer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzothiazolydisulfide.</td>
<td>For use only as a stabilizer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p-Benzoxysphenol.</td>
<td>For use only as a stabilizer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzyol peroxide.</td>
<td>For use only as a stabilizer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzyol alcohol.</td>
<td>For use only as a stabilizer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzyl benzoate.</td>
<td>For use only as a stabilizer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzyl bromoacetate.</td>
<td>For use only as an antioxidant and/or stabilizer only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p-Benzylxysphenol.</td>
<td>For use only as a stabilizer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BHA (butylated hydroxyanisole).</td>
<td>For use only as a stabilizer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BHT (butylated hydroxytoluene).</td>
<td>For use only as a stabilizer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p-Benzyloxyphenol.</td>
<td>For use only as a stabilizer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzoyl peroxide.</td>
<td>For use only as a stabilizer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butanedioic acid, sulfo-1,4-di-(C₉-C₁₁ alkyl) ester, ammonium salt (also known as butanediolic acid, sulfo-1,4-disodicyecl ester, ammonium salt (CAS Reg. No. 144093–88–9).</td>
<td>For use only as a stabilizer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,3-Butanediol.</td>
<td>For use only as an antioxidant and/or stabilizer only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,4-Butanediol.</td>
<td>For use only as an antioxidant and/or stabilizer only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,4-Butanediol modified with adipic acid.</td>
<td>For use only as a stabilizer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butyox polyethylene polypropylene glycol (molecular weight 900–4,200).</td>
<td>For use only as a stabilizer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butyl acetate.</td>
<td>For use only as a stabilizer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butyl acetyl ricinoleate.</td>
<td>For use only as a stabilizer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butyl alcohol.</td>
<td>For use only as a stabilizer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butylated reaction product of p-cresol and dicyclopentadiene.</td>
<td>For use only as a stabilizer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butylated, styrenated cresols identified in § 178.2010(b) of this chapter.</td>
<td>For use only as a stabilizer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butyl benzoate.</td>
<td>For use only as a stabilizer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butyl benzyl phthalate.</td>
<td>For use only as a stabilizer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butylecyl phthalate.</td>
<td>For use only as a stabilizer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,3-Butylene glycol/dicyclic acid copolymer.</td>
<td>For use only as a stabilizer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tert-Butyl hydroperoxide.</td>
<td>For use only as a stabilizer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4,4’-Butylidenbis(6-tert-butyl-m-cresol).</td>
<td>For use only as a stabilizer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butyl lactate.</td>
<td>For use only as a stabilizer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butyloctyl phthalate.</td>
<td>For use only as a stabilizer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p-tert-Butylphenoxylic acid.</td>
<td>For use only as a stabilizer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butyl phthalate butyl glycolate.</td>
<td>For use only as a stabilizer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p-tert-Butylpyrocatechole.</td>
<td>For use only as a stabilizer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butyl ricinoleate.</td>
<td>For use only as a stabilizer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butyl rubber polymer.</td>
<td>For use only as a stabilizer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substances</td>
<td>Limitations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butyl stearate, Butyl linolate, polymerized.</td>
<td>For use as preservative only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butyl aldehyde.</td>
<td>For use as preservative only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium ethyl acetocetate.</td>
<td>For use as preservative only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium nitrate.</td>
<td>For use as preservative only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium metasilicate.</td>
<td>For use as preservative only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camphor.</td>
<td>For use as preservative only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camphor fatty acid esters.</td>
<td>For use as preservative only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Candelilla wax.</td>
<td>For use as preservative only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>epsilon-Caprolactam-(ethylene-ethyl acrylate) graft polymer.</td>
<td>For use as preservative only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon black, channel process.</td>
<td>For use as preservative only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon bisulfide-1,1′-methylene dipiperidine reaction product.</td>
<td>For use as preservative only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon tetrachloride.</td>
<td>For use as preservative only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carboxymethyl cellulose.</td>
<td>For use as preservative only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castor oil, polyoxyethylated (4–84 moles ethylene oxide).</td>
<td>For use as preservative only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cellulose acetate butyrate.</td>
<td>For use as preservative only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cellulose acetate propionate.</td>
<td>For use as preservative only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceresin wax (ozocerite).</td>
<td>For use as preservative only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cetyl alcohol.</td>
<td>For use as preservative only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chloracetamide.</td>
<td>For use as preservative only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chloral hydrate.</td>
<td>For use as preservative only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorinated liquid n-paraffins with chain lengths of C_{10}-C_{17},</td>
<td>For use as preservative only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>containing 40–70 percent chlorine by weight.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorinated pyridine mixture with active ingredients consisting of 2,3,5,6-</td>
<td>For use as preservative only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tetrachloro-4-(methylsulfonyl) pyridine, 2,3,5,6-tetrachloro-4-(methylsulfonyl) pyridine, and pentachloropyridine.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorinated rubber polymer (natural rubber polymer containing approxi-</td>
<td>For use as preservative only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mately 67 percent chlorine).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-3-Chloroallyl)-3,5,7-triaza-1-azoniaadamantane chloride</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorobenzene.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-Chloro-3,5-dimethylphenol (p-chloro-m-xylene)</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-Chloro-3-methylphenol.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-Chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one (CAS Reg. No. 26172–56–4) and 2-</td>
<td>For use as preservative only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one (CAS Reg. No. 2682–20–4) mixture at a ratio</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of 3 parts to 1 part, manufactured from methyl-3-mercaptospiropionate (CAS Reg. No. 2935–90–2). The mixture may contain magnesium nitrate (CAS Reg. No. 10377–60–3) at a concentration equivalent to the isothiazole active ingredients (weight/weight).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chloroform.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chloroprene.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chromium caseinate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chromium nitrate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chromium potassium sulfate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cobaltous acetate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coconut fatty acid amine salt of tetrachlorophenol</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copal.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper 8-quinolinolate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coumarone-indene resin.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cresyl diphenyl phosphate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumene hydroperoxide.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyanoguanidine.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyclohexanedimethanol dibenzoate (CAS Reg. No. 35541–81–2).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyclohexanone.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyclohexanol.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyclohexanone resin.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyclohexanone-formaldehyde condensate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N-Chloroethyl toluene sulfonamide. (n-Cyclopentadienyl)-(n-isoproplbenzen)iron(II) hexafluorophosphate (CAS Reg. No. 32760–80–8).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dammar.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dehydroacetic acid.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diacetone alcohol.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dibenzal peroxyde.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N,N′-Diakyl-4,4′-diaminodiphenyl methane mixtures where; the alkyl groups are derived from marine fatty acids (C_{12–C_{24}}).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,5-Di-tert-amylhydroquinone.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diamines derived from dimerized vegetable oil acids.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diallyl-p-phenylenediamine, where the alkyl group may be phenyl, toly, or xyl.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,2-Dibromo-2,4-dicyanobutane (CAS Registry No. 3569–65–7)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,2-Dibromo-3-nitropropionamide (CAS Reg. No. 10222–01–2).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substances</td>
<td>Limitations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Di(butoxyethyl) phthalate.</td>
<td>For use as preservative only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,5-Di-tert-butylhydroquinone.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Di(n-octyl)cyclohexane.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diisobutyl adipate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diisobutyl ketone.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diisobutylphenoxyethoxyethyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disobutyl phthalate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disodecyl adipate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disodecyl phthalate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disoctyl phthalate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disopropylbenzene dihydroperoxide.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N,N-Dimethylcyclohexylamine dibutyldithiocarbamate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimethyl formamide.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimethyl hexynol.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,2-Dimethyl-1,3-propanediol dibenzoate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimethyl octynediol.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N(1,1-dimethyl-3-oxobutyl) acrylamide.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimethyl phthalate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3,5-Dimethyl-1,3,5,2H-tetrahydrothiadiazine-2-thione</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Di[b-naphthyl][p-phenylenediamine.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4,6-Dinonyl-o-cresol.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dinonylphenol.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Di-n-octyldodecyl adipate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dioctyldiphenylamine.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dioctylphthalate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dinonyl sebacate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dioctane.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dipentaerythritol pentastearate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dipentamethylene-thiuram-tetrasulfide.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dipentene</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dipentene resins.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dipentene-beta-pinene-styrene resins.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dipentene-styrene resin (CAS Registry No. 64536–06–7).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diphenyl-2-ethylhexyl phosphate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diphenyl, hydrogenated.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N,N'-Diphenyl-p-phenylenediamine.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diphenyl phthalate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,3-Diphenyl-2-thiourea.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dipropylene glycol.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**For use as a fungicidal preservative only.**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substances</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dipropylene glycol dibenzoate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dipropylene glycol copolymer of adipic acid and phthalic anhydride.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disodium cyanidodihydridocarbonate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disodium 4-isocetyl sulfosuccinate (CAS Reg. No. 37294–49–6).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N,N'-Diisooctylthiobisimidazoline.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3,5-Di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyhydrocinnamic acid triester with 1,3,5-tris(2-hydroxyethyl)-s-triazine-2,4,6(1H, 3H, 5H-trione.</td>
<td>For use as antioxidant only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4,4'-Dithiodiisopropionate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tert-Dodecylmercaptan.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dodecylphenoxybenzene-disulfonic acid and/or its calcium, magnesium, and sodium salts.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elemi gum.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epichlorohydrin-4,4'-isopropylidenediphenol resin.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epichlorohydrin-4,4'-sec-butylidenediphenol resin.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epichlorohydrin-4,4'-isopropyliden-di-o-cresol resin.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epichlorohydrin-phenolformaldehyde resin.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enucamide (erucylamide).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethanolamine.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethoxylated primary linear alcohols of greater than 10 percent ethylene oxide by weight having molecular weights of 390 to 7,000 (CAS Reg. No. 97953–22–5).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethoxypropanol butyl ether.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethyl alcohol (ethanol).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-Ethyl-1,3-diglycidyl-5-methylhydantoin (CAS Reg. No. 15336–82–0).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethylene-acrylic acid copolymer, partial sodium salt containing no more than 20 percent acrylic acid by weight, and no more than 16 percent of the acrylic acid as the sodium salt (CAS Reg. No. 25750–82–7).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethylendiamine.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethyleneiminetetra-acetic acid, calcium, ferric, potassium, or sodium salts, single or mixed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethylene dichloride.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethylene glycol.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether ricinoleate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethylene glycol monomethyleth.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethylene glycol monophenyl ether.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethylene-carbon monoxide copolymer (CAS Reg. No. 25052–62–4) containing not more than 30 weight percent of the units derived from carbon monoxide.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethylene-maleic anhydride copolymer, ammonium or potassium salt.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethylene-methacrylic acid copolymer partial salts: Ammonium, calcium, magnesium, sodium, and/or zinc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethylene-methacrylic acid-vinyl acetate copolymer partial salts: Ammonium, calcium, magnesium, sodium, and/or zinc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethylene-octene-1 copolymers containing not less than 70 weight percent ethylene (CAS Reg. No. 26221–73–8).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethylene-propylene-dicyclopentadiene copolymer rubber.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethylene, propylene, 1,4-hexadiene and 2,5-norbornadiene tetrapolymer.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethylene-vinyl acetate carbon monoxide terpolymer (CAS Registry No. 26337–35–9) containing not more than 15 weight percent of units derived from carbon monoxide.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,2'-Ethylidenedibis(4,6-di-tert-butylphenol) (CAS Reg. No. 35958–30–6).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethyl-6-hydroxybenzoate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethyl hydroxyethylcellulose.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethyl lactate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,2'-Ethylidenedibis(4,6-di-tert-butylphenyl)fluorophosphonite (CAS Reg. No. 118337–69–0).</td>
<td>For use as an antioxidant and/or stabilizer only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethyl phthalyl ethyl glycolate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethyl-p-toluene sulphonamide.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fats and oils derived from animal or vegetable sources, and the hydrogenated, sulfated, or sulfonated forms of such fats and oils.</td>
<td>For use as preservative only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fatty acids derived from animal or vegetable fats and oils; and salts of such acids, single or mixed, as follows:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aluminum.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ammonium.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substances</td>
<td>Limitations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnesium.</td>
<td>For use only as bonding agent for aluminum foil, stabilizer, or preservative. Total fluoride from all sources not to exceed 1 percent by weight of the finished adhesive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potassium.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zinc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ferric chloride.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluosilicic acid (hydrofluosilicic acid)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formaldehyde.</td>
<td>For use only in the preparation of polyester and polyurethane resins in adhesives.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formaldehyde o- and p-toluene sulfonamide.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formamidine.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fumarochromium (III) nitrate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fural.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furfuryl alcohol.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fumaric acid.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glutaraldehyde.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glycerides, di- and monoesters.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glycerol polyoxypropylene triol, minimum average molecular weight 250</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(CAS Reg. No. 25791–96–2).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glycerol ester of damar, copal, elemi, and sandarac.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glycerol monobutyl ricinoleate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glycerol monohydroxy stearate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glycerol monohydroxy tallowate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glycerol polyoxypropylene triol (average molecular weight 1,000).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glycerol tribenzoate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glycol dicetate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glycol.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heptane.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hexamethylenetetramine.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hexane.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Hexanetriols.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hexylene glycol.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrocarbon alcohol.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrocarbon resins (produced by polymerization of mixtures of mono- and</td>
<td>For use only as a bonding agent for aluminum foil, stabilizer, or preservative. Total fluoride from all sources not to exceed 1 percent by weight of the finished adhesive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>di-unsaturated hydrocarbons of the aliphatic, alicyclic, and monobenzenoid</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>type derived both from cracked petroleum and terpene stocks) (CAS Reg.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 68239–99–6).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrocarbon resins (produced by the polymerization of styrene and</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrofurfuric acid</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen peroxide.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogenated dipentene-styrene copolymer resin (CAS Reg. No.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106168–36–9).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogenated-beta-pinene-alpha-pinene-dipentene copolymer resin (CAS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a-Hydro-omega-hydroxypoly-(oxytetramethylene)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydroquinone.</td>
<td>For use only in the preparation of polyurethane resins.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydroquinone monobenzyl ether.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydroquinone monomethyl ether.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2(2′-Hydroxy-5,5′ di-tert-aryl) phenyl benzotriazole.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydroxyacetionic acid.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7-Hydroxyacenamic acid.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydroxyethylcellulose.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-Hydroxy-1-[4-(2-hydroxythoxy)phenyl]-2-methyl-1-propanone(CAS Reg. No.</td>
<td>For use only as a photoinitiator at a level not to exceed 5 percent by weight of the adhesive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106797–53–9).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-(2-Hydroxyethyl)-1-(4-chlorobuty1)-2 alkyl (C6-C17) imidazolinium chloride.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydroxyethyl-diethylenetriamine.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-Hydroxyethyl pyridinium 2-mercaptobenzothiazol.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydroxyethyl starch.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydroxyethylurea</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydroxylamine sulfate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-Hydroxyethoxymethyl-1-aza-3,7-dioxabicyclo[3.3.0]octane, 5-</td>
<td>For use only as an antibacterial preservative.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hydroxyethoxymethyl-1-aza-3,7-dioxabicyclo[3.3.0]octane, and 5-hydroxypro-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[methyleneoxy]methyl-1-aza-3-7-dioxabicyclo[3.3.0] octane mixture.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydroxypropyl methylcellulose.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## § 175.105

### Substances

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2-(Hydroxymethyl)-2-methyl-1,3-propanediol tribenzoate.</td>
<td>For use only as an antifungal preservative.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-imidazolidinone.</td>
<td>For use only as a polymerization-control agent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isobutyl alcohol (isobutanol).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isobutylene-isoprene copolymer.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isoeugenol benzate (CAS Reg. No. 131298-44-7).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isophorone.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isopropanolamine (mono-, di-, tri-).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isopropyl acetate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isopropyl alcohol (isopropanol).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isopropyl-m- and p-cresol (thymol derived).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4,4′-Isopropylidenediphenol.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4,4′-Isopropylidenediphenol, polybutylated mixture.</td>
<td>For use as preservative only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isopropyl peroxydicarbonate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p-Isopropoxy diphenylamine.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4,4′-Isopropylidenediphenol.</td>
<td>For use as preservative only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan wax.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerosene.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lauryl alcohol.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lauryl peroxide.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lauryl sulfate salts:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ammonium.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnesium.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potassium.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lauryl alcohol.</td>
<td>For use as a bonding agent for aluminum foil, stabilizer, or preservative. Total fluoride from all sources not to exceed 1 percent by weight of the finished adhesives.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lauryl pyridinium 5-chloro-2-mercaptobenzothiazole.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lignin calcium sulfonate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lignin sodium sulfonate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linoleamide (linoleic acid amide).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnesium fluoride.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnesium glyceroxophosphate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maleic acid.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maleic anhydride-diisobutylene copolymer, ammonium or sodium salt.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manganese acetate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marine oil fatty acid soaps, hydrogenated.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melamine.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melamine-formaldehyde copolymer.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-Mercaptobenzothiazole.</td>
<td>For use as a preservative only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-Mercaptobenzothiazole and dimethyl dithiocarbamic acid mixture, sodium salt.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, sodium or zinc salt.</td>
<td>For use as a preservative only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methacrylate-chloropicryl chloride complex, ethyl or methyl ester.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p-Menthane hydroperoxide.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methyl acetate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methyl acetyl ricinoleate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methyl alcohol (methanol).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methylcellulose.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methylenchloride.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4,4′-Methylenebis(2,6-di-tert-butylphenol).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,2′-Methylenebis (4-ethyl-6-tert-butylphenol).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,2′-Methylenebis (4-methyl-6-nonylphenol).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,2′-Methylenebis (4-methyl-6-tert-butylphenol).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methyl ethyl ketone.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methyl ethyl ketone-formaldehyde condensate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-Methylenecyclohexane.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-Methyl-2-hydroxy-4-isopropyl benzene.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methyl isobutyl ketone.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methyl oleate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methyl oleate-palmitate mixture.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methyl phthalyl ethyl glycolate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methyl ricinoleate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methyl salicylate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>α-Methylstyrene-vinyltoluene copolymer resins (molar ratio 1 α-methylstyrene to 3 vinyltoluene).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methyl tallowate.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mineral oil.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Monochloracetic acid.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monocrylphosphineamine.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substances</td>
<td>Limitations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montan wax.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Morpoline.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mystic acid-chromic chloride complex.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mynaly alcohol.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Naphtha.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naphthalene, monosulfonated.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naphthalene sulfonic acid-formaldehyde condensate, sodium salt.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o-Naphthylamine.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>α,α’,α”-Neopentane tetracyclotetras [omega-hydroxypropy (oxypropylene) (1–2 moles)] , average molecular weight 400.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitric acid.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>μ-Nitrobiphenyl.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrocellulose.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-Nitropropane.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>α-(p-Nonylphenyl)-omega-hydroxypropoxy (oxyethylene) mixture of dihydrogen phosphate and monohydrogen phosphate esters; the nonyl group is a propylene trimer isomer and the poly (oxyethylene) content averages 6–9 moles or 50 moles.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>α-(p-Nonylphenyl)-omega-hydroxypropoxy (oxyethylene) produced by the condensation of 1 mol of p-nonylphenol (nonyl group is a propylene trimer isomer) with an average of 1–40 moles of ethylene oxide.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>α-(p-Nonylphenyl)-omega-hydroxypropoxy (oxyethylene) sulfate, ammonium salt: the nonyl group is a propylene trimer isomer and the poly (oxyethylene) content averages 9 or 30 moles.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>α-(p-Nonylphenyl)-omega-hydroxypropoxy (oxyethylene) produced by the condensation of 1 mol of p-nonylphenol (nonyl group is a propylene trimer isomer) with an average of 1–40 moles of ethylene oxide.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>α-9-Octodecyl-octa-hydroxypropoxy (oxyethylene) the octodecyl group is derived from oleyl alcohol and the poly (oxyethylene) content averages 20 moles.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Octodecyl 3,5-di-tert-buty1-4-hydroxyhydrocinamate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Octyl alcohol.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Octylphenol.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Octylphenoxystearins.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Octylphenoxypolyoxyethanol (13 moles of ethylene oxide and propylene oxide).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oleic acid, sulfated.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,2’-Oxamidobis[ethyl-3-(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)propionate] (CAS Reg. No. 70331–94–1).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxazoline.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>α-(oxiranymethyl)-ω-(oxiranylmethoxy)poly[oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)] (alternative name: epichlorohydrin-polypropylene glycol) (CAS Reg. No. 26142–30–3).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n-Oxylethylene-benzothiazole.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palmitamide (palmitic acid amide).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paraffin (C12-C20) sulfonate.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paraformaldehyde.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pentachlorophenol.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pentaerythritol ester of maleic anhydride.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pentaerythritol monostearate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pentaerythritol tetrabenzzoate (CAS Registry No. 4196–86–5).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pentaerythritol tetrastearate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,4-Pentanedione.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pentasodium diethylenetriaminepentaacetate (CAS Registry No. 41638–13–5).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phenol</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phenol-coumarone-indene resin.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phenolic resins as described in § 175.300(b)(3)(vi).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phenothiazine.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phenyl-β-naphthylamine (free of β-naphthylamine).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>α-Phenylphosphine.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substances</td>
<td>Limitations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o-Phthalic acid.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pimaric acid</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pine oil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piperazine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piperidinium pentamethylenedithiocarbamate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poly(acrylamide-[2-acrylamide-2-methylpropylsulfonate]-dimethylallyl</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ammonium chloride) sodium salt (CAS Reg. No. 72275-68-4).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyamides derived from reaction of one or more of the following acids</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with one or more of the following amines:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Acids:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azelaic acid</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimerized vegetable oil acids</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Amines:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bis(hexamethylene) triamine and higher homologues</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diethylenetriamine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethylenediamine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hexamethylenediamine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poly(oxypropylene)diamine (weight average molecular weight 2010) (CAS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reg. No. 9046–10–0)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poly(oxypropylene)diamine (weight average molecular weight 440) (CAS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reg. No. 9046–10–0)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tetraethylenepentamine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triethylenetetramine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polybutene, hydrogenated</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polybutylene glycol (molecular weight 1,000).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poly [2(diethylamino) ethyl methacrylate] phosphate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyester of adipic acid, phthalic acid, and propylene glycol, terminated</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with butyl alcohol</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyester of diglycolic acid and propylene glycol containing ethylene gly-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>col monobutyl ether as a chain stopper</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyester resins (including alkyd type), as the basic polymer, formed as</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>esters when one or more of the following acids are made to react with</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one or more of the following alcohols:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Acids:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azelaic acid</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimethyl 1,4-cyclohexanedicarboxylate (CAS Reg. No. 94–60–0).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimethyl-5-sulfoisophthalic acid (CAS Reg. No. 50975–82–1) and/or its</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sodium salt (CAS Reg. No. 3965–55–7).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polybasic and monobasic acids identified in § 175.300(b)(3)(vii)(a) and</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b). 5-sulfo-1,3-benzenedicarboxylic acid, monosodium salt (CAS Reg. No.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6362–79–4).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tetrabutyphthalic acid</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Alcohols:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,4-Cyclohexanedimethanol</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,2-Dimethyl-1,3-propanediol</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,6-Hexanediol (CAS Reg. No. 629–11–8).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyhydric and monohydric alcohols identified in § 175.300(b)(3)(vii)(c)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and (d). For use only in the preparation of polyurethanes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyethyleneadipate modified with ethanolamine with the molar ratio of</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the amine to the adipic acid less than 0.1 to 1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyethylene glycol (molecular weight 200–6,000).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyethylene glycol mono-isotridecyl ether sulfate, sodium salt (CAS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reg. No. 150413–26–6).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyethylene glycol alkyl(C&lt;sub&gt;n&lt;/sub&gt;C&lt;sub&gt;13&lt;/sub&gt;), ether sulfosuccinate,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disodium salt (CAS Reg. No. 68954–91–6).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyethylene, oxidized</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyethylene resins, carboxyl modified, identified in § 177.1600 of this</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chapter. For use only in the preparation of polyurethanes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyethyleneimine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyethylenimine-epichlorohydrin resins</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poly(ethyloxazoline) (CAS Reg. No. 20805-17-8).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyisoprene</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polymeric esters of polyhydric alcohols and polycarboxylic acids</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prepared from glycerin and phthalic anhydride and modified with benzoic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acid, castor oil, coconut oil, linseed oil, rosin, soybean oil, styrene,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and vinyl toluene</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polymers: Homopolymers and copolymers of the following monomers:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acrylamide</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acrylic acid</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acrylonitrile</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Substances

- Butadiene.
- Butene.
- N-tert-Butylacrylamide.
- Butyl acrylate.
- 1,3-Butylene glycol dimethacrylate.
- Butyl methacrylate.
- Crotonic acid.
- Decyl acrylate.
- Diallyl fumarate.
- Diallyl maleate.
- Diallyl phtalate.
- Dibutyl fumarate.
- Dibutyl itaconate.
- Dibutyl maleate.
- Di(2-ethylhexyl) maleate.
- Dimethyl-n-methylstyrene.
- Dioctyl fumarate.
- Dioctyl maleate.
- Divinylbenzene.
- Ethyl acrylate.
- Ethylene.
- Ethylene cyanohydrin.
- 2-Ethyhexyl acrylate.
- Ethyl methacrylate.
- Fumaric acid and/or its methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl, amyl hexyl, heptyl and octyl esters.
- Glycidyl methacrylate.
- 2-Hydroxyethyl acrylate.
- 2-Hydroxyethyl methacrylate.
- 2-Hydroxypropyl methacrylate.
- Isobutyl acrylate.
- Isobutylene.
- Itaconic acid.
- Maleic acid, diester with 2-hydroxyethanesulfonic acid, sodium salt.
- Maleic anhydride.
- Methacrylic acid.
- Methyl acrylate.
- N,N′-Methylenebisacrylamide.
- Methyl methacrylate.
- N-Methylacrylamide.
- Methyl styrene.
- N-Methyl styrene.
- Monoethyl maleate.
- Monoethyl maleate.
- Mono (2-ethylhexyl) maleate.
- 5-Norbornene-2 3-dicarboxylic acid, mono-n-butyl ester.
- Propyl acrylate.
- Propylene.
- Styrene.
- Triallyl cyanurate.
- Vinyl acetate.
- Vinyl alcohol (from alcoholysis or hydrolysis of vinyl acetate units).
- Vinyl butyrate.
- Vinyl chloride.
- Vinyl crotonate.
- Vinyl ethyl ether.
- Vinyl hexenate.
- Vinylidene chloride.
- Vinyl methyl ether.
- Vinyl pelargonate.
- Vinyl propionate.
- Vinyl pyrrolidone.
- Vinyl stearate.
- Polyoxyalkylated-phenolic resin (phenolic resin obtained from formaldehyde plus butyl- and/or amyl phenols, oxyalkylated with ethylene oxide and/or propylene oxide).
- Poly(oxypropyl) diols and triols (minimum molecular weight 500).
- Polyoxyethylated (40 moles) tallow alcohol sulfate, sodium salt.
- Polyoxyethylene (20 mol)—anhydrous lanolin adduct.

### Limitations
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substances</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Polyoxyethylene (molecular weight 200) dibenzoate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyoxyethylene (molecular weight 200–600) esters of fatty acids derived</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>from animal or vegetable fats and oils (including tallow).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyoxyethylene (15 moles) ester of rosin.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyoxyethylene (4–5 moles) ether of phenol.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyoxyethylene (25 moles)–glycerol adduct.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyoxyethylene (40 moles) steaate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyoxyethylene (5–15 moles) tridecyl alcohol.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyoxypropylene (3 moles) tridecyl alcohol sulfate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyoxypropylene (20 moles) butyl ether.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyoxypropylene (40 moles) butyl ether.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyoxypropylene (20 moles) oleate butyl ether.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyoxypropylene–polyoxyethylene condensate (minimum molecular weight</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,900).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polypropylene glycol (minimum molecular weight 150).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polypropylene glycol (3–4 moles) triether with 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxyethyl)-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,3-propane-diol, average molecular weight 730.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polysorbate 60.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polysorbate 80.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polysorbate 20 (polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monolaurate).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polysorbate 40 (polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monopalmitate).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poly[oxyethylene (20) sorbitan monolaurate].</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polysorbate 40 (polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monopalmitate).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyurethane resins produced by:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) reacting isocyanates with one or more of the polyols or polymers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>named in this paragraph, or (2) re-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acting the chlorosilicone derivatives of one or more of the polyols or</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>polymers named in this paragraph with one or more of the</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>polyamines named in this paragraph, or (3) reacting tolue</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ne diisocyanate or 4,4’-methylenediphenylisocyanate (CAS Reg. No. 5124–</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30–1) with: (i) one or more of the polyols or polymers named in this</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paragraph with either N-methylene diethanolamine (CAS Reg. No. 105–59–9)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and dimethyl sulfate (CAS Reg. No. 77–78–1) or dimethylolpropionic acid</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(CAS Reg. No. 4767–03–7) and triethyamine (CAS Reg. No. 121–44–8), or</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) a fumaric acid-modified polypropylene glycol or fumaric acid</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>modified tris (m-phenyl) polyoxypropylene glycol), triethylamine (CAS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reg. No. 107–15–3), and ethylenediamine (CAS Reg. No. 121–44–8), or</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) a fumaric acid-modified polypropylene glycol, triethylamine (CAS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reg. No. 107–15–3), and ethylenediamine (CAS Reg. No. 121–44–8), or</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) reacting meta-tetramethylxylylene diisocyanate (CAS Reg. No. 2778–</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42–9) with one or more of the polyols and polymers listed in this paragraph</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with dimethylolpropionic acid (CAS Reg. No. 4767–03–7) and triethyamine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(CAS Reg. No. 121–44–8), N-methylene diethanolamine (CAS Reg. No. 105–</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59–9), 2-dimethylaminoethanol (CAS Reg. No. 108–01–0), 2–dimethylamino–</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2–methyl–1–propanol (CAS Reg. No. 7005–47–2), and/or 2–amino–3–methyl–1–</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyvinyl alcohol modified so as to contain not more than 3 weight</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percent of comonomer units derived from 1-alkenes having 12 to 20 carbon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atoms.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyvinyl butyral.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyvinyl formal.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potassium ferricyanide.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potassium N-methyldithiocarbamate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potassium pentachlorophenate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potassium permanganate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potassium persulfate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potassium phosphates (mono-, di-, tribasic).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potassium tripolyphosphate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>α, α’, α”-1,2,3-Propanetriyltris [omega-(2,3-epoxypropoxy) poly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(oxypropylene) (24 moles)].</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>β-Propiolactone.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substances</td>
<td>Limitations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propyl alcohol (propanol). Propylene carbonate.</td>
<td>For use as a plasticizer at levels not to exceed 20 percent by weight of the finished adhesive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propylene glycol and p-p'-isopropylidenediphenol diether.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propylene glycol dibenzoate (CAS Reg. No. 19224-26-1)</td>
<td>For use as preservative only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propylene glycol monostearate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>α, α', α''-[Propylenedinit (methylene)] tris[omega-hydroxypoly(oxypropylene)] (1.5 moles minimum); minimum molecular weight 400. Quaternary ammonium chloride (hexadecyl, octadecyl derivative)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substances</td>
<td>Limitations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium dimethyldithiocarbamate.</td>
<td>For use only as bonding agent for aluminum foil, stabilizer, or preservative. Total fluoride for all sources not to exceed 1 percent by weight of the finished adhesive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium dioctylsulfosuccinate.</td>
<td>For use as preservative only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium n-dodecylpolyoxy (50 moles) sulfate.</td>
<td>For use as preservative only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium ethylene ether of nonylphenol sulfate.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium 2-ethylhexyl sulfate.</td>
<td>For use only as a catalyst for polyurethane resins.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium fluoride</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium formaldehyde sulfoxylate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium formate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium heptadecylsulfate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium hypochlorite.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium isododecylphenoxypolyethoxy (40 moles) sulfate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium N-lauroyl sarcosinate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium metaborate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium naphthalene sulfonate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium nitrate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium nitrite.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium oleyl isopropanolamide sulfosuccinate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium pentachlorophenate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium perborate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium persulfate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium μ-phenylenediamine.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium polycarbonate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium polyacrylate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium polyethylene sulfonate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium salicylate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium salt of 1-hydroxy 2(1H)-pyridine thione.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium tetradecylsulfate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium thiocyanate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium bis-tridecylsulfosuccinate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium xylene sulfonate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sorbitan monooleate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sorbitan monostearate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soybean oil, epoxidized.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spermaceti wax.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stannous 2-ethylhexanoate.</td>
<td>For use only as a catalyst for polyurethane resins.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stannous stearate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Starch hydrolysates.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Starch or starch modified by one or more of the treatments described in §§ 172.892 and 178.3520 of this chapter.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Starch, reacted with a urea-formaldehyde resin.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Starch, reacted with formaldehyde.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stearamide (stearic acid amide).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stearic acid.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stearic acid-chromic chloride complex.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stearyl-cetyl alcohol, technical grade, approximately 65 percent–80 percent stearyl and 20 percent–35 percent cetyl.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stannous octaacetate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-sulfonethyl methacrylate (CAS Registry No. 10595–80–9)</td>
<td>For use at levels not to exceed 2 percent by weight of the dry adhesive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o-Sulfo-omega-(dodecylxylo)poly (oxyethylene), ammonium salt.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulphonated octadecylene (sodium form).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulfo succinic acid 4-ester with polyethylene glycol dodecyl ether disodium salt (alcohol moiety produced by condensation of 1 mole of n-dodecyl alcohol and an average of 5–6 moles of ethylene oxide. Chemical Abstracts Service Registry No. 039354–45–5).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulfo succinic acid 4-ester with polyethylene glycol nonylphenyl ether di-sodium salt (alcohol moiety produced by condensation of 1 mole of nonylphenol and an average of 9–10 moles of ethylene oxide) (CAS Reg. No. 9040–38–4).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulphur.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Synthetic primary linear aliphatic alcohols whose weight average molecular weight is greater than 400 (CAS Reg. No. 71750–71–5).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Substances | Limitations
--- | ---
Synthetic wax polymer as described in §176.170(a)(5) of this chapter. | For use as preservative only.
Tall oil | For use as preservative only.
Tall oil fatty acids, linoleic and oleic. | For use as preservative only.
Tall oil fatty acid methyl ester. | For use as preservative only.
Tall oil methyl ester. | For use as preservative only.
Tall oil pitch. | For use as preservative only.
Tall oil soaps. | For use as preservative only.
Tallow alcohol (hydrogenated). | For use as preservative only.
Tallow amine, secondary (hexadecyl, octadecyl), of hard tallow. | For use as preservative only.
Tallow, blown (oxidized). | For use as preservative only.
Tallow, propylene glycol ester. | For use as preservative only.
Tetraethylene pentamine. | For use as preservative only.
Tetraethylthiuram disulfide. | For use as preservative only.
Tetrahydrofuran. | For use as preservative only.
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol. | For use as preservative only.
Tetra-isopropyl titanate. | For use as preservative only.
Tetrakis[methylene (3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxy-hydro-cinnamate)] methane. | For use as preservative only.
A[p-(1,1,3,3-Tetramethylbutyl) phenyl]-omega-hydroxypoly(oxyethylene) produced by the condensation of 1 mole of p-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl) phenol with an average of 1–40 moles of ethylene oxide. | For use as preservative only.
A[p-(1,1,3,3-Tetramethylbutyl) phenyl]-omega-hydroxy poly(oxyethylene) mixture of dihydrogen phosphate and monohydrogen phosphate esters and their sodium, potassium, and ammonium salts having a poly(oxyethylene) content averaging 6–9 or 40 moles. | For use as preservative only.
Tetramethyl decanediol. | For use as preservative only.
Tetramethyl decynediol. | For use as preservative only.
Tetramethyl decynediol plus 1–30 moles of ethylene oxide. | For use as preservative only.
Tetramethylthiuram monosulfide. | For use as preservative only.
Tri-n-butyl tin acetate. | For use as preservative only.
Tri-n-butyl tin neodecanoate. | Do.
Triethylene glycol. | For use as preservative only.
Triethylene glycol dibenzoate. | For use as preservative only.
Triethylene glycol di(2-ethylhexoate). | For use as preservative only.
Triethylene glycol polyester of benzoic acid and phthalic acid. | For use as preservative only.
Triethylene glycol phosphate. | For use as preservative only.
Triesterphosphates. | For use as preservative only.
Tri-n-butyl acetate. | For use as preservative only.
Tri-n-butyl butyrate. | For use as preservative only.
§ 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-(C\textsubscript{9}-C\textsubscript{11} alkyl) ester, ammonium salt (also known as butanedioic acid sulfo-1, 4-dilsoyloxy 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 (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.
Polysisobutylene.
cis-1,4-Polyisoprene.
Propyl gallate.
Rapeseed oil, vulcanized.
Rosines and resin 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.
Tritminated mono- and dicyclopentadiene phoshite (which may contain not more than 1 percent by weight of trisopropylamine).

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


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:

Provisioned, 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aluminum stearate.</th>
<th>Ammonium lauryl sulfate.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Borax</td>
<td>Not to exceed the amount required as a preservative in emulsion defoamer. Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disodium hydrogen phosphate.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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List of substances

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Glyceryl monostearate.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Methyl cellulose.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mineral oil.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Paraffin wax.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Potassium hydroxide.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Potassium persulfate.</td>
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<td>Tallow.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tetrasodium pyrophosphate.</td>
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<td>Titanium dioxide.</td>
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</table>

(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.

§ 175.230 Hot-melt strippable food coatings.

Hot-melt strippable food coatings may be safely applied to food, subject to the provisions of this section.

1. The coatings are applied to and used as removable coatings for food.

2. The coatings may be prepared, as mixtures, from the following substances:

   a. Substances generally recognized as safe in food.

   b. Substances identified in this subparagraph:

      1. Acetylated monoglycerides
         Complying with 172.828 of this chapter.

      2. Cellulose acetate butyrate.

      3. Cellulose acetate propionate.

      4. Mineral oil, white
         For use only as a component of hot-melt strippable food coatings applied to frozen meats and complying with §172.878 of this chapter.

§ 175.250 Paraffin (synthetic).

Synthetic paraffin may be safely used as an impregnant in, coating on, or component of coatings on articles used in producing, manufacturing, packing, processing, preparing, treating, packaging, transporting, or holding food in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) The additive is synthesized by the Fischer-Tropsch process from carbon monoxide and hydrogen, which are catalytically converted to a mixture of paraffin hydrocarbons. Lower molecular-weight fractions are removed by distillation. The residue is hydrogenated and may be further treated by percolation through activated charcoal. This mixture can be fractionated into its components by a solvent separation method, using synthetic isoparaffinic petroleum hydrocarbons complying with §178.3530 of this chapter.

(b) Synthetic paraffin shall conform to the following specifications:

1. Congealing point. There is no specification for the congealing point of synthetic paraffin components, except those components that have a congealing point below 50 °C when used in contact with food Types III, IVA, V, VIIA, and IX identified in table 1 of §176.170(c) of this chapter and under conditions of use E, F, and G described in table 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter shall be limited to a concentration not exceeding 15 percent by weight of the finished coating. The congealing point shall be determined by ASTM method D938–71 (Reapproved 1981), “Standard Test Method for Congealing Point of Petroleum Waxes, Including Petroleum,” which is incorporated by reference. Copies may be obtained from the American Society for Testing Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Dr., West Conshohocken, Philadelphia, PA 19428-2959, 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.

2. Oil content. The substance has an oil content not exceeding 2.5 percent as determined by ASTM method D721–56T, “Tentative Method of Test for Oil Content of Petroleum Waxes” (Revised 1956), which is incorporated by reference. See paragraph (b)(1) of this section for availability of the incorporation by reference.

3. Absorptivity. The substance has an absorptivity at 290 millimicrons in...
§ 175.260 Partial phosphoric acid esters of polyester resins.

Partial phosphoric acid esters of polyester resins identified in this section and applied on aluminum may be safely used as food-contact coatings, in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) For the purpose of this section, partial phosphoric acid esters of polyester resins are prepared by the reaction of trimellitic anhydride with 2,2-dimethyl-1,3-propanediol followed by reaction of the resin thus produced with phosphoric acid anhydride to produce a resin having an acid number of 81 to 98 and a phosphorus content of 4.05 to 4.65 percent by weight.

(b) The coating is chemically bonded to the metal and cured at temperatures exceeding 450 °F.

(c) The finished food-contact coating, when extracted with the solvent or solvents characterizing the type of food and under the conditions of time and temperature characterizing the conditions of its intended use, as determined from tables 1 and 2 of §175.300(d), yields total extractives in each extracting solvent not to exceed 0.3 milligrams per square inch of food-contact surface, as determined by the methods described in §175.300(e), and the coating yields 2,2-dimethyl-1,3-propanediol in each extracting solvent not to exceed 0.3 micrograms per square inch of food-contact surface. In testing the finished food-contact articles, a separate test sample is to be used for each required extracting solvent.

(21 CFR Ch. I (4–1–13 Edition))

§ 175.270 Poly(vinyl fluoride) resins.

Poly(vinyl fluoride) resins identified in this section may be safely used as components of food-contact coatings for containers having a capacity of not less than 5 gallons, subject to the provisions of this section.

(a) For the purpose of this section, poly(vinyl fluoride) resins consist of basic resins produced by the polymerization of vinyl fluoride.

(b) The poly(vinyl fluoride) basic resins have an intrinsic viscosity of not less than 0.75 deciliter per gram as determined by ASTM method D1243–79, “Standard Test Method for Dilute Solution Viscosity of Vinyl Chloride Polymers,” which is incorporated by reference. Copies may be obtained from the American Society for Testing Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Dr., West Conshohocken, Philadelphia, PA 19428-2959, 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](http://www.archives.gov/federal_register/code_of_federal_regulations/ibr_locations.html).

(1) Solvent. N,N-Dimethylacetamide, technical grade.

(2) Solution. Powdered resin and solvent are heated at 120 °C until the resin is dissolved.

(3) Temperature. Flow times of the solvent and solution are determined at 110 °C.

(4) Viscometer. Cannon-Ubbelohde size 50 semimicro dilution viscometer (or equivalent).

(5) Calculation. The calculation method used is that described in appendix X 1.3 (ASTM method D1243–79, “Standard Test Method for Dilute Solution Viscosity of Vinyl Chloride Polymers,” which is incorporated by reference; see paragraph (b) of this section for availability of the incorporation by reference) with the reduced viscosity determined for three concentration levels not greater than 0.5 gram per deciliter and extrapolated to zero concentration for intrinsic viscosity. The following formula is used for determining reduced viscosity:

\[
\eta_p = \frac{\eta - 1}{C}
\]

where \(\eta\) is the relative viscosity of the solution, \(\eta_p\) is the reduced viscosity, and \(C\) is the concentration of the solution in grams per deciliter.

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Reduced viscosity in terms of deciliters per gram is given by:
\[
\frac{t - t_0}{t_0 \times c}
\]
where:
- \(t\): Solution efflux time.
- \(t_0\): Solvent efflux time.
- \(c\): Concentration of solution in terms of grams per deciliter.


§ 175.300 Resinous and polymeric coatings.

Resinous and polymeric coatings may be safely used as the food-contact surface of articles intended for use in producing, manufacturing, packing, processing, preparing, treating, packing, transporting, or holding food, in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) The coating is applied as a continuous film or enamel over a metal substrate, or the coating is intended for repeated food-contact use and is applied to any suitable substrate as a continuous film or enamel that serves as a functional barrier between the food and the substrate. The coating is characterized by one or more of the following descriptions:

1. Coatings cured by oxidation.
2. Coatings cured by polymerization, condensation, and/or cross-linking without oxidation.
3. Coatings prepared from prepolymerized substances.

(b) The coatings are formulated from optional substances that may include:

1. Substances generally recognized as safe in food.
2. Substances the use of which is permitted by regulations in this part or which are permitted by prior sanction or approval and employed under the specific conditions, if any, of the prior sanction or approval.
3. Any substance employed in the production of resinous and polymeric coatings that is the subject of a regulation in subchapter B of this chapter and conforms with any specification in such regulation. Substances named in this paragraph (b)(3) and further identified as required:

   i. Drying oils, including the triglycerides or fatty acids derived therefrom:

   - Beechnut.
   - Candlenut.
   - Castor (including dehydrated).
   - Chinawood (tung).
   - Coconut.
   - Corn.
   - Cottonseed.
   - Fish (refined).
   - Hempseed.
   - Linseed.
   - Oiticica.
   - Perilla.
   - Poppyseed.
   - Pumpkinseed.
   - Safflower.
   - Sesame.
   - Soybean.
   - Sunflower.
   - Tall oil.
   - Walnut.

   The oils may be raw, heat-bodied, or blown. They may be refined by filtration, degumming, acid or alkali washing, bleaching, distillation, partial dehydration, partial polymerization, or solvent extraction, or modified by combination with maleic anhydride.

   ii. Reconstituted oils from triglycerides or fatty acids derived from the oils listed in paragraph (b)(3)(i) of this section to form esters with:

   - Butylene glycol.
   - Ethylene glycol.
   - Pentaerythritol.
   - Polyethylene glycol.
   - Polypropylene glycol.
   - Propylene glycol.
   - Sorbitol.
   - Trimethylol ethane.
   - Trimethylol propane.

   iii. Synthetic drying oils, as the basic polymer:

   - Butadiene and methylstyrene copolymer.
   - Butadiene and styrene copolymer, blown or unblown.
   - Maleic anhydride adduct of butadiene styrene.
   - Polybutadiene.

   iv. Natural fossil resins, as the basic resin:

   - Copal.
   - Damar.
   - Elemi.
   - Gilsocite.
   - Glycerol ester of damar, copal, elemi, and sandarac.
   - Shellac.
   - Utah coal resin.
(v) Rosins and rosin derivatives, with or without modification by polymerization, isomerization, incidental decarboxylation, and/or hydrogenation, as follows:

(a) Rosins, refined to color grade of K or paler:
- Gum rosin.
- Tall oil rosin.
- Wood rosin.

(b) Rosin esters formed by reacting rosin (paragraph (b)(3)(v)(a) of this section) with:
- 4,4′-sec-Butylidenediphenol-epichlorohydrin (epoxy).
- Diethylene glycol.
- Ethylene glycol.
- Glycerol.
- 4,4′-Isopropylidenediphenol-epichlorohydrin (epoxy).
- Methyl alcohol.
- Pentaerythritol.

(c) Rosin esters (paragraph (b)(3)(v)(b) of this section) modified by reaction with:
- Maleic anhydride.
- o-, m-, and p-substituted phenol-formaldehydes listed in paragraph (b)(3)(vi) of this section.
- Phenol-formaldehyde.

(d) Rosin salts:
- Calcium resinate (limed rosin).
- Zinc resinate.

(vi) Phenolic resins as the basic polymer formed by reaction of phenols with formaldehyde:

(a) Phenolic resins formed by reaction of formaldehyde with:
- Alkylated (methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl) phenols.
- p-tet-Amylphenol.
- 4,4′-sec-Butylidenediphenol.
- p-tet-Butylphenol.
- o-, m-, and p-Cresol.
- p-Cyclohexylphenol.
- 4,4′-Isopropylidenediphenol.
- p-Nonylphenol.
- p-Octylphenol.
- 3-Pentadecyl phenol mixture obtained from cashew nut shell liquid.
- Phenol.
- Phenyl o-cresol.
- p-Phenylphenol.
- Xylenol.

(b) Adjunct for phenolic resins: Aluminum butylate.

(vii) Polyester resins (including alkyd-type), as the basic polymers, formed as esters of acids listed in paragraph (b)(3)(vii) (a) and (b) of this section by reaction with alcohols in paragraph (b)(3)(vii) (c) and (d) of this section.

(a) Polybasic acids:
- Adipic.
- 1,4-cyclohexanedicarboxylic (CAS Reg. No. 1076-97-7).
- Dimerized fatty acids derived from oils listed in paragraph (b)(3)(i) of this section.
- Fumaric.
- Isophthalic.
- Maleic.
- 2,6-Naphthalenedicarboxylic.
- 2,6-Naphthalenedicarboxylic, dimethyl ester.
- Orthophthalic.
- Sebacic.
- Terephthalic.
- Terpene-maleic acid adduct.
- Trimellitic.

(b) Monobasic acids:
- Benzoic acid.
- 4,4-Bis(4′-hydroxyphenyl)-pentanoic acid.
- tert-Butyl benzoic acid.
- Fatty acids derived from oils listed in paragraph (b)(3)(i) of this section.
- Rosins listed in paragraph (b)(3)(v)(a) of this section, for use only as reactants in oil-based or fatty acid-based alkyd resins.

(c) Polyhydric alcohols:
- Butylene glycol.
- Diethylene glycol.
- 2,2-Dimethyl-1,3-propanediol for use only in forming polyester resins for coatings intended for use in contact with non-alcoholic foods.
- Ethylene glycol.
- Glycerol.
- Mannitol.
- α-Methyl glucoside.
- Pentaerythritol.
- Propylene glycol.
- Sorbitol.
- Triethylene glycol, for use as a component in polyester resins for coatings not exceeding a coating weight of 4 milligrams per square inch and that are intended for contact under conditions of use D, E, F or G described in table 2 of paragraph (d) of this section with alcoholic beverages containing less than 8 percent alcohol.
- Trimethylol ethane.
- Trimethylol propane.

(d) Monohydric alcohols:
- Cetyl alcohol.
- Decyl alcohol.
- Lauryl alcohol.
- Myristyl alcohol.
- Octyl alcohol.
- Stearyl alcohol.
(e) Catalysts:

Dibutyltin oxide (CAS Reg. No. 618–08–6), not to exceed 0.2 percent of the polyester resin. Hydroxybutyltin oxide (CAS Reg. No. 2275–43–0), not to exceed 0.2 percent of the polyester resin. Monobutyltin tri(2-ethylhexoate) (CAS Reg. No. 23850–94–4), not to exceed 0.2 percent of the polyester resin.

(viii) Epoxy resins, catalysts, and adjuants:

(a) Epoxy resins, as the basic polymer:

Alkoxy C12–C18-2,3-epoxypropane, in which the alkyl groups are even numbered and consist of a maximum of 1 percent C10 carbon atoms and a minimum of 48 percent C12 carbon atoms and a minimum of 18 percent C14 carbon atoms, for use only in coatings that are intended for contact with dry bulk foods at room temperature.

Butylidenediphenol-epichlorohydrin.

Butylidenediphenol-epichlorohydrin reacted with one or more of the drying oils or fatty acids listed in paragraph (b)(3)(i) of this section.

Butylidenediphenol-epichlorohydrin chemically treated with one or more of the following substances:

Allyl ether of mono-, di-, or trimethylol phenol.

4,4′-Isopropylidenediphenol-formaldehyde.

Melamine-formaldehyde.

Phenol-formaldehyde.

Urea-formaldehyde.

Epoxided polybutadiene.

Glycidyl ethers formed by reacting phenolnovolak resins with epichlorohydrin.

4,4′-Isopropylidenediphenol-epichlorohydrin reacted with one or more of the drying oils or fatty acids listed in paragraph (b)(3)(i) of this section.

4,4′-Isopropylidenediphenol-epichlorohydrin chemically treated with one or more of the following substances:

Allyl ether of mono-, di-, or trimethylol phenol.

3-Aminomethyl-3,5,5-trimethylcyclohexylamine reacted with phenol and formaldehyde in a ratio of 2.6:1:0:2:0, for use only in coatings intended for repeated use in contact with foods only of the types identified in paragraph (d) of this section, table I, under Category I and Category VIII, at temperatures not exceeding 88 °C (190 °F).

N-β-carboxymethyl-gamma-amino-aminopropyltrimethoxysilane (CAS Reg. No. 1769–24–3), for use only in coatings at a level not to exceed 1.3 percent by weight of the resin when such coatings are intended for repeated use in contact with foods only of the types identified in paragraph (d) of this section, table I, under Types V, VI, VII, and VIII, under conditions of use E or F as described in table 2 of paragraph (d) of this section; or when such coatings are intended for repeated use in contact with foods of the types identified in paragraph (d) of this section, table I, under Types V, VI, VII, and VIII, under conditions of use E or F as described in table 2 of paragraph (d) of this section. Use shall be limited to coatings for tanks of capacity greater than 530,000 gallons.

Benzy alcohol (CAS Reg. No. 100–51–6), for use only in coatings at a level not to exceed 4 percent by weight of the resin when such coatings are intended for repeated use in contact with foods only of the types identified in paragraph (d) of this section, table I, under Types I, II, and III, under conditions of use C, D, E, or F as described in table 2 of paragraph (d) of this section; or when such coatings are intended for repeated use in contact with foods of the types identified in paragraph (d) of this section, table I, under Types V, VI, VII, and VIII, under conditions of use E or F as described in table 2 of paragraph (d) of this section. Use shall be limited to coatings for tanks of capacity greater than 530,000 gallons.

Catalysts and cross-linking agents for epoxy resins:


Cyanoguanidine.

Dibutyl phthalate, for use only in coatings for containers having a capacity of 1,000 gallons or more where such containers are intended for repeated use in contact with alcoholic beverages containing up to 8 percent of alcohol by volume.

3-Diethylaminopropylamine (CAS Reg. No. 104–78–9), for use in coatings at a level not to exceed 6 percent by weight of the resin when such coatings are intended for repeated use in contact with foods only of the types identified in paragraph (d) of this section, table I, under Types I, II, and III, under conditions of use C, D, E, or F as described in table 2 of paragraph (d) of this section.
Polyethylenepolyamine (CAS Reg. No. 68131–07–8), for use only in coatings for foods of the types identified in paragraph (d) of this section, or when such coatings are intended for repeated use in contact with alcoholic beverages containing up to 8 percent of alcohol by volume.

Diethylenetriamine.

N-Octadecyltrimethylenediamine, for use only in coatings for foods of the types identified in paragraph (d) of this section, or when such coatings are intended for repeated use in contact with alcoholic beverages containing up to 8 percent of alcohol by volume.

Salicylic acid (CAS Reg. No. 69–72–7), for use only in coatings intended for repeated use in contact with alcoholic beverages containing up to 8 percent of alcohol by volume.

Tri(dimethylaminomethyl) phenol, for use only in coatings for tanks of capacity greater than 1,000 gallons or more when such containers are intended for repeated use in contact with alcoholic beverages containing up to 8 percent of alcohol by volume.

Tris(dimethylaminomethyl) phenol and its salts prepared from the fatty acid moieties of the salts listed in paragraph (b)(3)(xxii)(b) of this section, for use only in coatings subject to the provisions of paragraph (c) (3) or (4) of this section.

Tris(2-chloroethyl) aminomethyl) phenol and its salts, for use only in coatings subject to the provisions of paragraph (c) (3) or (4) of this section.

Trimellitic anhydride (CAS Reg. No. 552–30–7) for use only as a cross-linking agent at a level not to exceed 1 percent by weight of the resin in contact with food under all conditions of use, except that resins intended for use with food containing more than 8 percent alcohol must contact such food only under conditions of use E or F as described in table 2 of paragraph (d) of this section.

Trimellitic anhydride adducts of ethylene glycol and glycerol, prepared by the reaction of 1 mole of trimellitic anhydride with 0.4–0.6 mole of ethylene glycol and 0.04–0.12 mole of glycerol, for use only as a cross-linking agent at a level not to exceed 10 percent by weight of the cured coating, provided that the cured coating only contacts food containing not more than 6 percent alcohol.

Meta-Xylylenediamine (1,3-benzenedi methanamine, CAS Reg. No. 1477–55–0), for use only in coatings at a level not to exceed 3 percent by weight of the resin when such coatings are intended for repeated use in contact with foods only of the types identified in paragraph (d) of this section, table 1, under Types I, II, and III, under conditions of use C, D, E, or F as described in table 2 of paragraph (d) of this section; or when such coatings are intended for repeated use in contact with foods of the types identified in paragraph (d) of this section, table 1, under Types V, VI, VII, and VIII, under conditions of use E or F as described in table 2 of paragraph (d) of this section. Use shall be limited to coatings for tanks of capacity greater than 530,000 gallons.

Para-Xylylenediamine (1,4-benzenedimethanamine, CAS Reg. No. 539–48–0), for use only in coatings at a level not to exceed 6 percent by weight of the resin when such coatings are intended for repeated use in contact with foods only of the types identified in paragraph (d) of this section, table 1, under Types I, II, III, under conditions of
use C, D, E, or F as described in table 2 of paragraph (d) of this section; or when such coatings are intended for repeated use in contact with foods of the types identified in paragraph (d) of this section, table 1, under Types V, VI, VII, and VIII, under conditions of use E and F as described in table 2 of paragraph (d) of this section. Use shall be limited to coatings for tanks of capacity greater than 550,000 gallons.

(c) Adjuncts for epoxy resins:

Aluminum butyrate.
Benzoic acid, for use as a component in epoxy resins for coatings not exceeding a coating weight of 4 milligrams per square inch, and that are intended for contact under conditions of use D, E, F or G described in table 2 of paragraph (d) of this section with alcoholic beverages containing less than 8 percent alcohol.
Polyamides from dimerized vegetable oils and the amine catalysts listed in paragraph (b)(3)(viii)(b) of this section, as the basic polymer.
Silane coupled silica, prepared from the reaction of microcrystalline quartz with N-beta-(N-vinylbenzylamino) ethyl-gamma-aminopropyltrimethoxy silane, mono-hydrogen chloride, for use only in coatings intended for repeated use in contact with foods only of the types identified in paragraph (d) of this section, table 1, under Category I and Category VIII, at temperatures not exceeding 88 °C (190 °F).
Succinic anhydride, for use as a component in epoxy resins for coatings not exceeding a coating weight of 4 milligrams per square inch, and that are intended for contact under conditions of use D, E, F or G described in table 2 of paragraph (d) of this section with alcoholic beverages containing less than 8 percent alcohol.

(ix) Coumarone-indene resin, as the basic polymer.

(x) Petroleum hydrocarbon resin (cyclopentadiene type), as the basic polymer.

(xi) Terpene resins, as the basic polymer, from one or more of the following:

Dipentene.
Hydrogenated dipentene resin (CAS Reg. No. 196168-39-3). For use only with coatings in contact with acidic and aqueous foods.
Hydrogenated-beta-pinene-alpha-pinene-dipentene copolymer resin (CAS Reg. No. 196168-37-4). For use only with coatings in contact with acidic and aqueous foods.
α-Pinene.
β-Pinene.

(xii) Urea-formaldehyde, resins and their curing catalyst:

(a) Urea-formaldehyde resins, as the basic polymer:

Urea-formaldehyde.
Urea-formaldehyde chemically modified with methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropl, butyl, or isobutyl alcohol.
Urea-formaldehyde chemically modified with one or more of the amine catalysts listed in paragraph (b)(3)(viii)(b) of this section.

(b) Curing (cross-linking) catalyst for urea-formaldehyde resins:

Dodecyl benzenesulfonic acid (C.A. Registry No. 27176-87-0).

(xiii) Triazine-formaldehyde resins and their curing catalyst:

(a) Triazine-formaldehyde resins, as the basic polymer:

Benzoguanamine-formaldehyde.
Melamine-formaldehyde.
Melamine-formaldehyde chemically modified with one or more of the following amine catalysts:
Amine catalysts listed in paragraph (b)(3)(viii)(b) of this section.
Dimethylamine-2-methyl-1-propanol.
Methylpropanolamine.
Triethanolamine.
Melamine-formaldehyde chemically modified with methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropl, butyl, or isobutyl alcohol.

(b) Curing (cross-linking) catalyst for triazine-formaldehyde resins:

Dodecyl benzenesulfonic acid (C.A. Registry No. 27176-87-0).

(xiv) Modifiers (for oils and alkyds, including polyesters), as the basic polymers:

Butyl methacrylate.
Cyclopentadiene.
Methyl, ethyl, butyl, or octyl esters of acrylic acid.
Methyl methacrylate.
Styrene.
Vinyl toluene.

(xv) Vinyl resinous substance, as the basic polymers:

Polyvinyl acetate.
Polyvinyl alcohol.
Polyvinyl butyral.
Polyvinyl chloride.
Polyvinyl formal.
Polyvinylidene chloride.
Polyvinyl pyrrolidone.
Polyvinyl stearate.

Vinyl chloride-acetate-2,3-epoxypropyl methacrylate copolymers containing not more than 10 weight percent of total polymer units derived from 2,3-epoxypropyl methacrylate and not more than 0.1 weight percent of unreacted 2,3-epoxypropyl methacrylate monomer for use in coatings for containers.
Vinyl chloride-acetate, hydroxyl-modified copolymer.
Vinyl chloride-acetate, hydroxyl-modified copolymer, reacted with trimellitic anhydride.
Vinyl chloride copolymerized with acrylamide andethylene in such a manner that the finished copolymers have a minimum weight average molecular weight of 30,000 and contain not more than 3.5 weight percent of total polymer units derived from acrylamide; the acrylamide portion may or may not be subsequently partially hydrolyzed.

Vinyl chloride copolymerized with one or more of the following substances:
- Acrylonitrile.
- Fumaric acid and/or its methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl, amyl, hexyl, heptyl, or octyl esters.
- Maleic acid and/or its methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl, amyl, hexyl, heptyl, or octyl esters.
- 5-Norbornene-2,3-dicarboxylic acid, mono- and butyl ester; for use such that the finished vinyl chloride copolymers contain not more than 4 weight percent of total polymer units derived from this comonomer.
- Vinyl acetate.
- Vinylidene chloride.
- Vinyl chloride-vinylidene chloride-2,3-epoxypropyl methacrylate copolymers containing not more than 10 weight percent of total polymer units derived from 2,3-epoxypropyl methacrylate and not more than 0.05 weight percent of unreacted 2,3-epoxypropyl methacrylate monomer based on polymer solids for use only in coatings for containers intended for contact with foods under conditions B, C, D, E, F, G, or H described in table 2 of paragraph (d) of this section.

(xvi) Cellulosics, as the basic polymer:
- Carboxymethylcellulose.
- Cellulose acetate.
- Cellulose acetate-butyrate.
- Cellulose acetate-propionate.
- Ethylcellulose.
- Ethyl hydroxyethylcellulose.
- Hydroxyethylcellulose.
- Hydroxypropyl methylcellulose.
- Methylcellulose.
- Nitrocellulose.

(xvii) Styrene polymers, as the basic polymer:
- Polystyrene.
- α-Methyl styrene polymer.
- Styrene copolymerized with one or more of the following:
  - Acrylonitrile.
  - α-Methylstyrene.

(xviii) Polyethylene and its copolymers as the basic polymer:
- Ethylene-ethyl acrylate copolymer.
- Ethylene-isobutyl acrylate copolymers containing no more than 35 weight percent of total polymer units derived from isobutyl acrylate.
- Ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer.
- Polyethylene.

(xix) Polypropylene as the basic polymer:
- Polypropylene.
- Maleic anhydride adduct of polypropylene. The polypropylene used in the manufacture of the adduct complies with §177.1520(c), item 1.1; and the adduct has a maximum combined maleic anhydride content of 0.8 percent and a minimum intrinsic viscosity of 0.9, determined at 135 °C on a 0.1 percent solution of the modified polypropylene in decalin at 0.5°/h; and the intrinsic viscosity of Maleic Anhydride Adduct of Polypropylene,” which is incorporated by reference. Copies are available from the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFS–200), Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, or available for inspection 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.

(xx) Acrylics and their copolymers, as the basic polymer:
- Acrylamide with ethylacrylate and/or styrene and/or methacrylic acid, subsequently reacted with formaldehyde and butanol.
- Acrylic acid and the following esters thereof:
  - Ethyl.
  - Methyl.
- Butyl acrylate-styrene-methacrylic acid-hydroxyethyl methacrylate copolymers containing no more than 20 weight percent of total polymer units derived from methacrylic acid and containing no more than 7 weight percent of total polymer units derived from hydroxyethyl methacrylate; for use only in coatings that are applied by electrodeposition to metal substrates.
- Butyl acrylate-styrene-methacrylic acid-hydroxypropyl methacrylate copolymers containing no more than 20 weight percent of total polymer units derived from methacrylic acid and containing no more than 7 weight percent of total polymer units derived from hydroxypropyl methacrylate; for use only in coatings that are applied by electrodeposition to metal substrates and that are intended for contact, under conditions of use D, E, F, or G described in table 2 of paragraph (d) of this section, with food.
containing no more than 8 percent of alcohol.

Ethyl acrylate-styrene-methacrylic acid copolymers for use only as modifiers for epoxy resins listed in paragraph (b)(3)(viii)(a) of this section.

Ethyl acrylate-methyl methacrylate-styrene-methacrylic acid copolymers for use only as modifiers for epoxy resins listed in paragraph (b)(3)(viii)(a) of this section.

2-Ethylhexyl acrylate-ethyl acrylate copolymers prepared by copolymerization of 2-ethylhexyl acrylate and ethyl acrylate in a 7/3 weight ratio and having a number average molecular weight range of 5,800 to 6,500 and a refractive index, $n_D^{25}$ (40 percent in 2,2,4-trimethyl pentane) of 1.4130-1.4190; for use as a modifier for nylon resins complying with §177.1500 of this chapter and for phenolic and epoxy resins listed in paragraph (b)(3)(vii) and (viii) of this section, respectively, at a level not to exceed 1.5 percent of the coating.

2-Ethylhexyl acrylate-methyl methacrylate-acrylic acid copolymers for use only as modifiers for epoxy resins listed in paragraph (b)(3)(viii) of this section.

Methacrylic acid and the following esters thereof:
- Butyl.
- Ethyl.
- Methyl.

Methacrylic acid or its ethyl and methyl esters copolymerized with one or more of the following:
- Acrylic acid.
- Ethyl acrylate.
- Methyl acrylate.

n-Butyl acrylate-styrene-methacrylic acid-hydroxyethyl methacrylate copolymers containing no more than 2 weight percent of total polymer units derived from methacrylic acid and containing no more than 9.5 weight percent of total polymer units derived from hydroxyethyl methacrylate; for use only in coatings in contact with dry food (food type VIII in table 1 of paragraph (d) of this section). 2-(Dimethylamino) ethanol (C.A.S. Registry No. 108–01–0) may be employed as an optional adjuvant substance limited to no more than 2 weight percent based on polymer solids in the coating emulsion.

Styrene polymers made by the polymerization of any combination of styrene or alpha methyl styrene with acrylic acid, methacrylic acid, 2-ethyl hexyl acrylate, methyl methacrylate, and butyl acrylate. The styrene and alpha methyl styrene, individually, may constitute from 0 to 80 weight percent of the polymer. The other monomers, individually, may be from 0 to 40 weight percent of the polymer. The polymer number average molecular weight ($M_n$) shall be at least 2,000 (as determined by gel permeation chromatography). The acid number of the polymer shall be less than 250. The monomer content shall be less than 0.5 percent. The polymers are for use only in contact with food of Types IV-A, V, VII in table 1 of paragraph (d) of this section, under use conditions K through G in table 2 of paragraph (d), and with food of Type VIII without use temperature restriction.

Elastomers, as the basic polymer:
- Butadiene-acrylonitrile copolymer.
- Butadiene-acrylonitrile-styrene copolymer.
- Butadiene-styrene copolymer.
- Butyl rubber.
- Chlorinated rubber.
- 2-Chloro-1,3-butadiene (neoprene).
- Natural rubber (natural latex or natural latex solids, smoked or unsmoked).
- Polyisobutylene.
- Rubber hydrochloride.
- Styrene-isobutylene copolymer.

Driers made by reaction of a metal from paragraph (b)(3)(xxii)(a) of this section with acid, to form the salt listed in paragraph (b)(3)(xxii)(b) of this section:

(a) Metals:
- Aluminum.
- Calcium.
- Cerium.
- Cobalt.
- Iron.
- Lithium.
- Magnesium.
- Manganese.
- Zinc.
- Zirconium.

(b) Salts:
- Caprate.
- Caprylate.
- Isodecanoate.
- Linoleate.
- Naphthenate.
- Neodecanoate.
- Octoate (2-ethylhexoate).
- Oleate.
- Palmitate.
- Resinate.
- Ricinoleate.
- Stearate.
- Tallate.

Waxes:
- Paraffin, Type I.
- Paraffin, Type II.
- Polyethylene.
- Sperm oil.
- Spermaceti.

Plasticizers:
- Acetyl tributyl citrate.
Acetyl triethyl citrate.
Butyl phthalyl butyl glycolate.
Butyl stearate.
p-tert-Butyl phenyl salicylate.
Dibutyl sebacate.
Diethyl phthalate.
Ditinobuty1 adipate.
Dioctyl phthalate.
Epoxidized soybean oil (iodine number maximum 14; oxirane oxygen content 6% minimum), as the basic polymer.
Ethyl phthalyl ethyl glycolate.
2-Ethylhexyl diphenyl phosphate.
Di-2-Ethylhexyl phthalate.
Glycerol.
Glyceryl monooleate.
Glyceryl triacetate.
Monoisopropyl citrate.
Propylene glycol.
Sorbitol.
Mono-, di-, and tristearyl citrate.
Triethyl citrate.
Triethylene glycol.
3-(2-Xenolyl)-1,2-epoxypropane.

(xxv) Release agents, as the basic polymer, when applicable:
N,N′-Dioleoyl ethylenediamine (CAS Reg. No. 110–31–6) for use only in ionomeric resins complying with §177.1330 of this chapter and in ethylene vinyl acetate copolymers complying with §177.1350 of this chapter at a level not to exceed 0.0085 milligram per square centimeter (0.055 milligram per square inch) in the finished food-contact article.
N,N′-Distearoyl ethylenediamine.
Linoleic acid amide.
Oleic acid amide.
Palmitic acid amide.
Petrolatum.
Polyethylene wax.
Polyoxyethylene glycol monooleate (mol. wt. of the polyoxyethylene glycol moiety greater than 300).
Polytetrafluoroethylene.
Silicones (not less than 300 centistokes viscosity): Dimethylpolysiloxanes and/or methylphenylpolysiloxanes. The methylphenylpolysiloxanes contain not more than 2.0 percent by weight of cyclosiloxanes having up to and including 4 siloxy units. Silicones (not less than 100 centistokes viscosity): Dimethylpolysiloxanes and/or methylphenylpolysiloxanes limited to use only on metal substrates. The methylphenylpolysiloxanes contain not more than 2.0 percent by weight of cyclosiloxanes having up to and including 4 siloxy units.

(xxvi) Colorants used in accordance with §178.3297 of this chapter.

(xxvii) Surface lubricants:
Cottonseed oil and other edible oils.
Dibutyl sebacate.

(xxviii) Silicones and their curing catalysts:
(a) Silicones as the basic polymer:
Siloxane resins originating from methyl hydrogen polysiloxane, dimethyl polysiloxane, and methylphenyl polysiloxane.
Siloxane resins originating from the platinum-catalyzed reaction product of vinyl-containing dimethylpolysiloxane (CAS Reg. No. 68083–18–1 and CAS Reg. No. 68083–19–2) with methylhydrogen polysiloxane (CAS Reg. No. 63148–57–2) and dimethylhydrogen polysiloxane (CAS Reg. No. 6637–59–2), where the platinum content does not exceed 150 parts per million. The following substances may be used as optional polymerization inhibitors: 3,5-Dimethyl-1-hexyne-3-ol (CAS Reg. No. 107–54–0), at a level not to exceed 0.53 weight-percent;
1-Ethynylcyclohexene (CAS Reg. No. 961–49–7), at a level not to exceed 0.64 weight-percent;
Bis(methoxymethyl)ethyl maleate (CAS Reg. No. 102054–10–4), at a level not to exceed 1.0 weight-percent;

(b) Curing (cross-linking) catalysts for silicones (the maximum amount of tin catalyst used shall be that required to effect optimum cure but shall not exceed 1 part of tin per 100 parts of siloxane resin solids):
Dibutyltin dilaurate.
Stannous oleate.
Tetrabutyl titanate.

(xxix) Surface active agents:
Ethylene oxide adduct of 2,4,7,9-tetramethyl-5-decyn-4,7-diol (CAS Reg. No. 9014–85–1).
Poly[2-(diethylamino)ethyl methacrylate] phosphate (minimum intrinsic viscosity in water at 25 °C is not less than 9.0 deciliters per gram as determined by ASTM method D1243–79, “Standard Test Method for Dilute Solution Viscosity of Vinyl Chloride Polymers,” which is incorporated by reference (Copies may be obtained from the American Society for Testing Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Dr., West Conshohocken, PA 19428).
Sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate.
Sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate
Sodium lauryl sulfate.
2,4,7,9-Tetramethyl-5-decyn-4,7-diol (C.A.S. Reg. No. 126-86-3), for use only in can coatings which are subsequently dried and cured at temperatures of at least 193 °C (380 °F) for 4 minutes.

(XXX) Antioxidants:
Butylated hydroxyanisole.
Butylated hydroxytoluene.
Gum guaiac.
Dilauryl thiodipropionate.
Nordihydroguaiaretic acid.
Propyl gallate.
Distearyl thiodipropionate.
Thiodipropionic acid.
2,4,5-Trihydroxybutyrophenone.

(xxxi) Can end cements (sealing compounds used for sealing can ends only): In addition to the substances listed in paragraph (b) of this section and those listed in §177.1210(b)(5) of this chapter, the following may be used:

Butadiene-styrene-divinylbenzene copolymer (CAS Reg. No. 26471–45–4) for use only at levels not to exceed 23.8 percent by weight of the cement solids in can end cements.
Butadiene-styrene-fumaric acid copolymer.
4,4′-Butylidenebis (6-tert-butyl-m-cresol).
Dibenzamido phenyl disulfide.
Di-b-naphthyl phenylenediamine.
Dipentamethylene thiuram tetrasulfide.
Isobutylene-isoprene-divinylbenzene copolymers for use only at levels not to exceed 15 percent by weight of the dry cement composition.
Naphthalene sulfonic acid-formaldehyde condensate, sodium salt, for use only at levels not to exceed 0.6 percent by weight of the cement solids in can end cements for containers having a capacity of not less than 5 gallons.
Sodium decylbenzene sulfonate.
Sodium nitrite for use only at levels not to exceed 0.3 percent by weight of the cement solids in can end cements for containers having a capacity of not less than 5 gallons.
Sodium pentachlorophenate for use as a preservative at 0.1 percent by weight in can-sealing compounds on containers having a capacity of 5 gallons or more.
Sodium phenylphenate.
Styrene-maleic anhydride resin, partial methyl and butyl (sec- or iso-) esters, for use only at levels not in excess of 3 percent of the cement solids in can end cement formulations.
Tetrasodium EDTA (tetrasodium ethylenediaminetetraacetate).
Tri (mixed mono- and dinonylphenyl) phosphite.
Zinc dibutyldithiocarbamate.

(xxxii) Side seam cements: In addition to the substances listed in paragraph (b)(3) (i) to (xxx), inclusive, of this section, the following may be used.
p-tert-Butyl perbenzoate as a catalyst for epoxy resin.
epsilon-Caprolactam-(ethylene-ethyl acrylate) graft polymer.
Dicumyl peroxide for use only as polymerization catalyst.
4-(Diiodomethylsulfonyl) toluene (CAS Reg. No. 20018–09–1) for use as a preservative at a level not to exceed 0.3 percent by weight in can-sealing cements.
Disodecyldiphenylphosphate for use only as plasticizer in side seam cements for containers intended for use in contact with food only of the types identified in paragraph (d) of this section, table 1, under Categories I, II, and VI.
4,4′-Bis(alpha,alpha-dimethyl-benzyl)diphenylamine, CAS Reg. No. 10081–67–1.
Ethyl toluene sulfonamide.
Polyamides consisting of the following: Copolymer of omega-laurolactam and epsilon-caprolactam, CAS Reg. No. 25191–94–2 (Nylon 12).
Polyamides derived from the following acids and amines:
Acids:
Adipic.
Azelaic.
Sebacic.
Vegetable oil acids (with or without dimerization).
Amines:
Diethylenetriamine.
Diphenylamine.
Hexamethylenediamine.
Triethylenetetramine.
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Sodium pentachlorophenate for use as a preservative at 0.1 percent by weight in casing sealing compounds on containers having a capacity of 5 gallons or more.

Tetra(trimethylsilylpropyl)hydroquinone (CAS Reg. No. 6863–15–8).

Toluene sulfonamide formaldehyde resin (basic polymer).

Triethylene glycol methacrylate for use only as polymerization cross-linking agent in side seam cements for containers intended for use in contact with food only of the types identified in paragraph (d) of this section, table 1, under Categories I, II, and VI.

Urea.

Triethylene glycol methacrylate for use only as polymerization cross-linking agent in side seam cements for containers intended for use in contact with food only of the types identified in paragraph (d) of this section, table 1, under Categories I, II, and VI.

Calcium, sodium, and potassium oleates.

Calcium glycerophosphate.

Calcium ethyl acetoacetate.

Calcium acetate.

Bentonite, modified by reaction with benzyl dimethyl alkyl ammonium chloride, where the alkyl groups are derived from hydrogenated tallow (CAS Reg. No. 71812–24–0). For use only as a rheological agent in coatings intended to contact food under repeated-use conditions.

Bentonite, modified by reaction with sodium stearate and benzyl dimethyl alkyl ammonium chloride, where the alkyl groups are derived from hydrogenated tallow (CAS Reg. No. 121888–68–4). For use as a rheological agent only in coatings intended to contact dry food under repeated-use conditions.

Calcium acetate.

Calcium ethyl acetoacetate.

Calcium glycerophosphate.

Calcium, sodium, and potassium oleates.

Calcium, sodium, and potassium ricinoleates.

Castor oil, hydrogenated.

Castor oil, hydrogenated polymer with ethyleneoxide, 12-hydroxyoctadecanoic acid and sebacic acid (CAS Reg. No. 68694–88–8). The condensation product formed by the reaction of hydrogenated castor oil with polyamide derived from ethylenediamine, sebacic acid and 12-hydroxystearic acid, for use only in coatings at a level not to exceed 3.2 percent by weight of the resin when such coatings are intended for repeated use in contact with foods of the types identified in paragraph (d) of this section, table 1, under Types I, II, and III, under conditions of use C, D, E, or F as described in table 2 of paragraph (d) of this section; or when such coatings are intended for repeated use in contact with foods of the types identified in paragraph (d) of this section, table 1, under Types V, VI, VII, and VIII, under conditions of use E or F as described in table 2 of paragraph (d) of this section. Use shall be limited to coatings for tanks of capacity greater than 500,000 gallons.

Castor oil, sulfated, sodium salt (CAS Reg. No. 68167–76–8), for use only in coatings for containers intended for repeated use.

Cetyl alcohol.

5-Chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one (CAS Reg. No. 26172–55–4) and 2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one (CAS Reg. No. 2905–90–2) and optionally containing magnesium nitrate (CAS Reg. No. 13377–60–3) at a concentration equivalent to the isothiazolone active ingredients (weight/weight). For use only as an antimicrobial agent in emulsion-based silicone coatings at a level not to exceed 50 milligrams per kilogram (based on isothiazolone active ingredient) in the coating formulations.

Cyclohexanone-formaldehyde resin produced when 1 mole of cyclohexanone is made to react with 1.65 moles of formaldehyde such that the finished resin has an average molecular weight of 600–610 as determined by ASTM method D300–82, “Standard Test Method for Molecular Weight (Relative Molecular Mass) of Hydrocarbons by Thermoelectric Measurement of Vapor Pressure,” which is incorporated by reference. Copies may be obtained from the American Society for Testing Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Dr., West Conshohocken, Philadelphia, PA 19428–2959, 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. For use only in contact with nonalcoholic and nonfatty foods under conditions of use E, F, and G, described in table 2 of paragraph (d) this section.

Decyl alcohol.

1,2-Dibromo-2,4-dicyanobutane (CAS Reg No. 35691–65–7). For use as an antimicrobial agent at levels not to exceed 500 milligrams per kilogram in emulsion-based silicone coatings.

Disodium hydrogen phosphate.

Ethyl acetocacetate.

Hectorite, modified by reaction with a mixture of benzyl dimethyl dialkyl ammonium chloride and dimethyl dialkyl ammonium chloride, where the alkyl groups are derived from hydrogenated tallow (CAS Reg. No. 121888–67–3). For use as a rheological agent only in coatings intended to contact dry food under repeated-use conditions.

Lauryl alcohol.

Lecithin.

Magnesium, sodium, and potassium citrate.

Magnesium glycerophosphate.

Magnesium stearate.
Mono-, di-, and tricalcium phosphate.  
Monodibutylamine pyrophosphate as sequestant for iron.  
Mono-, di-, and trimagnesium phosphate.  
Myristyl alcohol.  
Octyl alcohol.  
Phosphoric acid.  
Polybutene, hydrogenated; complying with the identity and limitations prescribed by §178.3740 of this chapter.  
Poly(ethylene oxide).  
Siloxanes and silicones, dimethyl, 3-hydroxypropyl group-terminated, diesters with poly(2-oxepanone), diacetates (CAS Reg. No. 116810–47–0) at a level not to exceed 0.025 weight percent of the finished coating having no greater than a 0.5 mil thickness for use as a component of polyester, epoxy, and acrylic coatings complying with paragraphs (b)(3)(vii), (viii), and (xx) of this section, respectively.  
Silver chloride-coated titanium dioxide for use only as a preservative in latex emulsions at a level not to exceed 2.2 parts per million (based on silver ion concentration) in the dry coating.  
Sodium pyrophosphate.  
Stannous chloride.  
Stannous stearate.  
Stannous sulfate.  
Stearyl alcohol.  
2-Sulfoethyl methacrylate, sodium salt (CAS Reg. No. 1804–87–1). For use only in copolymer coatings on metal under conditions of use E, F, and G described in table 2 of paragraph (d) of this section, and limited to use at a level not to exceed 2.0 percent by weight of the dry copolymer coating.  
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate.  
Tridecyl alcohol produced from tetrapropylene by the oxo process, for use only as a processing aid in polyvinyl chloride resins.  
Trimethylolpropane (CAS Reg. No. 77–99–6). For use as a pigment dispersant at levels not to exceed 0.45 percent by weight of the pigment.  
Vinyl acetate-dibutyl maleate copolymers produced when vinyl acetate and dibutyl maleate are copolymerized with or without one of the monomers; Acrylic acid or glycidyl methacrylate. For use only in coatings for metal foil used in contact with foods that are dry solids with the surface containing no free fat or oil. The finished copolymers shall contain at least 50 weight-percent of polymer units derived from vinyl acetate and shall contain no more than 5 weight-percent of total polymer units derived from acrylic acid or glycidyl methacrylate.  

(xxxiv) Polyamide resins derived from dimerized vegetable oil acids (containing not more than 20 percent of monomer acids) and ethylenediamine, as the basic resin, for use only in coatings that contact food at temperatures not to exceed room temperature.  

(xxxv) Polyamide resins having a maximum amine value of 8.5 derived from dimerized vegetable oil acids (containing not more than 10 percent of monomer acids), ethylenediamine, and 4,4-bis (4-hydroxyphenyl) pentanoic acid (in an amount not to exceed 10 percent by weight of said polyamide resins); as the basic resin, for use only in coatings that contact food at temperatures not to exceed room temperature provided that the concentration of the polyamide resins in the finished food-contact coating does not exceed 5 milligrams per square inch of food-contact surface.  

(xxxvi) Methacrylonitrile grafted polybutadiene copolymers containing no more than 41 weight percent of total polymer units derived from methacrylonitrile; for use only in coatings that are intended for contact, under conditions of use D, E, F, or G described in table 2 of paragraph (d) of this section, with food containing no more than 8 percent of alcohol.  

(xxxvii) Polymeric resin as a coating component prepared from terephthalic acid, isophthalic acid, succinic anhydride, ethylene glycol, diethylene glycol, and 2,2-dimethyl-1,3-propanediol for use in contact with aqueous foods and alcoholic foods containing not more than 20 percent (by volume) of alcohol under conditions of use D, E, F, and G described in table 2 of §176.170 of this chapter. The resin shall contain no more than 30 weight percent of 2,2-dimethyl-1,3-propanediol.  

(xxxviii) The coating in the finished form in which it is to contact food, when extracted with the solvent or solvents characterizing the type of food, and under conditions of time and temperature characterizing the conditions of its intended use as determined from tables 1 and 2 of paragraph (d) of this section, shall yield chloroform-soluble extractives, corrected for zinc extractives as zinc oleate, not to exceed the following:  

(1) From a coating intended for or employed as a component of a container not to exceed 1 gallon and intended for one-time use, not to exceed
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0.5 milligram per square inch nor to exceed that amount as milligrams per square inch that would equal 0.005 percent of the water capacity of the container, in milligrams, divided by the area of the food-contact surface of the container in square inches. From a fabricated container conforming with the description in this paragraph (c)(1), the extractives shall not exceed 0.5 milligram per square inch of food-contact surface nor exceed 50 parts per million of the water capacity of the container as determined by the methods provided in paragraph (e) of this section.

(2) From a coating intended for or employed as a component of a container having a capacity in excess of 1 gallon and intended for one-time use, not to exceed 1.8 milligrams per square inch nor to exceed that amount as milligrams per square inch that would equal 0.005 percent of the water capacity of the container in milligrams, divided by the area of the food-contact surface of the container in square inches.

(3) From a coating intended for or employed as a component of a container for repeated use, not to exceed 18 milligrams per square inch nor to exceed that amount as milligrams per square inch that would equal 0.005 percent of the water capacity of the container in milligrams, divided by the area of the food-contact surface of the container in square inches.

(4) From coating intended for repeated use, and employed other than as a component of a container, not to exceed 18 milligrams per square inch of coated surface.

(d) Tables:

**Table 1—Types of Food**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Food</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. Nonacid (pH above 5.0), aqueous products; may contain salt or sugar or both, and including oil-in-water emulsions of low- or high-fat content.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. Acidic (pH 5.0 or below), aqueous products; may contain salt or sugar or both, and including oil-in-water emulsions of low- or high-fat content.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III. Aqueous, acid or nonacid products containing free oil or fat; may contain salt, and including water-in-oil emulsions of low- or high-fat content.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV. Dairy products and modifications: A. Water-in-oil emulsion, high- or low-fat. B. Oil-in-water emulsion, high- or low-fat.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. Low moisture fats and oils.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VII. Bakery products.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIII. Dry solids (no end test required).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 2—Test Procedures for Determining Amount of Extractives from Resinous or Polymeric Coatings, Using Solvents Simulating Types of Foods and Beverages**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition of use</th>
<th>Types of food (see Table 1)</th>
<th>Extractant</th>
<th>Water (time and temperature)</th>
<th>Heptane1,2 (time and temperature)</th>
<th>8% alcohol (time and temperature)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. High temperature heat-sterilized (e.g., over 212 °F).</td>
<td>I, IV–B</td>
<td>Heptane</td>
<td>250 °F, 2 hr</td>
<td>150 °F, 2 hr.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Boiling water-sterilized</td>
<td>III, IV–A, VII</td>
<td>Heptane</td>
<td>212 °F, 30 min</td>
<td>120 °F, 30 min.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Hot filled or pasteurized above 150 °F.</td>
<td>II, IV–B</td>
<td>8% alcohol</td>
<td>Fill boiling, cool to 100 °F.</td>
<td>120 °F, 15 min.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Hot filled or pasteurized below 150 °F.</td>
<td>II, IV–B</td>
<td>8% alcohol</td>
<td>150 °F, 2 hr</td>
<td>120 °F, 15 min.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. Room temperature filled and stored (no thermal treatment in the container).</td>
<td>III, IV–A</td>
<td>8% alcohol</td>
<td>100 °F, 30 min.</td>
<td>150 °F, 2 hr.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. Refrigerated storage (no thermal treatment in the container).</td>
<td>III, IV–A</td>
<td>8% alcohol</td>
<td>70 °F, 30 min.</td>
<td>120 °F, 24 hr.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TABLE 2—TEST PROCEDURES FOR DETERMINING AMOUNT OF EXTRACTIVES FROM RESINOUS OR POLYMERIC COATINGS, USING SOLVENTS SIMULATING TYPES OF FOODS AND BEVERAGES—Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition of use</th>
<th>Types of food (see Table 1)</th>
<th>Water (time and temperature)</th>
<th>Heptane(^1) (time and temperature)</th>
<th>8% alcohol (time and temperature)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>G. Frozen storage (no thermal treatment in the container).</td>
<td>I, II, III, IV-B, VII ...</td>
<td>70 °F, 24 hr ................... .</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. Frozen storage: Ready-prepared foods intended to be re-heated in container at time of use:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Aqueous or oil in water emulsion of high or low fat.</td>
<td>I, II, IV-B ..........</td>
<td>212°F, 30 min ..........</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Aqueous, high or low free oil or fat.</td>
<td>III, IV-A, VII ..........</td>
<td>do ..................................</td>
<td>120 °F, 30 min.</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) Heptane extractant not to be used on wax-lined containers.
\(^2\) Heptane extractivity results must be divided by a factor of five in arriving at the extractivity for a food product.

(e) Analytical methods—(1) Selection of extractability conditions. First ascertain the type of food product (table 1, paragraph (d) of this section) that is being packed commercially in the test container and the normal conditions of thermal treatment used in packaging the type of food involved. Using Table 2 (paragraph (d) of this section), select the food-simulating solvent or solvents (demineralized distilled water, heptane, and/or 8 percent ethyl alcohol) and the time-temperature exaggerations of the container-use conditions. Aqueous products (Types I, II, IV-B, and VI-B) require only a water-extractability test at the temperature and time conditions shown for the most severe “conditions of use.” Aqueous products with free oil or fat, and water-oil emulsions (types III, IV-A, and VII) will require determinations of both water extractability and heptane extractability. Low-moisture fats and oils (type V with no free water) require only the heptane extractability. Alcoholic beverages (type VI-A) require only the 8 percent alcohol extractant. Having selected the appropriate extractant or extractants simulating various types of foods and beverages and the time-temperature exaggerations over normal use, follow the applicable extraction procedure. Adapt the procedure, when necessary, for containers having a capacity of over 1 gallon.

(2) Selection of coated-container samples. For consumer-sized containers up to 1 gallon, quadruplicate samples of representative containers (using for each replicate sample the number of containers nearest to an area of 180 square inches) should be selected from the lot to be examined.

(3) Cleaning procedure preliminary to determining the amount of extractables from coated containers. Quadruplicate samples of representative containers should be selected from the lot to be examined and must be carefully rinsed to remove extraneous material prior to the actual extraction procedure. Soda fountain pressure-type hot water rinsing equipment, consisting in its simplest form of a \(\frac{1}{4}\)-inch–\(\frac{3}{4}\)-inch internal diameter metal tube attached to a hot water line and bent so as to direct a strong stream of hot water upward, may be used. Be sure hot water has reached a temperature of 190 °F–200 °F before starting to rinse the container. Invert the container over the top of the fountain and direct a strong stream of hot water against the bottom and all sides for 1 minute, drain, and allow to dry.

(4) Exposure conditions—(1) Water (250 °F for 2 hours), simulating high-temperature heat sterilization. Fill the container within \(\frac{1}{4}\)-inch of the top with a measured volume of demineralized distilled water. Cover the container with clean aluminum foil and place the container on a rack in a pressure cooker. Add a small amount of demineralized distilled water to the pressure cooker, but do not allow the water to touch the
bottom of the container. Close the cooker securely and start to heat over a suitable burner. When a steady stream of steam emerges from the vent, close the vent and allow the pressure to rise to 15 pounds per square inch (250 °F) and continue to maintain this pressure for 2 hours. Slowly release the pressure, open the pressure cooker when the pressure reads zero, and composite the water of each replicate immediately in a clean Pyrex flask or beaker. Proceed with the determination of the amount of extractives by the method described in paragraph (e)(5) of this section.

(ii) Water (212 °F for 30 minutes), simulating boiling water sterilization. Fill the container within ¼-inch of the top with a measured volume of boiling, demineralized distilled water. Cover the container with clean aluminum foil and place the container on a rack in a pressure cooker in which a small amount of demineralized distilled water is boiling. Do not close the pressure vent, but operate at atmospheric pressure so that there is a continuous escape of a small amount of steam. Continue to heat for 30 minutes, then remove the test container and composite the contents of each replicate immediately in a clean Pyrex flask or beaker. Proceed with the determination of the amount of extractives by the method described in paragraph (e)(5) of this section.

(iii) Water (from boiling to 100 °F), simulating hot fill or pasteurization above 150 °F. Fill the container within ¼-inch of the top with a measured volume of boiling, demineralized distilled water. Insert a thermometer in the water and allow the uncovered container to stand in a room maintained at 70 °F–85 °F. When the temperature reads 100 °F, composite the water from each replicate immediately in a clean Pyrex flask or beaker. Proceed with the determination of the amount of extractives by the method described in paragraph (e)(5) of this section.

(iv) Water (150 °F for 2 hours), simulating hot fill or pasteurization below 150 °F. Preheat demineralized distilled water to 150 °F in a clean Pyrex flask. Fill the container within ¼-inch of the top with a measured volume of the 150 °F water and cover with clean aluminum foil. Place the test container in an oven maintained at 150 °F. After 2 hours, remove the test container from the oven and immediately composite the water of each replicate in a clean Pyrex flask or beaker. Proceed with the determination of the amount of extractives by the method described in paragraph (e)(5) of this section.

(v) Water (120 °F for 24 hours), simulating room temperature filling and storage. Preheat demineralized distilled water to 120 °F in a clean Pyrex flask. Fill the container within ¼-inch of the top with a measured volume of the 120 °F water and cover with clean aluminum foil. Place the test container in an incubator or oven maintained at 120 °F. After 24 hours, remove the test container from the incubator and immediately composite the water of each replicate in a clean Pyrex flask or beaker. Proceed with the determination of the amount of extractives by the method described in paragraph (e)(5) of this section.

(vi) Water (70 °F for 48 hours), simulating refrigerated storage. Bring demineralized distilled water to 70 °F in a clean Pyrex flask. Fill the container within ¼-inch of the top with a measured volume of the 70 °F water, and cover with clean aluminum foil. Place the test container in a suitable room maintained at 70 °F. After 48 hours, immediately composite the water of each replicate in a clean Pyrex flask or beaker. Proceed with the determination of the amount of extractives by the method described in paragraph (e)(5) of this section.

(vii) Water (70 °F for 24 hours), simulating frozen storage. Bring demineralized distilled water to 70 °F in a clean Pyrex flask. Fill the container within ¼-inch of the top with a measured volume of the 70 °F water and cover with clean aluminum foil. Place the container in a suitable room maintained at 70 °F. After 24 hours, immediately composite the water of each replicate in a clean Pyrex flask or beaker. Proceed with the determination of the amount of extractives by the method described in paragraph (e)(5) of this section.

(viii) Water (212 °F for 30 minutes), simulating frozen foods reheated in the container. Fill the container to within ¼-
inch of the top with a measured volume of boiling, demineralized distilled water. Cover the container with clean aluminum foil and place the container on a rack in a pressure cooker in which a small amount of demineralized distilled water is boiling. Do not close the pressure vent, but operate at atmospheric pressure so that there is a continuous escape of a small amount of steam. Continue to heat for 30 minutes, then remove the test container and composite the contents of each replicate immediately in a clean Pyrex flask or beaker. Proceed with the determination of the amount of extractives by the method described in paragraph (e)(5) of this section.

(ix) Heptane (150 °F for 2 hours) simulating high-temperature heat sterilization for fatty foods only. Preheat redistilled reagent-grade heptane (boiling point 208 °F) carefully in a clean Pyrex flask on a water bath or nonsparking hot plate in a well-ventilated hood to 150 °F. At the same time preheat a pressure cooker or equivalent to 150 °F in an incubator. This pressure cooker is to serve only as a container for the heptane-containing test package inside the incubator in order to minimize the danger of explosion. Fill the test container within ¼-inch of the top with a measured volume of the 150 °F heptane and cover with clean aluminum foil. Place the test container in the preheated pressure cooker and then put the assembly into a 150 °F incubator. After 15 minutes, remove the pressure cooker from the incubator, open the assembly, and immediately composite the heptane of each replicate in a clean Pyrex flask or beaker. Proceed with the determination of the amount of extractives by the method described in paragraph (e)(5) of this section.

(x) Heptane (120 °F for 30 minutes), simulating boiling water sterilization of fatty foods only. Preheat redistilled reagent-grade heptane (boiling point 208 °F) carefully in a clean Pyrex flask on a water bath or nonsparking hot plate in a well-ventilated hood to 120 °F. At the same time, preheat a pressure cooker or equivalent to 120 °F in an incubator. This pressure cooker is to serve only as a container for the heptane-containing test package inside the incubator in order to minimize the danger of explosion. Fill the test container within ¼-inch of the top with a measured volume of the 120 °F heptane and cover with clean aluminum foil. Place the test container in the preheated pressure cooker and then put the assembly into a 120 °F incubator. After 30 minutes, remove the pressure cooker from the incubator, open the assembly, and immediately composite the heptane of each replicate in a clean Pyrex flask or beaker. Proceed with the determination of the amount of extractives by the method described in paragraph (e)(5) of this section.

(xi) Heptane (120 °F for 15 minutes), simulating hot fill or pasteurization above 150 °F for fatty foods only. Preheat redistilled reagent-grade heptane (boiling point 208 °F) carefully in a clean Pyrex flask on a water bath or nonsparking hot plate in a well-ventilated hood to 120 °F. At the same time, preheat a pressure cooker or equivalent to 120 °F in an incubator. This pressure cooker is to serve only as a container for the heptane-containing test package inside the incubator in order to minimize the danger of explosion. Fill the test container within ¼-inch of the top with a measured volume of the 120 °F heptane and cover with clean aluminum foil. Place the test container in the preheated pressure cooker and then put the assembly into a 120 °F incubator. After 15 minutes, remove the pressure cooker from the incubator, open the assembly, and immediately composite the heptane of each replicate in a clean Pyrex flask or beaker. Proceed with the determination of the amount of extractives by the method described in paragraph (e)(5) of this section.

(xii) Heptane (100 °F for 30 minutes), simulating hot fill or pasteurization below 150 °F for fatty foods only. Preheat redistilled reagent-grade heptane (boiling point 208 °F) carefully in a clean Pyrex flask on a water bath or nonsparking hot plate in a well-ventilated hood to 100 °F. At the same time, preheat a pressure cooker or equivalent to 100 °F in an incubator. This pressure cooker is to serve only as a container for the heptane-containing test package inside the incubator in order to minimize the danger of explosion. Fill the test container within ¼-inch of the top with a measured volume of the 100 °F heptane and cover with clean aluminum foil.
and cover with clean aluminum foil. Place the test container in the preheated pressure cooker and then put the assembly into a 100 °F incubator. After 30 minutes, remove the pressure cooker from the incubator, open the assembly and immediately composite the heptane of each replicate in a clean Pyrex flask or beaker. Proceed with the determination of the amount of extractives by the method described in paragraph (e)(5) of this section.

(xiii) Heptane (70 °F for 30 minutes), simulating room temperature filling and storage of fatty foods only. Fill the test container within 1/4-inch of the top with a measured volume of the 70 °F heptane and cover with clean aluminum foil. Place the test container in a suitable room maintained at 70 °F. After 30 minutes, composite the heptane of each replicate in a clean Pyrex flask or beaker. Proceed with the determination of the amount of extractives by the method described in paragraph (e)(5) of this section.

(xiv) Heptane (120 °F for 30 minutes), simulating frozen fatty foods reheated in the container. Preheat redistilled reagent-grade heptane (boiling point 208 °F) carefully in a clean Pyrex flask on a water bath or hot plate in a well-ventilated hood to 120 °F. At the same time, preheat a pressure cooker to 120 °F in an incubator. This pressure cooker is to serve only as a container for the heptane-containing test package inside the incubator in order to minimize the danger of explosion. Fill the test container within 1/4-inch of the top with a measured volume of the 120 °F heptane and cover with clean aluminum foil. Place the test container in the preheated pressure cooker and then put the assembly into a 120 °F incubator. After 30 minutes, remove the pressure cooker from the incubator, open the assembly and immediately composite the heptane from each replicate into a clean Pyrex flask. Proceed with the determination of the amount of extractives by the method described in paragraph (e)(5) of this section.

(xv) Alcohol—8 percent (150 °F for 2 hours), simulating alcoholic beverages hot filled or pasteurized below 150 °F. Preheat 8 percent (by volume) ethyl alcohol in demineralized distilled water to 150 °F in a clean Pyrex flask. Fill the test container with within 1/4-inch of the top with a measured volume of the 8 percent alcohol. Cover the container with clean aluminum foil and place in an oven maintained at 150 °F. After 2 hours, remove the container from the oven and immediately composite the alcohol from each replicate in a clean Pyrex flask. Proceed with the determination of the amount of extractives by the method described in paragraph (e)(5) of this section.

(xvi) Alcohol—8 percent (120 °F for 24 hours), simulating alcoholic beverages room-temperature filled and stored. Preheat 8 percent (by volume) ethyl alcohol in demineralized distilled water to 120 °F in a clean Pyrex flask. Fill the test container within 1/4-inch of the top with a measured volume of the 8 percent alcohol, cover the container with clean aluminum foil and place in an oven or incubator maintained at 120 °F. After 24 hours, remove the container from the oven or incubator and immediately composite the alcohol from each replicate into a clean Pyrex flask. Proceed with the determination of the amount of extractives by the method described in paragraph (e)(5) of this section.

(xvii) Alcohol—8 percent (70 °F for 48 hours), simulating alcoholic beverages in refrigerated storage. Bring 8 percent (by volume) ethyl alcohol in demineralized distilled water to 70 °F in a clean Pyrex flask. Fill the test container within 1/4-inch of the top with a measured volume of the 8 percent alcohol. Cover the container with clean aluminum foil. Place the test container in a suitable room maintained at 70 °F. After 48 hours, immediately composite the alcohol from each replicate into a clean Pyrex flask. Proceed with the determination of the amount of extractives by the method described in paragraph (e)(5) of this section.

NOTE: The tests specified in paragraph (e)(4) (i) through (xvii) of this section are applicable to flexible packages consisting of coated metal contacting food, in which case the closure end is double-folded and clamped with metal spring clips by which the package can be suspended.

(5) Determination of amount of extractives—(i) Total residues. Evaporate the food-simulating solvents from paragraph (e)(4) (i) to (xvii), inclusive, of
this section to about 100 milliliters in the Pyrex flask and transfer to a clean, tared platinum dish, washing the flask three times with the solvent used in the extraction procedure, and evaporate to a few milliliters on a non-sparking low-temperature hotplate. The last few milliliters should be evaporated in an oven maintained at a temperature of 212 °F. Cool the platinum dish in a desiccator for 30 minutes and weigh the residue to the nearest 0.1 milligram (e). Calculate the extractives in milligrams per square inch and in parts per million for the particular size of container being tested and for the specific food-simulating solvent used.

(a) Water and 8-percent alcohol.

Milligrams extractives per square inch = \( \frac{e}{s} \)

Extractives residue = \( \frac{Ex = (e)(a)(1000)}{(c)(s)} \)

(b) Heptane.

Milligrams extractives per square inch = \( \frac{e}{(s)(F)} \)

Extractives residue = \( \frac{Ex = (e)(a)(1000)}{(c)(s)(F)} \)

where:

- \( Ex \) = Extractives residue in ppm for any container size.
- \( e \) = Milligrams extractives per sample tested.
- \( a \) = Total coated area, including closure in square inches.
- \( c \) = Water capacity of container, in grams.
- \( s \) = Surface of coated area tested, in square inches.
- \( F \) = Five, the ratio of the amount of extractives removed from a coated container by heptane under exaggerated time-temperature test conditions compared to the amount extracted by a fat or oil from a container tested under exaggerated conditions of thermal sterilization and use.
- \( e' \) = Zinc-corrected chloroform-soluble extractives residue.

\( e' \) or \( e'\prime \) is substituted for \( e \) in the above equations when necessary.

If when calculated by the equations in paragraph (e)(5)(i) (a) and (b) of this section, the concentration of extractives residue (\( Ex \)) exceeds 50 parts per million or the extractives in milligrams per square inch exceed the limitations prescribed in paragraph (c) of this section for the particular container size, proceed to paragraph (e)(5)(ii) of this section (method for determining the amount of chloroform-soluble extractives residue).

(ii) Chloroform-soluble extractives residue. Add 50 milliliters of chloroform (freshly distilled reagent grade or a grade having an established consistently low blank) to the dried and weighed residue, (e), in the platinum dish, obtained in paragraph (e)(5)(i) of this section. Warm carefully, and filter through Whatman No. 41 filter paper in a Pyrex funnel, collecting the filtrate in a clean, tared platinum dish. Repeat the chloroform extraction, washing the filter paper with this second portion of chloroform. Add this filtrate to the original filtrate and evaporate the total down to a few milliliters on a low-temperature hotplate. The last few milliliters should be evaporated in an oven maintained at 212 °F. Cool the platinum dish in a desiccator for 30 minutes and weigh to the nearest 0.1 milligram to get the chloroform-soluble extractives residue (\( e' \)). This \( e' \) is substituted for \( e \) in the equations in paragraph (e)(5)(i) (a) and (b) of this section. If the concentration of extractives (\( Ex \)) still exceeds 50 parts per million or the extractives in milligrams per square inch exceed the limitations prescribed in paragraph (c) of this section for the particular container size, proceed as follows to correct for zinc extractives ("C" enamels only): Ash the residue in the platinum dish by heating gently over a Meeker-type burner to destroy organic matter and hold at red heat for about 1 minute. Cool in the air for 3 minutes, and place the platinum dish in the desiccator for 30 minutes and weigh to the nearest 0.1 milligram. Analyze this ash for zinc by standard Association of Official Agricultural Chemists methods or equivalent. Calculate the zinc in the ash as zinc oleate, and subtract from the weight of chloroform-soluble extractives residue (\( e' \)) to obtain the zinc-corrected chloroform-soluble extractives residue (\( e'\prime \)). This \( e'\prime \) is substituted for \( e \) in the formulas in paragraph (e)(5)(i) (a) and (b) of this section. To comply with the limitations in paragraph (c) of

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this section, the chloroform-soluble extractives residue (but after correction for the zinc extractives in case of "C" enamels) must not exceed 50 parts per million and must not exceed in milligrams per square inch the limitations for the particular article as prescribed in paragraph (c) of this section.

(f) Equipment and reagent requirements—(1) Equipment.

Rinsing equipment, soda fountain pressure-type hot water, consisting in simplest form of a ½-inch–½-inch inside diameter metal tube attached to a hot water line delivering 190 °F–200 °F water and bent so as to direct a stream of water upward.

Pressure cooker, 21-quart capacity with pressure gage, safety release, and removable rack, 12.5 inches inside diameter × 11 inches inside height, 20 pounds per square inch safe operating pressure.

Oven, mechanical convection, range to include 120 °F–212 °F explosion-proof, inside dimensions (minimum), 19" × 19" × 19", constant temperature to ±2 °F (water bath may be substituted).

Incubator, inside dimensions (minimum) 19" × 19" × 19" for use at 100 °F ±2 °F explosion proof (water bath may be substituted).

Constant-temperature room or chamber 70 °F ±2 °F minimum inside dimensions 19" × 19" × 19".

Hot plate, nonsparking (explosion proof), top 12" × 20", 2,500 watts, with temperature control.

Platinum dish, 100-milliliter capacity minimum.

All glass, Pyrex or equivalent.

(2) Reagents.

Water, all water used in extraction procedure should be freshly demineralized (deionized) distilled water.

Heptane, reagent grade, freshly redistilled before use, using only material boiling at 208 °F.

Alcohol, 8 percent (by volume), prepared from undenatured 95 percent ethyl alcohol diluted with demineralized or distilled water.

Chloroform, reagent grade, freshly redistilled before use, or a grade having an established, consistently low blank.

Filter paper, Whatman No. 41 or equivalent.

(g) In accordance with good manufacturing practice, finished coatings intended for repeated food-contact use shall be thoroughly cleansed prior to their first use in contact with food.

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

[42 FR 14534, Mar. 15, 1977]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For Federal Register citations affecting §175.300, see the List of CFR Sections Affected, which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and at www.fdsys.gov.

§ 175.320 Resinous and polymeric coatings for polyolefin films.

Resinous and polymeric coatings may be safely used as the food-contact surface of articles intended for use in producing, manufacturing, packing, processing, preparing, treating, packaging, transporting, or holding food, in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) The coating is applied as a continuous film over one or both sides of a base film produced from one or more of the basic olefin polymers complying with §177.1520 of this chapter. The base polyolefin film may contain optional adjuvant substances permitted for use in polyolefin film by applicable regulations in parts 170 through 189 of this chapter.

(b) The coatings are formulated from optional substances which are:

(1) Substances generally recognized as safe for use in or on food.

(2) Substances the use of which is permitted under applicable regulations in parts 170 through 189 of this chapter, by prior sanctions, or approvals.

(3) Substances identified in this paragraph (b)(3) and subject to such limitations as are provided:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List of substances</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acrylic acid polymer and its ethyl or methyl esters.</td>
<td>(i) Resins and polymers:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acrylamide copolymerized with ethyl acrylate and/or styrene and/or methacrylic acid, and the copolymer subsequently reacted with formaldehyde and butanol.</td>
<td>Butadiene-acrylonitrile copolymer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butadiene-acrylonitrile-styrene terpolymer.</td>
<td>Butyl rubber.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[42 FR 14534, Mar. 15, 1977]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List of substances</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N,N'-Diphenyl-p-phenylenediamine</td>
<td>For use only as a polymerization inhibitor in 2-sulfoethyl methacrylate, sodium salt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-Ethylhexyl acrylate copolymerized with one or more of the following:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acrylonitrile.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Itaconic acid.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methacrylonitrile.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methyl acrylate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4,4'-Isopropylidenediphenol epichlorohydrin average molecular weight 900.</td>
<td>For use only in coatings that contact food under conditions of use D, E, F, or G described in table 2 of § 176.170(c) of this chapter, provided that the concentration of α-methylstyrene-vinyltoluene copolymer resins in the finished food-contact coating does not exceed 1.0 milligram per square inch of food-contact surface. As defined in §176.170 of this chapter. Blended with butyl rubber for use as a component of coatings on polyolefin fabric for bulk packaging of raw fruits and vegetables and used at a level not to exceed 30 percent by weight of the total coating solids. For use only in coatings for polyolefin films that contact food at temperatures not to exceed room temperature.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melamine-formaldehyde as the basic polymer or chemically modified with methyl alcohol.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methacrylic acid and its ethyl or methyl esters copolymerized with one or more of</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the following:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acrylic acid.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Ethyl acrylate.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Methyl acrylate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>α-Methyl styrene polymer.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>α-Methylstyrene-vinyltoluene copolymer resins (molar ratio 1:1 α-methylstyrene to 3 vinyltoluene).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petroleum alicyclic hydrocarbon resins</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyamide resins (CAS Reg. No. 68139–70–8), as the basic resin, derived from:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimerized vegetable oil or tall oil acids containing not more than 20 percent of</td>
<td>For use only in coatings for polyolefin films that contact food at temperatures not to exceed room temperature.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>monomer acids.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azelaic acid (CAS Reg. No. 123–99–9) in an amount not to exceed 3.7 percent by</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>weight of the polyamide resin.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethylenediarnine (CAS Reg. No. 107–15–3),</td>
<td>For use only in coatings for polyolefin films that contact food at temperatures not to exceed room temperature.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piperazine (CAS Reg. No. 110–85–0) in an amount not to exceed 6.4 percent by</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>weight of the polyamide resin.</td>
<td>For use only in coatings that contact food at temperatures not to exceed room temperature provided that the concentration of the polyamide resins in the finished food-contact coating does not exceed 5 milligrams per square inch of food-contact surface. For use only in coatings for polyolefin films that contact food at temperatures not to exceed room temperature.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyamide resins, derived from dimerized vegetable oil acids (containing not more</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>than 20% of monomer acids) and ethylenediarnine, as the basic resin.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyamide resins having a maximum acid value of 5 and a maximum amine value</td>
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<tr>
<td>of 8.5 derived from dimerized vegetable oil acids (containing not more than 10</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>percent of monomer acids), ethylenediarnine, and 4,4-bis (4-hydroxyphenyl)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pentanoic acids (in an amount not to exceed 10 percent by weight of said polyamide</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>resins); as the basic resin.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyester resins formed by reaction of one or more of the following polybasic acids</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and monobasic acids with one or more of the following polyhydric alcohols:</td>
<td>For use in forming polyester resins intended for use in coatings that contact food only of the type identified in § 176.170(c) of this chapter, table 1, under Category VIII, and under conditions of use E, F, or G, described in table 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polybasic acids:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adipic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azelaic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimerized fatty acids derived from:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animal, marine or vegetable fats and oils.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tall oil.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fumaric.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Isophthalic.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maleic.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>c-Phthalic.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sebacic.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Terephthalic.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trimellitic.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Monobasic acids:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fatty acids derived from:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animal, marine, or vegetable fats and oils.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
§ 175.320

List of substances

Limitations

Gum rosin ....................................................... As defined in § 178.3870 of this chapter. For use in forming polyester resins intended for use in coatings that contact food only of the type identified in § 176.170(c) of this chapter, table 1, under Category VIII, and under conditions of use E, F, or G described in table 2 of § 176.170(c) of this chapter.

Polyhydric alcohols:
1,3-Butylene glycol.
Diethylene glycol.
2,2-Dimethyl-1,3-propanediol.
Dipropylene glycol.
Ethylene glycol.
Glycerol.
Mannitol.
\( \alpha \)-Methyl glucoside.
Pentaerythritol.
Propylene glycol.
Sorbitol.
Trimethylol ethane.
Trimethylol propane.

Polyethyleneimine .............................................................. For use only as a primer subcoat to anchor epoxy surface coatings to the base sheet.

Polystyrene.
Polyvinyl acetate.
Polyvinyl chloride .................................................................

Siloxanes and silicones: platinum-catalyzed reaction product of vinyl-containing dimethylpolysiloxane (CAS Reg. No. 68083–18–1 and CAS Reg. No. 68083–19–2) with methylhydrogen polysiloxane (CAS Reg. No. 63148–57–2) and dimethylhydrogen polysiloxane (CAS Reg. No. 68037–59–2). The following substances may be used as optional polymerization inhibitors:
3,5-Dimethyl-1-hexyne-3-ol (CAS Reg. No. 107–54–0), at a level not to exceed 0.53 weight percent;
1-Ethynylcyclohexene (CAS Reg. No. 931–49–7), at a level not to exceed 0.64 weight percent;
Bis(methoxymethyl)ethyl maleate (CAS Reg. No. 102054–10–4), at a level not to exceed 1.0 weight percent;
Methylvinyl cyclosiloxane (CAS Reg. No. 68082–23–5); and
Tetramethyltetravinylcyclotetrasiloxane (CAS Reg. No. 2554–06–5).


Styrene copolymerized with one or more of the following:
Acrylonitrile.
\( \alpha \)-Methyl styrene.

For use only as a primer subcoat to anchor epoxy surface coatings to the base sheet.

Platinum content not to exceed 150 parts per million.

Platinum content not to exceed 100 parts per million. For use only as a surface coating under the following conditions:
1. In coatings for olefin polymers provided the coating contacts food only of the types identified in § 176.170(c) of this chapter, table 1, under Types I, II, VI, and VII-B when used under conditions of use E, F, and G described in table 2 in § 176.170(c) of this chapter.
2. In coatings for olefin polymers provided the coating contacts food only of the types identified in § 176.170(c) of this chapter, table 1, under Types III, IV, V, VII-A, VIII, and IX when used under conditions of use A through H described in table 2 in § 176.170(c) of this chapter.

Platinum content not to exceed 100 parts per million. For use only as a release coating for pressure sensitive adhesives.
### Table: List of Substances and Limitations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List of Substances</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Styrene polymers</strong>&lt;br&gt;made by the polymerization of any combination of styrene or alpha methyl styrene with acrylic acid, methacrylic acid, 2-ethyl hexyl acrylate, methyl methacrylate, and butyl acrylate. The styrene and alpha methyl styrene, individually, may constitute from 0 to 80 weight percent of the polymer. The other monomers, individually, may be from 0 to 40 weight percent of the polymer. The polymer number average molecular weight (Mn) shall be at least 2,000 (as determined by gel permeation chromatography). The acid number of the polymer shall be less than 250. The monomer content shall be less than 0.5 percent.&lt;br&gt;Styrene-isobutylene copolymer.&lt;br&gt;Terpene resins consisting of polymers of α-pinene, β-pinene, and/or dipentene; acid value less than 5, saponification number less than 5, and color less than 4 on the Gardner scale as measured in 50 percent mineral spirits solution.&lt;br&gt;2-Sulfoethyl methacrylate, sodium salt Chemical Abstracts Service No. 1804–87–1.</td>
<td>For use only in contact with foods of Types IV-A, V, and VII in table 1 of §176.170(c) of this chapter, under use conditions E through G in table 2 of §176.170(c), and with foods of Types VIII and IX without use temperature restriction. For use only in copolymer coatings under conditions of use E, F, and G described in table 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter and limited to use at a level not to exceed 2.0 percent by weight of the dry copolymer coating.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vinyl chloride-acetate, hydroxyl-modified copolymer or maleic acid-modified copolymer.&lt;br&gt;Vinyl chloride copolymerized with one or more of the following:&lt;br&gt;Acrvlontinite.&lt;br&gt;Vinyl acetate.&lt;br&gt;Vinylidene chloride.&lt;br&gt;Vinylidene chloride copolymerized with one or more of the following:&lt;br&gt;Acrylic acid and its methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl, or octyl esters.&lt;br&gt;Acrylonitrile.&lt;br&gt;Itaconic acid.&lt;br&gt;Methacrylic acid and its methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl, or octyl esters.&lt;br&gt;Methacrylonitrile.&lt;br&gt;Vinyl chloride.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Plasticizers:&lt;br&gt;Acetyl tributyl citrate.&lt;br&gt;Acetyl triethyl citrate.&lt;br&gt;Butyl phthalyl butyl glycolate.&lt;br&gt;Butyl stearate.&lt;br&gt;Dibutyl sebacate.&lt;br&gt;Diethyl phthalate.&lt;br&gt;2-Ethylhexyl diphenyl phosphate.&lt;br&gt;Ethyl phthalyl ethyl glycolate.&lt;br&gt;Glycerol monostearate.&lt;br&gt;Glycerol tristearate.&lt;br&gt;Triethyl citrate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) Adjuvants (release agents, waxes, and dispersants):&lt;br&gt;Acetone.&lt;br&gt;Amides (unsubstituted) of fatty acids from vegetable or animal oils.&lt;br&gt;n-Butyl acetate.&lt;br&gt;n-Butyl alcohol.&lt;br&gt;Candelilla wax.&lt;br&gt;Carnauba wax.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-Chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one (CAS Reg. No. 26172–55–4) and 2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one (CAS Reg. No. 2680–30–4) mixture, at a ratio of 3 parts to 1 part, respectively, manufactured from methyl-3-mercaptopropionate (CAS Reg. No. 2935–90–2) and optionally containing magnesium nitrate (CAS Reg. No. 10377–69–3) at a concentration equivalent to the isothiazolone active ingredients (weight/weight).&lt;br&gt;1,2-Dibromo-2,4-dicyanobutane (CAS Reg. No. 35691–65–7).&lt;br&gt;Ethyl acetate.&lt;br&gt;Fatty acids from vegetable or animal oils and their aluminum, ammonium, calcium, magnesium, and sodium salts.</td>
<td>For use only as an antimicrobial agent in emulsion-based silicone coatings at a level not to exceed 50 milligrams per kilogram (based on isothiazolone active ingredient) in the coating formulation. For use as an antimicrobial agent at levels not to exceed 500 milligrams per kilogram in emulsion-based silicone coating.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
§ 175.350 Vinyl acetate/crotonic acid copolymer.

A copolymer of vinyl acetate and crotonic acid may be safely used as a coating or as a component of a coating which is the food-contact surface of polyolefin films intended for packaging food, subject to the provisions of this section.

(a) The copolymer may contain added optional substances to impart desired properties.

(b) The quantity of any optional substance does not exceed the amount reasonably required to accomplish the intended physical or technical effect nor any limitations further provided.

(c) Any optional substance that is the subject of a regulation in parts 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, and §179.45 of this chapter conforms with any specifications in such regulation.

(d) Optional substances as provided in paragraph (a) of this section include:

(1) Substances generally recognized as safe in food.

(2) Substances subject to prior sanction or approval for uses with a copolymer of vinyl acetate and crotonic acid and used in accordance with such sanction or approval.

(3) Substances identified in this subparagraph and subject to such limitations as are provided:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List of substances</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Silica, Japan wax.</td>
<td>For use only as a preservative in latex emulsions at a level not to exceed 2.2 parts per million (based on silver ion concentration) in the dry coating.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
of the coated film obtained with distilled water at 120 °F for 24 hours does not exceed 0.5 milligram per square inch of coated surface.

(ii) The chloroform-soluble portion of the n-heptane extractives of the coated film obtained with n-heptane at 70 °F for 30 minutes does not exceed 0.5 milligram per square inch of coated surface.

(2) Conditions of use. The copolymer of vinyl acetate and crotonic acid is used as a coating or as a component of a coating for polyolefin films for packaging bakery products and confectionery.

§ 175.360 Vinylidene chloride copolymer coatings for nylon film.

Vinylidene chloride copolymer coatings identified in this section and applied on nylon film may be safely used as food-contact surfaces, in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) The coating is applied as a continuous film over one or both sides of a base film produced from nylon resins complying with §177.1500 of this chapter.

(b) The coatings are prepared from vinylidene chloride copolymers produced by copolymerizing vinylidene chloride with one or more of the monomers acrylic acid, acrylonitrile, ethyl acrylate, methacrylic acid, methyl acrylate, methyl methacrylate (CAS Reg. No. 80–62–6; maximum use level 6 weight percent) and 2-sulfoethyl methacrylate (CAS Reg. No. 10595–80–9; maximum use level 1 weight percent). The finished copolymers contain at least 50 weight percent of polymer units derived from vinylidene chloride. The finished coating produced from vinylidene chloride copolymers produced by copolymerizing vinylidene chloride with methacrylic acid and/or 2-sulfoethyl methacrylate, or with methyl methacrylate and/or 2-sulfoethyl methacrylate together with one or more of the other monomers from this section, is restricted to use at or below room temperature.

(c) Optional adjuvant substances employed in the production of the coatings or added thereto to impart desired properties may include sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate.

(d) The coating in the finished form in which it is to contact food, when extracted with the solvent or solvents characterizing the type of food, and under conditions of time and temperature characterizing the conditions of its intended use as determined from tables 1 and 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter, shall yield net chloroform-soluble extractives not to exceed 0.5 milligram per square inch of coated surface when tested by the methods described in §176.170(d) of this chapter.

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


§ 175.365 Vinylidene chloride copolymer coatings for polycarbonate film.

Vinylidene chloride copolymer coatings identified in this section and applied on polycarbonate film may be safely used as food-contact surfaces, in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) The coating is applied as a continuous film over one or both sides of a base film produced from polycarbonate resins complying with §177.1580 of this chapter.

(b) The coatings are prepared from vinylidene chloride copolymers produced by copolymerizing vinylidene chloride with acrylonitrile, methyl acrylate, and acrylic acid. The finished copolymers contain at least 50 weight percent of polymer units derived from vinylidene chloride.

(c) Optional adjuvant substances employed in the production of the coatings or added thereto to impart desired properties may include sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate in addition to substances described in §174.5(d) of this chapter.

(d) The coating in the finished form in which it is to contact food, when extracted with the solvent or solvents characterizing the type of food, and under the conditions of time and temperature characterizing the conditions of its intended use as determined from tables 1 and 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter, shall yield net chloroform-soluble...
§ 175.380 Xylene-formaldehyde resins condensed with 4,4′-isopropylidenediphenol-epichlorohydrin epoxy resins.

The resins identified in paragraph (a) of this section may be safely used as a food-contact coating for articles intended for use in contact with food, in accordance with the following prescribed conditions.

(a) The resins are produced by the condensation of xylene-formaldehyde resin and 4,4′-isopropylidenediphenol-epichlorohydrin epoxy resins, to which may have been added certain optional adjuvant substances required in the production of the resins or added to impart desired physical and technical properties. The optional adjuvant substances may include resins produced by the condensation of allyl ether of mono-, di-, or trimethylol phenol and capryl alcohol and also may include substances identified in §175.300(b)(3), with the exception of paragraph (b)(3)(xxxi) and (xxxii) of that section.

(b) The resins identified in paragraph (a) of this section may be used as a food-contact coating for articles intended for contact at temperatures not to exceed 160 °F with food of Types I, II, VI-A and B, and VIII described in table 1 of §176.170(c) of this chapter provided the coating in the finished form in which it is to contact food meets the following extractives limitations when tested by the methods provided in §175.300(e):

1. The coating when extracted with distilled water at 180 °F for 24 hours yields total extractives not to exceed 0.05 milligram per square inch of food-contact surface.

(c) The resins identified in paragraph (a) of this section may be used as a food-contact coating for articles intended for contact at temperatures not to exceed room temperature with food of Type VI-C described in table 1 of §176.170(c) of this chapter provided the coating in the finished form in which it is to contact food meets the following extractives limitations when tested by the methods provided in §175.300(e):

1. The coating when extracted with distilled water at 180 °F for 24 hours yields total extractives not to exceed 0.05 milligram per square inch of food-contact surface.

2. The coating when extracted with 50 percent (by volume) ethyl alcohol in distilled water at 180 °F for 24 hours yields total extractives not to exceed 0.05 milligram per square inch.

§ 175.390 Zinc-silicon dioxide matrix coatings.

Zinc-silicon dioxide matrix coatings may be safely used as the food-contact surface of articles intended for use in producing, manufacturing, packing, processing, preparing, treating, packaging, transporting, or holding food, subject to the provisions of this section:

(a) The coating is applied to a metal surface, cured, and washed with water to remove soluble substances.

(b) The coatings are formulated from optional substances which include:

1. Substances generally recognized as safe.

2. Substances for which safe conditions of use have been prescribed in §175.300.

3. Substances identified in paragraph (c) of this section, subject to the limitations prescribed.

(c) The optional substances permitted are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List of substances</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ethylene glycol</td>
<td>As a solvent removed by water washing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron oxide</td>
<td>Removed by water washing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithium hydroxide</td>
<td>As an acid-base indicator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methyl orange</td>
<td>Removed by water washing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potassium dichromate</td>
<td>Removed by water washing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silica gel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium silicate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zinc, as particulate metal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(d) The coating in the finished form in which it is to contact food, when extracted with the solvent or solvents characterizing the type of food, and under the conditions of its intended use as shown in table 1 and 2 of §175.300(d) (using 20 percent alcohol as the solvent when the type of food contains approximately 20 percent alcohol) shall yield total extractives not to exceed those prescribed in §175.300(c)(3); lithium extractives not to exceed 0.025 milligram per square inch of surface; and chromium extractives not to exceed 0.05 microgram per square inch of surface.

(e) The coatings are used as food-contact surfaces for bulk reusable containers intended for storing, handling, and transporting food.

PART 176—INDIRECT FOOD ADDITIVES: PAPER AND PAPERBOARD COMPONENTS

Subpart A [Reserved]

Subpart B—Substances for Use Only as Components of Paper and Paperboard

§ 176.110 Acrylamide-acrylic acid resins.

Acrylamide-acrylic acid resins may be safely used as components of articles intended for use in producing, manufacturing, packing, processing, preparing, treating, packaging, transporting, or holding food, subject to the provisions of this section.

(a) Acrylamide-acrylic acid resins are produced by the polymerization of acrylamide with partial hydrolysis or by the copolymerization of acrylamide and acrylic acid.

(b) The acrylamide-acrylic acid resins contain less than 0.2 percent residual monomer.

(c) The resins are used as adjuvants in the manufacture of paper and paperboard in amounts not to exceed that necessary to accomplish the technical effect and not to exceed 2 percent by weight of the paper or paperboard.

§ 176.120 Alkyl ketene dimers.

Alkyl ketene dimers may be safely used as a component of articles intended for use in producing, manufacturing, packing, processing, preparing, treating, packaging, transporting, or holding food, subject to the provisions of this section.

(a) The alkyl ketene dimers are manufactured by the dehydrohalogenation of the acyl halides derived from the fatty acids of animal or vegetable fats and oils.

(b) The alkyl ketene dimers are used as an adjuvant in the manufacture of paper and paperboard under such conditions that the alkyl ketene dimers and their hydrolysis products dialkyl ketones do not exceed 0.4 percent by weight of the paper or paperboard.

(c) The alkyl ketene dimers may be used in the form of an aqueous emulsion which may contain sodium lignosulfonate as a dispersant.

§ 176.130 Anti-offset substances.

Substances named in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section may be safely used as components of articles intended for use in producing, manufacturing, packing, processing, preparing, treating, packaging, transporting, or holding food, subject to the provisions of this section.

(a) The anti-offset substances are used in the form of a solution in a volatile solvent or as an aqueous emulsion containing 0.1 percent or less of a dispersant.

(b) The anti-offset substances may be used in the form of a dry powder, or as an aqueous emulsion containing 0.025 percent or less of a dispersant.

(c) The anti-offset substances may be used in the form of a dry powder mixed with other adjuvants or with other substances used in the manufacture of paper and paperboard.
used to prevent the transfer of inks employed in printing and decorating paper and paperboard used for food packaging in accordance with the provisions of this section:

(a) The substances are applied to the nonfood contact, printed side of the paper or paperboard in an amount not greater than that required to accomplish the technical effect nor greater than any specific limitations, where such are provided.

(b) Anti-offset powders are prepared from substances that are generally recognized as safe in food, substances for which prior sanctions or approvals were granted and which are used in accordance with the specific provisions of such sanction or approval, and substances named in paragraph (c) of this section.

(c) The substances permitted are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substances</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Carbon tetrachloride.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methyl hydrogen polysiloxanes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial starch—modified</td>
<td>Complying with §178.3520 of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stannous oleate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zinc-2-ethyl hexoate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

§ 176.150 Chelating agents used in the manufacture of paper and paperboard.

The substances named in paragraph (a) of this section may be safely used in the manufacture of paper and paperboard, in accordance with the conditions prescribed in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section:

(a) Chelating agents:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List of substances</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ammonium fructoheptonate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ammonium glucoheptonate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disodium ethylenediamine tetraacetate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pentasodium salt of diethylenetriamine pentaacetate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium fructoheptonate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium glucoheptonate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tetrasodium ethylenediamine tetraacetate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trisodium N-hydroxyethyl ethylenediamine triacetate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) Any one or any combination of the substances named is used or intended for use as chelating agents.

(c) The substances are added in an amount not greater than that required to accomplish the intended technical effect nor greater than any specific limitation, where such is provided.

§ 176.160 Chromium (Cr III) complex of N-ethyl-N-heptadecylfluoro-octane sulfonyl glycine.

The chromium (Cr III) complex of N-ethyl - N-heptadecylfluoro-octane sulfonyl glycine containing up to 20 percent by weight of the chromium (Cr III) complex of heptadecylfluoro-octane sulfonic acid may be safely used as a component of paper for packaging dry food when used in accordance with the following prescribed conditions.

(a) The food additive is used as a component of paper in an amount not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight of the paper.

(b)(1) The food-contact surface of the paper is overcoated with a polymeric or resinous coating at least 1⁄3-mil in thickness, that meets the provision of §176.170; or

(2) The treated paper forms one or more plies of a paper in a multiwall bag and is separated from the food by at least one ply of packaging films or grease-resistant papers which serves as a functional barrier between the food additive and the food. Such packaging films or grease-resistant papers conform with appropriate food additive regulations.

(c) The labeling of the food additive shall contain adequate directions for its use to insure compliance with the requirements of paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section.

§ 176.170 Components of paper and paperboard in contact with aqueous and fatty foods.

Substances identified in this section may be safely used as components of the uncoated or coated food-contact surface of paper and paperboard intended for use in producing, manufacturing, packaging, processing, preparing, treating, packing, transporting, or holding aqueous and fatty foods, subject to the provisions of this section. Components of paper and paperboard in contact with dry food of the type identified under Type VIII of table 1 in paragraph (c) of this section are subject to the provisions of §176.180.
(a) Substances identified in paragraph (a) (1) through (5) of this section may be used as components of the food-contact surface of paper and paperboard. Paper and paperboard products shall be exempted from compliance with the extractives limitations prescribed in paragraph (c) of this section: Provided, That the components of the food-contact surface consist entirely of one or more of the substances identified in this paragraph: And provided further, That if the paper or paperboard when extracted under the conditions prescribed in paragraph (c) of this section exceeds the limitations on extractives contained in paragraph (c) of this section, information shall be available from manufacturing records from which it is possible to determine that only substances identified in this paragraph, as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List of Substances</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acrylonitrile polymer with styrene, reaction product with ethylenediamine acetate, having a nitrogen content of 7.4-8.3 percent (Kjeldahl dry basis) and containing no more than 0.25 percent monomer as ethylenediamine.</td>
<td>For use only as a sizing material applied after the sheet-forming operation in the manufacture of paper and paperboard in such amount that the paper and paperboard will contain the additive at a level not in excess of 0.25 percent by weight of the dry paper and paperboard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acrylamide-methacrylic acid-maleic anhydride copolymers containing not more than 0.2 percent of residual acrylamide monomer and having an average nitrogen content of 14.9 percent such that a 1 percent by weight aqueous solution has a minimum viscosity of 600 centipoises at 75 °F, as determined by LVG-series Brookfield viscometer (or equivalent) using a No. 2 spindle at 30 r.p.m.</td>
<td>For use only as a sizing material applied after the sheet-forming operation in the manufacture of paper and paperboard in such amount that the paper and paperboard will contain the additive at a level not in excess of 1.0 percent by weight of dry fibers in the finished paper and paperboard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acrylamide-diethylenetriaminepoly-2-methylallylamine/alkali metal mixed salts. The copolymer is produced by polymerization of acrylic acid and 2-acrylamido-2-methylpropane-sulfonic acid in a weight ratio of 60/40, such that a 28 percent by weight aqueous solution of the polymer has a viscosity of 75-150 centipoises at 25 °C as determined by LVG-series Brookfield viscometer (or equivalent) using a No. 2 spindle at 60 r.p.m.</td>
<td>For use only as a scale inhibitor prior to the sheet-forming operation in the manufacture of paper and paperboard fibers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acrylonitrile polymer, reaction product with ethylenediamine sulfate having a nitrogen content of 22.5-25.0 percent (Kjeldahl dry basis) and containing no more than 0.075 percent of residual acrylamide monomer.</td>
<td>For use only as polymerization catalyst.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acrylic acid, sodium salt copolymer with polyethyleneglycol allyl ether (CAS Reg. No. 96830–15–1).</td>
<td>For use only as a retention aid employed prior to the sheet-forming operation in the manufacture of paper and paperboard in such an amount that the finished paper and paperboard will contain the additive at a level not in excess of 0.05 percent by weight of dry fibers in the finished paper and paperboard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acrylic acid copolymer with 2-acrylamido-2-methylpropane-sulfonic acid (CAS Reg. No. 40623–75–4) and/or its ammonium/alkali metal mixed salts. The copolymer is produced by polymerization of acrylic acid and 2-acrylamido-2-methylpropane-sulfonic acid in a weight ratio of 60/40, such that a 28 percent by weight aqueous solution of the polymer has a viscosity of 75-150 centipoises at 25 °C as determined by LV-series Brookfield viscometer (or equivalent) using a No. 2 spindle at 30 r.p.m.</td>
<td>For use only as a retention aid and flocculant employed prior to the sheet-forming operation in the manufacture of paper and paperboard.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. For use only as a sizing material applied after the sheet-forming operation in the manufacture of paper and paperboard in such amount that the paper and paperboard will contain the additive at a level not in excess of 0.25 percent by weight of the dry paper and paperboard.
2. For use only as a sizing material applied prior to the sheet-forming operation in the manufacture of paper and paperboard in such amount that the paper and paperboard will contain the additive at a level not in excess of 1.0 percent by weight of the dry paper and paperboard.
List of Substances

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-Alkenyl olefins, containing not less than 72 percent of C\textsubscript{30} and higher olefins.</td>
<td>For use only under the following conditions: 1. In coatings for paper and paperboard with food of Types I, II, IV-B, and VII-B described in table 1 of paragraph (c) of this section under conditions of use E, F, and G described in table 2 of paragraph (c) of this section. 2. In coatings for paper and paperboard with food of Type VIII described in table I of paragraph (c) of this section under conditions of use A through H described in table 2 of paragraph (c) of this section. For use only as a sizing agent employed prior to the sheet-forming operation in the manufacture of paper and paperboard and limited to use at a level not to exceed 1 percent by weight of the finished dry paper and paperboard fibers. For use only as stabilizers employed prior to the sheet-forming operation in the manufacture of paper and paperboard. For use only as a surface sizing agent at a level not to exceed 0.1 percent by weight of dry paper and paperboard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2-Alkenyl) succinic anhydrides mixture, in which the alkenyl groups are derived from olefins which contain not less than 95 percent of C\textsubscript{15}-C\textsubscript{21} groups.</td>
<td>For use only as a dispersant for pigment suspension at a level not to exceed 0.25 percent by weight of pigment. The suspension is used as a component of coatings for paper and paperboard under conditions of use described in paragraph (c) of this section, table 2, conditions of use E through G. For use only as an oil and water repellent at a level not to exceed 0.17 pound (0.09 pound of fluorine) per 1,000 square feet of treated paper or paperboard of a sheet basis weight of 100 pounds or less per 3,000 square feet of paper or paperboard, and at a level not to exceed 0.5 pound (0.26 pound of fluorine) per 1,000 square feet of treated paper or paperboard having a sheet basis weight greater than 100 lb. per 3,000 square feet as determined by analysis for total fluorine in the treated paper or paperboard without correction for any fluorine that might be present in the untreated paper or paperboard, when such paper or paperboard is used as follows: 1. In contact, under conditions of use C, D, E, F, G, or H described in table 2 of paragraph (c) of this section, with non-alcoholic food. 2. In contact with bakery products of Type VII, VIII, and IX described in table I of paragraph (c) of this section under good manufacturing practices of commercial and institutional baking. For use only as an insulubilizer for binders used in coatings for paper and paperboard, and limited to use at a level not to exceed 2.5 percent by weight of coating solids. For use as insulubilizers with protein binders in coatings for paper and paperboard, at a level not to exceed 1.4 percent by weight of coating solids. For use only as a pulping aid in the alkaline pulping of lignocellulosic material at levels not to exceed 0.1 percent by weight of the raw lignocellulosic material.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alkyl(C\textsubscript{12}-C\textsubscript{20})methacrylate methacrylic acid copolymers (CAS Reg. No. 27401–06–5).</td>
<td>For use only as stabilizers employed prior to the sheet-forming operation in the manufacture of paper and paperboard. For use only as a polymerization-control agent. For use only as an insulubilizer for binders used in coatings for paper and paperboard, and limited to use at a level not to exceed 2.5 percent by weight of coating solids. For use as insulubilizers with protein binders in coatings for paper and paperboard, at a level not to exceed 1.4 percent by weight of coating solids. For use only as a pulping aid in the alkaline pulping of lignocellulosic material at levels not to exceed 0.1 percent by weight of the raw lignocellulosic material.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tert-Alkyl(C\textsubscript{8}-C\textsubscript{16}) mercaptans ..........................................................</td>
<td>For use only as polymerization-control agent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ammonium persulfate. Ammonium thiosulfate. Ammonium zirconium carbonate (CAS Reg. No. 32535–84–5) and its tartaric acid adduct. Ammonium zirconium citrate (CAS Reg. No. 149564–62–5), ammonium zirconium lactate-citrate (CAS Reg. No. 149564–64–7), ammonium zirconium lactate (CAS Reg. No. 149564–63–6). Anionic polyurethane, produced by reacting the preliminary adduct formed from the reaction of glyceryl monostearate and 2,4-toluenediisocyanate with not more than 10 mole percent N-methyldeethylamine and not less than 90 mole percent dimethylolpropionic acid. The final product is a 15 to 20 percent by weight aqueous solution, having a Brookfield viscosity of 25 to 100 centipoises at 24 °C (75 °F). 9,10-Anthraquinone (Chemical Abstracts Service Registry No. 84–65–1) which has a purity of not less than 98 percent.</td>
<td>For use as an accelerator at a level not to exceed 0.1 percent by weight of the finished dry paper and paperboard fibers. For use as an accelerator at a level not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight of the finished dry paper and paperboard fibers. For use as a component of coatings for paper and paperboard under conditions of use described in paragraph (c) of this section, table 2, conditions of use E through G. For use only as an oil and water repellent at a level not to exceed 0.17 pound (0.09 pound of fluorine) per 1,000 square feet of treated paper or paperboard of a sheet basis weight of 100 pounds or less per 3,000 square feet of paper or paperboard, and at a level not to exceed 0.5 pound (0.26 pound of fluorine) per 1,000 square feet of treated paper or paperboard having a sheet basis weight greater than 100 lb. per 3,000 square feet as determined by analysis for total fluorine in the treated paper or paperboard without correction for any fluorine that might be present in the untreated paper or paperboard, when such paper or paperboard is used as follows: 1. In contact, under conditions of use C, D, E, F, G, or H described in table 2 of paragraph (c) of this section, with non-alcoholic food. 2. In contact with bakery products of Type VII, VIII, and IX described in table I of paragraph (c) of this section under good manufacturing practices of commercial and institutional baking. For use only as an insulubilizer for binders used in coatings for paper and paperboard, and limited to use at a level not to exceed 2.5 percent by weight of coating solids. For use as insulubilizers with protein binders in coatings for paper and paperboard, at a level not to exceed 1.4 percent by weight of coating solids. For use only as a pulping aid in the alkaline pulping of lignocellulosic material at levels not to exceed 0.1 percent by weight of the raw lignocellulosic material.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Aromatic petroleum hydrocarbon resin, hydrogenated (CAS Reg. No. 88526–47–0), produced by the catalytic polymerization of aromatic substituted olefins from low boiling distillates of cracked petroleum stocks with a boiling point no greater than 320 °C (638 °F), and the subsequent catalytic reduction of the resulting aromatic petroleum hydrocarbon resin. The resin meets the following specifications: softening point 85 °C (185 °F) minimum, as determined by ASTM Method E 28–67 (Reapproved 1982), "Standard Test Method for Softening Point by Ring-and-Ball Apparatus," and amine point 70 °C (158 °F) minimum, as determined by ASTM Method D 611–82, "Standard Test Methods for Aniline Point and Mixed Aniline Point of Petroleum Products and Hydrocarbon Oils," which are incorporated by reference in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. Copies may be obtained from the American Society for Testing and Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Dr., West Conshohocken, Philadelphia, PA 19428-2959, 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.

For use only as polymerization catalyst.

For use only as a preservative in paper coating compositions and limited to use at a level not to exceed 0.01 mg/in² (0.0016 mg/cm²) of the finished paper and paperboard. Do.

For use only as an adjuvant to control pulp absorbency and pitch content in the manufacture of paper and paperboard prior to the sheet forming operation. For use only under the following conditions:

1. As a water repellent employed prior to the sheet-forming operation in the manufacture of paper and paperboard in such amount that the finished paper and paperboard will contain the additive at a level not in excess of 1.6 percent by weight of the finished dry paper and paperboard fibers.

2. The finished paper and paperboard will be used in contact with nonalcoholic foods only.

3. As a water repellent employed after the sheet-forming operation in the manufacture of paper and paperboard in such amount that the finished paper and paperboard will contain the additive at a level not to exceed 1.6 percent by weight of the finished dry paper and paperboard fibers. The finished paper and paperboard will be used only in contact with food of Types I, II, IV-B, VI, VII-B, and VIII described in table 1 of paragraph (c) of this section.

For use only as an antimicrobial/preservative in fillers, pigment slurries, starch sizing solutions, and latex coatings at levels not to exceed 0.01 percent by weight of those components.

For use as a surface active agent in package coating inks at levels not to exceed 3 percent by weight of the coating ink.

For use only as a vulcanizing agent for aqueous calcium stearate dispersions intended for use as components of coatings for paper and paperboard.

For use only as a fluidizing agent in starch and protein coatings for paper and paperboard.

For use only with calcium isostearate as a stabilizing material for aqueous calcium stearate dispersions intended for use as components of coatings for paper and paperboard.
Diallyldiethylammonium chloride polymer with acrylamide, potassium acrylate (as acrylic acid), subsequently hydrolyzed to potassium acrylate, or (2) polymerizing diallyldimethyl ammonium chloride, acrylamide and potassium acrylate (as acrylic acid) in a weight ratio of 50/47.8/2.2, respectively, so that the finished resin in a 1 percent by weight aqueous solution (active polymer) has a viscosity of more than 22 centipoises at 22 °C (72 °F) as determined by LVF series Brookfield viscometer using a No. 1 spindle at 60 RPM (or by other equivalent method) (CAS Reg. No. 25136–75–8). The copolymer is produced by copolymerizing diallyldimethyl ammonium chloride, acrylamide and potassium acrylate, produced by copolymerizing diallyldimethyl ammonium chloride, acrylamide and diallyldimethylammonium chloride, respectively, in the following weight ratios and having viscosities determined at 22 °C, by LVF-series Brookfield viscometer using a No. 1 spindle at 60 r.p.m. (or by other equivalent method).

Diallyldimethyl ammonium chloride polymer with acrylamide and diallyldimethylammonium chloride, produced by copolymerizing either (1) diallyldimethyl ammonium chloride and acrylamide in a weight ratio of 50/50, with 4.4 percent of the acrylamide subsequently hydrolyzed to potassium acrylate or (2) polymerizing diallyldimethyl ammonium chloride, acrylamide and potassium acrylate (as acrylic acid) in a weight ratio of 50/47.8/2.2, respectively, so that the finished resin in a 1 percent by weight aqueous solution (active polymer) has a viscosity of more than 22 centipoises at 22 °C (71.6 °F), as determined by LVF-series Brookfield viscometer using a No. 1 spindle at 60 r.p.m. (or by other equivalent method) (CAS Reg. No. 26590–05–6).

Diallyldimethylammonium chloride polymer with acrylamide, and diallyldimethylammonium chloride, produced by copolymerizing acrylamide, diallyldimethylammonium chloride, and diallyldimethylammonium chloride, respectively, in the following weight ratios and having viscosities determined at 22 °C, by LVF-series Brookfield viscometer using a No. 1 spindle at 60 r.p.m. (or by other equivalent method), as follows:

1. Weight ratio: 50–2.5–47.5. The finished resin in a 1 percent by weight aqueous solution has a minimum viscosity of 22 centipoises.

2. Weight ratio: 25–2.5–72.5. The finished resin in a 0.20 percent by weight aqueous solution has a minimum viscosity of 20 centipoises.

3. Weight ratio: 80–2.5–17.5. The finished resin in a 0.30 percent by weight aqueous solution has a minimum viscosity of 50 centipoises.

Diallyldimethylammonium chloride polymer with acrylamide, potassium acrylate, and diallyldimethylammonium chloride. The polymer is produced by copolymerizing either: (1) acrylamide, diallyldimethylammonium chloride, and diallyldimethylammonium chloride in a weight ratio of 50–2.5–47.5, respectively, with 4.4 percent of the acrylamide subsequently hydrolyzed to potassium acrylate, or (2) acrylamide, potassium acrylate (as acrylic acid), diallyldimethylammonium chloride, and diallyldimethylammonium chloride in a weight ratio of 47.8–2.2–2.5–47.5, so that the finished resin in a 1 percent by weight aqueous solution has a minimum viscosity of 22 centipoises at 22 °C, as determined by LVF-series Brookfield viscometer using a No. 1 spindle at 60 r.p.m. (or by other equivalent method).
Food and Drug Administration, HHS § 176.170

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| Diallyldimethylammonium chloride polymer with acrylamide, reaction product with glyoxal, produced by copolymerizing not less than 90 weight percent of acrylamide and not more than 10 weight percent of diallyldimethylammonium chloride, which is then cross-linked with not more than 30 weight percent of glyoxal, such that a 10 percent aqueous solution has a minimum viscosity of 25 centipoises at 25 °C as determined by Brookfield viscometer Model RVF, using a No. 1 spindle at 100 r.p.m. | For use only as a dry and wet strength agent employed prior to the sheet-forming operation in the manufacture of paper and paperboard in such an amount that the finished paper and paperboard will contain the additive at a level not in excess of 6 percent by weight of the dry fibers in the finished paper and paperboard. | 2,2-Dibromo-3-nitropropanamide (CAS Reg. No. 10222–01–2). |
| Diethanolamine | For use only as a dry and wet strength agent employed prior to the sheet-forming operation in the manufacture of paper and paperboard in such an amount that the finished paper and paperboard will contain the additive at a level not in excess of 6 percent by weight of the dry fibers in the finished paper and paperboard. |
| Diethanolamine salts of mono- and bis (1H,1H,2H,2H-perfluoroalkyl) phosphates where the alkyl group is even-numbered in the range C₂₅–C₆₅, and the salts have a fluorine content of 52.4% to 54.4% as determined on a solids basis. | For use only as an antioxidant for fatty based coating adjuvants provided it is used at a level not to exceed 0.005% by weight of coating solids. |
| Diethyl(2-hydroxyethyl) methylammonium methyl sulfate, acrylate, polymer with acrylamide, chemical abstract service registry No. [26796–75–8] having 90–95 mole pct. acrylamide, a nitrogen content of not more than 19.7 pct. (Kjeldahl, dry basis), and a residual acrylamide monomer content of not more than 0.1 pct. | For use only as a retention aid and drainage aid employed prior to the sheet-forming operation in the manufacture of paper and paperboard and used at a level not to exceed 1 percent by weight of the finished dry paper or paperboard. |
| Dioleoylethylenediamine. | For use only as a retention aid employed prior to the sheet-forming operation in the manufacture of paper and paperboard prior to the sheet-forming operation. |
| Dipropylene glycol. | For use only as a retention aid employed prior to the sheet-forming operation in the manufacture of paper and paperboard and used at a level not to exceed 1 percent by weight of the finished dry paper or paperboard. |
| Disodium salt of 1,4-dihydro-9,10-dihydroxanthrace (CAS Reg. No. 73347–80–5). | For use only as an antioxidant for fatty based coating adjuvants provided it is used at a level not to exceed 0.005% by weight of coating solids. |
| N,N-Diisopropanolamide of tallow fatty acids | For use only as an oil and water repellent at a level not to exceed 0.017 percent by weight of the dry fibers in the finished paper or paperboard, as determined by analysis for total fluorine in the treated paper or paperboard without correction for any fluorine which might be present in the untreated paper or paperboard, when such paper or paperboard is used in contact with nonalcoholic foods under the conditions of use described in paragraph (c) of this section, table 2, conditions of use (B) through (H). |
| Diisopropylamine | For use only as a modifier for amino resins. |
| Diisopropylammonium chloride polymer with acrylamide, reaction product with glyoxal, produced by copolymerizing not less than 90 weight percent of acrylamide and not more than 10 weight percent of diisopropylammonium chloride, which is then cross-linked with not more than 30 weight percent of glyoxal, such that a 10 percent aqueous solution has a minimum viscosity of 25 centipoises at 25 °C, as determined by LVT-series Brookfield viscometer using a No. 2 spindle at 12 r.p.m. (or by equivalent method). | For use only as an adjuvant to control pulp absorbency and pitch content in the manufacture of paper and paperboard prior to the sheet-forming operation. |
| Diphenylamine | For use only as a retention aid employed prior to the sheet-forming operation in the manufacture of paper and paperboard and used at a level not to exceed 1 percent by weight of the finished dry paper or paperboard fibers. |
| Diisopropylammonium chloride polymer with acrylamide and styrene having a nitrogen content of not more than 16.9 percent and a residual acrylamide monomer content of not more than 0.2 percent on a dry basis. | For use only as a modifier for amino resins. |
| Diisopropylammonium chloride polymer with acrylamide and styrene having a nitrogen content of not more than 19.7 percent and a residual acrylamide monomer content of not more than 0.1 percent on a dry basis. | For use only as a modifier for amino resins. |
| N,N-Diisopropylamine | For use only as a modifier for amino resins. |
| N,N-Diisopropylammonium chloride polymer with acrylamide and styrene having a nitrogen content of not more than 19.7 percent and a residual acrylamide monomer content of not more than 0.1 percent on a dry basis. | For use only as a modifier for amino resins. |
| N,N-Diisopropylammonium chloride polymer with acrylamide and styrene having a nitrogen content of not more than 16.9 percent and a residual acrylamide monomer content of not more than 0.2 percent on a dry basis. | For use only as a modifier for amino resins. |
| N,N-Diisopropylamine | For use only as a modifier for amino resins. |
Hydroxypropyl guar gum having a minimum viscosity of 5,000 centipoises at 25 °C, as determined by RV-series Brookfield viscometer using a No. 3 spindle at 20 r.p.m. (or other suitable method) and using a test sample prepared by dissolving 5 grams of moisture-free hydroxypropyl guar gum in 495 milliliters of a 70 percent by weight aqueous propylene glycol solution.

Hydroxypropyl guar gum modified by treatment with not more than 25 weight percent of 2,3-epoxypropyltrimethylammonium chloride such that the finished product has a maximum chlorine content of 4.5 percent, a maximum nitrogen content of 3.0 percent, and a minimum viscosity in 1 percent by weight aqueous solution of 1,000 centipoises at 77 °F, as determined by RV-series Brookfield viscometer (or equivalent) using a No. 3 spindle at 20 r.p.m.

List of Substances Limitations

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<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>n-Dodecylguanidine acetate</td>
<td>For use only as an antimicrobial agent in paper and paperboard under the following conditions: 1. For contact only with nonalcoholic food having a pH above 5 and provided it is used at a level not to exceed 0.4 percent by weight of the paper and paperboard. 2. For use in the outer ply of multiwall paper bags for contact with dry food of Type VIII described in table I of paragraph (c) of this section and provided it is used at a level of 0.8 percent by weight of the paper. For use only as an antimicrobial agent in paper and paperboard under the following conditions: 1. For contact only with nonalcoholic food having a pH above 5 and provided it is used at a level not to exceed 0.4 percent by weight of the paper and paperboard. 2. For use in the outer ply of multiwall paper bags for contact with dry food of Type VIII described in table I of paragraph (c) of this section and provided it is used at a level of 0.8 percent by weight of the paper.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n-Dodecylguanidine hydrochloride</td>
<td>For use only as an antimicrobial agent in paper and paperboard under the following conditions: 1. For contact only with nonalcoholic food having a pH above 5 and provided it is used at a level not to exceed 0.4 percent by weight of the paper and paperboard. 2. For use in the outer ply of multiwall paper bags for contact with dry food of Type VIII described in table I of paragraph (c) of this section and provided it is used at a level of 0.8 percent by weight of the paper.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guay gum modified by treatment with β-diethylaminooethyl chloride hydrochloride.</td>
<td>For use only as a dry strength and formation aid agent employed prior to the sheet-forming operation in the manufacture of paper and paperboard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guay gum modified by treatment with not more than 25 weight percent of 2,3-epoxypropyltrimethylammonium chloride such that the finished product has a maximum chlorine content of 4.5 percent, a maximum nitrogen content of 3.0 percent, and a minimum viscosity in 1 percent by weight aqueous solution of 1,000 centipoises at 77 °F, as determined by RV-series Brookfield viscometer (or equivalent) using a No. 3 spindle at 20 r.p.m.</td>
<td>For use only as a protective colloidal agent in aqueous dispersion systems of Type VI-B and VII-B of table I in par. (c) of this section.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hexafunctional (methoxymethyl)-1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6-triamine polymer with stearyl alcohol, α-octadecenyl-ω-methylhydroxypropyleneoxy(ω-1,2-ethanediyl), and alkyl (C20+) alcohols (CAS Reg. No. 130328-24-4).</td>
<td>For use only as a water-repellent applied to the surface of paper and paperboard at levels not to exceed 0.15 percent by weight of the finished dry paper and paperboard fibers. The finished paper and paperboard will be used in contact with aqueous foods under conditions of use B through G as described in table 2 of paragraph (c) of this section.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N,N,N′,N″-Hexakis (methoxymethyl)-1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6-triamine polymer with stearyl alcohol, α-octadecenyl-ω-methylhydroxypropyleneoxy(ω-1,2-ethanediyl), and alkyl (C20+) alcohols (CAS Reg. No. 130328-24-4).</td>
<td>For use only as a water-repellent applied to the surface of paper and paperboard at levels not to exceed 0.15 percent by weight of the finished dry paper and paperboard fibers. The finished paper and paperboard will be used in contact with aqueous foods under conditions of use B through G as described in table 2 of paragraph (c) of this section.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrotropic agents</td>
<td>For use only as a water-repellent applied to the surface of paper and paperboard at levels not to exceed 0.15 percent by weight of the finished dry paper and paperboard fibers. The finished paper and paperboard will be used in contact with aqueous foods under conditions of use B through G as described in table 2 of paragraph (c) of this section.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydroxypropyl guar gum having a minimum viscosity of 5,000 centipoises at 25 °C, as determined by RV-series Brookfield viscometer using a No. 4 spindle at 20 r.p.m. (or other suitable method) and using a test sample prepared by dissolving 5 grams of moisture-free hydroxypropyl guar gum in 495 milliliters of a 70 percent by weight aqueous propylene glycol solution.</td>
<td>For use only as a protective colloidal agent in aqueous dispersion systems of Type VI-B and VII-B of table I in par. (c) of this section.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fatty acids derived from animal and vegetable fats and oils and salts of such acids, single or mixed, as follows:

- Aluminum.
- Ammonium.
- Calcium.
- Magnesium.
- Potassium.
- Sodium.
- Ferric chloride.
- Ferrous ammonium sulfate.
- Fish oil, hydrogenated.
- Fish oil, hydrogenated, potassium salt.
- Furcelleran and salts of furcelleran as described in §§ 172.655 and 172.660 of this chapter.
- Glutaraldehyde (CAS Reg. No. 111–30–8) ................................. For use only as an antimicrobial agent in pigment and filler slurries used in the manufacture of paper and paperboard at levels not to exceed 300 parts per million by weight of the slurry solids.
- Glyceryl lactostearate.
- Glyceryl mono-1,2-hydroxystearate.
- Glyceryl monoricinoleate.
- Magnesium.
- Calcium.
- Ammonium.
- Aluminum.
- and salts of such acids, single or mixed, as follows:
- Hydroxypropylguanidinium hydrochloride .............................................. For use only as an antimicrobial agent in paper and paperboard under the following conditions: 1. For contact only with nonalcoholic food having a pH above 5 and provided it is used at a level not to exceed 0.4 percent by weight of the paper and paperboard. 2. For use in the outer ply of multiwall paper bags for contact with dry food of Type VIII described in table I of paragraph (c) of this section and provided it is used at a level of 0.8 percent by weight of the paper. For use only as an antimicrobial agent in paper and paperboard under the following conditions: 1. For contact only with nonalcoholic food having a pH above 5 and provided it is used at a level not to exceed 0.4 percent by weight of the paper and paperboard. 2. For use in the outer ply of multiwall paper bags for contact with dry food of Type VIII described in table I of paragraph (c) of this section and provided it is used at a level of 0.8 percent by weight of the paper. |
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### List of Substances

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12-Hydroxystearic acid-polyethylene glycol block copolymers (CAS Reg. No. 70142–34–6) produced by the reaction of polyethylene glycol (minimum molecular weight 200) with 12-hydroxystearic acid.</td>
<td>For use only as a surfactant for dispersions of polyacrylamide retention and drainage aids employed prior to the sheet forming operation in the manufacture of paper and paperboard. For use only at a level not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight of the dry paper and paperboard. For use only as an antioxidant for fatty based coating adjuvants provided it is used as a level not to exceed 0.005% by weight of coating solids. For use only as polymerization catalyst. For use only as a deposit control additive prior to the sheet forming operation to prevent scale buildup in the manufacture of paper and paperboard. For use only as a boiler water additive at a level not to exceed 50 parts per million in the boiler water. For use only as a retention aid, flocculating agent, and wetting and dispersing aids employed prior to the sheet forming operation at a level not to exceed 0.68 percent by weight of titanium dioxide in the manufacture of paper and paperboard. For use only as an emulsifier for rosin based sizing at a level not to exceed 0.03% by weight of the finished dry paper and paperboard. For use as a dispersant for titanium dioxide suspensions at a level not to exceed 0.68 by weight of titanium dioxide. The finished paper and paperboard will be used in contact with all food types under conditions of use C, D, E, F, G, or H described in table 2 of paragraph (c) of this section. For use only as an adjuvant to control pulp absorbency and pitch content in the manufacture of paper and paperboard prior to the sheet-forming operation. For use only as a dispersant for dispersions of polyacrylamide retention and drainage aids employed prior to the sheet forming operation in the manufacture of paper and paperboard. For use only as a deposit control additive prior to the sheet forming operation to prevent scale buildup in the manufacture of paper and paperboard. For use only as a boiler water additive at a level not to exceed 50 parts per million in the boiler water. For use only as a retention aid, flocculating agent, and wetting and dispersing aids employed prior to the sheet forming operation at a level not to exceed 0.68 percent by weight of titanium dioxide in the manufacture of paper and paperboard. For use only as an emulsifier for rosin based sizing at a level not to exceed 0.03% by weight of the finished dry paper and paperboard. For use as a dispersant for titanium dioxide suspensions at a level not to exceed 0.68 by weight of titanium dioxide. The finished paper and paperboard will be used in contact with all food types under conditions of use C, D, E, F, G, or H described in table 2 of paragraph (c) of this section.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### § 176.170 Limitations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Perfluoroalkyl substituted phosphate ester acids, ammonium salts formed by the</td>
<td>For use only as an oil and water repellent at a level not to exceed 0.04 percent perfluoroalkyl actives by weight of the finished paper and paperboard in contact with non-alcoholic foods under condition of use H as described in table 2 of paragraph (c) of this section; and in contact with food of types III, IV-A, V, VII-A, and IX described in table 1 of paragraph (c) of this section under conditions of use C through G as described in table 2 of paragraph (c) of this section.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reaction of 2.2-tie (1-[perfluoroC4 – C10 alkylthio)] methyl) 1,3-propanediol, poly-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acrylamide, polyacrylamide, polyacrylic acid and ammonium hydroxide.</td>
<td>Complying with §178.3700 of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petroleum</td>
<td>For use only as a component of internal sizing of paper and paperboard intended for use in contact only with raw fruits, raw vegetables, and dry food of the type identified under Type VIII of table 1 in paragraph (c) of this section, and provided that the asphalt is used at a level not to exceed 5% by weight of the finished dry paper and paperboard fibers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petroleum asphalt, steam and vacuum refined to meet the following specifications:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Softening point 88°C to 93°C, as determined by ASTM method D36–76, “Standard Test</td>
<td>For use only as an antioxidant in dry rosin size.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Method for Softening Point of Bitumen (Ring-and-Ball Apparatus); penetration at 25°C not to exceed 0.3 mm, as determined by ASTM method D5–73 (Reapproved 1978), “Standard Test Method for Penetration of Bituminous Materials,” which are incorporated by reference (Copies may be obtained from the American Society for Testing Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Dr., West Conshohocken, Philadelphia, PA 19428-2959, or may be examined at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). For information on the availability of this material at NARA, call 202–741–6830, or go to: <a href="http://www.archives.gov/federal_register/code_of_federal_regulations/ibr_locations.html">http://www.archives.gov/federal_register/code_of_federal_regulations/ibr_locations.html</a>); and maximum weight loss not to exceed 3% when distilled to 371°C and thermal decomposition.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petroleum wax, synthetic.</td>
<td>Complying with §178.3720 of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phenothiazine</td>
<td>For use only as polymerization catalyst in melamine-formaldehyde modified alkyl coatings and limited to use at a level not to exceed 2% by weight of the coating solids.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phenyl acid phosphate</td>
<td>For use only as an antioxidant in dry rosin size and limited to use at a level not to exceed 0.4% by weight of the dry rosin size.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phenyl-β-naphthylamine</td>
<td>For use as an adjuvant prior to the sheet forming operation to control pitch and scale formation in the manufacture of paper and paperboard intended for use in contact with food only of the types identified in paragraph (c) of this section, table 1, under Types I, IV, V, VII, VIII, and IX, and used at a level not to exceed 0.075 percent by weight of dry paper or paperboard fibers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phosphoric acid esters and polyesters (and their sodium salts) of triethanolamine</td>
<td>For use only as a drainage aid and retention aid employed prior to the sheet-forming operation in the manufacture of paper and paperboard for use in contact with fatty foods under conditions of use described in paragraph (c) of this section, table 2, conditions of use E, F, and G.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>formed by the reaction of triethanolamine with polyphosphoric acid to produce a</td>
<td>For use only as an agent in modifying starches and starch gums used in the production of paper and paperboard and limited to use at a level not to exceed 0.09 mg/in² of the finished paper and paperboard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mixture of esters having an average nitrogen content of 1.6 percent and an aver-</td>
<td>For use only as a drainage aid, retention aid, or dry-strength agent employed prior to the sheet-forming operation in the manufacture of paper and paperboard for use in contact with fatty foods under conditions of use described in paragraph (c) of this section, table 2, conditions of use E, F, and G.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>age phosphorus content of 32 percent (as PO₄).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poly(acrylamide-acrylic acid-N-[dimethyl-aminoethyl] (acryl-</td>
<td>For use only as a component of internal sizing of paper and paperboard intended for use in contact only with raw fruits, raw vegetables, and dry food of the type identified under Type VIII of table 1 in paragraph (c) of this section, and provided that the asphalt is used at a level not to exceed 5% by weight of the finished dry paper and paperboard fibers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amide), produced by reacting 2.40 to 3.12 parts by weight of polyacrylamide with 1.55 parts dimethylamine and 1 part formaldehyde, and containing no more than 0.2 percent monomer as acrylamide.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poly(2-aminoethyl acrylate nitrate-co-2-hydroxypropyl acrylate) produced when</td>
<td>For use only as a drainage aid, retention aid, or dry-strength agent employed prior to the sheet-forming operation in the manufacture of paper and paperboard for use in contact with fatty foods under conditions of use described in paragraph (c) of this section, table 2, conditions of use E, F, and G.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one mole of hydroxypropyl acrylate and three moles of acrylic acid are reacted with three moles of ethylenimine and three moles of nitric acid, such that a 35 percent by weight aqueous solution has a minimum viscosity of 150 centipoises at 72°F, as determined by RVF-series Brookfield viscometer (or equivalent) using a No. 2 spindle at 20 r.p.m.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyacrolein (1 part) -sodium bisulfite (0.7 part) adduct, containing excess bisulfite (ratio of excess bisulfite to adduct not to exceed 1.5 to 1).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poly(acrylamide-acrylic acid-N-[dimethylaminomethyl] acryl-</td>
<td>For use as an adjuvant prior to the sheet-forming operation in the manufacture of paper and paperboard at a level not to exceed 0.4% by weight of dry paper or paperboard fiber.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amide) (C.A. Registry No. 53800–41–2), produced by reacting 9.6–16.4 parts by weight of polyacrylamide with 1.6 parts dimethylamine and 1 part formaldehyde, and containing no more than 0.2% monomer as acrylamide, such that a 20% aqueous solution has a minimum viscosity of 4,000 cP at 25°C, as determined by Brookfield viscometer model RVT, using a No. 5 spindle at 20 r/min (or equivalent method).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### List of Substances and Limitations

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Polyamide-epichlorohydrin modified resin</strong></td>
<td>For use only as a retention aid and flocculant employed prior to the sheet-forming operation in the manufacture of paper and paperboard and used at a level not to exceed 0.2 percent by weight of finished dry paper or paperboard fibers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Polyamide-epichlorohydrin water-soluble thermosetting resins</strong></td>
<td>For use only under the following conditions: 1. As a retention aid employed prior to the sheet-forming operation in the manufacture of paper and paperboard and limited to use at a level not to exceed 0.12 percent by weight of dry paper or paperboard. 2. The finished paper or paperboard will be used in contact with food only of the types identified in paragraph (c) of this section, table 1, under types I and IV-B and under conditions of use described in paragraph (c) of this section, table 2, conditions of use F and G.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Polyamide-epichlorohydrin water-soluble thermosetting resins</strong></td>
<td>For use only as a wet strength agent and/or retention aid employed prior to the sheet-forming operation in the manufacture of paper and paperboard and used at a level not to exceed 1.5 percent by weight of dry paper and paperboard fibers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Polyamide-epichlorohydrin water-soluble thermosetting resins prepared by reacting adipic acid, isophthalic acid, itaconic acid or dimethyl glutarate with diethylenetriamine to form a basic polyamide and further reacting the polyamide with epichlorohydrin.</strong></td>
<td>For use only in the manufacture of paper and paperboard under conditions such that the resins do not exceed 1.5 percent by weight of the paper or paperboard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Polyamide-epichlorohydrin modified resin produced by reacting 6-amino-5-hexadecenoic acid, N-(2-aminooctyl)-1,2-ethenediamine, N,N,N-tri(m-chloro)ethylenimine, ethylenimine (aziridine), and polyethylene glycol, partly neutralized with sulfuric acid (CAS Reg. No. 167678–45–7).</strong></td>
<td>For use only as a retention aid employed prior to the sheet-forming operation in the manufacture of paper and paperboard and limited to use at a level not to exceed 0.12 percent by weight of the finished dry paper or paperboard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Polyamide-epichlorohydrin modified resin produced by reacting glutaric acid dimethyl ester with diethylene-triamine to produce a basic polyamide which is modified by reaction with formaldehyde and further reacted with epichlorohydrin to form a water soluble cationic resin having a nitrogen content of 12.0 to 18.0 percent and a chlorine content of 13.8–14.8 percent, on a dry basis, and a minimum viscosity, in 25°C, as determined by a Brookfield Model LVF viscometer using a No. 2 spindle at 12 r.p.m.</strong></td>
<td>For use only as a wet strength agent employed prior to the sheet-forming operation in the manufacture of paper and paperboard and used at a level not to exceed 2.5 percent by weight of dry paper and paperboard fibers when such paper or paperboard is used in contact with food under conditions of use E through G described in table 2 of paragraph (c) of this section.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Polyamide-epichlorohydrin resin produced by the reaction of epichlorohydrin with monomethylamine and used at a level not to exceed 0.12 percent by weight of dry paper and paperboard fibers.</strong></td>
<td>For use only as a clarifier in the treatment of influent water to be used in the manufacture of paper and paperboard, and used at a level not to exceed 20 parts per million of the influent water.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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- Polyamide-epichlorohydrin modified resin produced by reacting adipic acid with diethylene triamine to produce a basic polyamide which is modified by reaction with formic acid and formaldehyde and further reacted with epichlorohydrin in the presence of ammonium hydroxide to form a water-soluble cationic resin having a nitrogen content of 13–16 percent (Kjeldahl, dry basis) such that a 35 percent by weight aqueous solution has a minimum viscosity of 75 centipoises at 25 ᵒC, as determined by Brookfield viscometer using a No. 1 spindle at 12 r.p.m.
- For use only as a retention aid employed prior to the sheet-forming operation in the manufacture of paper and paperboard and used at a level not to exceed 0.2 percent by weight of finished dry paper or paperboard fibers.
- For use only under the following conditions: 1. As a retention aid employed prior to the sheet-forming operation in the manufacture of paper and paperboard and limited to use at a level not to exceed 0.12 percent by weight of dry paper or paperboard.
- For use only as a retentation aid and/or retention aid employed prior to the sheet-forming operation in the manufacture of paper and paperboard and used at a level not to exceed 1.5 percent by weight of dry paper and paperboard fibers.
- For use only in the manufacture of paper and paperboard under conditions such that the resin do not exceed 1.5 percent by weight of the paper or paperboard.

**Limitations**

- Polyamide-epichlorohydrin water-soluble thermosetting resins [CAS Reg. No. 68583–79–9] prepared by reacting adipic acid with diethylenetriamine to form a basic polyamide and further reacting the polyamide with an epichlorohydrin and dimethylamine mixture such that the finished resins have a nitrogen content of 17.0 to 18.0 percent of a dry basis, and that a 30-percent-by-weight aqueous solution has a minimum viscosity of 350 centipoises at 20 ᵒC, as determined by a Brookfield viscometer using a No. 3 spindle at 30 r.p.m. (or equivalent method).
- Polyamide-epichlorohydrin water-soluble thermosetting resin (CAS Reg. No. 96387–48–3) prepared by reacting N-methylbis(3-aminopropyl) amine with oxalic acid and urea to form a basic polyamide and further reacting the polyamide with epichlorohydrin.
- Polyamide-epichlorohydrin water-soluble thermosetting resins prepared by reacting adipic acid, isophthalic acid, itaconic acid or dimethyl glutarate with diethylenetriamine to form a basic polyamide and further reacting the polyamide with one of the following: Epichlorohydrin, Epichlorohydrin and ammonia mixture, Epichlorohydrin and sodium hydroxosulfite mixture.
- Polyamidoamine-ethyleneimine-epichlorohydrin resin prepared by reacting hexanedioic acid, N(2-aminohexyl)-1,2-ethanediamine, N-(chloromethyl)oxirane, ethylenimine (aziridine), and polyethylene glycol, partly neutralized with sulfuric acid (CAS Reg. No. 167678–45–7).
- Polyamido-epichlorohydrin modified resin produced by reacting glutaric acid dimethyl ester with diethylene-triamine to produce a basic polyamide which is modified by reaction with formaldehyde and further reacted with epichlorohydrin to form a water soluble cationic resin having a nitrogen content of 10.9–11.9 percent and a chlorine content of 13.8–14.8 percent, on a dry basis, and a minimum viscosity, in 25°C, as determined by LV-series Brookfield viscometer using a No. 1 spindle at 60 r.p.m. (or equivalent method).
Polyamine-epichlorohydrin water-soluble thermosetting resin produced by reacting epichlorohydrin with: (i) polyamines comprising at least 95 percent by weight C₆ to C₁₆ aliphatic diamines and/or their self-condensation products, and/or (ii) prepolymer produced by reacting 1,2-dichloroethane with the polyamines in (i). The finished resin has a nitrogen content of 5.0 to 9.0 percent, a chlorine content of 18.0 to 35.0 percent on a dry basis, and a minimum viscosity, in a 25 percent by weight aqueous solution, of 50 centipoises at 20 °C (68 °F), as determined by Brookfield HAT model viscometer using a No. 1H spindle at 50 r.p.m. (or equivalent method).

For use only as a wet-strength agent and/or retention aid employed prior to the sheet-forming operation in the manufacture of paper and paperboard, and at a level not to exceed 1 percent by weight of dry paper and paperboard fibers.

Polyamine-epichlorohydrin water-soluble thermosetting resin produced by reacting epichlorohydrin with: (i) polyamines comprising at 95 percent by weight C₆ to C₁₆ aliphatic diamines and/or their self-condensation products and/or (ii) hexamethylenediamine, and/or (ii) bis(hexamethylene) triamine and higher homologues, and/or (iv) prepolymer produced by reacting 1,2-dichloroethane with the polyamines in (i) and (ii) and/or (iii). The finished resin has a nitrogen content of 5.0 to 9.0 percent, a chlorine content of 18.0 to 35.0 percent on a dry basis, and a minimum viscosity, in a 25 percent by weight aqueous solution, of 50 centipoises at 20 °C (68 °F), as determined by Brookfield HAT model viscometer using a No. 1H spindle at 50 r.p.m. (or equivalent method).

For use only as a retention aid and/or flocculent employed prior to the sheet-forming operation in the manufacture of paper and paperboard, and used at a level not to exceed 1 percent by weight of dry paper and paperboard fibers.

Polyamine-epichlorohydrin water-soluble thermosetting resin produced by reacting hexamethylenediamine with 1,2-dichloroethane to form a prepolymer and further reacting this prepolymer with epichlorohydrin. This resin is then reacted with nitroso (methylene-glyophosphonic acid), pentasodium salt, such that the finished resin has a nitrogen content of 5.0–5.3 percent; a chlorine content of 29.7–31.3 percent; and a phosphorus content of 2.0–2.2 percent, on a dry basis, and a minimum viscosity, in 25 percent by weight aqueous solution, of 50 centipoises at 25 °C, as determined on a Brookfield HAT model viscometer using a No. 1H spindle at 50 r.p.m. (or equivalent method).

For use only as a wet-strength agent and/or retention aid employed prior to the sheet-forming operation in the manufacture of paper and paperboard, and at a level not to exceed 1 percent by weight of dry paper and paperboard fibers.

Polyamine-epichlorohydrin water-soluble thermosetting resin prepared by reacting hexamethylenediamine with 1,2-dichloroethane to form a prepolymer and further reacting this prepolymer with epichlorohydrin. This resin is then reacted with nitroso (methylene-glyophosphonic acid), pentasodium salt, such that the finished resin has a nitrogen content of 5.0–5.3 percent; a chlorine content of 29.7–31.3 percent; and a phosphorus content of 2.0–2.2 percent, on a dry basis, and a minimum viscosity, in 25 percent by weight aqueous solution, of 50 centipoises at 25 °C, as determined on a Brookfield HAT model viscometer using a No. 1H spindle at 50 r.p.m. (or equivalent method).

For use only as a wet-strength agent and/or retention aid employed prior to the sheet-forming operation in the manufacture of paper and paperboard, and at a level not to exceed 1 percent by weight of dry paper and paperboard fibers.

Polyamine-epichlorohydrin water-soluble thermosetting resin produced by reacting 1,2-dichloroethane with the polyamines in (i). The finished resin has a nitrogen content of 13.0–15.0 percent on a dry basis, and a minimum viscosity in 25 percent-by-weight aqueous solution of 75 centipoises at 25 °C, as determined by Brookfield HAT model viscometer using a No. 1 spindle at 50 r.p.m. (or equivalent method).

For use only as a retention aid and/or flocculent employed prior to the sheet-forming operation in the manufacture of paper and paperboard and used at a level not to exceed 0.1 percent by weight of dry paper or paperboard fibers.

Polyamine-epichlorohydrin water-soluble thermosetting resin produced by reacting 1,2-dichloroethane with the polyamines in (i). The finished resin has a nitrogen content of 13.0–15.0 percent on a dry basis, and a minimum viscosity in 25 percent-by-weight aqueous solution of 75 centipoises at 25 °C, as determined by Brookfield HAT model viscometer using a No. 1 spindle at 50 r.p.m. (or equivalent method).

For use only as a wet-strength agent and/or retention aid employed prior to the sheet-forming operation in the manufacture of paper and paperboard, and at a level not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight of the finished dry paper and paperboard.

Polyamine-epichlorohydrin water-soluble thermosetting resin produced by reacting 1,2-dichloroethane with the polyamines in (i). The finished resin has a nitrogen content of 13.0–15.0 percent on a dry basis, and a minimum viscosity in 25 percent-by-weight aqueous solution of 75 centipoises at 25 °C, as determined by Brookfield HAT model viscometer using a No. 1 spindle at 50 r.p.m. (or equivalent method).

For use only as a retention aid and/or flocculent employed prior to the sheet-forming operation in the manufacture of paper and paperboard and used at a level not to exceed 0.1 percent by weight of dry paper or paperboard fibers.

Polyamine-epichlorohydrin water-soluble thermosetting resin produced by reacting 1,2-dichloroethane with the polyamines in (i). The finished resin has a nitrogen content of 13.0–15.0 percent on a dry basis, and a minimum viscosity in 25 percent-by-weight aqueous solution of 75 centipoises at 25 °C, as determined by Brookfield HAT model viscometer using a No. 1 spindle at 50 r.p.m. (or equivalent method).

For use only as a wet-strength agent and/or retention aid employed prior to the sheet-forming operation in the manufacture of paper and paperboard, and at a level not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight of the finished dry paper and paperboard.

Polyamine-epichlorohydrin water-soluble thermosetting resin produced by reacting 1,2-dichloroethane with the polyamines in (i). The finished resin has a nitrogen content of 13.0–15.0 percent on a dry basis, and a minimum viscosity in 25 percent-by-weight aqueous solution of 75 centipoises at 25 °C, as determined by Brookfield HAT model viscometer using a No. 1 spindle at 50 r.p.m. (or equivalent method).

For use only as a retention aid and/or flocculent employed prior to the sheet-forming operation in the manufacture of paper and paperboard and used at a level not to exceed 0.1 percent by weight of dry paper or paperboard fibers.
### List of Substances

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance Description</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poly (diallyldimethylammonium chloride) (CAS Reg. No. 26962–79–3) produced by the polymerization of diallyldimethylammonium chloride so that the finished resin has a nitrogen content of 8.66±0.4 percent on a dry basis and a minimum viscosity in a 15 weight-percent aqueous solution of 10 centipoises at 25 °C (77 °F), as determined by LVF Model Brookfield viscometer using a No. 1 spindle at 60 r/min (or equivalent method). The level of residual monomer is not to exceed 1 weight-percent of the polymer (dry basis).</td>
<td>For use only as a flocculant employed prior to the sheet-forming operation in the manufacture of paper and paperboard, and used at a level not to exceed 10 mg/L (10 parts per million) of influent water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poly(1,2-dimethyl-5-vinylpyridinium methyl sulfate) having a nitrogen content of 5.7 to 7.3 percent and a sulfur content of 11.7 to 13.3 percent by weight on a dry basis and having a minimum viscosity in 30-percent-by-weight aqueous solution of 2,000 centipoises at 25 °C, as determined by LV-series Brookfield viscometer (or equivalent) using a No. 4 spindle at 60 r.p.m.</td>
<td>For use only as an adjuvant employed in the manufacture of paper and paperboard prior to the sheet-forming operation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyester resin produced by reacting dimethylolpropionic acid (CAS Registry No. 4767–03–7) as a comonomer, at no more than 30 percent by weight of total polymer solids in reaction with 2,2-dimethyl-1,3-propanediol, phthalic anhydride and isophthalic acid, such that the polyester resin has a viscosity of 200–600 centipoises at 80 °F as determined by a Brookfield RVT viscometer using a number 3 spindle at 50 rpm (or equivalent method).</td>
<td>For use only as a surface-sizing compound applied after the sheet-forming operation in the manufacture of paper and paperboard and limited to use at levels not to exceed 0.1 percent by weight of finished dry paper or paperboard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyethylene, oxidized; complying with the identity prescribed in §177.1620(a) of this chapter.</td>
<td>For use only as an adjuvant employed in the manufacture of paper and paperboard prior to the sheet-forming operation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyethyleneamine mixture produced when 1 mole of ethylene dichloride, 1.05 moles of ammonia, and 2 moles of sodium hydroxide are made to react so that a 10 percent aqueous solution has a minimum viscosity of 40 centipoises at 77 °F, as determined by Brookfield viscometer using a No. 1 spindle at 60 r.p.m.</td>
<td>For use only as an adjuvant employed in the manufacture of paper and paperboard prior to the sheet-forming operation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyethylene glycol (200) dilaurate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyethylene glycol (400) dioleate.</td>
<td>For use only as a coating adjuvant for controlling viscosity when used at a level not to exceed 0.3% by weight of coating solids.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyethylene glycol (400) esters of coconut oil fatty acids.</td>
<td>For use only as a coating adjuvant for controlling viscosity when used at a level not to exceed 0.1% by weight of coating solids.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyethylene glycol (600) esters of tall oil fatty acids.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyethylene glycol (400) monolaurate.</td>
<td>For use only as a retention aid employed prior to the sheet-forming operation in paper-making systems operated at a pH of 4.5 or higher, and limited to use at a level not to exceed 5% by weight of finished dry paper or paperboard fibers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyethylene glycol (600) monolaurate.</td>
<td>For use only as a surfactant for dispersions of polyacrylamide retention and drainage aids employed prior to the sheet formation operation in the manufacture of paper and paperboard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyethylene glycol (600) monostearate.</td>
<td>For use only as a coating adjuvant for controlling viscosity when used at a level not to exceed 0.3% by weight of coating solids.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyethylene glycol (600) monostearate.</td>
<td>For use only as a coating adjuvant for controlling viscosity when used at a level not to exceed 0.1% by weight of coating solids.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyethylene glycol (3,000) monostearate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyethyleneimine, produced by the polymerization of ethylenimine.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poly(isobutene)/maleic anhydride adduct, diethanolamine reaction product. The mole ratio of poly(isobutene)/maleic anhydride adduct to diethanolamine is 1:1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polymethacrylic acid, sodium salt, having a viscosity in 30-percent-by-weight aqueous solution of 125–325 centipoises at 25 °C as determined by LV-series Brookfield viscometer (or equivalent) using a No. 2 spindle at 60 r.p.m.</td>
<td>For use only as a surfactant for dispersions of polyacrylamide retention and drainage aids employed prior to the sheet formation operation in the manufacture of paper and paperboard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polymethacrylic acid, sodium salt, having a viscosity in 40-percent-by-weight aqueous solution of 400–700 centipoises at 25 °C, as determined by LV-series Brookfield viscometer (or equivalent) using a No. 2 spindle at 30 r.p.m.</td>
<td>For use only as a coating adjuvant for controlling viscosity when used at a level not to exceed 0.3% by weight of coating solids.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List of Substances</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Poly[(methylimino)(2-hydroxytrimethylene)hydrochloride] produced by reaction of 1:1 molar ratio of methylamine and epichlorohydrin so that a 31-percent aqueous solution at 25 °C has a viscosity range of 2.5±3.0 determined by ASTM method D1154–76 (Reapproved, 1981), “Standard Test Method for Viscosity of Transparent Liquids by Bubble Time Method,” which is incorporated by reference. Copies may be obtained from the American Society for Testing Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Dr., West Conshohocken, Philadelphia, PA 19428-2959, 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. Poly(oxyethylene (dimethyliminio) ethylene (dimethyliminio) ethylene dichloride) produced by reacting equimolar quantities of N,N,N,N-tetramethylethylenediamine and dichloromethyl ether to yield a solution of the solid polymer in distilled water at 25 °C with a reduced viscosity of not less than 0.15 deciliter per gram as determined by ASTM method D1243–79, “Standard Test Method for Dilute Solution Viscosity of Vinyl Chloride Polymers,” which is incorporated by reference. Copies may be obtained from the American Society for Testing Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Dr., West Conshohocken, Philadelphia, PA 19428-2959, 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. The following formula is used for determining reduced viscosity: Reduced viscosity in terms of deciliters per gram=(t−tl)/t0−l0−C, where: t=Solution efflux time tl=Water efflux time C=Concentration of solution in terms of grams per deciliter Polypropylene glycol (minimum molecular weight 1,500); Potassium persulfate. 2-Propanoic acid, telomer with sodium 2-methyl-2-[1-oxo-2-propenylamino]-1-propane sulfonate and sodium phosphinate (CAS Reg. No. 110224–99–2). Propylene glycol alginates. Protein hydrolysate from animal hides or soybean protein condensed with oleic and/or stearic acid. Rapeseed oil, sulfated ammonium, potassium, or sodium salt. Ricebran oil, sulfated ammonium, potassium, or sodium salt. Rosin and rosin derivatives

Silver chloride-coated titanium dioxide

Sodium carboxymethyl guar gum having a minimum viscosity of 2,700 centipoises at 25 °C after 24 hours as determined by RV-series Brookfield viscometer (or equivalent) using a No. 4 spindle at 20 r.p.m. and using a test sample prepared by dissolving 8 grams of sodium carboxymethyl guar gum in 392 milliliters of 0.2-percent-by-weight aqueous sodium o-phenylenephenate solution. Sodium dicyclohexyl sulfosuccinate. Sodium formaldehyde sulfosuccinate. Sodium hydrochloride. Sodium N-methyl-N-oleyltaurate

For use only as a retention aid employed prior to the sheet-forming operation in such an amount that finished paper and paperboard will contain the additive at a level not in excess of 1 percent by weight of the dry paper and paperboard.

For use only to improve dry-strength of paper and paperboard and as a retention and drainage aid employed prior to the sheet-forming operation in the manufacture of paper and paperboard and limited to use at a level not to exceed 0.1 percent by weight of the finished dry paper and paperboard fibers.

For use only as a deposit control additive employed prior to the sheet-forming operation in the manufacture of paper and paperboard and at a level not to exceed 0.15 percent by weight of the dry paper and paperboard.

As provided in §178.3520 of this chapter. For use only as a component of polyolefin coatings with §177.1520 of this chapter at a level not to exceed 3 percent by weight. The finished coating will be used only for paper and paperboard that contact food of types VI-A and VI-B of table 1 in paragraph (c) of this section, and under conditions of use C, D, and E, as described in table 2 in paragraph (c) of this section, with a maximum hot fill temperature of 200 °F (94 °C).

For use only as a preservative in polymer latex emulsions at a level not to exceed 2.2 parts per million (based on silver ion concentration) in the dry coating.

For use only as a dry-strength and formation-aid agent employed prior to the sheet-forming operation in the manufacture of paper and paperboard and limited to use at a level not to exceed 1% by weight of finished dry paper or paperboard fibers.

For use only as polymerization catalyst.

For use only as an adjuvant to control pulp absorbency and pitch content in the manufacture of paper and paperboard prior to the sheet-forming operation.
## Food and Drug Administration, HHS § 176.170

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<tr>
<th>List of Substances</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sodium nitrite</td>
<td>For use only:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. At levels not to exceed 0.2% by weight of lubricants or release agents applied at levels not to exceed 1 lb. per ton of finished paper or paperboard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. As an anticorrosion agent at levels not to exceed 0.2% by weight of wax emulsions used as internal sizing in the manufacture of paper and paperboard prior to the sheet-forming operation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium persulfate.</td>
<td>For use only:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium polyacrylate</td>
<td>1. As a thickening agent for natural rubber latex coatings, provided it is used at a level not to exceed 2 percent by weight of coating solids.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. As a pigment dispersant in coatings at a level not to exceed 0.25 percent by weight of pigment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium poly(isopropenylphosphonate) (CAS Reg. No. 118632–18–1).</td>
<td>For use only in paper mill boilers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium zinc potassium polyphosphate (CAS Reg. No. 65997–17–3).</td>
<td>For use only as a pigment dispersant in coatings at a level not to exceed 1 percent by weight of pigment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sperm oil, sulfated, ammonium, potassium, or sodium salt.</td>
<td>For use only:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stannous oleate.</td>
<td>1. As a coating thickening agent at a level not to exceed 1% by weight of coating solids.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. As surface size at a level not to exceed 1% by weight of paper or paperboard substrate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Styrene-butadiene copolymers produced by copolymerizing styrene-butadiene with one or more of the monomers: acrylamide, acrylic acid, fumaric acid, 2-hydroxyethyl acrylate, itaconic acid, methacrylic acid, and N-methylolacrylamide (CAS Reg. No. 53504–31–7). The finished copolymers shall contain not more than 10 weight percent of total polymer units derived from acryl acid, fumaric acid, 2-hydroxyethyl acrylate, itaconic acid, and methacrylic acid, and shall contain not more than 3 weight percent of total polymer units derived from N-methylolacrylamide, and shall contain not more than 2 weight percent of polymer units derived from acrylamine.</td>
<td>For use only as a coating thickening agent at a level not to exceed 1% by weight of coating solids.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Styrene-maleic anhydride copolymer, amidlated, ammonium sodium salt; having, in a 25 percent by weight aqueous solution at pH 8.8, a minimum viscosity of 600 centipoises at 25 °C as determined by Brookfield model LVT viscometer using a No. 3 spindle at 60 r.p.m. (or equivalent method).</td>
<td>For use only:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. As a coating thickening agent at a level not to exceed 1% by weight of coating solids.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. As surface size at a level not to exceed 1% by weight of paper or paperboard substrate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Styrene-maleic anhydride copolymer, sodium salt (minimum molecular weight 30,000).</td>
<td>For use only as a flocculent, drainage aid or retention aid employed prior to the sheet forming operation in the manufacture of paper and paperboard and limited to use at a level not to exceed 0.2 percent by weight of the finished dry paper and paperboard fibers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Styrene-methacrylic acid copolymer, potassium salt (minimum molecular weight 30,000).</td>
<td>For use only as a modifier for amino resins.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Synthetic wax polymer prepared by the catalytic polymerization of alpha olefins such that the polymer has a maximum iodine number of 18 and a minimum number average molecular weight of 2,400.</td>
<td>For use only as a catalyst in the alkaline pulping of lignocellulosic materials at levels not to exceed 0.1 percent by weight of the raw lignocellulosic materials.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tallow</td>
<td>For use only as a coating thickening agent at a level not to exceed 1% by weight of coating solids.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tallow alcohol.</td>
<td>For use only:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. As a coating thickening agent at a level not to exceed 1% by weight of coating solids.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. As surface size at a level not to exceed 1% by weight of paper or paperboard substrate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tallow fatty acid, hydrogenated.</td>
<td>For use only as a coating thickening agent at a level not to exceed 1% by weight of coating solids.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tallow hydrogenated.</td>
<td>For use only as a coating thickening agent at a level not to exceed 1% by weight of coating solids.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tallow sulfated, ammonium, potassium, or sodium salt.</td>
<td>For use only as a coating thickening agent at a level not to exceed 1% by weight of coating solids.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tetraethylenepentamine, 1,4,4a,9a-Tetrahydro-9, 10-anthracenedione (CAS Reg. No. 56136–14–2).</td>
<td>For use only as a coating thickening agent at a level not to exceed 1% by weight of coating solids.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N,N,N’,N’-Tetramethylethylenediamine polymer with bis-(2-chloroethyl) ether, first reacted with not more than 5 percent by weight 1-chloro-2,3-epoxypropane and then reacted with not more than 5 percent by weight poly (acrylic acid) such that a 50 percent by weight aqueous solution of the product has a nitrogen content of 4.7–4.9 percent and viscosity of 350–700 centipoises at 25 °C as determined by LV series Brookfield viscometer using a No. 2 spindle at 60 r.p.m. (or by other equivalent method).</td>
<td>For use only as a coating thickening agent at a level not to exceed 1% by weight of coating solids.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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### § 176.170

#### List of Substances

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<tr>
<th>List of Substances</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
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<tr>
<td>Tetrasodium N-(1,2-dicarboxyethyl)-N-octadecylsulfo-succinamate.</td>
<td>For use only as an emulsifier in aqueous dispersions of rosins.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triethanolamine</td>
<td>For use only as a curl-control agent at a level not to exceed 0.2% by weight of coated or uncoated paper and paperboard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triethylene glycol adipic acid monoester produced by reacting equimolar quantities of triethylene glycol and adipic acid.</td>
<td>For use only as an antimicrobial agent for coating, binder, pigment, filler, sizing, and similar formulations added prior to the heat drying step in the manufacture of paper and paperboard and limited to use at a level between 0.05 and 0.15 percent by weight of the formulation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,3,5-Triethylhexahydro-1,3,5-triazine (CAS Registry No. 7779–27–3).</td>
<td>For use only as an oil repellent at a level not to exceed 0.087 lb (0.046 lb of fluorine) per 1,000 ft² of treated paper or paperboard, as determined by analysis for total fluorine in the treated paper or paperboard without correction for any fluorine which might be present in the untreated paper or paperboard, when such paper or paperboard is used in contact with food only of the types identified in paragraph (c) of this section, table 1, under Types IVA, V, VIIA, VIII, and IX, and under the conditions of use B through G described in table 2 of paragraph (c) of this section.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undecafluorocyclohexanemethanol ester mixture of dihydrogen phosphate, compound with 2,2’ imidodethanol (1:1); hydrogen phosphate, compound with 2,2’-imidodethanol (1:1); and P,P’-dihydrogen pyrophosphate, compound with 2,2’-imidodethanol (1:2); where the ester mixture has a fluorine content of 48.3 pctl to 53.1 pctl as determined on a solids basis.</td>
<td>Complying with §176.3710 of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viscose rayon fibers.</td>
<td>For use only at a maximum level of 0.125 percent by weight of finished paper as a suspension aid or stabilizer for aqueous pigment dispersions employed in the manufacture of paper and paperboard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wax, petroleum</td>
<td>For use only as an adjuvant to control pulp absorbency and pitch content in the manufacture of paper and paperboard prior to the sheet-forming operation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xanthan gum, conforming to the identity and specifications prescribed in §172.695 of this chapter, except that the residual isopropl alcohol shall not exceed 6,000 parts per million.</td>
<td>For use as a pigment extender at levels not to exceed 5.4 percent by weight of the finished paper and paperboard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xylene sulfonic acid-formaldehyde condensate, sodium salt.</td>
<td>For use only as polymerization catalyst.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zeolite Na-A (CAS Reg. No. 68989–22–0)</td>
<td>For use only as a component of waterproof coatings where the zirconium oxide is present at a level not to exceed 1 percent by weight of the dry paper or paperboard fiber and where the zirconium oxide is produced by hydrolysis of zirconium acetate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zinc formaldehyde sulfoxylate</td>
<td>For use only as an emulsifier in aqueous dispersions of rosins.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zinc octoate</td>
<td>For use only as a curl-control agent at a level not to exceed 0.2% by weight of coated or uncoated paper and paperboard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zirconium oxide</td>
<td>For use only as an antimicrobial agent for coating, binder, pigment, filler, sizing, and similar formulations added prior to the heat drying step in the manufacture of paper and paperboard and limited to use at a level between 0.05 and 0.15 percent by weight of the formulation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For use only as an oil repellent at a level not to exceed 0.087 lb (0.046 lb of fluorine) per 1,000 ft² of treated paper or paperboard, as determined by analysis for total fluorine in the treated paper or paperboard without correction for any fluorine which might be present in the untreated paper or paperboard, when such paper or paperboard is used in contact with food only of the types identified in paragraph (c) of this section, table 1, under Types IVA, V, VIIA, VIII, and IX, and under the conditions of use B through G described in table 2 of paragraph (c) of this section.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### (b) Substances identified in paragraphs (b) (1) and (2) of this section may be used as components of the food-contact surface of paper and paperboard, provided that the food-contact surface of the paper or paperboard complies with the extractives limitations prescribed in paragraph (c) of this section.

#### (1) Substances identified in §175.300(b)(3) of this chapter with the exception of those identified in paragraphs (b)(3) (v), (xv), (xx), (xxvi), (xxx), and (xxxii) of that section and paragraph (a) of this section.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List of substances</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acrylamide copolymerized with ethyl acrylate and/or styrene and/or methacrylic acid, subsequently reacted with formaldehyde and butyl alcohol.</td>
<td>For use only as coatings or components of coatings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acrylamide copolymerized with ethylene and vinyl chloride in such a manner that the finished copolymers have a minimum weight average molecular weight of 30,000 and contain not more than 3.5 weight percent of total polymer units derived from acrylamide, and in such a manner that the acrylamide portion may or may not be subsequently partially hydrolyzed.</td>
<td>For use only in coatings at a level not to exceed 0.01 mg/in².</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-Acrylamido-2-methyl-propanesulfonic acid, homopolymer, sodium salt (CAS Reg. No. 35641–59–9).</td>
<td>Complying with §177.1010 of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acrylic and modified acrylic polymers</td>
<td>For use only as coatings or components of coatings.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
List of substances

Acrylic copolymers produced by copolymerizing 2 or more of the acrylate monomers butyl acrylate, ethyl acrylate, ethyl methacrylate, methyl acrylate, methyl methacrylate, and n-propyl methacrylate, or produced by copolymerizing one or more of such acrylate monomers together with one or more of the monomers acrylic acid, acrylonitrile, butadiene, 2-ethylhexyl acrylate, fumaric acid, glycidyl methacrylate, n-hexylmethacrylate, itaconic acid, methacrylic acid, styrene, vinyl acetate, vinyl chloride, and vinylidene chloride. The finished copolymers shall contain at least 50 weight percent of polymer units derived from one or more of the monomers butyl acrylate, ethyl acrylate, ethyl methacrylate, methyl acrylate, methyl methacrylate, and n-propyl methacrylate; and shall contain not more than 5 weight percent of total polymer units derived from acrylic acid, fumaric acid, glycidyl methacrylate, n-hexyl methacrylate, itaconic acid, and methacrylic acid. The provision limiting the finished acrylic copolymers to not more than 5 units derived from acrylic acid, fumaric acid, glycidyl methacrylate, n-hexyl methacrylate, itaconic acid, and methacrylic acid is not applicable to finished acrylic copolymers used as coating adjuvants at a level not exceeding 2 weight percent of total coating solids.

Alkyl mono- and disulfonic acids, sodium salts (produced from n-alkanes in the range of C_{10}-C_{18} with not less than 50 percent C_{14}-C_{16}).

For use only:
1. As emulsifiers for vinylidene chloride copolymer coatings and limited to use at levels not to exceed 2 percent by weight of the coating solids.
2. As emulsifiers for vinylidene chloride copolymer or homopolymer coatings at levels not to exceed a total of 2.6 percent by weight of coating solids. The finished polymer contacts food only of types identified in paragraph (c) of this section, table 1, under Types I, II, III, IV, V, VIA, VII, VIII, and IX and under conditions of use E, F, and G described in table 2 of paragraph (c) of this section.

For use only as a preservative for coating formulations, binders, pigment slurries, and sizing solutions at a level not to exceed 0.006 percent by weight of the coating, solution, slurry or emulsion.

Complying with §178.3740 of this chapter.

For use only as a mold- and mildew-proofing agent in coatings intended for use in contact with food only of the types identified in paragraph (c) of this section, table 1, under Type I, II, VII-B, and VIII.

For use only as an emulsifier in nitrocellulose coatings for paper and paperboard intended for use in contact with food only of the types identified in paragraph (c) of this section, table 1, under Types IV A, V, VII A, VIII, and IX; and limited to use at a level not to exceed 8 percent by weight of the coating solids.

For use only:
1. As a preservative at a level of 0.3 weight percent in latexes used as pigment binders in paper and paperboard intended for use with nonacidic, nonalcoholic food and under the conditions of use described in paragraph (c) of this section, table 2, conditions of use E, F, and G.
2. As a preservative at a level not to exceed 0.07 weight percent in latexes and 0.05 weight percent in pigment slurries used as components of coatings for paper and paperboard intended for use in contact with food.

List of substances | Limitations
--- | ---
5-Chloro-2,4-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one (CAS Reg. No. 26172–55–4) and 2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one (CAS Reg. No. 2682–20–4) mixture at a ratio of 3 parts to 1 part, manufactured from methyl-3-mercaptopropionate (CAS Reg. No. 2035–90–2). The mixture may contain magnesium nitrate (CAS Reg. No. 10377–60–3) at a concentration equivalent to the isothiazolone active ingredients (weight/weight).

Cyclized rubber produced when natural pale crepe rubber dissolved in phenol is catalytically cyclized so that the finished cyclized rubber has a melting point of 145 °C to 155 °C as determined by ASTM method E28-67 (Reapproved 1982).

Dicyclohexyl phthalate.

Diethylene glycol ester of the adduct of terpene and maleic anhydride.

Dihydroxy dichlorodiphenyl methane.

Diethylene glycol dibenzoate (CAS Reg. No. 120–55–8) 

Diethylene glycol dibenzoate (CAS Reg. No. 27138–31–4) 

Disodium N-octadecylsulfosuccinamate 

EDTA (ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid) and its sodium and/or calcium salts.

For use only: 1. As an antimicrobial agent for polymer latex emulsions in paper coatings at a level not to exceed 50 parts per million (based on isothiazolone active ingredients) in the coating formulation.

For use only as a preservative for coating formulations.

For use only in coatings for paper and paperboard intended for use in contact with food only of the types identified in paragraph (c) of this section, table 1, under Types VIII and IX.

For use only: 2. As an antimicrobial agent for finished coating formulations and for additives used in the manufacture of paper and paperboard including filters, binders, pigment slurries, and sizing solutions at a level not to exceed 25 parts per million (based on isothiazolone active ingredients) in the coating formulations and additives.

For use only as preservative.

For use only as a preservative at levels not more than 0.05 weight percent and not less than 0.01 weight percent: in latexes used as pigment binders in coatings; in pigment slurries used in coatings; and/or in coatings themselves. The total level of the preservative in the finished coating shall not exceed 0.04 weight percent of the finished coating solids.

Complying with §178.3740 of this chapter.

For use only as a plasticizer for polyvinyl acetate coatings at a level not to exceed 5 percent by weight of the coating solids under conditions described in paragraph (c) of this section, table 2, condition of use E, F, and G.

For use only as preservative for coating formulations.

For use only as a polymerization inhibitor in 2-sulfoethyl methacrylate, sodium salt.

For use only as an emulsifier in resin latex coatings and limited to use at a level not to exceed 0.05% by weight of the coating solids.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List of substances</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ethanedial, polymer with tetrahydro-4-hydroxy-5-methyl-2(1H)pyrimidinone, propoxylated (CAS Reg. No. 118299-90-4).</td>
<td>For use only as an insolubilizer for starch-based coatings and limited to use at a level not to exceed 5.0 percent by weight of the coating.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethylene-acrylic acid copolymers produced by the copolymerization of ethylene and acrylic acid and/or their partial ammonium salts. The finished copolymer shall contain no more than 25 weight percent of polymer units derived from acrylic acid and no more than 0.35 weight percent of residual monomeric acrylic acid, and have a melt index not to exceed 350 as determined by ASTM method D1238-82, “Standard Test Method for Flow Rates of Thermoplastics by Extrusion Plastometer,” which is incorporated by reference. Copies may be obtained from the American Society for Testing Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Dr., West Conshohocken, Philadelphia, PA 19428-2959, 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: <a href="http://www.archives.gov/federal_register/code_of_federal_regulations/ibr_locations.html">http://www.archives.gov/federal_register/code_of_federal_regulations/ibr_locations.html</a>.</td>
<td>For use only as a preservative for coating formulations. For use only as an insolubilizing agent in starch- and protein-based coatings that contact nonalcoholic foods, and limited to use at a level not to exceed 6 percent by weight of the starch or protein fraction of the coating solids. For use only as a comonomer in polyvinyl acetate latex coatings and limited to use at a level not to exceed 1 percent by weight of dry polymer solids.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formic acid</td>
<td>For use only as a component of coatings in paper and paperboard products at a level not to exceed 9 percent by weight of the coating intended for use in contact with food of Types I through IX described in table 1 of paragraph (c) of this section under conditions of use C through H described in table 2 of paragraph (c) of this section.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glyceryl monobutyl ricinoleate. Hydroxymethyl derivatives (mixture of mono and poly) of [N-(1,1-dimethyl-3-oxobutyl)acrylamide] produced by reacting 1 mole of the [N-(1,1-dimethyl-3-oxobutyl)acrylamide] with 3 moles of formaldehyde such that the finished product has a maximum nitrogen content of 6.2 percent and a maximum hydroxyl content of 15 percent by weight on a dry basis. Isobutyl oleate, sulfated, ammonium, potassium, or sodium salt. Maleic anhydride adduct of butadiene-styrene copolymer. α-Methylstyrene-vinyltoluene copolymer resins (molar ratio 1α-methylstyrene to 3 vinyltoluene). Modified kaolin clay (CAS Reg. No. 1344-00-9) is produced by the reaction of sodium silicate (CAS Reg. No. 1344-09-8) and kaolinite clay (CAS Reg. No. 1332-58-7) under hydrothermal conditions. The reaction product has a molecular weight between 246 and 365 and consists of 46 to 55 percent silicon dioxide (SiO2), 28 to 42 percent aluminum oxide (Al2O3), and 2 to 7 percent of sodium oxide (Na2O). The reaction product will not consist of more than 70 percent modified kaolin clay. Naphthalene sulfonic acid-formaldehyde condensate, sodium salt. Oleyl alcohol. Oxazolidinylethylmethacrylate (CAS Registry No. 46236-15-1) copolymer with ethyl acrylate and methyl methacrylate, and containing not more than 6 percent by weight of oxazolidinylethylmethacrylate. Maximum nitrogen content shall be 0.5 percent and number average molecular weight of that portion of the copolymer soluble in tetrahydrofuran shall be not less than 50,000. Pentaaerythritol tetrastearate.</td>
<td>For use only as a binder for pigment coatings as a binder level not to exceed 4.0 percent by weight of dry paper or paperboard.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### § 176.170

**List of substances**

| Petroleum alicyclic hydrocarbon resins, or the hydrogenated product thereof, meeting the following specifications: | Softening point 97 °C minimum, as determined by ASTM method E29–67 (Reapproved 1982), “Standard Test Method for Softening Point by Ring and Ball Apparatus;” aniline point 120 °C minimum, as determined by ASTM method D611–82, “Standard Test Methods for Aniline Point and Mixed Aniline Point of Petroleum Products and Hydrocarbon Solvents,” which are incorporated by reference (Copies may be obtained from the American Society for Testing Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Dr., West Conshohocken, Philadelphia, PA 19428-2959, 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). Specific gravity 0.96–0.99 (20 °C/20 °C). Such petroleum hydrocarbon resins are produced by the catalytic polymerization of dienes and olefins from low-boiling distillates of cracked petroleum stocks that contain no material boiling over 200 °C and that meet the ultraviolet absorbance limits prescribed in § 172.880(b) of this chapter when subjected to the analytical procedure described in § 172.886(b) of this chapter, modified as follows: Treat the product as in the first paragraph under “Procedure” in § 172.250(b)(3) of this chapter. Then proceed with § 172.886(b) of this chapter, starting with the paragraph commencing with “Promptly complete transfer of the sample * * *”.

Polyester resin formed by the reaction of the methyl ester of rosin, phthalic anhydride, maleic anhydride and ethylene glycol, such that the polyester resin has an acid number of 4 to 11, a drop-softening point of 70 °C–92 °C, and a color of K or paler.

Polyester resin produced by reacting the acid groups in montan wax with ethylene glycol.

Polyethylene, oxidized ................................................................. Complying with § 177.1620 of this chapter.

Polyethylene reacted with maleic anhydride such that the modified polyethylene has a saponification number not in excess of 6 after Soxhlet extraction for 24 hours with anhydrous ethyl alcohol.

Polyoxyethylated (40 moles) tallow alcohol sulfate, sodium salt

Polyoxypropylene-polyoxyethylene block polymers (minimum molecular weight 6,800).

Polyvinyl acetate.

Polyvinyl alcohol (minimum viscosity of 4% aqueous solution at 20 °C of 4 centipoises).

Polyvinyl butyral.

Polyvinyl formal.

Polyvinylidene chloride.

Polyvinyl stearate.

Propylene glycol mono- and diesters of fats and fatty acids.


Diallyl maleate (CAS Reg No. 999–21–3), dimethyl maleate (CAS Reg No. 624–48–6), 1-ethynyl-1-cyclohexanol (CAS Reg. No. 78–27–3) and vinyl acetate (CAS Reg. No. 108–05–4) may be used as optional polymerization inhibitors.

For use only as modifiers in wax-polymer blend coatings for corrugated paperboard intended for use in bulk packaging or raw fruits, raw vegetables, iced meat, iced fish, and iced poultry; and limited to use at a level not to exceed 30 weight-percent of the coating solids.

For use only as a surface coating. Platinum content not to exceed 300 p.p.m. in finished coated paper or paperboard.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For use only as modifiers in wax-polymer blend coatings for corrugated paperboard intended for use in bulk packaging or raw fruits, raw vegetables, iced meat, iced fish, and iced poultry; and limited to use at a level not to exceed 30 weight-percent of the coating solids.</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List of substances</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Petroleum alicyclic hydrocarbon resins, or the hydrogenated product thereof, meeting the following specifications: | Softening point 97 °C minimum, as determined by ASTM method E29–67 (Reapproved 1982), “Standard Test Method for Softening Point by Ring and Ball Apparatus;” aniline point 120 °C minimum, as determined by ASTM method D611–82, “Standard Test Methods for Aniline Point and Mixed Aniline Point of Petroleum Products and Hydrocarbon Solvents,” which are incorporated by reference (Copies may be obtained from the American Society for Testing Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Dr., West Conshohocken, Philadelphia, PA 19428-2959, 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). Specific gravity 0.96–0.99 (20 °C/20 °C). Such petroleum hydrocarbon resins are produced by the catalytic polymerization of dienes and olefins from low-boiling distillates of cracked petroleum stocks that contain no material boiling over 200 °C and that meet the ultraviolet absorbance limits prescribed in § 172.880(b) of this chapter when subjected to the analytical procedure described in § 172.886(b) of this chapter, modified as follows: Treat the product as in the first paragraph under “Procedure” in § 172.250(b)(3) of this chapter. Then proceed with § 172.886(b) of this chapter, starting with the paragraph commencing with “Promptly complete transfer of the sample * * *”.

Polyester resin formed by the reaction of the methyl ester of rosin, phthalic anhydride, maleic anhydride and ethylene glycol, such that the polyester resin has an acid number of 4 to 11, a drop-softening point of 70 °C–92 °C, and a color of K or paler.

Polyester resin produced by reacting the acid groups in montan wax with ethylene glycol.

Polyethylene, oxidized ................................................................. Complying with § 177.1620 of this chapter.

Polyethylene reacted with maleic anhydride such that the modified polyethylene has a saponification number not in excess of 6 after Soxhlet extraction for 24 hours with anhydrous ethyl alcohol.

Polyoxyethylated (40 moles) tallow alcohol sulfate, sodium salt

Polyoxypropylene-polyoxyethylene block polymers (minimum molecular weight 6,800).

Polyvinyl acetate.

Polyvinyl alcohol (minimum viscosity of 4% aqueous solution at 20 °C of 4 centipoises).

Polyvinyl butyral.

Polyvinyl formal.

Polyvinylidene chloride.

Polyvinyl stearate.

Propylene glycol mono- and diesters of fats and fatty acids.


Diallyl maleate (CAS Reg No. 999–21–3), dimethyl maleate (CAS Reg No. 624–48–6), 1-ethynyl-1-cyclohexanol (CAS Reg. No. 78–27–3) and vinyl acetate (CAS Reg. No. 108–05–4) may be used as optional polymerization inhibitors.

For use only as modifiers in wax-polymer blend coatings for corrugated paperboard intended for use in bulk packaging or raw fruits, raw vegetables, iced meat, iced fish, and iced poultry; and limited to use at a level not to exceed 30 weight-percent of the coating solids.

For use only as a surface coating. Platinum content not to exceed 300 p.p.m. in finished coated paper or paperboard.

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Platinum content not to exceed 100 parts per million. For use only as a release coating for pressure sensitive adhesives.

Sodium decylbenzenesulfonate.
Sodium dihexyl sulfosuccinate.
Sodium n-dodecylpolyethoxy (50 moles) sulfate-sodium isododecylphenoxypolyethoxy (40 moles) sulfate mixtures.
For use only as an emulsifier in coatings that contact food only of the types identified in paragraph (c) of this section, table 1, under Types IV-A, V, VII, VIII, and IX; and limited to use at levels not to exceed 0.75 percent by weight of the coating solids.

Sodium 2-ethylhexyl sulfate.
Sodium oleoyl isopropanolamide sulfosuccinate.
Sodium pentachlorophenate ........................................................ For use only as preservative for coating formulations.
Sodium o-phenylphenate .......................................................... Do.
Sodium vinyl sulfonate polymerized.
Sodium xylenesulfonate (CAS Reg. No. 1300–72–7) ................. For use only in paper and paperboard coatings at levels not to exceed 0.01 percent by weight of the finished paper and paperboard.

Styrene copolymers produced by copolymerizing styrene with maleic anhydride and its methyl and butyl (sec or iso-) esters. Such copolymers may contain β-nitrostyrene as a polymerization chain terminator.

Styrene polymers made by the polymerization of any combination of styrene or alpha methyl styrene with acrylic acid, methacrylic acid, 2-ethyl hexyl acrylate, methyl methacrylate, and butyl acrylate. The styrene and alpha methyl styrene, individually, may constitute from 0 to 40 weight percent of the polymer. The polymer number average molecular weight (Mn) shall be at least 2,000 (as determined by gel permeation chromatography). The acid number of the polymer shall be less than 250. The monomer content shall be less than 0.5 percent.

Styrene-acrylic copolymers (CAS Reg. No. 25950–40–7 produced by polymerizing 77 to 83 parts by weight of styrene with 13 to 17 parts of methyl methacrylate, 3 to 4 parts of butyl methacrylate, 0.5 to 2.5 parts of methacrylic acid, and 0.1 to 0.3 part of butyl acrylate such that the finished copolymers have a minimum number average molecular weight greater than 100,000 and a level of residual styrene monomer in the polymer not to exceed 0.1 percent by weight.

Styrene-butadiene copolymers produced by copolymerizing styrene-butadiene with one or more of the monomer: acrylamide, acrylic acid, fumaric acid, 2-hydroxyethyl acrylate, itaconic acid, and methacrylic acid, and containing not more than 10 weight percent of total polymer units derived from acrylic acid, fumaric acid, 2-hydroxyethyl acrylate, itaconic acid and methacrylic acid, and shall contain not more than 2 weight percent of polymer units derived from acrylamide.

Styrene-butadiene copolymers with 2-hydroxyethyl acrylate and acrylic acid containing not more than 15 weight percent acrylic acid and no more than 20 weight percent of a combination of 2-hydroxyethyl acrylate and acrylic acid.

Styrene-butadiene-vinylidene chloride copolymers containing not more than 40 weight percent of vinylidene chloride in the finished copolymers. The finished copolymers may contain not more than 10 weight percent of total polymer units derived from acrylic acid, fumaric acid, 2-hydroxyethyl acrylate, itaconic acid, and/or methacrylic acid.

For use only as a component of coatings and limited to use at a level not to exceed 20 percent by weight of the coating solids.
List of substances

Styrene-dimethylstyrene-α-methylstyrene copolymers produced by polymerizing equimolar ratios of the three comonomers such that the finished copolymers have a minimum average molecular weight of 835 as determined by ASTM method D2503–82, “Standard Test Method for Molecular Weight (Relative Molecular Mass) of Hydrocarbons by Thermo-electric Measurement of Vapor Pressure,” which is incorporated by reference. Copies may be obtained from the American Society for Testing Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Dr., West Conshohocken, Philadelphia, PA 19428-2959, 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.

For use only in coatings for paper and paperboard intended for use in contact with nonfat food and limited to use at a level not to exceed 50% by weight of the coating solids.

Styrene-isobutylene copolymers (weight average molecular weight not less than 6,300).

For use only in coatings for paper and paperboard intended for use in contact under conditions of use D, G described in table 2 of paragraph (c) of this section, with food of Types I, II, IV-B, VI-B, VII-B, and VIII described in table 1 of paragraph (c) of this section; and limited to use at a level not to exceed 40 percent by weight of the coating solids.

Styrene-maleic anhydride copolymers ........................................ For use only as a coating or component of coatings and limited for use at a level not to exceed 2 percent by weight of paper or paperboard substrate.

Styrene-methacrylic acid copolymers containing no more than 5 weight percent of polymer units derived from methacrylic acid.

For use only as coatings or components of coatings.

Styrene-vinylidene chloride copolymers containing not more than 40 weight percent of vinylidene chloride in the finished copolymers. The finished copolymers may contain not more than 5 weight percent of total polymer units derived from acrylic acid, fumaric acid, itaconic acid, and/or methacrylic acid.

For use only in copolymer coatings under conditions of use E, F, and G described in paragraph (c) of this section, table 2, and limited to use at a level not to exceed 2.0 percent by weight of the dry copolymer coating.

Styrene-methacrylic acid copolymers containing no more than 5 weight percent of polymer units derived from methacrylic acid.

For use only as a surface-active agent at levels not to exceed 3 percent by weight of vinyl acetate polymer with ethylene and N-(hydroxymethyl) acrylamide intended for use in coatings for paper and paperboard intended for use in contact with foods:

1. Of the types identified in paragraph (c) of this section, table 2, under Types I, II, III, IV, VI-B, and VII, and under the conditions of use described in paragraph (c) of this section, table 2, conditions of use E, F, and G.

2. Of the types identified in paragraph (c) of this section, table 1, under Types V, VIII, IX, and under the conditions of use described in paragraph (c) of this section, table 2, conditions of use C, D, E, F, and G.

Styrene-vinylidene chloride copolymers containing not more than 40 weight percent of vinylidene chloride in the finished copolymers. The finished copolymers may contain not more than 5 weight percent of total polymer units derived from acrylic acid, fumaric acid, itaconic acid, and/or methacrylic acid.

For use only as coatings or components of coatings.

Tetrasodium N-(1,2-dicarboxyethyl)-N-octadecylsulfo-succinate.

For use only in emulsifier in resin latex coatings, and limited to use at a level not to exceed 0.05% by weight of the coating solids.

Tetrasodium N-(1,2-dicarboxyethyl)-N-octadecylsulfo-succinate.

For use only in emulsifier in resin latex coatings, and limited to use at a level not to exceed 0.05% by weight of the coating solids.

Toluenesulfonamide-formaldehyde resins.

For use only as a surface-active agent at levels not to exceed 3 percent by weight of vinyl acetate polymer with ethylene and N-(hydroxymethyl) acrylamide intended for use in coatings for paper and paperboard intended for use in contact with foods:

1. Of the types identified in paragraph (c) of this section, table 2, under Types I, II, III, IV, VI-B, and VII, and under the conditions of use described in paragraph (c) of this section, table 2, conditions of use E, F, and G.

2. Of the types identified in paragraph (c) of this section, table 1, under Types V, VIII, IX, and under the conditions of use described in paragraph (c) of this section, table 2, conditions of use C, D, E, F, and G.

For use only as an emulsifier in resin latex coatings, and limited to use at a level not to exceed 0.05% by weight of the coating solids.
Vinyl acetate copolymers produced by copolymerizing vinyl ac-
etate with one or more of the monomers acrylamide, acrylic
acid, acrylonitrile, butyl acrylate, crotonic acid, decyl acrylate, diallyl
fumarate, diallyl maleate, dibutyl fumarate, dibutyl
itaconate, dibutylmaleate, di(2-ethylhexyl) maleate, divinyl
benzene, ethyl acrylate, 2-ethylhexyl acrylate, fumaric acid,
itronic acid, maleic acid, methacrylic acid, methyl acrylate,
methyl methacrylate, mono(2-ethylhexyl) maleate, monooethyl
maleate, styrene, vinyl butyrate, vinyl crotonate, vinyl
hexenate, vinylidene chloride, vinyl polyglutamate, vinyl propionate, vinyl stearate,
and vinyl sulfonic acid.

The finished copolymers shall contain at least 50 weight per-
cent of polymer units derived from vinyl acetate and shall
contain no more than 5 weight percent of total polymer units
derived from acrylamide, acrylic acid, decyl ac-
rylate, dibutyl itaconate, di(2-ethylhexyl) maleate, fumaric
acid, itronic acid, maleic acid, methacrylic acid, mono(2-
ethylhexyl) maleate, monooethyl maleate, vinyl butyrate, vinyl
hexenate, vinyl polyglutamate, vinyl propionate, vinyl stearate,
and vinyl sulfonic acid.

Vinyl acetate polymer with ethylene and N-(hydroxymethyl) ac-
rylamide containing not more than 6 weight percent of total
polymer units derived from N-(hydroxymethyl) acrylamide.

Vinyl chloride copolymers produced by copolymerizing vinyl
chloride with one or more of the monomers acrylonitrile; fu-
mamic acid and its methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl, amyl, hexyl,
heptyl, or octyl esters; maleic acid and its methyl, ethyl,
propyl, butyl, amyl, hexyl, heptyl, or octyl esters; maleic an-
hydride; 5-norbornene-2, 3-dicarboxylic acid, monono-buty-
ester; vinyl acetate and vinylidene chloride. The finished co-
polymers shall contain at least 50 weight percent of polymer
units derived from vinyl chloride; shall contain no more than
5 weight percent of total polymer units derived from fumaric
acid and/or maleic acid and/or their methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl,
amyl, heptyl, or octyl monoesters or from maleic anhydride
or from mono-n-butyler of 5-norbornene-2, 3-dicarboxylic
acid (however, in any case the finished copolymers shall
contain no more than 4 weight percent of total polymer units
derived from n-butyler of 5-norbornene-2,3-
dicarboxylic acid).

Vinyl chloride-vinyl acetate hydroxyl-modified copolymers.
Vinyl chloride-vinyl acetate hydroxyl-modified copolymers re-
acted with trimellitic anhydride.

Vinylidene chloride copolymers produced by copolymerizing vi-
nylidene chloride with one or more of the monomers acry-
amide acrylic acid, acrylonitrile, butyl acrylate, butyl
meth-
acylate ethyl acrylate, ethyl methacrylate, fumaric acid,
itronic acid, methacrylic acid, methyl acrylate, methyl meth-
acylate, octadecyl methacrylate, propyl acrylate, propyl
methacrylate, vinyl chloride and vinyl sulfonic acid. The fin-
ished copolymers shall contain at least 50 weight percent of
decomposition units derived from vinyl chloride; and shall
contain no more than 5 weight percent of total polymer units
derived from acrylamide, acrylic acid, fumaric acid, itronic
acid, methacrylic acid, octadecyl methacrylate, and vinyl sul-
fonic acid.

Colorants:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Colorants</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aluminum</td>
<td>Labeled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aluminum hydrate</td>
<td>Labeled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aluminum and potassium silicate (mica)</td>
<td>Labeled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aluminum mono-, di-, and tristearate</td>
<td>Labeled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aluminum silicate (China clay)</td>
<td>Labeled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barium sulfate</td>
<td>Labeled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bentonite</td>
<td>Labeled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bentonite, modified with dimethyldioctadecylammonium ion</td>
<td>Labeled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burnt umber</td>
<td>Labeled</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For use only in coatings for paper and paperboard intended for
use in contact with foods.
1. Of the types identified in paragraph (c) of this section, table
1, under Types I, II, III, IV, VI B, and VII and under the con-
ditions of use described in paragraph (c) of this section, table
2, conditions of use E, F, and G.
2. Of the types identified in paragraph (c) of this section, table
1, under Types V, VIII, and IX and under the conditions of
use described in paragraph (c) of this section, table 2, condi-
tions of use C, D, E, F, and G.
(c) The food-contact surface of the paper and paperboard in the finished form in which it is to contact food, when extracted with the solvent or solvents characterizing the type of food, and under conditions of time and temperature characterizing the conditions of its intended use as determined from tables 1 and 2 of this paragraph, shall yield net chloroform-soluble extractives (corrected for wax, petrolatum, mineral oil and zinc extractives as zinc oleate) not to exceed 0.5 milligram per square inch of food-contact surface as determined by the methods described in paragraph (d) of this section.

TABLE 1—TYPES OF RAW AND PROCESSED FOODS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of food (see table 1)</th>
<th>Water</th>
<th>Heptane 1</th>
<th>8 percent alcohol</th>
<th>50 percent alcohol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Time and temperature</td>
<td>Time and temperature</td>
<td>Time and temperature</td>
<td>Time and temperature</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. High temperature heat-sterilized (e.g., over 212°F)</td>
<td>250 °F, 2 hr</td>
<td>212°F, 30 min.</td>
<td>120 °F, 30 min.</td>
<td>120 °F, 30 min.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Boiling water sterilized</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TABLE 2—TEST PROCEDURES WITH TIME TEMPERATURE CONDITIONS FOR DETERMINING AMOUNT OF EXTRACTIVES FROM THE FOOD-CONTACT SURFACE OF UNCOATED OR COATED PAPER AND PAPERBOARD, USING SOLVENTS SIMULATING TYPES OF FOODS AND BEVERAGES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition of use</th>
<th>Types of food (see table 1)</th>
<th>Food-simulating solvents</th>
<th>Water</th>
<th>Heptane 1</th>
<th>8 percent alcohol</th>
<th>50 percent alcohol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Time and temperature</td>
<td>Time and temperature</td>
<td>Time and temperature</td>
<td>Time and temperature</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. High temperature heat-sterilized (e.g., over 212°F)</td>
<td>I, IV-B, VII-B</td>
<td>250 °F, 2 hr</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III, IV-A, VII-A</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>150 °F, 2 hr</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Boiling water sterilized</td>
<td>II, VII-B</td>
<td>212°F, 30 min.</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III, VII-A</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>120 °F, 30 min.</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(d) Analytical methods—(1) Selection of extractability conditions. First ascertain the type of food product (table 1, paragraph (c) of this section) that is being packed commercially in the paper or paperboard and the normal conditions of thermal treatment used in packaging the type of food involved. Using table 2, paragraph (c) of this section, select the food-simulating solvent or solvents and the time-temperature exaggerations of the paper or paperboard use conditions. Having selected the appropriate food-simulating solvent or solvents and the time-temperature exaggeration over normal use, follow the applicable extraction procedure.

(2) Reagents—(1) Water. All water used in extraction procedures should be freshly demineralized (deionized) distilled water.

(ii) n-Heptane. Reagent grade, freshly redistilled before use, using only material boiling at 208° F.

(iii) Alcohol. 8 or 50 percent (by volume), prepared from undenatured 95 percent ethyl alcohol diluted with demineralized (deionized) distilled water.

(iv) Chloroform. Reagent grade, freshly redistilled before use, or a grade

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition of use</th>
<th>Types of food (see table 1)</th>
<th>Food-simulating solvents</th>
<th>Water</th>
<th>Heptane 1</th>
<th>8 percent alcohol</th>
<th>50 percent alcohol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Time and temperature</td>
<td>Time and temperature</td>
<td>Time and temperature</td>
<td>Time and temperature</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Hot filled or pasteurized above 150 °F ...</td>
<td>II, IV-B, VII-B ...</td>
<td>Filled boiling, cool to 100 °F, ... do ...</td>
<td>120 °F, 15 min.</td>
<td>... do ...</td>
<td>... do ...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>III, IV-A, VII-A ...</td>
<td>... do ...</td>
<td>... do ...</td>
<td>... do ...</td>
<td>... do ...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>V, IX ...</td>
<td>... do ...</td>
<td>... do ...</td>
<td>... do ...</td>
<td>... do ...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Hot filled or pasteurized below 150 °F ...</td>
<td>II, IV-B, VI-B ...</td>
<td>150 °F, 2 hr ... do ...</td>
<td>100 °F, 30 min.</td>
<td>... do ...</td>
<td>... do ...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>III, IV-A, VII-A ...</td>
<td>... do ...</td>
<td>... do ...</td>
<td>... do ...</td>
<td>... do ...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>V, IX ...</td>
<td>... do ...</td>
<td>... do ...</td>
<td>... do ...</td>
<td>... do ...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. Room temperature filled and stored (no thermal treatment in the container).</td>
<td>I, II, IV-B, VI-B, VII-B ...</td>
<td>120 °F, 24 hr ... do ...</td>
<td>70 °F, 30 min.</td>
<td>... do ...</td>
<td>... do ...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>III, IV-A, VII-A ...</td>
<td>... do ...</td>
<td>70 °F, 30 min.</td>
<td>... do ...</td>
<td>... do ...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>V, IX ...</td>
<td>... do ...</td>
<td>... do ...</td>
<td>... do ...</td>
<td>... do ...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VI-A ...</td>
<td>... do ...</td>
<td>... do ...</td>
<td>... do ...</td>
<td>... do ...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VI-C ...</td>
<td>... do ...</td>
<td>... do ...</td>
<td>... do ...</td>
<td>... do ...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. Refrigerated storage (no thermal treatment in the container).</td>
<td>I, II, IV-B, VII-B ...</td>
<td>70 °F, 48 hr ... do ...</td>
<td>70 °F, 30 min.</td>
<td>... do ...</td>
<td>... do ...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>III, IV-A, VII-A ...</td>
<td>... do ...</td>
<td>... do ...</td>
<td>... do ...</td>
<td>... do ...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. Frozen storage (no thermal treatment in the container).</td>
<td>I, II, IV-B, VI-B, VII-B ...</td>
<td>70 °F, 24 hr ... do ...</td>
<td>70 °F, 30 min.</td>
<td>... do ...</td>
<td>... do ...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VI-A ...</td>
<td>... do ...</td>
<td>... do ...</td>
<td>... do ...</td>
<td>... do ...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VI-C ...</td>
<td>... do ...</td>
<td>... do ...</td>
<td>... do ...</td>
<td>... do ...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. Frozen or refrigerated storage: Ready-prepared foods intended to be reheated in container at time of use: 1. Aqueous or oil-in-water emulsion of high- or low-fat. 2. Aqueous, high- or low-free oil or fat ...</td>
<td>I, II, IV-B, VII-B ...</td>
<td>212 °F, 30 min.</td>
<td>... do ...</td>
<td>... do ...</td>
<td>... do ...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>III, IV-A, VII-A, IX ...</td>
<td>... do ...</td>
<td>... do ...</td>
<td>... do ...</td>
<td>... do ...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Heptane extractability results must be divided by a factor of five in arriving at the extractability for a food product having water-in-oil emulsion or free oil or fat. Heptane food-simulating solvent is not required in the case of wax-polymer blend coatings for corrugated paperboard containers intended for use in bulk packaging of iced meat, iced fish, and iced poultry.

having an established consistently low blank.

(3) Selection of test method. Paper or paperboard ready for use in packaging shall be tested by use of the extraction cell described in “Official Methods of Analysis of the Association of Official Analytical Chemists,” 15th Ed. (1980), sections 21.010–21.015, under “Exposing Flexible Barrier Materials for Extraction,” which is incorporated by reference (Copies may be obtained from the AOAC INTERNATIONAL, 481 North Frederick Ave., suite 500, Gaithersburg, MD 20877, 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); also described in ASTM method F34–76 (Reapproved 1980), “Standard Test Method for Liquid Extraction of Flexible Barrier Materials,” which is incorporated by reference (copies may be obtained from the American Society for Testing Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Dr., West Conshohocken, Philadelphia, PA 19428-2959, 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), except that formed paper or paperboard products may be tested in the container by adapting the in-container methods described in §175.300(e) of this chapter. Formed paper and paperboard products such as containers and lids, that cannot be tested satisfactorily by any of the above methods may be tested in specially designed extraction equipment, usually consisting of clamping devices that fit the closure or container so that the food-contact surface can be tested, or, if flat samples can be cut from the formed paper or paperboard products without destroying the integrity of the food-contact surface, they may be tested by adapting the following “sandwich” method:

(1) Apparatus. (a) Thermostated (±1.0 °F) water bath, variable between 70 °F and 120 °F water bath cover capable of holding at least one 800-milliliter beaker partially submersed in bath. (b) Analytical balance sensitive to 0.1 milligram with an approximate capacity of 100 grams. (c) Tongs. (d) Hood and hot-plate facilities. (e) Forced draft oven.

For each extraction, the following additional apparatus is necessary:

(f) One No. 2 paper clip. (g) One 800-milliliter beaker with watch-glass cover. (h) One 250-milliliter beaker. (i) Five 2½-inch-square aluminum screens (standard aluminum window screening is acceptable). (j) One wire capable of supporting sample stack.

(ii) Procedure. (a) For each extraction, accurately cut eight 2½-inch-square samples from the formed paper or paperboard product to be tested.

(b) Carefully stack the eight 2½-inch-square samples and the five 2½-inch-square aluminum screens in sandwich form such that the food-contact side of each sample is always next to an aluminum screen, as follows: Screen, sample, sample, screen, sample, sample, screen, etc. Clip the sandwich together carefully with a No. 2 paper clip, leaving just enough space at the top to slip a wire through.

(c) Place an 800-milliliter beaker containing 100-milliliters of the appropriate food-simulating solvent into the constant temperature bath, cover with a watch glass and condition at the desired temperature.

(d) After conditioning, carefully lower the sample sandwich with tongs into the beaker.

(e) At the end of the extraction period, using the tongs, carefully lift out the sample sandwich and hang it over the beaker with the wire.

(f) After draining, pour the food-simulating solvent solution into a tared 250-milliliter beaker. Rinse the 800-milliliter beaker three times, using a total of not more than 50 milliliters of the required solvent.

(g) Determine total nonvolatile extractives in accordance with paragraph (d)(5) of this section.

(4) Selection of samples. Quadruplicate samples should be tested, using for each replicate sample the number of
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(5) Determination of amount of extractives—(1) Total residues. At the end of the exposure period, remove the test container or test cell from the oven and combine the solvent for each replicate in a clean Pyrex (or equivalent) flask or beaker being sure to rinse the test container or cell with a small quantity of clean solvent. Evaporate the food-simulating solvents to about 100 milliliters in the flask or beaker, and transfer to a clean, tared evaporating dish (platinum or Pyrex), washing the flask three times with small portions of solvent used in the extraction procedure, and evaporate to a few milliliters on a nonsparking, low-temperature hotplate. The last few milliliters should be evaporated in an oven maintained at approximately 221 °F. Cool the evaporating dish in a desiccator for 30 minutes and weigh the residue to the nearest 0.1 milligram, \( e \). Calculate the extractives in milligrams per square inch of the container or sheeted paper or paperboard surface.

(a) Water and 5- and 30-percent alcohol. Milligrams extractives per square inch = \( \frac{e}{s} \) where:

\( e \) = Milligrams extractives per sample tested.

\( s \) = Surface area tested, in square inches.

\( F \) = Five, the ratio of the amount of extractives removed by heptane under exaggerated time-temperature test conditions compared to the amount extracted by a fat or oil under exaggerated conditions of thermal sterilization and use.

\( e' \) = Chloroform-soluble extractives residue.

\( e'e' \) = Corrected chloroform-soluble extractives residue.

\( e' \) or \( e'e' \) is substituted for \( e \) in the above equations when necessary.

If when calculated by the equations in paragraph (d)(5)(i) (a) and (b) of this section, the extractives in milligrams per square inch exceed the limitations prescribed in paragraph (c) of this section, proceed to paragraph (d)(5)(ii) of this section (method for determining the amount of chloroform-soluble extractives residues).

(ii) Chloroform-soluble extractives residue. Add 50 milliliters of chloroform (freshly distilled reagent grade or a grade having an established consistently low blank) to the dried and weighed residue, \( e \), in the evaporating dish obtained in paragraph (d)(5)(i) of this section. Warm carefully, and filter through Whatman No. 41 filter paper (or equivalent) in a Pyrex (or equivalent) funnel, collecting the filtrate in a clean, tared evaporating dish (platinum or Pyrex). Repeat the chloroform extraction, washing the filter paper with this second portion of chloroform. Add this filtrate to the original filtrate and evaporate the total down to a few milliliters on a low-temperature hotplate. The last few milliliters should be evaporated in an oven maintained at approximately 221 °F. Cool the evaporating dish in a desiccator for 30 minutes and weigh to the nearest 0.1 milligram to get the chloroform-soluble extractives residue \( e \). This \( e \) is substituted for \( e \) in the equations in paragraph (d)(5)(i) of this section. If the chloroform-soluble extractives in milligrams per square inch still exceeds the limitation prescribed in paragraph (c) of this section, proceed to paragraph (d)(5)(iii) of this section (method for determining corrected chloroform-soluble extractives residue).

(iii) Corrected chloroform-soluble extractives residue—(a) Correction for zinc extractives. Ash the residue in the evaporating dish by heating gently over a Meker-type burner to destroy organic matter and hold at red heat for about 1 minute. Cool in the air for 3 minutes, and place the evaporating dish in the desiccator for 30 minutes and weigh to the nearest 0.1 milligram. Analyze this ash for zinc by standard Association of Official Agricultural Chemists methods or equivalent. Calculate the zinc in the ash as zinc oleate, and subtract from the weight of chloroform-soluble extractives residue \( e' \) to obtain the zinc-corrected chloroform-soluble extractives residue \( e' \). This \( e' \) is substituted for \( e \) in the equations in paragraph (d)(5)(i) (a) and (b) of this section.

(b) Correction for wax, petrolatum, and mineral oil—(1) Apparatus. Standard 10 millimeter inside diameter x 60 centimeter chromatographic column (or...
standard 50-milliliter buret with an inside diameter of 10–11 millimeters) with a stopcock of glass, perfluorocarbon resin, or equivalent material. The column (or buret) may be optionally equipped with an integral coarse, fritted glass disc and the top of the column (or buret) may be optionally fitted with a 100-millimeter solvent reservoir.

(2) Preparation of column. Place a snug pledget of fine glass wool in the bottom of the column (or buret) if the column (or buret) is not equipped with integral coarse, fritted glass disc. Overlay the glass wool pledget (or fritted glass disc) with a 15–20 millimeter deep layer of fine sand. Measure in a graduated cylinder 15 milliliters of chromatographic grade aluminum oxide (80–200 mesh) that has been tightly settled by tapping the cylinder. Transfer the aluminum oxide to the chromatographic tube, tapping the tube during and after the transfer so as to tightly settle the aluminum oxide. Overlay the layer of aluminum oxide with a 1.0–1.5 centimeter deep layer of anhydrous sodium sulfate and on top of this place an 8–10 millimeter thick plug of mineral oil-corrected chloroform-soluble extracts residue (e′). This e′ is substituted for e in the equations in paragraph (d)(5)(i) (a) and (b) of this section.

(ii) For chloroform residues weighing more than 0.5 gram. Redissolve the dried and weighed chloroform-soluble extract residue as described in paragraph (d)(5)(i) of this section using proportionately larger quantities of heptane. Transfer the heptane solution to an appropriate-sized volumetric flask (i.e., a 250-milliliter flask for about 2.5 grams of residue) and adjust to volume with additional heptane. Pipette out an aliquot (about 50 milliliters) calculated to contain 0.1–0.5 gram of the chloroform-soluble extract residue and analyze chromatographically as described in paragraph (d)(5)(iii) of this section. In this case the weight of the dried residue from the heptane eluate must be multiplied by the dilution factor to obtain the weight of wax-, petrolatum-, and mineral oil-corrected chloroform-soluble extract residue (e). This e′ is substituted for e in the equations in paragraph (d)(5)(i) (a) and (b) of this section. (Note: In the case of chloroform-
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soluble extracts which contain high melting waxes (melting point greater than 170 °F), it may be necessary to dilute the heptane solution further so that a 50-milliliter aliquot will contain only 0.1–0.2 gram of the chloroform-soluble extract residue.

(c) Acrylonitrile copolymers identified in this section shall comply with the provisions of §180.22 of this chapter, except where the copolymers are restricted to use in contact with food only of the type identified in paragraph (c), table 1 under Category VIII.

(e) Acrylonitrile copolymers identified in this section shall comply with the provisions of § 180.22 of this chapter, except where the copolymers are restricted to use in contact with food only of the type identified in paragraph (c), table 1 under Category VIII.

(42 FR 14554, Mar. 15, 1977)

EDITORIAL NOTE: For Federal Register citations affecting § 176.170, see the List of CFR Sections Affected, which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and at www.fdsys.gov.

§ 176.180 Components of paper and paperboard in contact with dry food.

The substances listed in this section may be safely used as components of the uncoated or coated food-contact surface of paper and paperboard intended for use in producing, manufacturing, packing, processing, preparing, treating, packaging, transporting, or holding dry food of the type identified in §176.170(c), table 1, under Type VIII, subject to the provisions of this section.

(a) The substances are used in amounts not to exceed that required to accomplish their intended physical or technical effect, and are so used as to accomplish no effect in food other than that ordinarily accomplished by packaging.

(b) The substances permitted to be used include the following:

(1) Substances that by §176.170 and other applicable regulations in parts 170 through 189 of this chapter may be safely used as components of the uncoated or coated food-contact surface of paper and paperboard, subject to the provisions of such regulation.

(2) Substances identified in the following list:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List of substances</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acrylamide polymer with sodium 2-acrylamido-2-methylpropane-sulfonate (CAS Reg. No. 38193–60–1).</td>
<td>For use at a level not to exceed 0.015 weight percent of dry fiber.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium 2-acrylamido-2-methylpropane-sulfonate (CAS Reg. No. 38193–60–1).</td>
<td>For use as a polymerization emulsifier and latex emulsion stabilizer at levels not to exceed 5 percent by weight of total emulsion solids.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2-Alkenyl) succinic anhydrides in which the alkenyl groups are derived from olefins which contain not less than 78 percent C30 and higher groups (CAS Reg. No. 70983–55–0).</td>
<td>Colorant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-(2-(2-Alkoxycyclohexyl) ethoxy) ethoxyjelly/sodium sulfosuccinate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alkyl mono- and disulfonic acids, sodium salts (produced from n-alkanes in the range of C10–C18 with not less than 50 percent C14–C16).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aluminum and calcium salts of FD &amp; C dyes on a substrate of alumina.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ammonium nitrate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amylose.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barium metaphosphate</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1,2-Benzisothiazolin-3-one (CAS Registry No. 2634–33–6)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>N,N-Bis(hydroxyethyl)lauramide.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Bis[1-(3-Chloro1-propyl)alkyl]sulfone C.A. Registry No. 3064–70–8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Borax</td>
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<tr>
<td>Boric acid.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butanedioic acid, sulfo-1,4-di-(C9-C11) ester, ammonium salt (also known as butanedioic acid, sulfo-1,4-disodecyl ester, ammonium salt [CAS Reg. No. 144093-88-9]).</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>sec-Butyl alcohol.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Butyl benzyl phthalate.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Candlewax.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Carbon tetrachloride.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Castor oil, polyoxyethylated (42 moles ethylene oxide).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cationic soy protein hydrolyzed (hydrolyzed soy protein isolate modified by treatment with 3-chloro-2-hydroxypropyltrimethylammonium chloride).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cationic soy protein (soy protein isolate modified by treatment with 3-chloro-2-hydroxypropyltrimethylammonium chloride).</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Chloral hydrate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N-Cyclonexyl-p-toluene sulfonamide..</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,5-Di-tert-butyl hydroquinone.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For use as a surface active agent in package coating inks at levels not to exceed 3 percent by weight of the coating ink.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For use only as a coating adhesive, pigment structuring agent, and fiber retention aid.</td>
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</tr>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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List of substances | Limitations
--- | ---
Diethanolamine. | For use only as a plasticizer in polymeric substances.
Diethylene glycol dibenzoate (CAS Reg. No. 120–55–8) | | | | | | | | | | | For use only as a plasticizer in polymeric substances.
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether. | | | | | | | | | | | For use only as a plasticizer in polymeric substances.
Diethylene glycol monooctyl ether. | | | | | | | | | | | For use only as a plasticizer in polymeric substances.
N,N-Dioleoyl-ethylene diamine, N,N-dilinoleoyl-ethylene diamine, and N-oleoyl-N-linoleoyl-ethylene diamine mixture produced when tall oil fatty acids are made to react with ethylene diamine such that the finished mixture has a melting point of 212°–228°F, as determined by ASTM method D127–60, and an acid value of 10 maximum. ASTM Method D127–60 "Standard Method of Test for Melting Point of Petroleum and Microcrystalline Wax" (Revised 1960) is incorporated by reference. Copies are available from University Microfilms International, 300 N. Zeeb Rd., Ann Arbor, MI 48106, or available for inspection 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.
Diphenylamine. | For use only as a plasticizer in polymeric substances.
Dipropylene glycol dibenzoate (CAS Reg. No. 27138–31–4) | | | | | | | | | | | For use only as a plasticizer in polymeric substances.
Disodium N-octadecylsulfosuccinate. | | | | | | | | | | | For use only as a plasticizer in polymeric substances.
Ethylene oxide. | | | | | | | | | | | For use only as a plasticizer in polymeric substances.
Ethylene oxide adduct of mono-(2-ethylhexyl) o-phosphate. | | | | | | | | | | | For use only as an antibacterial preservative.
Fatty acid (C_{12}-C_{18}) diethanolamide. | | | | | | | | | | | For use only as a plasticizer in polymeric substances.
Fish oil fatty acids, hydrogenated, potassium salt. | For use as an insolubilizer for starch in coatings.
Formaldehyde. | For use only as an antibacterial preservative.
Glyceryl mono caprylate. | | | | | | | | | | | For use only as an antibacterial preservative.
Glyceryl tribenzoate (CAS Reg. No. 614–33–5) | For use only as an antibacterial preservative.
Glyoxal. | | | | | | | | | | | For use only as an antibacterial preservative.
Glyoxal-urea-formaldehyde condensate (CAS Reg. No. 27013–01–0) formed by reaction in the molar ratio of approximately 47:33:15, respectively. The reaction product has a number average molecular weight of 278±14 as determined by a suitable method. | For use only as an antibacterial preservative.
Glyoxal-urea polymer (CAS Reg. No. 53037–34–6) | For use only as an antibacterial preservative.
Hexamethylenetetramine. | | | | | | | | | | | For use only as an antibacterial preservative.
Hexylene glycol (2-methyl-2,4-pentanediol). | | | | | | | | | | | For use only as an antibacterial preservative.
Hydroxyethyl alcohol. | | | | | | | | | | | For use only as an antibacterial preservative.
Hydroxymethyl(1-aza-3,7-dioxabicyclo[3.3.0]octane, 5-hydroxymethyl-1-aza-3,7-dioxabicyclo[3.3.0]octane, and 5-hydroxypropyl(1-aza-3,7-dioxabicyclo[3.3.0]octane mixture. | | | | | | | | | | | For use only as an antibacterial preservative.
Imidazolium compounds, 2–(C_{17} and C_{17}-unsaturated alkyl)-1–(2–(C_{13} and C_{17}-unsaturated amido)ethyl)-4,5-dihydro-1-methyl, methyl sulfates (CAS Reg. No. 72749–55–4). | | | | | | | | | | | For use only as an antibacterial preservative.
Isopropanolamine hydrochloride. | | | | | | | | | | | For use only as an antibacterial preservative.
Isopropanol m- and p-cresol (thymol derived). | | | | | | | | | | | For use only as an antibacterial preservative.
Iaconic acid. | | | | | | | | | | | For use only as an antibacterial preservative.
Maleic anhydride-diisobutylene copolymer, ammonium or sodium salt. | | | | | | | | | | | For use only as an antibacterial preservative.
Melamine-formaldehyde modified with: Alcohols (ethyl, butyl, isobutyl, propyl, or isopropyl). Diethyletheramine. | | | | | | | | | | | Basic polymer.
Imino-bis-butylamine. | | | | | | | | | | | Basic polymer.
Imino-bis-ethylamine. | | | | | | | | | | | Basic polymer.
Imino-bis-propylamine. | | | | | | | | | | | Basic polymer.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List of substances</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Methyl naphthalene sulfonic acid-formaldehyde condensate, sodium salt.</td>
<td>For use only as an in solubilizer for starch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methylated poly(N-1,2-dihydroxyethylene-1,3-imidazolidin-2-one).</td>
<td>For use only as a dry strength and pigment retention aid agent employed prior to the sheetforming operation in the manufacture of paper and paperboard and used at a level not to exceed 1 percent by weight of dry fibers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modified polyacrylamide resulting from an epichlorohydrin addition to a condensate of formaldehyde-dicyandiamide-diethylene triamine and which product is then reacted with polycrylamide and urea to produce a resin having a nitrogen content of 5.6 to 6.3 percent and having a minimum viscosity in 56 percent-by-weight aqueous solution of 200 centipoises at 25 °C, as determined by LVT-series Brookfield viscometer using a No. 4 spindle at 60 r.p.m. (or equivalent method).</td>
<td>For use only as an emulsifier.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mino- and di(2-alkenyl)succinyl esters of polyethylene glycol containing not less than 90 percent of the diester product and in which the alkyl groups are derived from olefins that contain not less than 95 percent of C_{15}-C_{21} groups.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monoglyceride citrate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myristochromic chloride complex.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naphthalene sulfonic acid-formaldehyde condensate, sodium salt.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nickel.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>β-Nitrostyrene.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Octadecenionic acid, reaction products with 2-[2-(2-aminoethyl)aminio]ethanol and urea (CAS Reg. No. 68412–14–6), and the acetate salts thereof (CAS Reg. No. 68784–21–4), which may be emulsified with ethoxylated tall oil alkyl amines (CAS Reg. No. 61791–26–2).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>α- or 9-Octadecenyl-omega-hydroxypropyl (oxyethylene); the octadecenyi group is derived from oleyl alcohol and the poly(oxyethylene) content averages not less than 20 moles.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>α-(p-Nonylphenyl)-omega-hydroxypropyl (oxyethylene) sulfate, ammonium salt; the nonyl group is a propylene trimer isomer and the poly (oxyethylene) content averages 9 or 30 moles.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oleic acid reacted with N-Alkyl-(C_{16}-C_{18}) trimethylene diamine.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Octadecenionic acid, reaction products with 2-[2-(2-aminoethyl)aminio]ethanol and urea (CAS Reg. No. 68412–14–6), and the acetate salts thereof (CAS Reg. No. 68784–21–4), which may be emulsified with ethoxylated tall oil alkyl amines (CAS Reg. No. 61791–26–2).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>α-Naphthylphenyl-omega-hydroxypropyl (oxyethylene) sulfate, ammonium salt; the nonyl group is a propylene trimer isomer and the poly (oxyethylene) content averages 9 or 30 moles.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxidized soy isolate having 50 to 70 percent of its cystine residues oxidized to cysteic acid.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petroleum allylic hydrocarbon resins, or the hydrogenated product thereof, complying with the identity prescribed in §176.170(b)(2).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petroleum hydrocarbon resins (produced by the catalytic polymerization and subsequent hydrogenation of styrene, vinyltoluene, and indene derived from distillates of cracked petroleum stocks).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petroleum hydrocarbons, light and odorless.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>α-Pthalic acid modified hydrolyzed soy protein isolate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pine oil.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poly(2-aminooethyl acrylate nitrate-co-2-hydroxypropyl acrylate) complying with the identity described in §176.170(a).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyamide-epichlorohydrin modified resins resulting from the reaction of the initial caprolactam-itaconic acid product with diethylenetriamine and then condensing this prepolymer with epichlorohydrin to form a cationic resin having a nitrogen content of 11–15 percent and chlorine level of 20–23 percent on a dry basis.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyamide-epichlorohydrin modified resins resulting from the reaction of the initial caprolactam-itaconic acid product with diethylenetriamine and then condensing this prepolymer with epichlorohydrin to form a cationic resin having a nitrogen content of 11–15 percent and chlorine level of 20–23 percent on a dry basis.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyamide-epichlorohydrin modified resins resulting from the reaction of the initial caprolactam-itaconic acid product with diethylenetriamine and then condensing this prepolymer with epichlorohydrin to form a cationic resin having a nitrogen content of 11–15 percent and chlorine level of 20–23 percent on a dry basis.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyamide-epichlorohydrin modified resins resulting from the reaction of the initial caprolactam-itaconic acid product with diethylenetriamine and then condensing this prepolymer with epichlorohydrin to form a cationic resin having a nitrogen content of 11–15 percent and chlorine level of 20–23 percent on a dry basis.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyamide-epichlorohydrin modified resins resulting from the reaction of the initial caprolactam-itaconic acid product with diethylenetriamine and then condensing this prepolymer with epichlorohydrin to form a cationic resin having a nitrogen content of 11–15 percent and chlorine level of 20–23 percent on a dry basis.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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List of substances

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Polyamide-ethyleneimine-epichlorohydrin resin (CAS Reg. No. 115340–77–7),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prepared by reacting equimolar amounts of adipic acid and N-(2-aminoethyl)-1,2-ethanediamine to form a basic polyamidoamine which is modified by reaction with ethyleneimine, and further reacted with formic acid and (chloromethyl)oxirane-&lt;i&gt;α&lt;/i&gt;-hydro-omega-hydroxypropoxy(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl). For use only as a surfactant at levels not to exceed 3 percent in latex formulations used in pigment binders for paper and paperboard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polybutene, hydrogenated; complying with the identity prescribed under §178.3740(b) of this chapter. For use only as a starch and protein reactant in paper and paperboard coatings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poly [2-(diethylamino) ethyl methacrylate] phosphate. For use only as a starch and protein reactant in paper and paperboard coatings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyethylene glycol monoisotridecyl ether sulfate, sodium salt (CAS Reg. No. 150413–26–6). For use only as a starch and protein reactant in paper and paperboard coatings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polymers: Homopolymers and copolymers of the following monomers:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acrylamide.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acrylic acid and its methyl, ethyl, butyl, propyl, or octyl esters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acrylonitrile.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butadiene.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crotonic acid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cytol acrylate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decyl acrylate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diethyl maleate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diallyl phthalate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dibutyl fumarate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dibutyl itaconate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dibutyl maleate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Di(2-ethylhexyl) maleate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dioctyl fumarate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dioctyl maleate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divinylbenzene.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethylene.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-Ethylhexyl acrylate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fumaric acid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glycolyl methacrylate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-Hydroxyethyl acrylate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N-(Hydroxymethyl) acrylamide.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isobutyl acrylate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isobutylene.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isoprene.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Itaconic acid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maleic anhydride and its methyl or butyl esters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methacrylic acid and its methyl, ethyl, butyl, or propyl esters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methacrylonitrile.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mono(2-ethylhexyl) maleate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monocetyl maleate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-Norbornene-2,3-dicarboxylic acid, mono-n-butyl ester.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Styrene.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vinyl acetate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vinyl butyrate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vinyl chloride.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vinyl crotonate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vinyl hexoate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vinylidene chloride.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vinyl pelargonic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vinyl propionate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vinyl pyrolidone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vinyl stearate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vinyl sulfonic acid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polymer prepared from urea, ethanediazio, formaldehyde, and propionaldehyde (CAS Reg. No. 106569–82–8). For use only as a starch and protein reactant in paper and paperboard coatings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyoxyethylene (minimum 12 moles) ester of tall oil (30%–40% rosin acids). For use only as a starch and protein reactant in paper and paperboard coatings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyoxypropylene-polyoxyethylene glycol (minimum molecular weight 1,900). For use only as a starch and protein reactant in paper and paperboard coatings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyvinyl alcohol.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potassium titanate fibers produced by calcining titanium dioxide, potassium chloride, and potassium carbonate, such that the finished crystalline fibers have a nominal diameter of 0.20–0.25 micron, a length-to-diameter ratio of approximately 25:1 or greater, and consist principally of K&lt;sub&gt;2&lt;/sub&gt;Ti&lt;sub&gt;6&lt;/sub&gt;O&lt;sub&gt;13&lt;/sub&gt; and K&lt;sub&gt;2&lt;/sub&gt;TiO&lt;sub&gt;3&lt;/sub&gt;. For use only as a starch and protein reactant in paper and paperboard coatings.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
§ 176.200 Defoaming agents used in coatings.

The defoaming agents described in this section may be safely used as components of articles intended for use in producing, manufacturing, packing, processing, preparing, treating, packaging, transporting, or holding food, subject to the provisions of this section.

(a) The defoaming agents are prepared as mixtures of substances described in paragraph (d) of this section.

(b) The quantity of any substance employed in the formulation of defoaming agents does not exceed the amount reasonably required to accomplish the intended physical or technical effect in the defoaming agents or any limitation further provided.
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(c) Any substance employed in the production of defoaming agents and which is the subject of a regulation in parts 174, 175, 176, 177, 178 and §179.45 of this chapter conforms with any specification in such regulation.

(d) Substances employed in the formulation of defoaming agents include:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List of substances</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Butyl alcohol</td>
<td>For use only at levels not to exceed 0.1% by weight of total coating solids.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butyl stearate</td>
<td>For use only in defoaming agents for the production of styrene-butadiene coatings at a level not to exceed 0.05 percent by weight of the finished coating.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castor oil, sulfated, ammonium, potassium, or sodium salt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cetyl alcohol</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyclohexane</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyclohexanediol</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diethylene glycol</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diethylene glycol monostearate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimers and trimers of unsaturated C18 fatty acids derived from:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animal and vegetable fats and oils</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tall oil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimethylpolysiloxane</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>α-(Dimethylphenyl)-ω-hydroxy-poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), containing 7 to 24 moles of ethylene oxide per mole of dimethylphenol (CAS Reg. No. 9014–93–1).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dipropylene glycol</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethyl alcohol</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fats and oils derived from animal, marine, or vegetable sources:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fatty acids derived from animal, marine, or vegetable fats and oils, and salts of such acids, single or mixed, as follows:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aluminum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ammonium</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnesium</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potassium</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zinc</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formaldehyde</td>
<td>For use as preservative of defoamer only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glycerol mono-12-hydroxystearate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glycerol monostearate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hexane</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hexylene glycol (2-methyl-2,4-pentanediol)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isobutyl alcohol</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isopropyl alcohol</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerosene</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lecithin hydroxylated</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methyl alcohol</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methycellulose</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methyl esters of fatty acids derived from animal, marine, or vegetable fats and oils</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methyl oleate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methyl palmitate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mineral oil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mustardseed oil, sulfated, ammonium, potassium, or sodium salt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mynystyl alcohol</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naphtha</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ω-Naphthol</td>
<td>For use as preservative of defoamer only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonylphenol</td>
<td>As defined in §178.3650 of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odorless light petroleum hydrocarbons</td>
<td>For use as preservative of defoamer only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oleic acid, sulfated, ammonium, potassium, or sodium salt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parachlorometacresol</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peanut oil, sulfated, ammonium, potassium, or sodium salt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petroleum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pine oil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polycrylic acid, sodium salt</td>
<td>As a stabilizer and thickener in defoaming agents containing dimethylpolysiloxane.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyethylene</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Food and Drug Administration, HHS

§ 176.210 Defoaming agents used in the manufacture of paper and paperboard.

Defoaming agents may be safely used in the manufacture of paper and paperboard intended for use in packaging, transporting, or holding food in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) The defoaming agents are prepared from one or more of the substances named in paragraph (d) of this section, subject to any prescribed limitations.

(b) The defoaming agents are used to prevent or control the formation of foam during the manufacture of paper and paperboard prior to and during the sheet-forming process.

(c) The quantity of defoaming agent or agents added during the manufacturing process shall not exceed the amount necessary to accomplish the intended technical effect.

(d) Substances permitted to be used in the formulation of defoaming agents include substances subject to prior sanctions or approval for such use and employed subject to the conditions of such sanctions or approvals, substances generally recognized as safe for use in food, substances generally recognized as safe for use in paper and paperboard, and substances commonly used as defoaming agents in paper and paperboard production.

(e) The defoaming agents are used as follows:

1. The quantity of defoaming agent or agents used shall not exceed the amount reasonably required to accomplish the intended effect, which is to prevent or control the formation of foam.

2. The defoaming agents are used in the preparation and application of coatings for paper and paperboard.


## List of substances

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substances</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Polyethylene, oxidized.</td>
<td>For use as preservative of defoamer only. Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyethylene glycol (200) diurate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyethylene glycol (400) dioleate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyethylene glycol (600) dioleate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyethylene glycol (400) esters of coconut oil fatty acids.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyethylene glycol (400) monooctylate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyethylene glycol (600) monooctylate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyethylene glycol (400) monostearate.</td>
<td>As provided in §178.3670 of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyethylene-polyoxypropylene-polyoxyethylene glycol (min. mol. wt. 3,700).</td>
<td>For use as preservative of defoamer only. Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyoxymethylenediol (min. 3 mols) oleyl alcohol.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyoxymethylenediol (min. 5 mols) oleyl alcohol.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyoxymethylenediol (min. 1.5 mols) tridecyl alcohol.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyoxymethylenediol (min. 15 mols) ester of rosin.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyoxymethylenediol (min. 8 mols) monostearate.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyoxymethylenediol (40) stearate.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyoxymethylenediol (min. 20 mols) butyl alcohol.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyoxymethylenediol (min. mol. wt. 200).</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyoxymethylenediol (min. 20 mols) oleate butyl ether.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyoxymethylenediol (min. 40 mols) steaerate butyl ether.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potassium pentachlorophenate</td>
<td>For use as preservative of defoamer only. Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potassium trichlorophenate</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propylene glycol monoester of soybean oil fatty acids.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propylene glycol monoester of tallow fatty acids.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice bran oil, sulfated, ammonium, potassium, or sodium salt.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosins and resin derivatives</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silica.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium 2-mercaptobenzothiazole</td>
<td>For use as preservative of defoamer only. Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium pentachlorophenate</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium trichlorophenate</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sperm oil, sulfated, ammonium, potassium, or sodium salt.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stearyl alcohol.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tall oil fatty acids.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tallow fatty acids, hydrogenated or sulfated.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tallow, sulfated, ammonium, potassium, or sodium salt.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triethanolamine.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triisopropanolamine.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waxes, petroleum.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VerDate Mar<15>2010 07:47 May 23, 2013 Jkt 229070 PO 00000 Frm 00243 Fmt 8010 Sfmt 8010 Y:\SGML\229070.XXX 229070wreier-aviles on DSK5TPTVN1PROD with CFR
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and substances listed in this para-
graph, subject to the limitations, if any, prescribed.

(1) Fatty triglycerides, and the fatty acids, alcohols, and dimers derived therefrom:

Beef tallow.
Castor oil.
Coconut oil.
Cottonseed oil.
Fish oil.
Lard oil.
Linseed oil.
Mustardseed oil.
Palm oil.
Peanut oil.
Rapeseed oil.
Ricebran oil.
Soybean oil.
Sperm oil.
Tall oil.

(2) Fatty triglycerides, and marine oils, and the fatty acids and alcohols derived therefrom (paragraph (d)(1) of this section) reacted with one or more of the following, with or without dehy-
drination, to form chemicals of the cat-
egory indicated in parentheses:

Aluminum hydroxide (soaps).
Ammonia (amides).
Butanol (esters).
Butoxy-polyoxypropylene, molecular weight 1,000–2,500 (esters).
Calcium hydroxide (soaps).
Diethanolamine (amides).
Diethylene glycol (esters).
Ethylene glycol (esters).
Ethylene oxide (esters).
Glycerin (mono- and diglycerides).
Hydrogen (hydrogenated compounds).
Hydrogen (amines).
Isobutanol (esters).
Isopropanol (esters).
Magnesium hydroxide (soaps).
Methanol (esters).
Morpholine (soaps).
Oxygen (air-blown oils).
Pentaerythritol (esters).
Polyoxyethylene, molecular weights 200, 300, 400, 600, 700, 1,000, 1,540, 1,580, 1,760, 4,600 (esters).
Polyoxypropylene, molecular weight 200–2,000 (esters).
Potassium hydroxide (soaps).
Propional (esters).
Propylene glycol (esters).
Propylene oxide (esters).
Sodium hydroxide (soaps).
Sorbitol (esters).
Sulfuric acid (sulfated and sulfonated com-
pounds).
Triethanolamine (amides and soaps).
Triisopropanolamine (amides and soaps).
Trimethylolentane (esters).
Zinc hydroxide (soaps).

(3) Miscellaneous:

Alcohols and ketone alcohols mixture (still-
bottom product from C₁₂–C₁₈ alcohol manu-
facturing process).
Amyl alcohol.
Butoxy polyethylene polypropylene glycol
molecular weight 900–4,200.
Butoxy-polyoxypropylene molecular weight
1,000–2,500.
Butylated hydroxyanisole.
Butylated hydroxytoluene.
Calcium lignin sulfonate.
Capryl alcohol.
p-Chlorometacresol.
Cyclohexanol.
Diacyltartaric acid ester of tallow mono-
glyceride.
1,2-Dibromo-2,4-dicyanobutane (CAS Reg. No.
35691–65–7), for use as a preservative at a
level not to exceed 0.05 weight-percent of
the defoaming agent.
Diethanolamine.
Diethylene triamine.
Di-(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate.
2,6-Dimethyl heptanol-4 (nonyl alcohol).
Dimethylpolysiloxane.
Di-tet-butyl dhydroquinone.
Dodecylbenzene sulfonic acids.
Ethanol.
2-Ethylhexanol.
Ethylendiamine tetraacetic acid tetra-
sodium salt.
Formaldehyde.
Heavy exo-fraction (a still-bottom product of
iso-octyl alcohol manufacture, of approxi-
mate composition: Octyl alcohol 5 percent
nonyl alcohol 10 percent, decyl and higher alcohols 35 percent, esters 45 percent, and
soaps 5 percent).
2-Heptadecenyl-4-methyl-4-hydroxymethyl-2-
oxazoline.
Hexylene glycol (2-methyl-2-pentanediol).
12-Hydroxystearic acid.
Isobutanol.
Isopropanol.
Isopropylamine salt of dodecylbenzene sul-
fonic acid.
Kerosine.
Lanolin.
Methanol.
Methyl 12-hydroxystearate.
Methyl 12-hydroxyoleate.
Cetic acid condensate, molec-
ular weight 486.
α,ω-[Methylenebis(4,4′,4′,4′-tetramethylbu-
tyl)-o-phenylene]bis(omega-
hydroxypropyloxylene) having 6–7.5 moles of ethyl-
ene oxide per hydroxyl group.
Mineral oil.
Mono-, di-, and trisopropanolamine.
Mono- and disisopropanolamine stearate.
Monobutyl ether of ethylene glycol.
Monoethanolamine.
Morpholine.
Myristyl alcohol.
Naphtha.
β-Napthol.
Nonylphenol.
Odorless light petroleum hydrocarbons.
Oleyl alcohol.
Pine oil.
Polybutene, hydrogenated; complying with the identity prescribed under § 178.3740(b) of this chapter.
Polyethylene.
Polyethylene, oxidized (air-blown).
Polymer derived from N-vinyl pyrrolidone and copolymers derived from the mixed alkyl (C₁₀–C₁₆, C₁₆–C₂₀, and C₂₁) methacrylate esters, butyl methacrylate (CAS Reg. No. 97–88–1), isobutyl methacrylate (CAS Reg. No. 97–86–9) and methyl methacrylate (CAS Reg. No. 80–62–6); the combined polymer contains no more than 5 weight percent of polymer units derived from N-vinyl pyrrolidone and is present at a level not to exceed 7 parts per million by weight of the finished dry paper and paperboard fibers.
Polyoxyethylene (4 mols) decyl phosphate.
Polyoxyethylene (4 mols) di(2-ethyl hexanoate).
Polyoxyethylene (15 mols) ester of rosin.
Polyoxypropylene, molecular weight 200–2,000.
Polyoxypropylene-polyoxyethylene condensate, minimum molecular weight 950.
Polyoxypropylene-ethylene oxide condensate of ethylene diamine, molecular weight 1,700–3,600.
Polyvinyl pyrrolidone, molecular weight 40,000.
Potassium distearyl phosphate.
Potassium pentachlorophenate.
Potassium trichlorophenate.
Rosins and rosin derivatives identified in § 175.105(c)(5) of this chapter.
Silica.
Siloxanes and silicones, dimethyl, methylhydrogen, reaction products with polyethylene-polypropylene glycol monoallyl ether (CAS Reg. No. 71965-38-3).
Sodium alkyl (C₂–C₄) benzene-sulfonate.
Sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate.
Sodium distearyl phosphate.
Sodium lauryl sulfate.
Sodium lignin sulfonate.
Sodium 2-mercaptoethanol.
Sodium naphthalenesulfonic acid (3 mols) condensed with formaldehyde (2 mols).
Sodium orthophenylphenate.
Sodium pentachlorophenate.
Sodium petroleum sulfonate, molecular weight 440–450.
Sodium trichlorophenate.
Stearyl alcohol.
α-[p-(1,1,3,3-Tetramethylbutyl) phenyl-, p-nonylphenyl-, or p-dodecylphenyl]-omega-hydroxypoly(oxyethylene) produced by the condensation of 1 mole of p-alkyphenol (alkyl group is 1.1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl, a propylene trimer isomer, or a propylene tetramer isomer) with an average of 1.5–15 moles of ethylene oxide.
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol.
Tetrahydroxyethyl phosphate.
Tributyl phosphate.
Tridecyl alcohol.
Triethanolamine.
Triethylene glycol di(2-ethyl hexanoate).
Tri-(2-ethylhexyl) phosphate.
Tristearl phosphate.
Wax, petroleum, Type I and Type II.
Wax, petroleum (oxidized).
Wax (montan).


3,5-Dimethyl-1,3,5,2H-tetrahydrothiadiazine-2-thione may safely be used as a preservative in the manufacture and coating of paper and paperboard intended for use in contact with food in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) It is used as follows:
(1) In the manufacture of paper and paperboard as a preservative for substances added to the pulp suspension prior to the sheet-forming operation provided that the preservative is volatilized by heat in the drying and finishing of the paper and paperboard.
(2) As a preservative for coatings for paper and paperboard, Provided, That the preservative is volatilized by heat in the drying and finishing of the coated paper or paperboard.

(b) The quantity used shall not exceed the least amount reasonably required to accomplish the intended technical effect and shall not be intended to nor, in fact, accomplish any physical or technical effect in the food itself.

(c) The use of a preservative in any substance or article subject to any regulation in parts 174, 175, 176, 177, 178 and § 179.45 of this chapter must comply with any specifications and limitations prescribed by such regulation for the substance or article.

Poly-1,4,7,10,13-pentaaza-15-hydroxyhexadecane may be safely used as a retention aid employed prior to the sheet-forming operation in the manufacture of paper and paperboard intended for use in contact with food in an amount not to exceed that necessary to accomplish the intended physical or technical effect and not to exceed 6 pounds per ton of finished paper or paperboard.

§ 176.260 Pulp from reclaimed fiber.

(a) Pulp from reclaimed fiber may be safely used as a component of articles used in producing, manufacturing, packing, processing, preparing, treating, packaging, transporting, or holding food, subject to the provisions of paragraph (b) of this section.

(b) Pulp from reclaimed fiber is prepared from the paper and paperboard products described in paragraphs (b)(1) and (2) of this section, by repulping with water to recover the fiber with the least possible amount of nonfibrous substances.

(1) Industrial waste from the manufacture of paper and paperboard products excluding that which bears or contains any poisonous or deleterious substance which is retained in the recovered pulp and that migrates to the food, except as provided in regulations promulgated under sections 406 and 409 of the act or (ii) has been used for shipping or handling any such substance.

(2) Subject to any prescribed limitations, slimicides are prepared from one or more of the slime-control substances named in paragraph (c) of this section to which may be added optional adjuvant substances as provided for under paragraph (d) of this section.

(c) Slimicides are added to the process water used in the production of paper or paperboard, and the quantity added shall not exceed the amount necessary to accomplish the intended technical effect.

(b) To insure safe usage, the label or labeling of slimicides shall bear adequate directions for use.

(c) Slimicides include substances subject to prior sanction or approval for such use and the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List of substances</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acrolein</td>
<td>At a level of 0.06 pound per ton of dry weight fiber.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alkenyl (C&lt;sub&gt;16&lt;/sub&gt;–C&lt;sub&gt;18&lt;/sub&gt;) dimethylethyl-ammonium bromide.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n-Alkyl (C&lt;sub&gt;12&lt;/sub&gt;–C&lt;sub&gt;18&lt;/sub&gt;) dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,2-Benzisothiazolin-3-one</td>
<td>At a level of 0.06 pound per ton of dry weight fiber.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bis(1,4-bromooctoxy)-2-butene</td>
<td>At a level of 0.06 pound per ton of dry weight fiber.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5,5-Bis(bromooctoxymethyl) m-dioxane</td>
<td>At a level of 0.06 pound per ton of dry weight fiber.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,2-Bis(monorobromooctoxy) ethane [CA Reg. No. 3785–34–0]</td>
<td>At a level of 0.06 pound per ton of dry weight fiber.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bis(trichloromethyl)sulfone</td>
<td>At a level of 0.06 pound per ton of dry weight fiber.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-Chloroacetoxymethyl-m-dioxane</td>
<td>At a level of 0.06 pound per ton of dry weight fiber.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-Bromo-4-hydroxyacetophenone</td>
<td>At a level of 0.06 pound per ton of dry weight fiber.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chloroethylenebisthiocyanate</td>
<td>At a level of 0.06 pound per ton of dry weight fiber.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-Chloro-2 ‐methyl ‐4 ‐isothiazolin-3 ‐one calcium chloride and 2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one calcium chloride mixture at a ratio of 3 parts to 1 part.</td>
<td>At a level of 0.06 pound per ton of dry weight fiber.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorinated levulinic acids.</td>
<td>At a level of 0.06 pound per ton of dry weight fiber.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chloromethyl butanethiolsulfonate.</td>
<td>At a level of 0.06 pound per ton of dry weight fiber.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cupric nitrate.</td>
<td>At a level of 0.06 pound per ton of dry weight fiber.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List of substances</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>n-Dialkyl (C₁₂–C₁₈) benzylmethylammonium chloride.</td>
<td>At a maximum level of 0.005% of dry weight fiber.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,2-Dibromo-2,4-dicyanobutane (CAS Reg. No. 36691–65–7)</td>
<td>At a maximum level of 0.1 lb/ton of dry weight fiber.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,3-Dibromopropionaldehyde.</td>
<td>For use only at levels not to exceed 10 milligrams per kilogram in the pulp slurry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4,5-dichloro-1,2-dihydro-3-one (CAS Reg. No. 1192–52–5)</td>
<td>At a maximum level of 1.0 kilogram (kg) per 1,000 kg of dry weight fiber.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,2-Dibromo-2,4-dicyanobutane (CAS Reg. No. 35691–65–7)</td>
<td>At a maximum level of 0.005% of dry weight fiber.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,2-Dibromo-3-nitrilopropionamide</td>
<td>At a maximum level of 0.1 lb/ton of dry weight fiber.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,3-Dibromopropionaldehyde.</td>
<td>For use only at levels not to exceed 10 milligrams per kilogram in the pulp slurry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4,5-dichloro-1,2-dihydro-3-one (CAS Reg. No. 1192–52–5)</td>
<td>At a maximum level of 1.0 kilogram (kg) per 1,000 kg of dry weight fiber.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3,5-Dimethyl 1,3,5,2'H-tetrahydrothiadiazine-2-thione.</td>
<td>At a maximum level of 0.2 pound per ton of dry weight fiber.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glutaraldehyde (CAS Reg. No. 111-30-8).</td>
<td>At a level of 0.02 pound per ton of dry weight fiber.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-((3-p-hydroxyphenyl) glyoxylohydroximoyl chloride (CAS Registry No. 34911–46–1)</td>
<td>At a level of 0.02 pound per ton of dry weight fiber.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-Hydroxypropyl methanethiol sulfonate.</td>
<td>At a maximum level of 0.15 pound per ton of dry weight fiber.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-Mercaptobenzothiazole.</td>
<td>Limit of addition to process water not to exceed 0.024 pound, calculated as silver fluoride, per ton of paper produced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methylenebis(4-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)-o-phenylene) having 6-7.5 moles of ethyl-</td>
<td>inary oxide per hydroxyl group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eune oxide and 40 molecules of ethylene oxide.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-(Thiocyanomethylthio) benzothiazole.</td>
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<tr>
<td>(d) Adjuvant substances permitted to be used in the preparation of slimicides</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>include substances generally recognized as safe for use in food, substances</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>generally recognized as safe for use in paper and paperboard, substances</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>permitted to be used in paper and paperboard by other regulations in this chapter,</td>
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<tr>
<td>and the following:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Acetone.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Butyline oxide.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dibutyl phthalate.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Didecyl phthalate.</td>
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<tr>
<td>N,N-Dimethylformamide.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dodecyl phthalate.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ethanolamine.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ethylene glycol.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ethylenediamine.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>a,a’-[Methylenebis(4-1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)-o-phenylene] bis(omega-hydroxypropyloxyethylene) having 6-7.5 moles of ethylene oxide and 40 molecules of propylene oxide.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
§ 176.320 Sodium nitrate-urea complex.

Sodium nitrate-urea complex may be safely used as a component of articles intended for use in producing, manufacturing, packing, processing, preparing, treating, packaging, transporting, or holding food, subject to the provisions of this section.

(a) Sodium nitrate-urea complex is a clathrate of approximately two parts urea and one part sodium nitrate.

(b) Sodium nitrate-urea complex conforming to the limitations prescribed in paragraph (b)(1) of this section is used as provided in paragraph (b)(2) of this section.

(1) Limitations. (i) It is used as a plasticizer in glassine and greaseproof paper.

(ii) The amount used does not exceed that required to accomplish its intended technical effect or exceed 15 percent by weight of the finished paper.

(2) Conditions of use. The glassine and greaseproof papers are used for packaging dry food or as the food-contact surface for dry food.

§ 176.350 Tamarind seed kernel powder.

Tamarind seed kernel powder may be safely used as a component of articles intended for use in producing, manufacturing, packing, processing, preparing, treating, packaging, transporting, or holding food, subject to the provisions of this section.

(a) Tamarind seed kernel powder is the ground kernel of tamarind seed (Tamarindus indica L.) after removal of the seed coat.

(b) It is used in the manufacture of paper and paperboard.

PART 177—INDIRECT FOOD ADDITIVES: POLYMERS

Subpart A (Reserved)

Subpart B—Substances for Use as Basic Components of Single and Repeated Use Food Contact Surfaces

Sec.
177.1010 Acrylic and modified acrylic plastics, semirigid and rigid.
177.1020 Acrylonitrile/butadiene/styrene copolymer.
177.1025 Acrylonitrile/butadiene/styrene/methyl methacrylate copolymer.
177.1040 Acrylonitrile/styrene copolymer.
177.1050 Acrylonitrile/styrene copolymer modified with butadiene/styrene elastomer.
177.1090 n-Alkylglutarimide/acrylic copolymers.
177.1200 Cellophane.
177.1210 Closures with sealing gaskets for food containers.
177.1211 Cross-linked polyacrylate copolymers.
177.1240 1,4-Cyclohexylene dimethylene terephthalate and 1,4-cyclohexylene dimethylene isophthalate copolymers.
177.1310 Ethylene-acrylic acid copolymers.
177.1312 Ethylene-carbon monoxide copolymers.
177.1315 Ethylene-1,4-cyclohexylene dimethylene terephthalate copolymers.
177.1320 Ethylene-ethyl acrylate copolymers.
177.1330 Ionomeric resins.
177.1340 Ethylene-methyl acrylate copolymer resins.
177.1345 Ethylene/1,3-phenylene oxyethylene isophthalate/terephthalate copolymers.
177.1350 Ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymers.
177.1355 Ethylene-vinyl acetate-vinyl alcohol copolymers.
177.1380 Fluorocarbon resins.
177.1390 Laminate structures for use at temperatures of 120 °F and above.
177.1395 Laminate structures for use at temperatures between 120 °F and 250 °F.
177.1400 Hydroxyethyl cellulose film, water-insoluble.
177.1420 Isobutylene polymers.
177.1430 Isobutylene-butene copolymers.
177.1440 4,4′-Isopropylidenediphenol-epichlorohydrin resins minimum molecular weight 10,000.
177.1460 Melamine-formaldehyde resins in molded articles.
177.1480 Nitrile rubber modified acrylonitrile-methyl acrylate copolymers.
177.1500 Nylon resins.
177.1520 Olefin polymers.
177.1550 Perfluorocarbon resins.
177.1555 Polyarylate resins.
177.1556 Polyaryletherketone resins.
177.1560 Polyarylsulfone resins.
177.1570 Poly-1-butene resins and butene/ethylene copolymers.
177.1580 Polycarbonate resins.
177.1585 Polyestercarbonate resins.
177.1590 Polyester elastomers.
177.1595 Polyetherimide resin.
177.1600 Polyethylene resins, carboxyl modified.
177.1610 Polyethylene, chlorinated.
177.1615 Polyethylene, fluorinated.
177.1620 Polyethylene, oxidized.
177.1630 Polyethylene phthalate polymers.
177.1632 Polyphenyleneetherphthalimide) resins.
177.1635 Poly(p-methylstyrene) and rubber-modified poly(p-methylstyrene).
Food and Drug Administration, HHS

§ 177.1010 Acrylic and modified acrylic plastics, semirigid and rigid.

Semirigid and rigid acrylic and modified acrylic plastics may be safely used as articles intended for use in contact with food, in accordance with the following prescribed conditions. The acrylic and modified acrylic polymers or plastics described in this section also may be safely used as components of articles intended for use in contact with food.

(a) The optional substances that may be used in the formulation of the semirigid and rigid acrylic and modified acrylic plastics, or in the formulation of acrylic and modified acrylic components of articles, include substances generally recognized as safe in food, substances used in accordance with a prior sanction or approval, substances permitted for use in such plastics by regulations in parts 170 through 189 of this chapter, and substances identified in this paragraph. At least 50 weight-percent of the polymer content of the acrylic and modified acrylic materials used as finished articles or as components of articles shall consist of polymer units derived from one or more of the acrylic or methacrylic monomers listed in paragraph (a)(1) of this section.

(1) Homopolymers and copolymers of the following monomers:

n-Butyl acrylate.
n-Butyl methacrylate.
Ethyl acrylate.
2-Ethylhexyl acrylate.
Ethyl methacrylate.
§ 177.1010

Methyl acrylate.
Methyl methacrylate.

(2) Copolymers produced by copolymerizing one or more of the monomers listed in paragraph (a)(1) of this section with one or more of the following monomers:

Acrylonitrile.
Methacrylonitrile.
α-Methacrylstyrene.
Styrene.
Vinyl chloride.
Vinylidene chloride.

(3) Polymers identified in paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section containing no more than 5 weight-percent of total polymer units derived by copolymerization with one or more of the monomers listed in paragraph (a)(3)(i) and (ii) of this section. Monomers listed in paragraph (a)(3)(i) of this section are limited to use only in plastic articles intended for repeated use in contact with food.

(i) List of minor monomers:

Acrylamide.
Acrylic acid
1,3-Butylene glycol dimethacrylate.
1,4-Butylene glycol dimethacrylate.
Diethylene glycol dimethacrylate.
Dipropylene glycol dimethacrylate.
Divinylbenzene.
Ethylene glycol dimethacrylate.
Itaconic acid.
Methacrylic acid.
N-Methylolacrylamide.
N-Methylolmethacrylamide.
4-Methyl-1,4-pentanediol dimethacrylate.
Propylene glycol dimethacrylate.
Trivinylbenzene.

(ii) List of minor monomers limited to use only in plastic articles intended for repeated use in contact with food:

Allyl methacrylate [Chemical Abstracts Service Registry No. 96-65-9]
tert-Butyl acrylate.
tert-Butylaminoethyl methacrylate.
sec-Butyl methacrylate.
tert-Butyl methacrylate.
Cyclohexyl methacrylate.
Dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate.
2-Ethylhexyl methacrylate.
Hydroxyethyl methacrylate.
Hydroxyethyl vinyl sulfide.
Hydroxypropyl methacrylate.
Isobornyl methacrylate.
Isobutyl methacrylate.
Isopropyl acrylate.
Isopropyl methacrylate.
Methacyrlamide.
Methacrylamidoethylene urea.
Methacryloxyacetamideethylene urea.
Methacryloxyacetic acid.
n-Propyl methacrylate.
3,5,5-Trimethyl(cyclohexyl) methacrylate.

(4) Polymers identified in paragraphs (a)(1), (2), and (3) of this section are mixed together and/or with the following polymers, provided that no chemical reactions, other than addition reactions, occur when they are mixed:

Butadiene-acrylonitrile copolymers.
Butadiene-acrylonitrile-styrene copolymers.
Butadiene-acrylonitrile-styrene-methyl methacrylic copolymers.
Butadiene-styrene copolymers.
Butyl rubber.
Natural rubber.
Polybutadiene.
Poly (3-chloro-1,3-butadiene).
Polyester identified in §175.300(b)(3)(vii) of this chapter.
Polyvinyl chloride.
Vinyl chloride copolymers complying with §177.1980.
Vinyl chloride-vinyl acetate copolymers.

(5) Antioxidants and stabilizers identified in §175.300(b)(3)(xxx) of this chapter and the following:

Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol.
2-Hydroxy-4-methoxybenzophenone.
2-Hydroxy-4-methoxy-2-carboxybenzophenone.
3-Hydroxyphenyl benzoate.
p-Methoxyphenol.
Methyl salicylate.
Octadecyl 3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyhydrocinamate (CAS Reg. No. 2082-79-3): For use only: (1) At levels not exceeding 0.2 percent by weight in semirigid and rigid acrylic and modified acrylic plastics, where the finished articles contact foods containing not more than 15 percent alcohol; and (2) at levels not exceeding 0.01 percent by weight in semirigid and rigid acrylic and modified acrylic plastics intended for repeated food-contact use where the finished article may be used for foods containing more than 15 percent alcohol.
Phenyl salicylate.

(6) Release agents: Fatty acids derived from animal and vegetable fats and oils, and fatty alcohols derived from such acids.

(7) Surface active agent: Sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate.

(8) Miscellaneous materials:

Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate, for use only as a flow promoter at a level not to exceed 3 weight-percent based on the monomers.
Dimethyl phthalate.
Oxalic acid, for use only as a polymerization catalyst aid.
Tetraethylenepentamine, for use only as a catalyst activator at a level not to exceed 0.5 weight-percent based on the monomers.
Toluene.
Xylene.

(b) The semirigid and rigid acrylic and modified acrylic plastics, in the finished form in which they are to contact food, when extracted with the solvent or solvents characterizing the type of food and under the conditions of time and temperature as determined from tables 1 and 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter, shall yield extractives not to exceed the following, when tested by the methods prescribed in paragraph (c) of this section. The acrylic and modified acrylic polymers or plastics intended to be used as components of articles also shall yield extractives not to exceed the following limitations when prepared as strips as described in paragraph (c)(2) of this section:

1. Total nonvolatile extractives not to exceed 0.3 milligram per square inch of surface tested.
2. Potassium permanganate oxidizable distilled water and 8 and 50 percent alcohol extractives not to exceed an absorbance of 0.15.
3. Ultraviolet-absorbing distilled water and 8 and 50 percent alcohol extractives not to exceed an absorbance of 0.30.
4. Ultraviolet-absorbing n-heptane extractives not to exceed an absorbance of 0.10.

(c) Analytical methods—(1) Selection of extractability conditions. These are to be chosen as provided in §176.170(c) of this chapter.

(2) Preparation of samples. Sufficient samples to allow duplicates of all applicable tests shall be cut from the articles or formed from the plastic composition under tests, as strips about 2.5 inches by about 0.85-inch wide by about 0.125-inch thick. The total exposed surface should be 5 square inches ±0.5-square inch. The samples, after preparation, shall be washed with a clean brush under hot tapwater, rinsed under running hot tapwater (140 °F minimum), rinsed with distilled water, and air-dried in a dust-free area or in a desiccator.

(3) Preparation of solvents. The water used shall be double-distilled water, prepared in a still using a block tin condenser. The 8 and 50 percent (by volume) alcohol solvents shall be prepared from ethyl alcohol meeting the specifications of the United States Pharmacopeia XX and diluted with double-distilled water that has been prepared in a still using a tin block condenser. The n-heptane shall be spectrophotometric grade. Adequate precautions must be taken to keep all solvents dust-free.

(4) Blank values on solvents. (i) Duplicate determinations of residual solids shall be run on samples of each solvent that have been exposed to the temperature-time conditions of the extraction test without the plastic sample. Sixty milliliters of exposed solvent is pipetted into a clean, weighed platinum dish, evaporated to 2–5 milliliters on a nonsparking, low-temperature hot plate and dried in 212 °F oven for 30 minutes. The residue for each solvent shall be determined by weight and the average residue weight used as the blank value in the total solids determination set out in paragraph (c)(6) of this section. The residue for an acceptable solvent sample shall not exceed 0.5 milligram per 60 milliliters.

(ii) For acceptability in the ultraviolet absorbers test, a sample of each solvent shall be scanned in an ultraviolet spectrophotometer in 5-centimeter silica spectrophotometric absorption cells. The absorbance of the distilled water when measured versus air in the reference cell shall not exceed 0.03 at any point in the wavelength region of 245 to 310 μm. The absorbance of the 8 percent alcohol when measured versus distilled water in the reference cell shall not exceed 0.05 at any point in the wavelength region of 245 to 310 μm. The absorbance of the 50 percent alcohol when measured versus distilled water in the reference cell shall not exceed 0.05 at any point in the wavelength region of 245 to 310 μm. The absorbance of the heptane when measured versus distilled water in the reference cell shall not exceed 0.03 at any point in the wavelength region of 245 to 310 μm. The absorbance of the heptane when measured versus distilled water in the reference cell shall not exceed 0.05 at any point in the wavelength region of 245 to 310 μm. The absorbance of the heptane when measured versus distilled water in the reference cell shall not exceed 0.05 at any point in the wavelength region of 245 to 310 μm. The absorbance of the heptane when measured versus distilled water in the reference cell shall not exceed 0.05 at any point in the wavelength region of 245 to 310 μm. The absorbance of the heptane when measured versus distilled water in the reference cell shall not exceed 0.05 at any point in the wavelength region of 245 to 310 μm. The absorbance of the heptane when measured versus distilled water in the reference cell shall not exceed 0.05 at any point in the wavelength region of 245 to 310 μm.

(iii) Duplicate ultraviolet blank determinations shall be run on samples of each solvent that has been exposed to the temperature-time conditions of the
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extraction test without the plastic sample. An aliquot of the exposed solvent shall be measured versus the unexposed solvent in the reference cell. The average difference in the absorbances at any wavelength in the region of 245 to 310 μm shall be used as a blank correction for the ultraviolet absorbers measured at the same wavelength according to paragraph (c)(8)(ii) of this section.

(iv) The acceptability of the solvents for use in the permanganate test shall be determined by preparing duplicate permanganate test blanks according to paragraph (c)(7)(iv) of this section. For this test, the directions referring to the sample extract shall be disregarded. The blanks shall be scanned in 5-centimeter silica spectrophotometric cells in the spectrophotometer versus the appropriate solvent as reference. The absorbance in distilled water in the wavelength region of 544 to 552 μm should be 1.16 but must not be less than 1.05 nor more than 1.25. The absorbance in the 8 and 50 percent alcohol must not be less than 0.85 nor more than 1.15.

(v) Duplicate permanganate test determinations shall be run on samples of distilled water and 8 and 50 percent alcohol solvents that have been exposed to the temperature-time conditions of the extraction test without the plastic sample. The procedure shall be as described in paragraph (c)(7)(iv) of this section, except that the appropriate exposed solvent shall be substituted where the directions call for sample extract. The average difference in the absorbances in the region of 544 to 552 μm shall be used as a blank correction for the determination of permanganate oxidizable-extractives according to paragraph (c)(7)(iv) of this section.

(5) Extraction procedure. For each extraction, place a plastic sample in a clean 25 millimeters × 200 millimeters hard-glass test tube and add solvent equal to 10 milliliters of solvent per square inch of plastic surface. This amount will be between 45 milliliters and 55 milliliters. The solvent must be preequilibrated to the temperature of the extraction test. Close the test tube with a ground-glass stopper and expose to the specified temperature for the specified time. Cool the tube and contents to room temperature if necessary.

(6) Determination of total nonvolatile extractives. Remove the plastic strip from the solvent with a pair of clean forceps and wash the strip with 5 milliliters of the appropriate solvent, adding the washings to the contents of the test tube. Pour the contents of the test tube into a clean, weighed platinum dish. Wash the tube with 5 milliliters of the appropriate solvent and add the solvent to the platinum dish. Evaporate the solvent to 2–5 milliliters on a nonsparking, low-temperature hotplate. Complete the evaporation in a 212 °F oven for 30 minutes. Cool the dish in a desiccator for 30 minutes and weigh to the nearest 0.1 milligram. Calculate the total nonvolatile extractives as follows:

\[
\text{Milligrams extractives per square inch} = \frac{e - b}{s}
\]

\[
\text{Extractives in parts per million} = \frac{eb}{s} \times 100
\]

where:

e = Total increase in weight of the dish, in milligrams.

b = Blank value of the solvent in milligrams, as determined in paragraph (c)(4)(i) of this section.

s = Total surface of the plastic sample in square inches.

(7) Determination of potassium permanganate oxidizable extractives. (i) Pipette 25 milliliters of distilled water into a clean 125-milliliter Erlenmeyer flask that has been rinsed several times with aliquots of distilled water. This is the blank. Prepare a distilled water solution containing 1.0 part per million of p-methoxyphenol (melting point 54–56 °C, Eastman grade or equivalent). Pipette 25 milliliters of this p-methoxyphenol solution into a rinsed Erlenmeyer flask. Pipette exactly 3.0 milliliters of 154 parts per million aqueous potassium permanganate solution into the p-methoxyphenol and exactly 3.0 milliliters into the blank, in that order. Swirl both flasks to mix the contents and then transfer aliquots from each flask into matched 5-centimeter spectrophotometric absorption cells. The cells are placed in the spectrophotometer cell compartment with
the p-methoxyphenol solution in the reference beam. Spectrophotometric measurement is conducted as in paragraph (c)(7)(iv) of this section. The absorbance reading in the region 544–552 m\(\mu\) should be 0.24 but must be not less than 0.12 nor more than 0.36. This test shall be run in duplicate. For the purpose of ascertaining compliance with the limitations in paragraph (b)(2) of this section, the absorbance measurements obtained on the distilled water extracts according to paragraph (c)(7)(iv) of this section shall be multiplied by a correction factor, calculated as follows:

\[
\frac{0.24}{\text{Average of duplicate p-methoxyphenol absorbance determinations according to this paragraph (c)(7)(i) of this section}} = \text{Correction factor for water extracts.}
\]

(ii) The procedure in paragraph (c)(7)(i) of this section is repeated except that, in this instance, the solvent shall be 8 percent alcohol. The absorbance in the region 544–552 m\(\mu\) should be 0.26 but must be not less than 0.13 nor more than 0.39. This test shall be run in duplicate. For the purpose of ascertaining compliance with the limitations prescribed in paragraph (b)(2) of this section, the absorbance measurements obtained on the 8 percent alcohol extracts according to paragraph (c)(7)(iv) of this section shall be multiplied by a correction factor, calculated as follows:

\[
\frac{0.26}{\text{Average of duplicate p-methoxyphenol absorbance determination according to this paragraph (c)(7)(ii) of this section}} = \text{Correction factor for aqueous 8 percent alcohol extracts.}
\]

(iii) The procedure in paragraph (c)(7)(i) of this section is repeated except that, in this instance, the solvent shall be 50 percent alcohol. The absorbance in the region 544–552 m\(\mu\) should be 0.25 but must be not less than 0.12 nor more than 0.38. This test shall be run in duplicate. For the purpose of ascertaining compliance with the limitations prescribed in paragraph (b)(2) of this section, the absorbance measurements obtained on the 50 percent alcohol extracts according to paragraph (c)(7)(iv) of this section shall be multiplied by a correction factor, calculated as follows:

\[
\frac{0.25}{\text{Average of duplicate p-methoxyphenol absorbance determinations according to paragraph (c)(7)(ii) of this section}} = \text{Correction factor for 50 percent aqueous alcohol extracts.}
\]

(iv) Water and 8 and 50 percent alcohol extracts. Pipette 25 milliliters of the appropriate solvent into a clean, 125-milliliter Erlenmeyer flask that has been rinsed several times with aliquots of the same solvent. This is the blank. Into another similarly rinsed flask, pipette 25 milliliters of the sample extract that has been exposed under the conditions specified in paragraph (c)(5)
of this section. Pipette exactly 3.0 milliliters of 154 parts per million aqueous potassium permanganate solution into the sample and exactly 3.0 milliliters into the blank, in that order. Before use, the potassium permanganate solution shall be checked as in paragraph (c)(7)(i) of this section. Both flasks are swirled to mix the contents, and then aliquots from each flask are transferred to matched 5-centimeter spectrophotometric absorption cells. Both cells are placed in the spectrophotometer cell compartment with the sample solution in the reference beam. The spectrophotometer is adjusted for 0 and 100 percent transmittance at 700 m\(\mu\). The spectrum is scanned on the absorbance scale from 700 m\(\mu\) to 500 m\(\mu\) in such a way that the region 544 m\(\mu\) to 552 m\(\mu\) is scanned within 5 minutes to 10 minutes of the time that permanganate was added to the solutions. The height of the absorbance peak shall be measured, corrected for the blank as determined in paragraph (c)(4)(v) of this section, and multiplied by the appropriate correction factor determined according to paragraph (c)(7) (i), (ii), and (iii) of this section. This test shall be run in duplicate and the two results averaged.

(8) Determination of ultraviolet-absorbing extractives. (i) A distilled water solution containing 1.0 part per million of \(p\)-methoxyphenol (melting point 54 \(^\circ\)C–56 \(^\circ\)C, Eastman grade or equivalent) shall be scanned in the region 360 to 220 m\(\mu\) in 5-centimeter silica spectrophotometric absorption cells versus a distilled water reference. The absorbance at the wavelength of maximum absorbance (should be about 285 m\(\mu\)) is about 0.11 but must be not less than 0.08 nor more than 0.14. This test shall be run in duplicate. For the purpose of ascertaining compliance with the limitations prescribed in paragraph (b) (3) and (4) of this section, the absorbance obtained on the extracts according to paragraph (c)(8)(ii) of this section shall be multiplied by a correction factor, calculated as follows:

\[
\frac{0.11}{\text{Correction factor for ultraviolet absorbers test.}}
\]

(ii) An aliquot of the extract that has been exposed under the conditions specified in paragraph (c)(5) of this section is scanned in the wavelength region 360 to 220 m\(\mu\) versus the appropriate solvent reference in matched 5-centimeter silica spectrophotometric absorption cells. The height of any absorption peak shall be measured, corrected for the blank as determined in paragraph (c)(4)(iii) of this section, and multiplied by the correction factor determined according to paragraph (c)(8)(i) of this section.

(d) In accordance with current good manufacturing practice, finished semirigid and rigid acrylic and modified acrylic plastics, and articles containing these polymers, intended for repeated use in contact with food shall be thoroughly cleansed prior to their first use in contact with food.

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

(f) The acrylic and modified acrylic polymers identified in and complying with this section, when used as components of the food-contact surface of an article that is the subject of a regulation in this part and in parts 174, 175, 176, and 178 of this chapter, shall comply with any specifications and limitations prescribed by such regulation for the article in the finished form in which it is to contact food.
§ 177.1020 Acrylonitrile/butadiene/styrene co-polymer.

Acrylonitrile/butadiene/styrene co-polymer identified in this section may be safely used as an article or component of articles intended for use with all foods, except those containing alcohol, under conditions of use E, F, and G described in table 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter.

(a) Identity. For the purpose of this section, the acrylonitrile/butadiene/styrene copolymer consists of:

(1) Eighty-four to eighty-nine parts by weight of a matrix polymer containing 73 to 78 parts by weight of acrylonitrile and 22 to 27 parts by weight of styrene; and

(2) Eleven to sixteen parts by weight of a grafted rubber consisting of (i) 8 to 13 parts of butadiene/styrene elastomer containing 72 to 77 parts by weight of butadiene and 23 to 28 parts by weight of styrene and (ii) 3 to 8 parts by weight of a graft polymer having the same composition range as the matrix polymer.

(b) Adjuvants. The copolymer identified in paragraph (a) of this section may contain adjuvant substances required in its production. Such adjuvants may include substances generally recognized as safe in food, substances used in accordance with prior sanction, substances permitted in this part, and the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2-Mercapto-ethanol</td>
<td>The finished copolymer shall contain not more than 100 ppm 2-mercaptoethanol acrylonitrile adduct as determined by a method titled “Analysis of Cyclopol Resin for Residual (β-2-Hydroxyethylmercapto) propionitrile,” which is incorporated by reference. Copies are available from the Bureau of Foods (HFS–200), Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, or available for inspection 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: <a href="http://www.archives.gov/federal_register/code_of_federal_regulations/ibr_locations.html">http://www.archives.gov/federal_register/code_of_federal_regulations/ibr_locations.html</a>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(c) Specifications. (1) Nitrogen content of the copolymer is in the range of 16 to 18.5 percent as determined by Micro-Kjeldahl analysis.

(2) Residual acrylonitrile monomer content of the finished copolymer articles is not more than 11 parts per million as determined by a gas chromatographic method titled “Determination of Residual Acrylonitrile and Styrene Monomers–Gas Chromatographic Internal Standard Method,” which is incorporated by reference. Copies are available from the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFS–200), Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, or available for inspection 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.

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

(f) Acrylonitrile copolymers identified in this section are not authorized...
to be used to fabricate beverage containers.

§ 177.1030 Acrylonitrile/butadiene/styrene/methyl methacrylate copolymer.

Acrylonitrile/butadiene/styrene/methyl methacrylate copolymer identified in this section may be safely used as an article or component of articles intended for use with food identified in table 1 of §176.170(c) of this chapter as Type I, II, III, IVA, IVB, V, VIB, (except bottles intended to hold carbonated beverages), VIIA, VIIIB, VIII and IX, under conditions of use C, D, E, F, and G described in table 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter with a high temperature limitation of 190 °F.

(a) Identity. For the purpose of this section, acrylonitrile/butadiene/styrene/methyl methacrylate copolymer consists of: (1) 73 to 79 parts by weight of a matrix polymer containing 64 to 69 parts by weight of acrylonitrile, 25 to 30 parts by weight of styrene and 4 to 6 parts by weight of methyl methacrylate; and (2) 21 to 27 parts by weight of a grafted rubber consisting of (i) 16 to 20 parts of butadiene/styrene/elastomer containing 72 to 77 parts by weight of butadiene and 23 to 28 parts by weight of styrene and (ii) 5 to 10 parts by weight of a graft polymer having the same composition range as the matrix polymer.

(b) Adjuvants. The copolymer identified in paragraph (a) of this section may contain adjuvant substances required in its production. Such adjuvants may include substances generally recognized as safe in food, substances used in accordance with prior sanction, substances permitted under applicable regulations in this part, and the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substances</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2-Mercaptoethanol</td>
<td>The finished copolymer shall contain not more than 800 ppm 2-mercaptoethanol acrylonitrile adduct as determined by a method titled &quot;Analysis of Cycopac Resin for Residual β-(2-Hydroxyethylmercapto) propiopirelrite,&quot; which is incorporated by reference. Copies are available from the Bureau of Foods (HFS–200), Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, or available for inspection 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: <a href="http://www.archives.gov/federal_register/code_of_federal_regulations/ibr_locations.html">http://www.archives.gov/federal_register/code_of_federal_regulations/ibr_locations.html</a>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(c) Specifications. (1) Nitrogen content of the copolymer is in the range of 13.0 to 16.0 percent as determined by Micro-Kjeldahl analysis.

(2) Residual acrylonitrile monomer content of the finished copolymer articles is not more than 11 parts per million as determined by a gas chromatographic method titled "Determination of Residual Acrylonitrile and Styrene Monomers-Gas Chromatographic Internal Standard Method," which is incorporated by reference. Copies are available from the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFS–200), Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, or available for inspection 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.

(d) Extractive limitations. (1) Total nonvolatile extractives not to exceed 0.0005 milligram per square inch surface area of the food-contact article when exposed to distilled water, 3 percent acetic acid, 50 percent ethanol, and n-heptane for 10 days at 120 °F.

(2) The finished food-contact article shall yield not more than 0.0025 milligram per square inch of acrylonitrile monomer when exposed to distilled water, 3 percent acetic acid and n-heptane at 190 °F for 2 hours, cooled to
120 °F (80 to 90 minutes) and maintained at 120 °F for 10 days when analyzed by a polarographic method titled “Extracted Acrylonitrile by Differential Pulse Polarography,” which is incorporated by reference. Copies are available from the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFS–200), Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, or available for inspection 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_regulations/ibr_locations.html](http://www.archives.gov/federal_regulations/ibr_locations.html).

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

(f) Acrylonitrile copolymers identified in this section are not authorized to be used to fabricate beverage containers.


§ 177.1040 Acrylonitrile/styrene copolymer.

Acrylonitrile/styrene copolymers identified in this section may be safely used as a component of packaging materials subject to the provisions of this section.

(a) Identity. For the purposes of this section acrylonitrile/styrene copolymers are basic copolymers meeting the specifications prescribed in paragraph (c) of this section.

(b) Adjuvants. (1) The copolymers identified in paragraph (c) of this section may contain adjuvant substances required in their production, with the exception that they shall not contain mercaptans or other substances which form reversible complexes with acrylonitrile monomer. Permissible adjuvants may include substances generally recognized as safe in food, substances used in accordance with prior sanction, substances permitted under applicable regulations in this part, and those authorized in paragraph (b)(2) of this section.

(2) The optional adjuvants for the acrylonitrile/styrene copolymer identified in paragraphs (c)(1) and (3) of this section are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substances</th>
<th>Limitation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Condensation polymer of toluene sulfonamide and formaldehyde.</td>
<td>0.15 pct maximum.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(c) Specifications.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acrylonitrile/styrene copolymers</th>
<th>Maximum residual acrylonitrile monomer content of finished article</th>
<th>Nitrogen content of copolymer</th>
<th>Maximum extractable fractions at specified temperatures and times</th>
<th>Conformance with certain specifications</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Acrylonitrile/styrene copolymer consisting of the copolymer produced by polymerization of 66–72 parts by weight of acrylonitrile and 28–34 parts by weight of styrene; for use with food of Type VI identified in table 1 of §176.170(c) of this chapter under conditions of use C, D, E, F, G described in table 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter.</td>
<td>80 ppm1 ...... 17.4 to 19 pct.</td>
<td>Total nonvolatile extracts not to exceed 0.01 mg/in² surface area of the food contact article when exposed to distilled water and 3 pct acetic acid for 10 d at 66 °C (150 °F).</td>
<td>Minimum number average molecular weight is 30,000.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Acrylonitrile/styrene copolymer consisting of the copolymer produced by polymerization of 45–65 parts by weight of acrylonitrile and 35–55 parts by weight of styrene; for use with food of Types, I, II, III, IV, V, VII, VIII, and IX identified in table 1 of §176.170(c) of this chapter under conditions B (not to exceed 93 °C (200 °F)), C, D, E, F, G described in table 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter.</td>
<td>50 ppm1 ...... 12.2 to 17.2 pct.</td>
<td>Extracted copolymer not to exceed 2.0 ppm in aqueous extract of n-heptane extract obtained when 100 g sample of the basic copolymer in the form of particles of a size that will pass through a U.S. Standard Sieve No. 6 and that will be held on a U.S. Standard Sieve No. 10 is extracted with 250 ml of deionized water or reagent grade n-heptane at reflux temperature for 2 h.1</td>
<td>Minimum 10 pct solution viscosity at 25 °C (77 °F) is 10cP.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Unless otherwise specified, the acrylonitrile content of the basic copolymer is expressed as percent acrylonitrile by weight.
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acrylonitrile/styrene copolymers</th>
<th>Maximum residual acrylonitrile monomer content of finished article</th>
<th>Nitrogen content of copolymer</th>
<th>Maximum extractable fractions at specified temperatures and times</th>
<th>Conformance with certain specifications</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 3. Acrylonitrile/styrene copolymer consisting of the copolymer produced by polymerization of 66–72 parts by weight of acrylonitrile and 28–34 parts by weight of styrene; for use with foods of Types VI-A and VI-B identified in table 1 of § 176.170(c) of this chapter under conditions of use C, D, E, F, G described in table 2 of § 176.170(c) of this chapter. | 0.10 ppm (calculated on the basis of the weight of the acrylonitrile copolymer resin in the finished articles).| 17.4 to 19 pct. | Total nonvolatile extractives not to exceed 0.01 mg/in.² surface area of the food contact article when exposed to distilled water and 3 pct acetic acid for 10 d at 66 °C (150 °F). The extracted copolymer shall not exceed 0.001 mg/in.² surface area of the food contact article when exposed to distilled water and 3 pct acetic acid for 10 d at 66 °C (150 °F). | Maximum carbon dioxide permeability at 23 °C (73 °F) for the finished article is 0.04 barrier.  


2 As determined by the method titled “Headspace Sampling and Gas-Solid Chromatographic Determination of Residual Acrylonitrile in Acrylonitrile Copolymer Solutions,” which is incorporated by reference. Copies are available from 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.

3 As determined on appropriately shaped test samples of the article or acrylonitrile copolymer layer in a multilayer construction by ASTM method D–1434–82, “Standard Method for Determining Gas Permeability Characteristics of Plastic Film and Sheeting,” which is incorporated by reference. Copies are available from the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFS-200), 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, and the American Society for Testing Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Dr., West Conshohocken, Philadelphia, PA 19428–2959, 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.

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

(e) Acrylonitrile copolymer identified in this section may be used to fabricate beverage containers only if they comply with the specifications of item 3 in paragraph (c) of this section.


§ 177.1050 Acrylonitrile/styrene copolymer modified with butadiene/styrene elastomer.

Acrylonitrile/styrene copolymer modified with butadiene/styrene elastomer identified in this section may be safely used as a component of bottles intended for use with foods identified in table I of § 176.170(c) of this chapter as Type VI-B under conditions for use E, F, or G described in table 2 of § 176.170(c) of this chapter.

(a) Identity. For the purpose of this section, acrylonitrile/styrene copolymer modified with butadiene/styrene elastomer consists of a blend of:

(1) 82–88 parts by weight of a matrix copolymer produced by polymerization of 77–82 parts by weight of acrylonitrile and 18–23 parts of styrene; and

(2) 12–18 parts by weight of a grafted rubber consisting of (i) 8–12 parts of butadiene/styrene elastomer containing 77–82 parts by weight of butadiene and 18–23 parts by weight of styrene and (ii) 4–6 parts by weight of a graft copolymer consisting of 70–77 parts by weight of acrylonitrile and 23–30 parts by weight of styrene.

(b) Adjuvants. The modified copolymer identified in paragraph (a) of this section may contain adjuvant substances required in its production. Such adjuvants may include substances generally recognized as safe in food, substances used in accordance with prior sanction, substances permitted under applicable regulations in this part, and the following:
Substances | Limitations
--- | ---
\(n\)-Dodecylmercaptan | The finished copolymer shall contain not more than 500 parts per million (ppm) dodecylmercaptan as dodecylmercapto-propionitrile as determined by the method titled, "Determination of \(\beta\)-Dodecylmercapto-propionitrile in NR–16 Polymer," which is incorporated by reference. Copies are available from the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFS–200), Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, or available for inspection 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) Specifications. (1) Nitrogen content of the modified copolymer is in the range of 17.7–19.8 percent.

(2) Intrinsic viscosity of the matrix copolymer in butyrolactone is not less than 0.5 deciliter/gram at 35 °C, as determined by the method titled "Molecular Weight of Matrix Copolymer by Solution Viscosity," which is incorporated by reference. Copies are available from the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFS–200), Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, or available for inspection 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) Residual acrylonitrile monomer content of the modified copolymer articles is not more than 11 ppm as determined by a gas chromatographic method titled "Determination of Residual Acrylonitrile and Styrene Monomers - Gas Chromatographic Internal Standard Method," which is incorporated by reference. Copies are available from the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFS–200), Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, or available for inspection 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.

(d) Extractives limitations. The following extractives limitations are determined by an infrared spectrophotometric method titled "Infrared Spectrophotometric Determination of Polymer Extracted from Borex® 210 Resin Pellets," which is incorporated by reference. Copies are available from the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFS–200), Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, or available for inspection 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. Copies are applicable to the modified copolymers in the form of particles of a size that will pass through a U.S. Standard Sieve No. 6 and that will be held on a U.S. Standard Sieve No. 10:

(1) The extracted copolymer shall not exceed 2.0 ppm in aqueous extract obtained when a 100-gram sample of copolymer is extracted with 250 milliliters of freshly distilled water at reflux temperature for 2 hours.

(2) The extracted copolymer shall not exceed 0.5 ppm in \(n\)-heptane when a 100-gram sample of the basic copolymer is extracted with 250 milliliters spectral grade \(n\)-heptane at reflux temperature for 2 hours.

(e) Accelerated extraction end test. The modified copolymer shall yield acrylonitrile monomer not in excess of 0.4 ppm when tested as follows: "Infrared Spectrophotometric Determination of Polymer Extracted from Borex® 210 Resin Pellets," which is incorporated by reference. Copies are available from the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFS–200), Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, or available for inspection 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.

(1) The modified copolymer shall be in the form of eight strips ½ inch by 4 inches by .03 inch.

(2) The modified copolymer strips shall be immersed in 225 milliliters of 3 percent acetic acid in a Pyrex glass pressure bottle.

(3) The pyrex glass pressure bottle is then sealed and heated to 150 °F in either a circulating air oven or a thermostat controlled bath for a period of 8 days.

(4) The Pyrex glass pressure bottle is then removed from the oven or bath.
and cooled to room temperature. A sample of the extracting solvent is then withdrawn and analyzed for acrylonitrile monomer by a gas chromatographic method titled “Gas-Solid Chromatographic Procedure for Determining Acrylonitrile Monomer in Acrylonitrile-Containing Polymers and Food Simulating Solvents,” which is incorporated by reference. Copies are available from the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFS–200), Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, or available for inspection 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.

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

(g) Acrylonitrile copolymers identified in this section are not authorized to be used to fabricate beverage containers.


§ 177.1060 n-Alkylglutarimide/acrylic copolymers.

n-Alkylglutarimide/acrylic copolymers identified in this section may be safely used as articles or components of articles intended for use in contact with food subject to provisions of this section and part 174 of this chapter.

(a) Identity. For the purpose of this section, n-alkylglutarimide/acrylic copolymers are copolymers obtained by reaction of substances permitted by §177.1010(a) (1), (2), and (3) with the following substance: Monomethyamine (CAS Reg. No. 74–89–5), to form n-methylglutarimide/acrylic copolymers.

(b) Adjuvants. The copolymers identified in paragraph (a) of this section may contain adjuvant substances required in their production. The optional adjuvant substances required in the production of the basic polymer may include substances permitted for such use by applicable regulations, as set forth in part 174 of this chapter.

(c) Specifications. Maximum nitrogen content of the copolymer determined by micro-Kjeldahl analysis, shall not exceed 8 percent.

(d) Limitations. (1) The n-alkylglutarimide/acrylic copolymers in the finished form in which they shall contact food, when extracted with the solvent or solvents characterizing the type of food and under the conditions of time and temperature described in tables 1 and 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter, shall yield extractives not to exceed the limitations of §177.1010(b) of this chapter, when prepared as strips, as described in §177.1010(c)(2) of this chapter.

(2) The n-alkylglutarimide/acrylic copolymers shall not be used as polymer modifiers in vinyl chloride homo- or copolymers.

(e) Conditions of use. The n-alkylglutarimide/acrylic copolymers are used as articles or components of articles (other than articles composed of vinyl chloride homo- or copolymers) intended for use in contact with all foods except beverages containing more than 8 percent alcohol under conditions of use D, E, F, and G as described in table 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter.


§ 177.1200 Cellophane.

Cellophane may be safely used for packaging food in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) Cellophane consists of a base sheet made from regenerated cellulose to which have been added certain optional substances of a grade of purity suitable for use in food packaging as constituents of the base sheet or as coatings applied to impart desired technological properties.

(b) Subject to any limitations prescribed in this part, the optional substances used in the base sheet and coating may include:

(1) Substances generally recognized as safe in food.

(2) Substances for which prior approval or sanctions permit their use in cellophane, under conditions specified in such sanctions and substances listed in §181.22 of this chapter.
(3) Substances that by any regulation promulgated under section 409 of the act may be safely used as components of cellophane.

(4) Substances named in this section and further identified as required.

(c) List of substances:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List of substances</th>
<th>Limitations (residue and limits of addition expressed as percent by weight of finished packaging cellophane)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acrylonitrile-butadiene copolymer resins</td>
<td>As the basic polymer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene copolymer resins</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acrylonitrile-styrene copolymer resins</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acrylonitrile-vinyl chloride copolymer resins</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N-Acyl sarcosines where the acyl group is lauroyl or stearoyl ...</td>
<td>For use only as release agents in coatings at levels not to exceed a total of 0.3 percent by weight of the finished packaging cellophane.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alkyl ketene dimers identified in § 176.120 of this chapter.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aluminum hydroxide.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aluminum silicate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ammonium persulfate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ammonium sulfate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Behenamide.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butadiene-styrene copolymer</td>
<td>As the basic polymer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,3-Butanediol.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n-Butyl acetate</td>
<td>0.1 percent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n-Butyl alcohol</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium ethyl acetoacetate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium stearyl-2-lactylate identified in § 172.844 of this chapter.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carboxymethyl hydroxyethylcellulose polymer.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castor oil, hydrogenated</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castor oil phthalate with adipic acid and fumaric acid-diethylene glycol polyester.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castor oil phthalate, hydrogenated</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castor oil sulfoxide-sulfated sodium salt.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cellulose acetate butyrate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cellulose acetate propionate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clay, natural.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coconut oil fatty acid (C_{12}-C_{18}) diethanolamide, coconut oil fatty acid (C_{12}-C_{18}) diethanolamine soap, and diethanolamine mixture having total alkali (calculated as potassium hydroxide) of 16–18% and having an acid number of 25–35.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copal resin, heat processed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Damar resin.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defoaming agents identified in § 176.200 of this chapter.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dicyclopentadiene phthalate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diethylene glycol ester of the adduct of terpene and maleic anhydride.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Di(2-ethylhexyl) sebacate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diisobutyl phthalate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimethylolpropionic phthalate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimethylolpropionic phthalate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Di-n-octyltin bis (2-ethylhexyl maleate)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For use only as an adjuvant employed during the processing of cellulose pulp used in the manufacture of cellophane base sheet.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As basic resin.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not to exceed a total of 0.35 percent.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alone or in combination with other phthalates where total phthalates do not exceed 5 percent.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alone or in combination with other phthalates where total phthalates do not exceed 5 percent.</td>
<td>For use only as a stabilizer at a level not to exceed 0.55 percent by weight of the coating solids in vinylidene chloride copolymer waterproof coatings prepared from vinylidene chloride copolymers identified in this paragraph, provided that such vinylidene chloride copolymers contain not less than 90 percent by weight of polymer units derived from vinylidene chloride.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List of substances</td>
<td>Limitations (residue and limits of addition expressed as percent by weight of finished packaging cellophane)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N,N'-Dioleoyl ethylenediamine, N,N'-dilinoleoyl ethylenediamine, and N-oleyl-N'-linoleoyl ethylenediamine mixture produced when tall oil fatty acids are made to react with ethylene-diamine such that the finished mixture has a melting point of 212°–228°F, as determined by ASTM method D127-60 (&quot;Standard Method of Test for Melting Point of Petroleum and Microcrystalline Wax&quot; (Revised 1960), which is incorporated by reference; copies are available from University Microfilms International, 300 N. Zeeb Rd., Ann Arbor, MI 48106, or available for inspection 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: <a href="http://www.archives.gov/federal_register/code_of_federal_regulations/ibr_locations.html">http://www.archives.gov/federal_register/code_of_federal_regulations/ibr_locations.html</a>), and an acid value of 10 maximum.</td>
<td>0.5 percent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N,N'-Dioleylated (N,N'-ethylenebisoleamide).</td>
<td>For use only as a primer subcoat to anchor surface coatings to the base sheet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disodium EDTA.</td>
<td>0.06 percent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N,N'-Distearoylethylenediamine (N,N'-ethylenebis stearamide).</td>
<td>As the basic polymer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epoxidized polybutadiene.</td>
<td>Residue limit 0.1 percent Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encamid.</td>
<td>0.1 percent for use only as lubricant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethyl acetate.</td>
<td>As the basic polymer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymers complying with §177.1350.</td>
<td>As the basic polymer, and used as a resin to anchor coatings to substrate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-Ethylhexyl alcohol.</td>
<td>1 percent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fatty acids derived from animal and vegetable fats and oils, and the following salts of such acids, single or mixed: Aluminum, ammonium, calcium, magnesium, potassium, sodium. Ferrous ammonium sulfate.</td>
<td>Residue limit 0.1 percent Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fumaric acid.</td>
<td>For use only as a defoaming agent in the manufacture of cellophane base sheet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glycerin-maleic anhydride.</td>
<td>As the basic polymer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glycerol diacetate.</td>
<td>As the basic polymer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glyceryl monoacetate.</td>
<td>For use only as a release agent at a level not to exceed 0.6 percent by weight of coatings for cellophane.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydroxyethyl cellulose, water-insoluble.</td>
<td>0.1 percent as the basic polymer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydroxypropyl cellulose identified in §172.870 of this chapter.</td>
<td>For use only as an emulsifier.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isopropyl alcohol.</td>
<td>0.1 percent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isopropyl alcohol.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Itaconic acid.</td>
<td>For use only as a defoaming agent in the manufacture of cellophane base sheet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lanolin.</td>
<td>0.6 percent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lauryl alcohol.</td>
<td>Residue limit 0.1 percent Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lauryl sulfate salts: ammonium, magnesium, potassium, sodium.</td>
<td>For use only as a defoaming agent in the manufacture of cellophane base sheet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maleic acid adduct of butadiene-styrene copolymer.</td>
<td>For use only as an emulsifier.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maleic acid.</td>
<td>For use only as a defoaming agent in the manufacture of cellophane base sheet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melamine formaldehyde.</td>
<td>0.1 percent as the basic polymer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melamine formaldehyde modified with one or more of the following: Butyl alcohol, diaminopropane, diethylenetriamine, ethyl alcohol, guanidine, imino-bis-butylamine, imino-bis-ethylamine, imino-bis-propylamine, methyl alcohol, polyamines made by reacting ethylenediamine or trimethylene diamine with dichloroethane or dichloropropane, sulfanilic acid, triphenylpentaamine, triethanolamine, triethylenetetramine.</td>
<td>As the basic polymer, and used as a resin to anchor coatings to substrate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methyl ethyl ketone.</td>
<td>Residue limit 0.1 percent Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methyl hydrogen siloxane.</td>
<td>0.1 percent as the basic polymer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methyl hydrogen siloxane copolymer resins (molar ratio 1:1 methyl siloxane to 3 vinylsiloxane).</td>
<td>For use only as a defoaming agent in the manufacture of cellophane base sheet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mineral oil, white.</td>
<td>For use only as a defoaming agent in the manufacture of cellophane base sheet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mono- and bis-(octadecyldioleoyl) phosphates (CAS Reg. No. 62362-49-6).</td>
<td>For use only as a defoaming agent in the manufacture of cellophane base sheet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naphthalenesulfonic acid-formaldehyde condensate, sodium salt.</td>
<td>Naphthalenesulfonic acid-formaldehyde condensate, sodium salt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List of substances</td>
<td>Limitations (residue and limits of addition expressed as percent by weight of finished packaging cellophane)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N,N-Oleoyl-stearyl-ethylenediamine</td>
<td>0.1 percent. For use only in cellophane coatings that contact food at temperatures not to exceed room temperature.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paraffin, synthetic, complying with §175.250 of this chapter.</td>
<td>As the basic resin, for use only in coatings that contact food at temperatures not to exceed room temperature provided that the concentration of the polyamide resins in the finished food-contact coating does not exceed 5 milligrams per square inch of food-contact surface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyamide resins derived from dimerized vegetable oil acids</td>
<td>For use only as an adjuvant in vinylidene chloride copolymer coatings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(containing not more than 10 percent monomer acids) and ethylenediamine as the</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>basic resin.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyamide resins having a maximum acid value of 5 and a maximum amine value of</td>
<td>As the basic resin, for use only in coatings that contact food at temperatures not to exceed room temperature provided that the concentration of the polyamide resins in the finished food-contact coating does not exceed 5 milligrams per square inch of food-contact surface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.5 derived from dimerized vegetable oil acids (containing not more than 10 percent</td>
<td>For use only as an adjuvant in vinylidene chloride copolymer coatings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>monomer acids), ethylenediamine, and 4,4-bis(4-hydroxypropoxy)pentanoic acid (in</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an amount not to exceed 10 percent by weight of said polyamide resins).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyethylene.</td>
<td>As the basic polymer, for use as a resin to anchor coatings to the substrate and for use as an impregnant in the food-contact surface of regenerated cellulose sheet in an amount not to exceed that required to improve heat-sealable bonding between coated and uncoated sides of cellophane.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyethyleneaminostearamide ethyl sulfate produced when stearic acid is made to</td>
<td>For use as an adjuvant employed during the processing of cellulose pulp used in the manufacture of cellophane base sheet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>react with equal parts of diethylentetramine and triethylenetetramine and the</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reaction product is quaternized with diethyl sulfate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyethylene glycol (600) monolaurate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyethylene glycol (600) monoleate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyethylene glycol (600) monostearate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyethylene, oxidized: complying with the identity prescribed in §177.1620(a).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyethyleneimine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyisobutylene complying with §177.1420.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyoxpropylene-polyoxyethylene block polymers (molecular weight 1,900–9,000).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polypropylene complying with §177.1520.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polystyrene</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyvinyl acetate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyvinyl alcohol (minimum viscosity of 4 percent aqueous solution at 20 °C of</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 centipoises).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyvinyl chloride</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polystearate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n-Propyl acetate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n-Propyl alcohol</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rapeseed oil, blown.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosins and rosin derivatives as provided in §178.3870 of this chapter.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubber, natural (natural latex solids).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silica.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silicic acid.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium m-bisulfite</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium distearoylsuccinate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium lauroyl sarcosinate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium oleyl sulfate-sodium cetyl sulfate mixture</td>
<td>0.35 percent; for use only in vinylidene chloride copolymer coatings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium silicate.</td>
<td>For use only as an emulsifier for coatings; limit 0.005 percent where coating is applied to one side only and 0.01 percent where coating is applied to both sides.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium stearyl-2-lactylate identified in §172.846 of this chapter.</td>
<td>Not to exceed 0.5 percent weight of cellophane.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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§ 177.1210 List of substances

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Limitations (residue and limits of addition expressed as percent by weight of finished packaging cellophane)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2-Stearamido-ethyl stearate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stearyl alcohol.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Styrene-maleic anhydride resins ................................................. As the basic polymer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tetrahydrofuran ........................................................................... Residue limit of 0.1 percent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Titanium dioxide.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toluene ........................................................................................ Residue limit of 0.1 percent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toluene sulfonamide formaldehyde ............................................ 0.6 percent as the basic polymer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triethylene glycol.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triethylene glycol diaceteate, prepared from triethylene glycol containing not more than 0.1 percent of diethylene glycol.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,2,4-Trimethyl-1,3 pentanediol diisobutyrate ............................. For use only in cellophane coatings and limited to use at a level not to exceed 10 percent by weight of the coating solids except when used as provided in §178.3740 of this chapter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urea (carbamide).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urea formaldehyde modified with methanol, ethanol, butanol diethylenetriamine, triethylenetetramine, tetraethylenepenta-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mine, guanidine, sodium sulfite, sulfanilic acid, imino-bis-eth-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ylamine, imino-bis-propylamine, imino-bis-butylamine, dianisopropylamine, dianisobutane, aminomethylbifunctional acid,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>polyamines made by reacting ethylenediamine or triethylenediamine with dichlorohyde or dichloropropene.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vinyl acetate-vinyl chloride copolymer resins ............................. As the basic polymer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vinyl acetate-vinyl chloride-maleic acid copolymer resins......... Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vinylidene chloride copolymerized with one or more of the fol-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lowing: Acrylic acid, acrylonitrile, butyl acrylate, butyl meth-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acrylate, ethyl acrylate, 2-ethylhexyl acrylate, 2-ethylhexyl-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>methacrylate, ethyl methacrylate, itaconic acid, methacrylic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acid, methyl acrylate, methyl methacrylate, propyl acrylate,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>propyl methacrylate, vinyl chloride.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vinylidene chloride-methacrylate decyloctyl copolymer .......... Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wax, petroleum, complying with §178.3770 of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(d) Any optional component listed in this section covered by a specific food additive regulation must meet any specifications in that regulation.

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


§ 177.1210 Closures with sealing gaskets for food containers.

Closures with sealing gaskets may be safely used on containers intended for use in producing, manufacturing, packaging, transporting, or holding food in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) Closures for food containers are manufactured from substances generally recognized as safe for contact with food; substances that are subject to the provisions of prior sanctions; substances authorized by regulations in parts 174, 175, 176, 177, 178 and §179.45 of this chapter; and closure-sealing gaskets, as further prescribed in this section.

(b) Closure-sealing gaskets and overall discs are formulated from substances identified in §175.300(b) of this chapter, with the exception of paragraph (b)(3)(v), (xxxii), and (xxxiii) of that section, and from other optional substances, including the following:

1. Substances generally recognized as safe in food.
2. Substances used in accordance with the provisions of a prior sanction or approval within the meaning of section 201(s) of the act.
3. Substances that are the subject of regulations in parts 174, 175, 176, 177, 178 and §179.45 of this chapter and used in accordance with the conditions prescribed.
4. Substances identified in paragraph (b)(5) of this section, used in amounts not to exceed those required to accomplish the intended physical or technical effect and in conformance

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with any limitation provided; and further provided that any substance employed in the production of closure-sealing gasket compositions that is the subject of a regulation in parts 174, 175, 176, 177, 178 and §179.45 of this chapter

(5) Substances that may be employed in the manufacture of closure-sealing gaskets include:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List of substances</th>
<th>Limitations (expressed as percent by weight of closure-sealing gasket composition)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arachidy-l-behenyl amide (C_{20}-C_{22} fatty acid amides)</td>
<td>5 percent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azodicarbonamide</td>
<td>1.2 percent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balata rubber.</td>
<td>1 percent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzyl alcohol</td>
<td>1 percent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brominated isobutylene-isoprene copolymers, produced when</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>isobutylene-isoprene copolymers complying with §177.1420(a)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium tin stearate</td>
<td>2 percent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon, activated</td>
<td>1 percent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castor oil, hydrogenated</td>
<td>2 percent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorinated isobutylene-isoprene copolymers complying with</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§177.1420.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coco amide (coconut oil fatty acids amides)</td>
<td>2 percent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cork (cleaned, granulated)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diebenzamide phenyl disulfide</td>
<td>1 percent; for use only in vulcanized natural or synthetic rubber gasket compositions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Di(C_{7}, C_{9}-alkyl) adipate</td>
<td>2 percent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Di-2-ethylhexyl sebacate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Di-2-ethylhexyl terephthalate (CAS Reg. No. 006422-86-2)</td>
<td>For use as a plasticizer at levels not exceeding 75 parts per hundred by weight of permitted vinyl chloride homo- and/or copolymer resins used in contact with food of Types I, II, IV-B, VI-A, VI-B, VI-C (up to 15 percent alcohol by volume), VII-B, and VIII described in §176.170(c) of this chapter, table 1, and under conditions of use A through H described in §176.170 (c) of this chapter, table 2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Di(2-naphthyl-p-phenylenediamine)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dipentamethylenethiurametetrasulfide</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eicosane (technical grade) (water-white mixture of predominately straight-chain paraffin hydrocarbons averaging 20 carbon atoms per molecule)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epoxidized Inseed oil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epoxidized Inseed oil modified with trimellitic anhydride</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epoxidized safflower oil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epoxidized safflower oil modified with trimellitic anhydride</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epoxidized soybean oil modified with trimellitic anhydride</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Complying with §178.3740 of this chapter, except that, there is no limitation on polymer thickness.

No limitation on amount used but for use only in closure-sealing gasket compositions used in contact with non-fatty foods containing no more than 8 percent of alcohol.

0.4 percent; for use only in vulcanized natural or synthetic rubber gasket compositions.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List of substances</th>
<th>Limitations (expressed as percent by weight of closure-sealing gasket composition)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Erucylamide</td>
<td>5 percent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethylene-propylene copolymer.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethylene-propylene modified copolymer elastomers produced when ethylene and propylene are copolymerized with 5-methylene-2-norbornene and/or 5-ethylidene-2-norbornene. The finished copolymer elastomers so produced shall contain not more than 5 weight-percent of total polymer units derived from 5-methylene-2-norbornene and/or 5-ethylidene-2-norbornene, and shall have a minimum viscosity average molecular weight of 120,000 as determined by the method described in §177.1520(d)(5), and a minimum Mooney viscosity of 35 as determined by the method described in §177.1520(d)(6).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glyceryl mono-12-hydroxystearate (hydrogenated glyceryl ricinoleate).</td>
<td>2 percent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gutta-percha.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hexamethylenetetramine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heptylene glycol.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isobutylene-isoprene copolymers complying with §177.1420.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maleic anhydride-polyethylene copolymer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maleic anhydride-styrene copolymer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,2′-Methylenebis[6-(1-methylcyclohexyl)-p-cresol]</td>
<td>1 percent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed octylated diphenylamine (CAS Reg. No. 68411–46–1) ...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naphthalene sulfonic acid-formaldehyde condensate, sodium salt.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural rubber (crepe, latex, mechanical dispersions).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>α-α′-Octadecenyl-omega-hydroxypropy (oxyethylene); the octadecenyl group is derived from oleyl alcohol and the poly (oxyethylene) content averages 20 moles.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oleyl alcohol</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4,4′-Oxybis (benzene sulfonyl hydradize)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paraformaldehyde</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polybutadiene.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poly-p-dinitroso benzene (activator for butyl rubber)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyethylene glycol 400 esters of fatty acids derived from animal and vegetable fats and oils. Polyisobutylene complying with §177.1420.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyoxypropylene-polyoxyethylene condensate, average mol. wt. 2750–3000.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyurethane resins manufactured from diphenylmethane diisocyanate, 1,4-butanediol, and adipic acid (CAS Reg. No. 26375–23–5).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potassium benzoate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potassium perchlorate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potassium propionate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potassium and sodium persulfate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resorcinol</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosins and rosin derivatives as defined in §175.300(b)(3)(v) of this chapter for use only in resinous and polymeric coatings on metal substrates; for all other uses as defined in §178.3670 of this chapter.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium cetyl sulfate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium decylbenzenesulfonate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium decyl sulfate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium formaldehyde sulfosuccinate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium formaldehyde sulfoxylate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium lauryl sulfate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium lignin sulfonate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium myristyl sulfate (sodium tetradeoxyl sulfate)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 1—Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List of substances</th>
<th>Limitations (expressed as percent by weight of closure-sealing gasket composition)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sodium nitrite</td>
<td>0.2 percent; for use only in annular ring gaskets applied in aqueous dispersions to closures for containers having a capacity of not less than 5 gallons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium o-phenylphenate</td>
<td>0.05 percent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium polyacrylate</td>
<td>5 percent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium and potassium pentachlorophenate</td>
<td>0.05 percent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium salt of trisopropyl naphthalenesulfonic acid</td>
<td>0.2 percent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium tridecylsulfate</td>
<td>0.6 percent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stearic acid amide</td>
<td>5 percent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulfur</td>
<td>For use only as a vulcanizing agent in vulcanized natural or synthetic rubber gasket compositions at a level not to exceed 4 percent by weight of the elastomer content of the rubber gasket composition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tallow, sulfated</td>
<td>1 percent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tin-zinc stearate</td>
<td>2 percent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trimixed mono- and dinitrophenyl) phosphate</td>
<td>1 percent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vinyl chloride-vinyl stearate copolymer.</td>
<td>0.8 percent; for use only in vulcanized natural or synthetic rubber gasket compositions.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 2—Maximum Extractives Tolerances

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of closure-sealing gasket composition</th>
<th>Chloroform fraction of water extractives</th>
<th>Chloroform fraction of heptane extractives</th>
<th>Chloroform fraction of alcohol extractives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Plasticized polymers, including vulcanized or otherwise cured natural and synthetic rubber formed in place as overall discs or annular rings from a hot melt, solution, plastisol, organisol, mechanical dispersion, or latex</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Preformed overall discs or annular rings of plasticized polymers, including unvulcanized natural or synthetic rubber</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Preformed overall discs or annular rings of vulcanized plasticized polymers, including natural or synthetic rubber</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Preformed overall discs or annular rings of polymeric or resinous-coated paper, paperboard, plastic, or metal foil substrates</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Closures with sealing gaskets or sealing compositions as described in</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1, 2, 3, and 4, and including paper, paperboard, and glassine used for dry foods only</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(1)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) Extractability tests not applicable.

(c) The closure assembly to include the sealing gasket or sealing compound, together with any polymeric or resinous coating, film, foil, natural cork, or glass that forms a part of the food-contact surface of the assembly, when extracted on a suitable glass container with a solvent or solvents characterizing the type of foods, and under conditions of time and temperature characterizing the conditions of its use as determined from tables 3 and 4 shall yield net chloroform-soluble extractives (corrected for zinc as zinc oleate) not to exceed the tolerances specified in table 2, calculated on the basis of the water capacity of the container on which the closure is to be used. Employ the analytical method described in §175.300 of this chapter, adapting the procedural details to make the method applicable to closures; such as, for example, placing the closed glass container on its side to assure contact of the closure’s food-contacting surface with the solvent.

### Table 3—Types of Food

| I. Nonacid (pH above 5.0), aqueous products; may contain salt or sugar or both, and including oil-in-water emulsions of low- or high-fat content. |
| II. Acidic (pH 5.0 or below), aqueous products; may contain salt or sugar or both, and including oil-in-water emulsions of low- or high-fat content. |
| III. Aqueous, acid or nonacid products containing free oil or fat; may contain salt, and including water-in-oil emulsions of low- or high-fat content. |
| IV. Dairy products and modifications: |
| V. Low-moisture fats and oils. |
| VI. Beverages: |
### § 177.1211 Cross-linked polyacrylate copolymers.

Cross-linked polyacrylate copolymers identified in paragraph (a) of this section may be safely used as articles or components of articles intended for use in contact with food in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) **Identity.** For the purpose of this section, the cross-linked polyacrylate copolymers consist of:

1. The grafted copolymer of cross-linked sodium polyacrylate identified as 2-propenoic acid, polymers with N,N-di-2-propenyl-2-propen-1-amine and hydrolyzed polyvinyl acetate, sodium salts, graft (CAS Reg. No. 166164–74–5); or

2. 2-propenoic acid, polymer with 2-ethyl-2-((1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy)methyl)-1,3-propanediy1 di-2-propenoate and sodium 2-propenoate (CAS Reg. No. 76774–25–9).

(b) **Adjuvants.** The copolymers identified in paragraph (a) of this section may contain optional adjuvant substances required in the production of such copolymers. The optional adjuvant substances may include substances permitted for such use by regulations in parts 170 through 179 of this chapter, substances generally recognized as safe in food, and substances used in accordance with a prior sanction or approval.

(c) **Extractives limitations.** The copolymers identified in paragraph (a) of this section, in the finished form in which

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#### TABLE 4—TEST PROCEDURES WITH TIME-TEMPERATURE CONDITIONS FOR DETERMINING AMOUNT OF EXTRACTIVES FROM CLOSURE-SEALING GASKETS, USING SOLVENTS SIMULATING TYPES OF FOODS AND BEVERAGES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Conditions of use</th>
<th>Types of food (see Table 3)</th>
<th>Extractant</th>
<th>Water (time and temperature)</th>
<th>Heptane (time and temperature)</th>
<th>8% alcohol (time and temperature)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. High temperature heat-sterilized (e.g., over 212 °F).</td>
<td>I, IV–B</td>
<td>250 °F, 2 hr</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>150 °F, 2 hr</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Boiling water-sterilized</td>
<td>II, IV–A, VI</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>120 °F, 30 min</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Hot filled or pasteurized above 150 °F.</td>
<td>II, IV–B</td>
<td>Fill boiling, cool to 100 °F.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>120 °F, 15 min</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Hot filled or pasteurized below 150 °F.</td>
<td>III, IV–A, VI–B</td>
<td>150 °F, 2 hr</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>100 °F, 30 min</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. Room temperature filled and stored (no thermal treatment in the container).</td>
<td>III, IV–A, VI–B</td>
<td>120 °F, 24 hr</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>100 °F, 30 min</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. Refrigerated storage (no thermal treatment).</td>
<td>III, IV–A</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>70 °F, 30 min</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>120 °F, 24 hr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. Frozen storage (no thermal treatment in the container).</td>
<td>I, II, III, IV–B, VII</td>
<td>70 °F, 48 hr</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>70 °F, 30 min</td>
<td>70 °F, 48 hr</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1Heptane extractant not applicable to closure-sealing gaskets overcoated with wax.

§ 177.1310 Ethylene-acrylic acid copolymers.

The ethylene-acrylic acid copolymers identified in paragraph (a) of this section may be safely used as components of articles intended for use in contact with food subject to the provisions of this section:

(a) The copolymer is a basic polyester produced by the catalytic condensation of dimethyl terephthalate and dimethyl isophthalate with 1,4-cyclohexanediol, to which may have been added certain optional substances required in its production or added to impart desired physical and technical properties.
§ 177.1312 Ethylene-carbon monoxide copolymers.

The ethylene-carbon monoxide copolymers identified in paragraph (a) of this section may be safely used as components of articles intended for use in contact with food subject to the provisions of this section.

(a) Identity. For the purposes of this section, ethylene-carbon monoxide copolymers (CAS Reg. No. 25052–62–4) consist of the basic polymers produced by the copolymerization of ethylene and carbon monoxide such that the copolymers contain not more than 30 weight-percent of polymer units derived from carbon monoxide.

(b) Conditions of use. (1) The polymers may be safely used as components of the food-contact or interior core layer of multilaminate food-contact articles.

(2) The polymers may be safely used as food-contact materials at temperatures not to exceed 121°F (250°F).

(c) Specifications. (1) Food-contact layers formed from the basic copolymer identified in paragraph (a) of this section shall be limited to a thickness of not more than 0.01 centimeter (0.004 inch).

(2) The copolymers identified in paragraph (a) of this section shall have a melt index not greater than 500 as determined by ASTM method D1238–82, condition E “Standard Test Method for Flow Rates of Thermoplastics by Extrusion Plastometer,” 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 American Society for Testing Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Dr., West Conshohocken, Philadelphia, PA 19428-2959, or may be examined at the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFS–200), Food and Drug Administration, 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/
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§ 177.1315 Ethylene-1, 4-cyclohexylene dimethylene terephthalate copolymers.

Ethylene-1, 4-cyclohexylene dimethylene terephthalate copolymers may be safely used as articles or components of articles intended for use in contact with food subject to provisions of this section and of part 174 of this chapter.

(a) Identity. For the purposes of this section, ethylene-1,4-cyclohexylene dimethylene terephthalate copolymers (1,4-benzene dicarboxylic acid, dimethyl ester, polymerized with 1,4-cyclohexanediimethanol and 1,2-ethanediol) (CAS Reg. No. 25640–14–6) or (1,4-benzenedicarboxylic acid, polymerized with 1,4-cyclohexanediimethanol and 1,2-ethanediol) (CAS Reg. No. 25038–91–9) are basic copolymers meeting the specifications prescribed in paragraph (b) of this section, to which may have been added certain optional substances required in their production or added to impart desired physical or technical properties.

(b) Specifications:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethylene-1, 4-cyclohexylene dimethylene terephthalate copolymers</th>
<th>Inherent viscosity</th>
<th>Maximum extractable fractions of the copolymer in the finished form at specified temperatures and times (expressed in micrograms of the terephthaloyl moieties/square centimeter of food-contact surface)</th>
<th>Test for orientability</th>
<th>Conditions of use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non-oriented ethylene-1,4-cyclohexylene dimethylene terephthalate copolymer</td>
<td>Inherent viscosity of a 0.50 percent solution of the copolymer in phenol-tetrachloroethane (60:40 ratio wt/wt) solvent is not less than 0.669 as determined by using a Wagner viscometer (or equivalent) and calculated from the following equation: Inherent viscosity = (Natural logarithm of (Nr/c)) where: Nr = Ratio of flow time of the polymer solution to that of the solvent, and c = Concentration of the test solution expressed in grams per 100 milliliters.</td>
<td>(1) 0.23 microgram per square centimeter (1.5 micrograms per square inch) of food-contact surface when extracted with water added at 82.2 °C (180 °F) and allowed to cool to 48.9 °C (120 °F) in contact with the food-contact article.</td>
<td>No test required</td>
<td>In contact with foods, including foods containing not more than 25 percent (by volume) aqueous alcohol, excluding carbonated beverages and beer. Conditions of hot fill not to exceed 82.2 °C (180 °F), storage at temperatures not in excess of 48.9 °C (120 °F). No thermal treatment in the container.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Ethylene-1,4-
| cyclohexylene |
| dimethylene |
| terephthalate copolymers |
| Inherent viscosity |
| Maximum extractable fractions of the copolymer in the finished form at specified temperatures and times (expressed in micrograms of the terephthaloyl moieties/square centimeter of food-contact surface) |
| Test for orientability |
| Conditions of use |
| (2) 0.23 microgram per square centimeter (1.5 micrograms per square inch) of food-contact surface when extracted with 3 percent (by volume) aqueous acetic acid added at 82.2 °C (180 °F) and allowed to cool to 48.9 °C (120 °F) in contact with the food-contact article. |
| ......do .......... |
| Do. |
| (3) 0.08 microgram per square centimeter (0.5 microgram per square inch) of food-contact surface when extracted for 2 hours with n-heptane at 48.9 °C (120 °F). The heptane extractable results are to be divided by a factor of 5. |
| ......do .......... |
| Do. |
| (4) 0.16 microgram per square centimeter (1.0 microgram per square inch) of food-contact surface when extracted for 24 hours with 25 percent (by volume) aqueous ethanol at 48.9 °C (120 °F). |
| ......do .......... |
| Do. |
| 2. Oriented ethylene-1,4-
| cyclohexylene |
| dimethylene |
| terephthalate copolymer is the reaction product of dimethyl terephthalate or terephthalic acid with a mixture containing 99 to 85 mole percent ethylene glycol and 1 to 15 mole percent of 1,4-cyclohexanediol (70 percent trans isomer, 30 percent cis isomer). |
| (1) 0.23 microgram per square centimeter (1.5 micrograms per square inch) of food-contact surface of the oriented copolymer when extracted with water added at 87.8 °C (190 °F) and allowed to cool to 48.9 °C (120 °F) in contact with the food-contact article. |
| When extracted with heptane at 65.6 °C (150 °F) for 2 hours: terephthaloyl moieties do not exceed 0.09 microgram per square centimeter (0.60 microgram per square inch) of food-contact surface. |
| In contact with non-alcoholic foods including carbonated beverages. Conditions of hot fill not exceeding 87.8 °C (190 °F), storage at temperatures not in excess of 48.9 °C (120 °F). No thermal treatment in the container. |
| ......do .......... |
| Do. |
| (2) 0.23 microgram per square centimeter (1.5 micrograms per square inch) of food-contact surface of oriented copolymer when extracted with 3 percent (by volume) aqueous acetic acid added at 87.8 °C (190 °F) and allowed to cool to 48.9 °C (120 °F) in contact with the food-contact article. |
| ......do .......... |
| Do. |
| (3) 0.08 microgram per square centimeter (0.5 microgram per square inch) of food-contact surface of oriented copolymer when extracted for 2 hours with n-heptane at 48.9 °C (120 °F). The heptane extractable results are to be divided by a factor of 5. |
| ......do .......... |
| Do. |
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Ethylene-1,4-cyclohexylene dimethylene terephthalate copolymers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inherent viscosity</th>
<th>Maximum extractable fractions of the copolymer in the finished form at specified temperatures and times (expressed in micrograms of the terephthaloyl moieties/square centimeter of food-contact surface)</th>
<th>Test for orientability</th>
<th>Conditions of use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No test required</td>
<td>(4) 0.23 microgram per square centimeter (1.5 micrograms per square inch) of food-contact surface of oriented copolymer when extracted with 20 percent (by volume) aqueous ethanol heated to 65.6 °C (150 °F) for 20 minutes and allowed to cool to 48.9 °C (120 °F) in contact with the food-contact article.</td>
<td></td>
<td>In contact with foods and beverages containing up to 20 percent (by volume) alcohol. Conditions of thermal treatment in the container not exceeding 65.6 °C (150 °F) for 20 minutes. Storage at temperatures not in excess of 48.9 °C (120 °F).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No test required</td>
<td>(5) 0.23 microgram per square centimeter (1.5 micrograms per square inch) of food-contact surface of oriented copolymer when extracted with 50 percent (by volume) aqueous ethanol at 48.9 °C (120 °F) for 24 hours.</td>
<td></td>
<td>In contact with foods and beverages containing up to 50 percent (by volume) alcohol. Conditions of fill and storage not exceeding 48.9 °C (120 °F). No thermal treatment in the container.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(c) Analytical method for determination of extractability. The total extracted terephthaloyl moieties can be determined in the extracts, without evaporation of the solvent, by measuring the ultraviolet (UV) absorbance at 240 nanometers. The spectrophotometer (Varian 635-D, or equivalent) is zeroed with a sample of the solvent taken from the same lot used in the extraction tests. The concentration of the total terephthaloyl moieties in water, 3 percent acetic acid, and in 8 percent aqueous alcohol is calculated as bis(2-hydroxyethyl terephthalate) by reference to standards prepared in the appropriate solvent. Concentration of the terephthaloyl moieties in heptane is calculated as cyclic trimer (C₆H₄CO₂C₂H₄CO₂), by reference to standards prepared in 95:5 percent (v/v) heptane: tetrahydrofuran.

(45 FR 39252, June 10, 1980, as amended at 47 FR 24288, June 4, 1982; 49 FR 25629, June 22, 1984; 51 FR 22929, June 24, 1986; 60 FR 57926, Nov. 24, 1995)

§ 177.1320 Ethylene-ethyl acrylate copolymers.

Ethylene-ethyl acrylate copolymers may be safely used to produce packaging materials, containers, and equipment intended for use in producing, manufacturing, packing, processing, preparing, treating, packaging, transporting, or holding food, in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) Ethylene-ethyl acrylate copolymers consist of basic resins produced...
§ 177.1330 Ionomeric resins.

Ionomeric resins manufactured from either ethylene-methacrylic acid copolymers (and/or their ammonium, calcium, magnesium, potassium, sodium, and/or zinc partial salts), ethylene-methacrylic acid-vinyl acetate copolymers (and/or their ammonium, calcium, magnesium, potassium, sodium, and/or zinc partial salts), or methacrylic acid polymers with ethylene and isobutyl acrylate (and/or their potassium, sodium and/or zinc partial salts) may be safely used as articles or components of articles intended for use in contact with food, in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) For the purpose of this section, the ethylene-methacrylic acid copolymers consist of basic copolymers produced by the copolymerization of ethylene and methacrylic acid such as:

- by the catalytic copolymerization of ethylene and ethyl acrylate, to which may have been added certain optional substances to impart desired technological properties to the resin. Subject to any limitations prescribed in this section, the optional substances may include:

  (1) Substances generally recognized as safe in food and food packaging.

  (2) Substances the use of which is permitted under applicable regulations in parts 170 through 189 of this chapter, prior sanction, or approvals.

(b) The ethyl acrylate content of the copolymer does not exceed 8 percent by weight unless it is blended with polyethylene and one or more olefin copolymers complying with §177.1520 or with a mixture of polyethylene and one or more olefin copolymers, in such proportions that the ethyl acrylate content of the blend does not exceed 8 percent by weight, or unless it is used in a coating complying with §175.300 or §176.170 of this chapter, in such proportions that the ethyl acrylate content does not exceed 8 percent by weight of the finished coating.

(c) Ethylene-ethyl acrylate copolymers or the blend shall conform to the specifications prescribed in paragraph (c)(1) of this section and shall meet the ethyl acrylate content limits prescribed in paragraph (b) of this section, and the extractability limits prescribed in paragraph (c)(2) of this section, when tested by the methods prescribed for polyethylene in §177.1520.

(1) Specifications—(i) Infrared identification. Ethylene-ethyl acrylate copolymers can be identified by their characteristic infrared spectra.

(ii) Quantitative determination of ethyl acrylate content. The ethyl acrylate can be determined by the infrared spectra. Prepare a scan from 10.5 microns to 12.5 microns. Obtain a baseline absorbance at 11.6 microns and divide by the plaque thickness to obtain absorbance per mil. From a previously prepared calibration curve, obtain the amount of ethyl acrylate present.

(iii) Specific gravity. Ethylene-ethyl acrylate copolymers have a specific gravity of not less than 0.920 nor more than 0.935, as determined by ASTM method D1505-68 (Reapproved 1979), "Standard Test Method for Density of Plastics by the Density-Gradient Technique," which is incorporated by reference. Copies may be obtained from the American Society for Testing Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Dr., West Conshohocken, Philadelphia, PA 19428-2959, 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.

(2) Limitations. Ethylene-ethyl acrylate copolymers or the blend may be used in contact with food except as a component of articles used for packaging or holding food during cooking provided they meet the following extractability limits:

(i) Maximum soluble fraction of 11.3 percent in xylene after refluxing and subsequent cooling to 25 °C.

(ii) Maximum extractable fraction of 5.5 percent when extracted with n-hexane at 50 °C.

(d) The provisions of paragraphs (b) and (c)(2) of this section are not applicable to ethylene-ethyl acrylate copolymers used in the formulation of adhesives complying with §175.105 of this chapter.

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that the copolymers contain no more than 20 weight percent of polymer units derived from methacrylic acid, and the ethylene-methacrylic acid-vinyl acetate copolymers consist of basic copolymers produced by the copolymerization of ethylene, methacrylic acid, and vinyl acetate such that the copolymers contain no more than 15 weight percent of polymer units derived from methacrylic acid.

(b) For the purpose of this section, the methacrylic acid copolymers with ethylene and isobutyl acrylate consist of basic copolymers produced by the copolymerization of methacrylic acid, ethylene, and isobutyl acrylate such that the copolymers contain no less than 70 weight percent of polymer units derived from ethylene, no more than 15 weight percent of polymer units derived from methacrylic acid, and no more than 20 weight percent of polymer units derived from isobutyl acrylate. From 20 percent to 70 percent of the carboxylic acid groups may optionally be neutralized to form sodium or zinc salts.

(c) The finished food-contact article described in paragraph (a) of this section, when extracted with the solvent or solvents characterizing the type of food and under the conditions of time and temperature characterizing the conditions of its intended use as determined from tables 1 and 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter, yields net acidified chloroform-soluble extractives as follows:

(1) For fatty food use. (i) For films of 2 mil (0.002 inches) thickness or less, extractives shall not exceed 0.70 milligram/square inch (0.109 milligram/square centimeter) of food-contact surface (n-heptane extractions) when extracted by the abbreviated method cited in paragraph (e)(2)(i) of this section.

(ii) Alternatively, for films of greater than 2 mils thickness, extractives shall not exceed 0.40 milligram/square inch (0.062 milligram/square centimeter) of food-contact surface (n-heptane extractions) when extracted by the abbreviated method cited in paragraph (e)(2)(i) of this section, or

(iii) Alternatively, for films of greater than 2 mils thickness, extractives shall not exceed 0.70 milligram/square inch (0.109 milligram/square centimeter) of food-contact surface (n-heptane extractions) when extracted by the equilibrium method cited in paragraph (e)(2)(ii) of this section.

(2) For aqueous foods. (i) The net acidified chloroform-soluble extractives shall not exceed 0.02 milligram/square inch (0.003 milligram/square centimeter) of food-contact surface (water, acetic acid, or ethanol/water extractions) when extracted by the abbreviated method cited in paragraph (e)(2)(i) of this section.

(ii) Alternatively, the net acidified chloroform-soluble extractives shall not exceed 0.05 milligram/square inch (0.078 mg/square centimeter) of food-contact surface (water, acetic acid, or ethanol/water extractions) when extracted by the equilibrium method cited in paragraph (e)(2)(ii) of this section. If when exposed to n-heptane, a particular film splits along die lines, thus permitting exposure of both sides of the film to the extracting solvent,
the results for that film sample are invalid and the test must be repeated for that sample until no splitting by the solvent occurs. If the finished food-contact article is itself the subject of a regulation in parts 174, 175, 176, 177, 178 and §179.45 of this chapter, it shall also comply with any specifications and limitations prescribed for it by that regulation.

NOTE: In testing the finished food-contact article, use a separate test sample for each required extracting solvent.

(e) Analytical methods—(1) Selection of extractability conditions for ionomeric resins. First ascertain the type of food (table 1 of §176.170(c) of this chapter) that is being packed or used in contact with the finished food-contact article described in paragraph (a) of this section, and also ascertain the normal conditions of thermal treatment used in packaging or contacting the type of food involved. Using table 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter, select the food-simulating solvent or solvents and the time-temperature test conditions that correspond to the intended use of the finished food-contact article. Having selected the appropriate food-simulating solvent or solvents and time-temperature exaggeration over normal use, follow the applicable extraction procedure.

(2) Selection of extractability conditions for ionomeric resins. Using table 1 of paragraph (f) of this section ascertain the type of food that is being packed or used in contact with the finished food-contact article described in paragraph (b) of this section, and also ascertain the food-simulating solvent or solvents that correspond to the intended use of the finished food-contact article. Having selected the appropriate food-simulating solvent or solvents and time-temperature exaggeration over normal use, follow the applicable extraction procedure.

(i) Abbreviated test. For intended use involving food contact at or below 120 °F (49 °C), the appropriate food-simulating solvent is to contact the food-contact film at a temperature of 120 °F until equilibrium is demonstrated.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Solvent</th>
<th>Minimum extraction times (hours)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>n-Heptane</td>
<td>8, 10, 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water, 3% acetic acid, or 8%/50% ethanol</td>
<td>72, 96, 120</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The results from a series of extraction times demonstrate equilibrium when the net chloroform-soluble extractives are unchanging within experimental error appropriate to the method as described in paragraphs (d) (1)(i) and (2)(i) of this section. Should equilibrium not be demonstrated over the above time series, extraction times must be extended until three successive unchanging values for extractives are obtained. In the case where intended uses involve temporary food contact above 120 °F, the food-simulating solvent is to be contacted with the food-contact article under conditions of time and temperature that duplicate the actual conditions in the intended use. Subsequently the extraction is to be continued for the time period and under the conditions specified in the above table.

(3) Reagents—(1) Water. All water used in extraction procedures should be freshly demineralized (deionized) distilled water.

(ii) n-Heptane. Reagent grade, freshly redistilled before use, using only material boiling at 208 °F (97.8 °C).

(iii) Alcohol. 8 or 50 percent (by volume), prepared from undenatured 95 percent ethyl alcohol diluted with demineralized (deionized), distilled water.

(iv) Chloroform. Reagent grade, freshly redistilled before use, or a grade having an established, consistently low blank.

(v) Acetic acid. 3 percent (by weight), prepared from glacial acetic acid diluted with demineralized (deionized), distilled water.

(4) Selection of test method. The finished food-contact articles shall be tested either by the extraction cell described in the Journal of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, Vol. 47, No. 1, p. 177-179 (February 1964), also
described in ASTM method F34-76 (Re-approved 1980). “Standard Test Method for Liquid Extraction of Flexible Barrier Materials,” which are incorporated by reference, or by adapting the in-container methods described in §175.300(e) of this chapter. Copies of the material incorporated by reference are available from the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFS-200), Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, and the American Society for Testing Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Dr., West Conshohocken, Philadelphia, PA 19428-2959, respectively, 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.

(5) Selection of samples. Quadruplicate samples should be tested, using for each replicate sample the number of finished articles with a food-contact surface nearest to 100 square inches.

(6) Determination of amount of extractives—(1) Total residues. At the end of the exposure period, remove the test container or test cell from the oven, if any, and combine the solvent for each replicate in a clean Pyrex (or equivalent) flask or beaker, being sure to rinse the test container or cell with a small quantity of clean solvent. Evaporate the food-simulating solvents to about 100 milliliters in the flask, and transfer to a clean, tared evaporating dish (platinum or Pyrex), washing the flask three times with small portions of solvent used in the extraction procedure, and evaporate to a few milliliters on a nonsparking, low-temperature hotplate. The last few milliliters should be evaporated in an oven maintained at a temperature of 221 °C. Cool the evaporating dish in a desiccator for 30 minutes and weigh the residues to the nearest 0.1 milligram, e.

Calculate the extractives in milligrams per square inch of the container or material surface.

(a) Water, 3 percent acetic acid, and 8 percent and 50 percent alcohol. Milligrams extractives per square inch=e/s.

(b) Heptane. Milligrams extractives per square inch=(e)/(s)/(F)

where:

\( e = \) Milligrams extractives per sample tested.
\( s = \) Surface area tested, in square inches.
\( F = \) Five, the ratio of the amount of extractives removed by heptane under exaggerated time-temperature test conditions compared to the amount extracted by a fat or oil under exaggerated conditions of thermal sterilization and use.

\( e' = \) Acidified chloroform-soluble extractives residue. \( e' \) is substituted for \( e \) in the above equations when necessary (See paragraph (e)(6)(ii) of this section for method to obtain \( e' \)).

If when calculated by the equations in paragraphs (e)(6)(i) (a) and (b) of this section, the extractives in milligrams per square inch exceed the limitations prescribed in paragraphs (c) or (d) of this section, proceed to paragraph (e)(6)(ii) of this section (method for determining the amount of acidified chloroform-soluble extractives residue).

(ii) Acidified chloroform-soluble extractives residue. Add 3 milliliters of 37 percent ACS reagent grade hydrochloric acid and 3 milliliters of distilled water to the evaporating dish containing the dried and weighed residue, \( e \), obtained in paragraph (e)(6)(i) of this section. Mix well so every portion of the residue is wetted with the hydrochloric acid solution. Then add 50 milliliters of chloroform. Warm carefully, and filter through Whatman No. 41 filter paper (or equivalent) in a Pyrex (or equivalent) funnel, collecting the filtrate in a clean separatory funnel. Shake for 1 minute, then draw off the chloroform layer into a clean tared evaporating dish (platinum or Pyrex). Repeat the chloroform extraction, washing the dish, the filter paper, and the separatory funnel with this second portion of chloroform. Add this filtrate to the original filtrate and evaporate the total down to a few milliliters on a low-temperature hotplate. The last few milliliters should be evaporated in an oven maintained at 221 °F. Cool the evaporating dish in a desiccator for 30 minutes and weigh to the nearest 0.1 milligram to get the acidified chloroform-soluble extractives residue, \( e' \). This \( e' \) is substituted for \( e \) in the equations in paragraphs (e)(6)(i) (a) and (b) of this section.
§ 177.1340  Ethylene-methyl acrylate copolymer resins.

Ethylene-methyl acrylate copolymer resins may be safely used as articles or components of articles intended for use in contact with food, in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) For the purpose of this section, the ethylene-methyl acrylate copolymer resins consist of basic copolymers produced by the copolymerization of ethylene and methyl acrylate such that the copolymers contain no more than 25 weight percent of polymer units derived from methyl acrylate.

(b) The finished food-contact article, when extracted with the solvent or solvents characterizing the type of food and under the conditions of time and temperature characterizing the conditions of its intended use as determined from tables 1 and 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter, yields net chloroform-soluble extractives (corrected for zinc extractives as zinc oleate) in each extracting solvent not to exceed 0.5 milligram per square inch of food-contact surface when tested by the methods described in §176.170(d) of this chapter. If the finished food-contact article is itself the subject of a regulation in parts 174, 175, 176, 177, 178 and §179.45 of this chapter, it shall also comply with any specifications and limitations prescribed for it by that regulation.

Note: In testing the finished food-contact article, use a separate test sample for each required extracting solvent.

(g) The provisions of paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section are not applicable to ethylene-methyl acrylate copolymer resins used in food-packaging adhesives complying with §175.105 of this chapter.

§ 177.1345  Ethylene/1,3–phenylene oxyethylene isophthalate/terephthalate copolymer.

Ethylene/1,3-phenylene oxyethylene isophthalate/terephthalate copolymer (CAS Reg. No. 87365-98-8) identified in paragraph (a) of this section may be safely used, subject to the provisions of this section, as the non-food-contact layer of laminate structures subject to the provisions of §177.1395, and in blends with polyethylene terephthalate polymers complying with §177.1630.

(a) Identity. For the purpose of this section, ethylene/1,3-phenylene oxyethylene isophthalate/terephthalate copolymer consists of the basic copolymer produced by the catalytic polycondensation of isophthalic acid and terephthalic acid with ethylene glycol and 1,3-bis(2-hydroxyethoxy)benzene such that the finished resin contains between 42 and 48 mole-percent of isophthalic moieties, between 2 and 8 mole-percent of terephthalic moieties, and not more than 10 mole-percent of 1,3-bis(2-hydroxyethoxy)benzene moieties.

(b) Specifications—(1) Density. Ethylene/1,3-phenylene oxyethylene isophthalate/terephthalate copolymer
identified in paragraph (a) of this section has a density of $1.33\pm0.02$ grams per cubic centimeter measured by ASTM Method D 1505–85 (Reapproved 1990), “Standard Test Method for Density of Plastics by the Density-Gradient Technique,” 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 American Society for Testing and Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Dr., West Conshohocken, Philadelphia, PA 19428-2959, or may be examined at the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition’s Library, Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, and 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.

(2) Softening point. Ethylene/1,3-phenylene oxyethylene isophthalate/terephthalate copolymer identified in paragraph (a) of this section has a softening point of $63\pm5$ °C as measured by ASTM Method D 1525–87, “Standard Test Method for VICAT Softening Temperature of Plastics,” which is incorporated by reference in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. The availability of this material is provided in paragraph (b)(1) of this section.

(c) Optional adjuvant substances. Ethylene/1,3-phenylene oxyethylene isophthalate/terephthalate copolymer, identified in paragraph (a) of this section, may contain optional adjuvant substances required in their production. The optional adjuvant substances may include substances used in accordance with §174.5 of this chapter.

(d) Limitations. Copolymer blends described above shall not exceed 30 percent by weight of ethylene/1,3-phenylene oxyethylene isophthalate/terephthalate copolymer. The finished blend may be used in contact with food only under conditions of use C through G, as described in table 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter, except that with food identified as Type III, IV-A, V, VII-A, and IX in §176.170(c), table 1, the copolymer may be used under condition of use C at temperatures not to exceed 160 °F (71 °C).

§177.1350 Ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymers.

Ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymers may be safely used as articles or components of articles intended for use in producing, manufacturing, packing, processing, preparing, treating, packaging, transporting, or holding food in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a)(1) Ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymers consist of basic resins produced by the catalytic copolymerization of ethylene and vinyl acetate to which may have been added certain optional substances to impart desired technological or physical properties to the resin. Subject to any limitations prescribed in this section, the optional substances may include:

(i) Substances generally recognized as safe in food and food packaging.

(ii) Substances the use of which is permitted under applicable regulations in parts 170 through 189 of this chapter, prior sanction, or approvals.

(iii) Substances identified in §175.300(b)(3) (xxv), (xxvii), (xxx), and (xxxiii) of this chapter, and colorants used in accordance with §178.3297 of this chapter.

(iv) Erucamide as identified in §178.3860 of this chapter.

(v) Xanthan gum as identified in §172.695 for use as a thickening agent at a level not to exceed 1 percent by weight of coating solids in aqueous dispersions of ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymers, where such copolymers are used only as coatings or a component of coatings.

(vi) The copolymer of vinylidene fluoride and hexafluoropropene (CAS Reg. No. 9011–17–0), containing 65 to 71 percent fluorine and having a Mooney Viscomity of at least 28, for use as a processing aid at a level not to exceed 0.2 percent by weight of ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymers.

(2) Maleic anhydride-grafted ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymers (CAS
Reg. No. 28064–24–6) consist of basic resins produced by the catalytic copolymerization of ethylene and vinyl acetate, followed by reaction with maleic anhydride. Such polymers shall contain not more than 11 percent of polymer units derived from vinyl acetate by weight of total polymer prior to reaction with maleic anhydride, and not more than 2 percent of grafted maleic anhydride by weight of the finished polymer. Optional adjuvant substances that may be added to the copolymers include substances generally recognized as safe in food and food packaging, substances the use of which is permitted under applicable regulations in parts 170 through 189 of this chapter, and substances identified in §175.300(b)(3)(xxv), (xxvii), (xxxiii), and (xxx) of this chapter and colorants for polymers used in accordance with the provisions of §178.3297 of this chapter.

(b)(1) Ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymers, with or without the optional substances described in paragraph (a) of this section, when extracted with the solvent or solvents characterizing the type of food, and under conditions of time and temperature characterizing the conditions of their intended use as determined from tables 1 and 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter, shall yield net chloroform-soluble extractives corrected for zinc as zinc oleate not to exceed 0.5 milligram per square inch of an appropriate sample.

(2) Maleic anhydride grafted ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymers shall have a melt flow index not to exceed 2.1 grams per 10 minutes as determined by ASTM method D 1238–82, “Standard Test Method for Flow Rates of Thermoplastics by Extrusion Plastometer,” which is incorporated by reference in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a). Copies may be obtained from the American Society for Testing Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Dr., West Conshohocken, Philadelphia, PA 19428-2959, or at the Office of Food Additive Safety (HFS–200), Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition, Food and Drug Administration, 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. Compliance of the melt flow index specification shall be determined using conditions and procedures corresponding to those described in the method as Condition E, Procedure A). The copolymers shall be used in blends with other polymers at levels not to exceed 17 percent by weight of total polymer, subject to the limitation that when contacting food of types III, IV-A, V, VI-C, VII-A, and IX, identified in §176.170(c) of this chapter, the polymers shall be used only under conditions of use C, D, E, F, and G, described in §176.170(c) of this chapter, Table 2.

(c) The provisions of paragraph (b) of this section are not applicable to ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymers used in food-packaging adhesives complying with §175.105 of this chapter.

(d) Ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymers may be irradiated under the following conditions to produce molecular crosslinking of the polymers to impart desired properties such as increased strength and increased ability to shrink when exposed to heat:

(1) Electron beam source of ionizing radiation at a maximum energy of 3 million electron volts: Maximum absorbed dose not to exceed 150 kiloGray (15 megarads).

(2) The finished food-contact film shall meet the extractives limitations prescribed in paragraph (e)(2) of this section.

(3) The ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer films may be further irradiated in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (e)(1) of this section: Provided, That the total accumulated radiation dose from both electron beam and gamma ray radiation does not exceed 150 kiloGray (15 megarads).

(e) Ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer films intended for contact with food may be irradiated to control the growth of microorganisms under the following conditions:

(1) Gamma photons emitted from a cobalt–60 sealed source in the dose
range of 5–50 kiloGray (0.5–5.0 megarads).

(2) The irradiated ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer films, when extracted with reagent grade n-heptane (freshly redistilled before use) according to methods described under §176.170(d)(3) of this chapter, at 75 °F for 30 minutes shall yield total extractives not to exceed 4.5 percent by weight of the film.


§ 177.1360 Ethylene-vinyl acetate-vinyl alcohol copolymers.

Ethylene-vinyl acetate-vinyl alcohol copolymers (CAS Reg. No. 26221–27–2) may be safely used as articles or components of articles intended for use in contact with food, in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) Ethylene-vinyl acetate-vinyl alcohol copolymers are produced by the partial or complete alcoholysis or hydrolysis of those ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymers complying with §177.1350.

(1) Those copolymers containing a minimum of 55 percent ethylene and a maximum of 30 percent vinyl alcohol units by weight may be used in contact with foods as described in paragraph (b) of this section.

(2) Those copolymers containing a minimum of 55 percent ethylene and a maximum of 15 percent vinyl alcohol units by weight may be used in contact with foods as described in paragraph (c) of this section.

(3) Those copolymers containing 17 to 40 percent ethylene and 60 to 83 percent vinyl alcohol units by weight may be used in contact with foods as described in paragraph (d) of this section.

(b) The finished food-contact article shall not exceed 0.013 centimeter (0.005 inch) thickness and shall contact foods only of the types identified in table 1 of §176.170(c) of this chapter in Categories I, II, IV-A, VI, VII-B, and VIII under conditions of use D through G described in table 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter. Film samples of 0.013 centimeter (0.005 inch) thickness representing the finished article shall meet the following extractive limitation when tested by ASTM method F34–76 (Reapproved 1980), “Standard Test Method for Liquid Extraction of Flexible Barrier Materials,” which is incorporated by reference. Copies may be obtained from the American Society for Testing Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Dr., West Conshohocken, Philadelphia, PA 19428-2959, 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.

(1) The film when extracted with distilled water at 21 °C (70 °F) for 48 hours yields total extractives not to exceed 0.0047 milligram per square centimeter (0.03 milligram per square inch) of food-contact surface.

(2) The film when extracted with 50 percent ethyl alcohol at 21 °C (70 °F) for 48 hours yields total extractives not to exceed 0.0062 milligram per square centimeter (0.04 milligram per square inch) of food-contact surface.

(c) The finished food-contact article shall not exceed 0.0076 centimeter (0.003 inch) thickness and shall contact foods only of the types identified in table 1 of §176.170(c) of this chapter in Categories III, IV-A, VII-A, and IX under conditions of use F and G described in table 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter. Film samples of 0.0076 centimeter (0.003 inch) thickness representing the finished articles shall meet the following extractive limitation when tested by ASTM method F34–76 (Reapproved 1980), “Standard Test Method for Liquid Extraction of Flexible Barrier Materials,” which is incorporated by reference. The availability of this incorporation by reference is given in paragraph (b) of this section. The film when extracted with n-heptane at 38 °C (100 °F) for 30 minutes yields total extractives not to exceed 0.0078 milligram per square centimeter (0.05 milligram per square inch) of food-contact surface, after correcting the total extractives by dividing by a factor of five.

(d) The finished food-contact article shall not exceed 0.018 centimeter (0.007 inch) thickness and may contact all foods, except those containing more than 8 percent alcohol, under conditions of use B through H described in
§ 177.1380 Fluorocarbon resins.

Fluorocarbon resins may be safely used as articles or components of articles intended for use in contact with food, in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) For the purpose of this section, fluorocarbon resins consist of basic resins produced as follows:

1. Chlorotrifluoroethylene resins produced by the homopolymerization of chlorotrifluoroethylene.

2. Chlorotrifluoroethylene-1,1-difluoroethylene copolymer resins produced by copolymerization of chlorotrifluoroethylene and 1,1-difluoroethylene.


(4) Ethylene-chlorotrifluoroethylene copolymer resins produced by copolymerization of nominally 50 mole percent of ethylene and 50 mole percent of chlorotrifluoroethylene. The copolymer shall have a melting point of 239 to 243 °C and a melt index of less than or equal to 20 as determined by ASTM Method D 3275–89 "Standard Specification for E-CTFE-Fluoroplastic Molding, Extrusion, and Coating Materials," 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 American Society for Testing and Materials, 1916 Race St., Philadelphia, PA 19103, 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.

(b) Fluorocarbon resins that are identified in paragraph (a) of this section and that comply with extractive limitations prescribed in paragraph (c) of this section may be used as articles or components of articles intended for use in contact with food as follows:

1. Fluorocarbon resins that are identified in paragraphs (a)(1), (a)(2), and (a)(3) of this section and that comply only with the extractive limitations prescribed in paragraphs (c)(1) and (c)(2) of this section may be used when such use is limited to articles or components of articles that are intended for repeated use in contact with food or...
that are intended for one-time use in contact with foods only of the types identified in §176.170(c) of this chapter, table 1, under Types I, II, VI, VII-B, and VIII.

(2) Fluorocarbon resins that are identified in paragraph (a)(4) of this section and that comply with the extractive limitations prescribed in paragraphs (c)(1) and (c)(2) of this section may be used only when such use is limited to articles or components of articles that are intended for repeated use in contact with food.

(3) In accordance with current good manufacturing practice, those food-contact articles intended for repeated use shall be thoroughly cleansed prior to their first use in contact with food.

(c) Extractive limitations are applicable to the basic resins in the form of pellets that have been ground or cut into small particles that will pass through a U.S. Standard Sieve No. 6 and that will be held on a U.S. Standard Sieve No. 10.

(1) A 100-gram sample of the resin pellets, when extracted with 100 milliliters of distilled water at reflux temperature for 8 hours, shall yield total extractives not to exceed 0.003 percent by weight of the resins.

(2) A 100-gram sample of the resin pellets, when extracted with 100 milliliters of 50 percent (by volume) ethyl alcohol in distilled water at reflux temperature for 8 hours, shall yield total extractives not to exceed 0.003 percent by weight of the resins.

(3) A 100-gram sample of the resin pellets, when extracted with 100 milliliters of heptane at reflux temperature for 8 hours, shall yield total extractives not to exceed 0.01 percent by weight of the resins.


§ 177.1390 Laminate structures for use at temperatures of 250 °F and above.

(a) The high-temperature laminates identified in this section may be safely used for food contact at temperatures not exceeding 135 °C (275 °F) unless otherwise specified. These articles are layered constructions that are optionally bonded with adhesives. The interior (food-contact) layer(s) may be separated from the exterior layer(s) by a functional barrier, such as aluminum foil. Upon review of the physical properties of a particular construction, the Food and Drug Administration may consider other layers to serve as functional barriers. This regulation is not intended to limit these constructions as to shape, degree of flexibility, thickness, or number of layers. These layers may be laminated, extruded, coextruded, or fused.

(b) When containers subject to this regulation undergo heat sterilization to produce shelf-stable foods, certain control measures (in addition to the food additive requirements in paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section) are necessary to ensure proper food sterilization and package integrity. Refer to parts 108, 110, 113, and 114 of this chapter for details.

(c) Subject to the provisions of this paragraph, food-contact articles produced from high-temperature laminates may be safely used to package all food types except those containing more than 8 percent ethyl alcohol.

(1) Polymeric films/layers. Films or layers not separated from food by a functional barrier must meet the following requirements:

(i) Films/layers may consist of the following:

(a) Polyolefin resins complying with item 2.2 or 3.2 of the table in §177.1520(c).

(b) Polymeric resin blends formulated from a base polymer complying with item 2.2 or 3.2 of the table in §177.1520(c) blended with no more than 10 percent by weight of a copolymer of ethylene and vinyl acetate complying with §177.1350.

(c) Polymeric resin blends formulated from a base polymer complying with item 2.2 or 3.2 of the table in §177.1520(c) blended with no more than 38 percent by weight of a homopolymer of isobutylene complying with §177.1420(a)(1).

(d) Polyethylene phthalate resins complying with §177.1630(e)(4)(i) and (ii).

(2) Polyethylene phthalate resins complying with §177.1630(e)(4)(i) and (ii).

(e) Nylon MXD–6 resins that comply with item 10.3 of the table in §177.1500(b) of this chapter when extracted with water and heptane under the conditions of time and temperature.
specified for condition of use A, as set forth in Table 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter.

(f) Nylon 6/12 resins (CAS Reg. No. 25191–04–2) complying with item 13.3 of the table in §177.1500(b), for use as nonfood-contact layers of laminated films and in rigid multilaminate constructions with polypropylene outer layers. Laminate structures with authorized food-contact materials yield no more than 0.15 milligrams of ε-caprolactam and 0.04 milligrams of Ω-laurolactam per square inch when extracted with 95 percent ethanol at 121 °C (250 °F) for 2 hours.

(g) Polymeric resins that comply with an applicable regulation in this chapter which permits food type and time/temperature conditions to which the container will be exposed, including sterilization processing.

(ii) Adjuvants used in these layers must comply with an applicable regulation that permits food type and time/temperature conditions to which the container will be exposed, including sterilization processing.

(2) Adhesives. The use of adhesives in these containers is optional. Adhesives may be formulated from the following substances, subject to the prescribed limitations:

(i) Any substance suitable for use in formulating adhesives that complies with an applicable regulation of this chapter which permits food type and time/temperature conditions to which the container will be exposed, including sterilization processing.

(ii) Substances complying with §175.105 of this chapter may be used in these constructions, provided they are separated from the interior (food-contact) layer(s) by a functional barrier as discussed under paragraph (a) of this section.

(iii) Maleic anhydride adduct of polypropylene complying with §175.300 of this chapter.

(iv) Polyester-urethane adhesive for use at temperatures not exceeding 121 °C (250 °F) and formulated from the following:

(a) Polyester-urethanediol resin prepared by the reaction of a mixture of polybasic acids and polyhydric alcohols listed in §175.300(b)(3)(vii) of this chapter, 3-isocyanatomethyl-3,5,5-trimethylcyclohexyl isocyanate (CAS Reg. No. 4098–71–9) and optional trimethoxysilane coupling agents containing amino, epoxy, ether, and/or mercapto groups not to exceed 3 percent by weight of the cured adhesive.

(b) Urethane cross-linking agent comprising not more than 25 percent by weight of the cured adhesive and formulated from 3-isocyanatomethyl-3,5,5-trimethylcyclohexyl isocyanate (CAS Reg. No. 4098–71–9) adduct of trimethylol propane (CAS Reg. No. 77–99–6) and/or 1,3-bis(isocyanatomethyl)benzene (CAS Reg. No. 23854–16–4) adduct of trimethylol propane.

(v) Polyester-epoxy-urethane adhesives formulated from the following:

(a) Polyester resin formed by the reaction of polybasic acids and polyhydric alcohols listed in §175.300(b)(3)(vii) of this chapter. Azelaic acid may also be used as a polybasic acid.

(b) Epoxy resin listed in §175.300(b)(3)(viii)(a) of this chapter and comprising no more than 30 percent by weight of the cured adhesive.

(c) Urethane cross-linking agent comprising no more than 14 percent weight of the cured adhesive and formulated from 3-isocyanatomethyl-3,5,5-trimethylcyclohexyl isocyanate cyanurate (CAS Reg. No. 53888–05–0).

(vi) Polyurethane-polyester resin-epoxy adhesives formulated from the following mixture:

(a)(1) Polyester-polyurethanediol resins prepared by the reaction of a mixture of polybasic acids and polyhydric alcohols listed in §175.300(b)(3)(vii) of this chapter and 3-isocyanatomethyl-3,5,5-trimethylcyclohexyl isocyanate (CAS Reg. No. 4098–71–9).

(2) Polyester resin formed by the reaction of polybasic acids and polyhydric alcohols listed in §175.300(b)(3)(vii) of this chapter. Additionally, azelaic acid and 1,6-hexanediol may also be used as reactants in lieu of a polyhydric alcohol.

(3) Epoxy resin listed in §175.300(b)(3)(viii)(a) of this chapter and comprising not more than 5 percent by weight of the cured adhesive.

(4) Optional trimethoxy silane curing agents, containing amino, epoxy, ether,
or mercapto groups not in excess of 3 percent of the cured adhesive.

(b) Urethane cross-linking agent, comprising not more than 20 percent by weight of the cured adhesive, and formulated from trimethylol propane (CAS Reg. No. 77–99–6) adducts of 3-isocyanatopropyl–3,5,5-trimethylcyclohexyl isocyanate (CAS Reg. No. 4098–71–9) or 1,3-bis(isocyanatomethyl)cyclohexane (CAS Reg. No. 25865–16–4).

(vii) Polyester-polyurethane resin-acid dianhydride adhesives for use at temperatures not to exceed 121 °C (250 °F), in contact only with food Types I, II, VIA, VIB, VIIB, and VIII as described in Table I of §176.170 of this chapter, and formulated from the following mixture:

(a) Polyurethane diol resin prepared by the reaction of a mixture of polybasic acids and polyhydric alcohols listed in §175.300(b)(3)(vii) of this chapter and 3-isocyanatomethyl–3,5,5-trimethylcyclohexyl isocyanate (CAS Reg. No. 4098–71–9). Additionally, dimethylol propionic acid and 1,6-hexanediol may be used alone or in combination as reactants in lieu of a polybasic acid and a polyhydric alcohol.

(2) Acid dianhydride formulated from 3a,4,5,7a-tetrahydro-7-methyl-5-(tetrahydro-2,5-dioxo-3-furanyl)-1,3-isobenzofurandione (CAS Reg. No. 73003–90–4), comprising not more than one percent of the cured adhesive.

(b) Urethane cross-linking agent, comprising not more than twelve percent by weight of the cured adhesive, and formulated from trimethylol propane (CAS Reg. No. 77–99–6) adducts of 3-isocyanatomethyl–3,5,5-trimethylcyclohexyl isocyanate (CAS Reg. No. 4098–71–9) or 1,3-bis(isocyanatomethyl)cyclohexane (CAS Reg. No. 25865–16–4).

(i) Nonvolatile extractives. (a) For use at temperatures not to exceed 121 °C (250 °F): The container interior (food-contact side) shall be extracted with deionized distilled water at 121 °C (250 °F) for 2 hours.

(1) The chloroform-soluble fraction of the total nonvolatile extractives for containers using adhesives listed in paragraphs (c)(2)(i), (c)(2)(ii), (c)(2)(iii), (c)(2)(iv), and (c)(2)(vii) of this section shall not exceed 0.0016 milligram per square centimeter (0.01 milligram per square inch) as determined by a method entitled "Determination of Non-Volatile Chloroform Soluble Residues in Retort Pouch Water Extracts," which is incorporated by reference. Copies are available from the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFS–200), Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, and may be examined 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.

(2) The chloroform-soluble fraction of the total nonvolatile extractives for containers using adhesives listed in paragraph (c)(2)(v) of this section shall not exceed 0.016 milligram per square centimeter (0.10 milligram per square inch) as determined by a method entitled "Determination of Non-volatile Chloroform Soluble Residues in Retort Pouch Water Extracts," which is incorporated by reference in paragraph (c)(3)(i)(a)(1) of this section.

(b) For use at temperatures not to exceed 135 °C (275 °F): The container interior (food-contact side) shall be extracted with deionized distilled water at 135 °C (275 °F) for 1 hour.

(1) The chloroform-soluble fraction of the total nonvolatile extractives for containers using no adhesive, or adhesives listed in paragraphs (c)(2)(i), (ii), and (iii) of this section shall not exceed 0.0020 milligram per square centimeter.
(0.013 milligram per square inch) as determined by a method titled “Determination of Non-volatile Chloroform Soluble Residues in Retort Pouch Water Extracts,” which is incorporated by reference. The availability of this incorporation by reference is given in paragraph (c)(3)(i)(a)(I) of this section.

(2) The chloroform-soluble fraction of the total nonvolatile extractives for containers using adhesives listed in paragraph (c)(2)(v) of this section shall not exceed 0.016 milligram per square centimeter (0.10 milligram per square inch) as determined by a method titled “Determination of Non-volatile Chloroform Soluble Residues in Retort Pouch Water Extracts,” which is incorporated by reference. The availability of this incorporation by reference is given in paragraph (c)(3)(i)(a)(I) of this section.

(3) The chloroform-soluble fraction of the total nonvolatile extractives for containers using adhesives listed in paragraph (c)(2)(vi) of this section shall not exceed 0.008 milligram per square centimeter (0.05 milligram per square inch) as determined by a method entitled, “Determination of Non-volatile Chloroform Soluble Residues in Retort Pouch Water Extracts,” which is incorporated by reference in paragraph (c)(3)(i)(a)(I) of this section.

(ii) Volatiles. Volatile substances employed in the manufacture of high-temperature laminates must be removed to the greatest extent possible in keeping with good manufacturing practice prescribed in §174.5(a) of this chapter.

(d) Nylon 12/aluminum foil high-temperature laminates: Subject to the provisions of this paragraph, containers constructed of nylon 12 laminated to aluminum foil may be safely used at temperatures no greater than 250 °F (121 °C) in contact with all food types except those containing more than 8 percent alcohol.

(1) The container is constructed of aluminum foil to which nylon 12 film is fused. Prior to fusing the nylon 12, the aluminum foil may be optionally precoated with a coating complying with §175.300 of this chapter.

(2) Nylon 12 resin complying with §177.1500 and having an average thickness not to exceed 0.0016 inch (41 microcrons) may be used as the food-contact surface of the container.

(3) Container test specifications. On exposure to distilled water at 250 °F (121 °C) for 2 hours, extractives from the food-contact side of the nylon 12 multilayered construction shall not exceed 0.05 milligram per square inch (0.0078 milligram per square centimeter) as total nonvolatile extractives.

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Substances Limitations

Ethylene/1,3-phenylene oxyethylene isophthalate/terephthalate copolymer (CAS Reg. No. 87365–98–8) complying with § 177.1345. For use only with polyethylene terephthalate as the food-contact layer, complying with § 177.1630 under conditions of use C through G described in table 2 of § 176.170(c) of this chapter. Laminate structures, when extracted with 8 percent ethanol at 150 °F for 2 hours shall not yield m-phenylenedioxy-O,O′-diethyl isophthalate or cyclic bis(ethylene isophthalate) in excess of 7.8 micrograms/square decimeter (0.5 microgram/square inch) of food-contact surface.

Nylon 6/12 resins complying with § 177.1500(b), item 13.2, of this chapter (CAS Reg. No. 25191–04–2). For use with nonalcoholic foods at temperatures not to exceed 100 °C (212 °F). Laminate structures with authorized food-contact materials yield no more than 0.15 milligram of epsilon-caprolactam and 0.04 milligram of omega-laurolactam per square inch when extracted with water at 100 °C (212 °F) for 5 hours.

Nylon 6/69 resins complying with § 177.1500(b), item 14, of this chapter (CAS Reg. No. 51995–62–1). For use with nonalcoholic foods under conditions of use B, C, D, E, F, G, and H described in table 2 of § 176.170 of this chapter. Laminate structures with authorized food-contact materials may contain nylon 6/69 resins provided that the nitrogen content of aqueous extracts of a representative laminate (obtained at 100 °C (212 °F) for 8 hours) does not exceed 15 micrograms per square centimeter (100 micrograms per square inch).

§ 177.1400 Hydroxyethyl cellulose film, water-insoluble.

Water-insoluble hydroxyethyl cellulose film may be safely used for packaging food in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) Water-insoluble hydroxyethyl cellulose film consists of a base sheet manufactured by the ethoxylation of cellulose under controlled conditions, to which may be added certain optional substances of a grade of purity suitable for use in food packaging as constituents of the base sheet or as coatings applied to impart desired technological properties.

(b) Subject to any limitations prescribed in parts 170 through 189 of this chapter, the optional substances used in the base sheet and coating may include:

(1) Substances generally recognized as safe in food.

(2) Substances permitted to be used in water-insoluble hydroxyethyl cellulose film by prior sanction or approval and under conditions specified in such sanctions or approval, and substances listed in part 181, subpart B of this chapter.

(3) Substances that by any regulation promulgated under section 409 of the act may be safely used as components of water-insoluble hydroxyethyl cellulose film.

(4) Substances identified in and used in compliance with § 177.1200(c).


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§ 177.1420  Isobutylene polymers.

Isobutylene polymers may be safely used as components of articles intended for use in producing, manufacturing, packing, processing, preparing, treating, packaging, transporting, or holding food, in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) For the purpose of this section, isobutylene polymers are those produced as follows:
   (1) Polyisobutylene produced by the homopolymerization of isobutylene such that the finished polymers have a molecular weight of 750,000 (Flory) or higher.
   (2) Isobutylene-isoprene copolymers produced by the copolymerization of isobutylene with not more than 3 molar percent of isoprene such that the finished polymers have a molecular weight of 300,000 (Flory) or higher.
   (3) Chlorinated isobutylene-isoprene copolymers produced when isobutylene-isoprene copolymers (molecular weight 300,000 (Flory) or higher) are modified by chlorination with not more than 1.3 weight-percent of chlorine.

(b) The polymers identified in paragraph (a) of this section may contain optional adjuvant substances required in the production of the polymers. The optional adjuvant substances required in the production of the polymers may include substances generally recognized as safe in food, substances used in accordance with a prior sanction or approval, and aluminum chloride.

(c) The provisions of this section are not applicable to polyisobutylene used in food-packaging adhesives complying with §175.105 of this chapter.

§ 177.1430  Isobutylene-butene copolymers.

Isobutylene-butene copolymers identified in paragraph (a) of this section may be safely used as components of articles intended for use in contact with food, subject to the provisions of this section.

(a) For the purpose of this section, isobutylene-butene copolymers consist of basic copolymers produced by the copolymerization of isobutylene with mixtures of n-butenes such that the finished basic copolymers contain not less than 45 weight percent of polymer units derived from isobutylene and meet the specifications prescribed in paragraph (b) of this section when tested by the methods described in paragraph (c) of this section.

(b) Specifications:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Isobutylene-butene copolymers</th>
<th>Molecular weight (range)</th>
<th>Viscosity (range)</th>
<th>Maximum bromine value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Used as release agents in petroleum wax complying with §178.3710 of this chapter.</td>
<td>300 to 5,000</td>
<td>40 to 20,000 seconds Saybolt at 200 °F</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Used as plasticizers in polyethylene or polypropylene complying with §177.1520, and in polystyrene complying with §177.1640.</td>
<td>300 to 5,000</td>
<td>40 to 20,000 seconds Saybolt at 200 °F</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Used as components of nonfood articles complying with §§175.300, 176.170, 176.210, 177.2260 (§2), 177.2300, and 178.3570 (provided that addition to food does not exceed 10 parts per million), or §176.180 of this chapter.</td>
<td>300 to 5,000</td>
<td>40 to 20,000 seconds Saybolt at 200 °F</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Used as production aids in the manufacture of expanded (foamed) polystyrene articles complying with §177.1640 of this chapter.</td>
<td>150 to 5,000</td>
<td>Less than 20,000 seconds Saybolt at 200 °F</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Used in release coatings on backings or linings for pressure-sensitive adhesive labels complying with §175.125 of this chapter.</td>
<td>150 to 5,000</td>
<td>Less than 20,000 seconds Saybolt at 200 °F</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(c) The analytical methods for determining whether isobutylene-butene copolymers conform to the specifications in paragraph (b) are as follows:

(1) Molecular weight. Molecular weight shall be determined by American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) method D2503-82. “Standard Test Method for Molecular Weight...
§ 177.1440 4,4′-Isopropylidenediphenol-epichlorohydrin resins minimum molecular weight 10,000.

4,4′-Isopropylidenediphenol-epichlorohydrin resins having a minimum molecular weight of 10,000 may be safely used as articles or components of articles intended for use in producing, manufacturing, packing, processing, preparing, treating, packaging, transporting, or holding food in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) 4,4′-Isopropylidenediphenol-epichlorohydrin resins consist of basic resins produced by the condensation of equimolar amounts of 4,4′-isopropylidenediphenol and epichlorohydrin terminated with phenol, to which may have been added certain optional adjuvant substances required in the production of the resins.

(b) The optional adjuvant substances required in the production of the resins may include substances generally recognized as safe in food, substances used in accordance with a prior sanction or approval, and the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List of substances</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Butyl alcohol ......</td>
<td>Not to exceed 300 p.p.m. as residual solvent in finished resin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethyl alcohol ......</td>
<td>Not to exceed 1,000 p.p.m. as residual solvent in finished resin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toluene ............</td>
<td>Not to exceed 1,000 p.p.m. as residual solvent in finished resin.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(c) 4,4′-Isopropylidenediphenol-epichlorohydrin resins shall meet the following nonvolatile extractives limitations:

1. Maximum extractable nonvolatile fraction of 2 parts per million when extracted with distilled water at 70 °C for 2 hours, using a volume-to-surface ratio of 2 milliliters per square inch.

2. Maximum extractable nonvolatile fraction of 3 parts per million when extracted with n-heptane at 70 °C for 2 hours, using a volume-to-surface ratio of 2 milliliters per square inch.

3. Maximum extractable nonvolatile fraction of 6 parts per million when extracted with 10 percent (by volume) ethyl alcohol in distilled water at 70 °C for 2 hours, using a volume-to-surface ratio of 2 milliliters per square inch.

(d) The provisions of this section are not applicable to 4,4′-isopropylidenediphenol-epichlorohydrin resins listed in other sections of subchapter B of this chapter.

§ 177.1460 Melamine-formaldehyde resins in molded articles.

Melamine-formaldehyde resins may be safely used as the food-contact surface of molded articles intended for use in producing, manufacturing, packing, processing, preparing, treating, packaging, transporting, or holding food in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) For the purpose of this section, melamine-formaldehyde resins are those produced when 1 mole of melamine is made to react with not more than 3 moles of formaldehyde in water solution.

(b) The resins may be mixed with refined woodpulp and the mixture may
§ 177.1480 Nitrile rubber modified acrylonitrile-methyl acrylate copolymers.

Nitrile rubber modified acrylonitrile-methyl acrylate copolymers identified in this section may be safely used as components of articles intended for food-contact use under conditions of use D, E, F, or G described in table 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter, subject to the provisions of this section.

(a) For the purpose of this section, nitrile rubber modified acrylonitrile-methyl acrylate copolymers consist of basic copolymers produced by the graft copolymerization of 73–77 parts by weight of acrylonitrile and 23–27 parts by weight of methyl acrylate in the presence of 8–10 parts by weight of butadiene-acrylonitrile copolymers containing approximately 70 percent by weight of polymer units derived from butadiene.

(b) The nitrile rubber modified acrylonitrile-methyl acrylate basic copolymers meet the following specifications and extractives limitations:

(1) Specifications. (i) Nitrogen content is in the range 16.5–19 percent as determined by Kjeldahl analysis.

(ii) Intrinsic viscosity in acetonitrile at 25 °C is not less than 0.29 deciliter per gram as determined by ASTM method D1243-79, “Standard Test Method for Dilute Solution Viscosity of Vinyl Chloride Polymers,” which is incorporated by reference.

(c) The molded melamine-formaldehyde articles in the finished form in which they are to contact food, when extracted with the solvent or solvents characterizing the type of food and under the conditions of time and temperature as determined from tables 1 and 2 of §175.300(d) of this chapter, shall yield net chloroform-soluble extractives not to exceed 0.5 milligram per square inch of food-contact surface.

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extract obtained when a 100-gram sample of the basic copolymers is extracted with 250 milliliters of reagent grade n-heptane at reflux temperature for 2 hours.

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

(d) Acrylonitrile copolymers identified in this section are not authorized to be used to fabricate beverage containers.


§ 177.1500 Nylon resins.

The nylon resins listed in paragraph (a) of this section may be safely used to produce articles intended for use in processing, handling, and packaging food, subject to the provisions of this section:

(a) The nylon resins are manufactured as described in this paragraph so as to meet the specifications prescribed in paragraph (b) of this section when tested by the methods described in paragraph (d) of this section.

(1) Nylon 66 resins are manufactured by the condensation of hexamethylene diamine and adipic acid.

(2) Nylon 610 resins are manufactured by the condensation of hexamethylene diamine and sebacic acid.

(3) Nylon 66/610 resins are manufactured by the condensation of equal weight mixtures of nylon 66 salts and nylon 610 salts.

(4) Nylon 6/66 resins manufactured by the condensation and polymerization of Nylon 66 salts and epsilon-caprolactam.

(5) Nylon 11 resins are manufactured by the condensation of 11-aminoundecanoic acid.

(6) Nylon 6 resins are manufactured by the polymerization of epsilon-caprolactam.

(7) Nylon 6/6T resins are manufactured by the condensation of hexamethylene diamine, adipic acid, and terephthalic acid such that composition in terms of ingredients is 33.1±2 weight percent hexamethylene diamine, 35.3±1.2 weight percent adipic acid, and 21.6±1.2 weight percent terephthalic acid.

(8) Nylon 612 resins are manufactured by the condensation of hexamethylene diamine and dodecanedioic acid.

(9) Nylon 12 resins are manufactured by the condensation of omega-laurolactam.

(10)(i) Impact modified Nylon MXD–6 resins (CAS Reg. No. 59655–05–9) manufactured by the condensation of adipic acid, 1,3-benzenediethanamine, and alpha-(3-aminopropyl)-omega-(3-amino propoxy)polyoxyethylene under such conditions that the alpha-(3-aminopropyl)-omega-(3-amino propoxy) polyoxyethylene monomer content does not exceed 7 percent by weight of the finished resin.

(ii) Nylon MXD–6 resins (CAS Reg. No. 25718–70–1) manufactured by the condensation of adipic acid and 1,3-benzenediethanamine.

(11) Nylon 12T resins are manufactured by the condensation of omega-laurolactam (CAS Reg. No. 0947–04–6), isophthalic acid (CAS Reg. No. 0121–91–5), and bis(4-amino-3-methylcyclohexyl)methane (CAS Reg. No. 8804–37–5) such that the composition in terms of ingredients is 34.4±1.5 weight percent omega-laurolactam, 26.8±0.4 weight percent isophthalic acid, and 38.8±0.5 weight percent bis(4-amino-3-methylcyclohexyl)-methane.

(12) Nylon 61/67T resins (CAS Reg. No. 25750–23–6) are manufactured by the condensation of hexamethylene diamine, terephthalic acid, and isophthalic acid such that 65 to 80 percent of the polymer units are derived from hexamethylene isophthalamide.

(13)(i) Nylon 6/12 resins (CAS Reg. No. 25191–04–2) are manufactured by the copolymerization of a 1 to 1 ratio by weight of epsilon-caprolactam and omega-laurolactam.

(ii) Nylon 6/12 resins (CAS Reg. No. 25191–04–2) are manufactured by the copolymerization of a ratio of at least 80 weight percent epsilon-caprolactam and no more than 20 weight percent of omega-laurolactam.

(14) Nylon 6/6I resins (CAS Reg. No. 51995–62–1) are manufactured by the condensation of 49.5±0.5 weight percent epsilon-caprolactam, 19.4±0.2 weight...
percent hexamethylenediamine and
31.2\(\pm\)0.3 weight percent azelaic acid.
(15) Nylon 46 resins (CAS Reg. No.
50327–77–0) are manufactured by the
condensation of 1,4-butanedi amine and
adipic acid.
(16) Nylon resins PA 6–3–T (CAS Reg-
istry No. 26246–77–5) are manufactured
by the condensation of 50 mol percent
1,4-benzenedicarboxylic acid, dimethyl
ester and 50 mol percent of an
equimolar mixture of 2,2,4-trimethyl-
1,6-hexanedi amine and 2,4,4-trimethyl-
1,6-hexanedi am ine.
(b) Specifications:

| Nylon resins | Specific gravity | Melting point (degrees Fahrenheit) | Solubility in boiling 4.2N HCl | Viscosity No. (mL/g) | Maximum extractable fraction in selected solvents (expressed in percent by weight of resin) |
|--------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
<p>|              |                 |                                   |                                |                     | Water 95 percent ethyl alcohol Ethyl acetate Ben zene |
| 1. Nylon 66 resins | 1.14±0.015 | 475–496 | Dissolves in 1 h. | 1.5 | 1.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| 2. Nylon 610 resins | 1.09±0.015 | 405–425 | Insoluble after 1 h. | 1.0 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| 3.1 Nylon 66/610 resins | 1.10±0.015 | 375–395 | Dissolves in 1 h. | 1.5 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| 4.1 Nylon 6/66 resins, epsilon-caprolactam monomer content not to exceed 0.7 percent by weight. | 1.13±0.015 | 440–460 | Insoluble after 1 h. | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| 4.2 Nylon 6/66 resins with combined caprolactam content greater than 60 percent and residual epsilon-caprolactam monomer content not to exceed 0.4 percent by weight. For use only as specified in §177.1395 of this chapter (CAS Reg. No. 24993–04–2). | 1.14±0.015 | 380–425 | Insoluble after 1 h. | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| 5.1 Nylon 11 resins for use in articles intended for 1-time use or repeated use in contact with food. | 1.04±0.015 | 355–375 | Insoluble after 1 h. | .30 | .35 | .25 | .3 |
| 5.2 Nylon 11 resins for use only: | | | | | | |
| a. In articles intended for repeated use in contact with food. | | | | | | |
| b. In side-seam cements for articles intended for 1-time use in contact with food and which are in compliance with §175.300 of this chapter. | 1.04±0.015 | 355–375 | Insoluble after 1 h. | .35 | 1.60 | .35 | .40 |
| 6.1 Nylon 6 resins | 1.15±0.015 | 392–446 | Dissolves in 1 h. | 1.0 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| 6.2 Nylon 6 resins for use only in food-contact films having an average thickness not to exceed 0.001 in. | 1.15±0.015 | 392–446 | Insoluble after 1 h. | 1.5 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| 7. Nylon 66T resins for use only in food-contact films having an average thickness not to exceed 0.001 in. | 1.16±0.015 | 482–518 | Insoluble after 1 h. | 1.0 | 1.0 | .25 | .25 |
| 8. Nylon 612 resins for use only in articles intended for repeated use in contact with food at temperatures not to exceed 212 °F. | 1.06±0.015 | 406–420 | Insoluble after 1 h. | .50 | 1.50 | .50 | .50 |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nylon resins</th>
<th>Specific gravity</th>
<th>Melting point (degrees Fahrenheit)</th>
<th>Solubility in boiling 4.2N HCl</th>
<th>Viscosity No. (mL/g)</th>
<th>Maximum extractable fraction in selected solvents (expressed in percent by weight of resin)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Water 95 percent ethyl alcohol Ethyl acetate Benzene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Nylon 12 resins for use only:</td>
<td>1.01±0.15</td>
<td>335–355</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.0 2.0 1.50 1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. In food-contact films having an average thickness not to exceed 0.0016 inch intended for use in contact with nonalcoholic food under the conditions of use A (sterilization not to exceed 30 minutes at a temperature not to exceed 250 °F), and B through H of table 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter, except as provided in §177.1390(d)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. In coatings intended for repeated use in contact with all food types described in table 1 of §176.170(c) of this chapter, except those containing more than 8 percent alcohol, under conditions of use B through H described in table 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.1 Nylon MXD-6 and impact modified Nylon MXD-6 film having an average thickness not to exceed 40 microns (0.0016 inch) for use in processing, handling, and packaging of food of types V and IX listed in table 1 of §176.170(c) of this chapter under conditions of use C, D, E, F, G, and H in table 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter.</td>
<td>1.21±0.02</td>
<td>437–491</td>
<td>Dissolves in 1h</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.0 2.5 1.0 1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.2 Impact modified Nylon MXD-6 resins for use as polymer use as polymer modifiers in Nylon 6 resin films complying with paragraph (a)(6) of this section, at levels not to exceed 15 percent by weight of films whose average thickness will not exceed 16 microns (0.6 mils). The finished film is used for packaging, transporting, or holding food, excluding beverages containing more than 8 percent alcohol (by volume) at temperatures not to exceed 49 °C (120 °F) (conditions of use E, F, and G in table 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter).</td>
<td>1.21±0.02</td>
<td>437–491</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.0 2.5 1.0 1.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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**Nylon resins**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specific gravity</th>
<th>Melting point (degrees Fahrenheit)</th>
<th>Solubility in boiling 4.2N HCl</th>
<th>Viscosity No. (mL/g)</th>
<th>Maximum extractable fraction in selected solvents (expressed in percent by weight of resin)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.3 Nylon MXD-6 resins for use only as nonfood-contact layers of: (1) Multilayer films and (2) rigid plastic containers composed of polypropylene food-contact and exterior layers, as defined in § 177.1520(c), item 1.1(a) and 1.1(b), of this chapter. The finished food-contact laminates, in the form in which it contacts food, when extracted with the food simulating solvent or solvents characterizing the conditions of the intended use as determined from Table 2 of § 176.170(c) of this chapter, shall yield not more than 0.5 micrograms of m-xylylenediamine-adipic acid cyclic monomer per square inch of food-contact surface, when the food simulating solvent is analyzed by any appropriate, properly validated method.</td>
<td>1.22±0.02</td>
<td>455–470</td>
<td>Dissolves in 1 h.</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Nylon 12T resins for use in contact with all types of food except those containing more than 8 percent alcohol.</td>
<td>1.06±0.015</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Insoluble after 1 hour.</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Nylon 6/6T resins for use in contact with all types of food except alcoholic beverages containing more than 8 percent alcohol.</td>
<td>1.207±0.1</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Insoluble after 1 hour.</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.1 Nylon 6/12 resins for use only in food-contact films having an average thickness not to exceed 51 microns (0.002 inch). The finished film is intended to contact all foods except those containing more than 8 percent ethanol under conditions of use B, C, D, E, F, G, and H listed in table 2 of § 176.170(c) of this chapter.</td>
<td>1.06±0.015</td>
<td>260–285</td>
<td>Dissolves in 1 h.</td>
<td>Greater than 140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.2 Nylon 6/12 resins with residual epsilon-caprolactam not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight and residual omega-laurolactam not to exceed 0.1 percent by weight. For use only as specified in § 177.1395 of this chapter.</td>
<td>1.10±0.15</td>
<td>380–400</td>
<td>Dissolves in 1 h.</td>
<td>Greater than 160</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nylon resins</th>
<th>Specific gravity</th>
<th>Melting point (degrees Fahrenheit)</th>
<th>Solubility in boiling 4.2N HCl</th>
<th>Viscosity No. (mL/g)</th>
<th>Maximum extractable fraction in selected solvents (expressed in percent by weight of resin)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13.3 Nylon 6/12 resins with residual epsilon-caprolactam not to exceed 0.8 percent by weight and residual omega-laurolactam not to exceed 0.1 percent by weight. For use only as specified in § 177.1390 of this chapter.</td>
<td>1.13±0.15</td>
<td>400–420</td>
<td>Dissolves in 1 h.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Nylon 6/69 resins for use only as specified in 21 CFR 177.1395 of this chapter.</td>
<td>1.09±0.02</td>
<td>270–277</td>
<td>&gt;140 using the method described in § 177.1500(c)(5)(i) of this chapter.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Nylon 46 resins for use only in food-contact membrane filters intended for repeated use. The finished membrane filter is intended to contact beverages containing no more than 13 percent alcohol, under conditions of use E, F, and G listed in table 2 of § 176.170(c) of this chapter.</td>
<td>1.18±0.015</td>
<td>551–592</td>
<td>Dissolves in 1 h.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Nylon resins PA 6–3–T for repeated-use (excluding bottles) in contact with food of type VIA and VIB described in table 1 of § 176.170(c) of this chapter under conditions of use D through H described in table 2 of § 176.170(c) of this chapter with a hot-fill temperature limitation of 40 °C.</td>
<td>1.12±0.03</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Insoluble after 1 h.</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.007</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(c) **Nylon modifier—(1) Identity.** Copolyester-graft-acrylate copolymer is the substance 1,4-benzenedicarboxylic acid, polymer with 1,4-butandiol, (E)-2-butenedioic acid, 1,2-ethanediol, ethyl 2-propenoate, hexanedioic acid and 2-propenoic acid, graft (CAS Reg. No. 175419–23–3), and is derived from grafting of 25 weight percent of acrylic polymer with 75 weight percent of copolyester. The copolyester is polymerized terephthalic acid (55 mol%), adipic acid (40 mol%), and fumaric acid (5 mol%) with ethylene glycol (40 mol%) and 1,4-butandiol (60 mol%). The acrylic polymer is made from acrylic acid (70 mol%) and ethyl acrylate (30 mol%).

(2) **Specifications.** The finished copolyester-graft-acrylate copolymer shall meet the following specifications:

(i) Weight average molecular weight 15,000–35,000.

(ii) pH 7.2 to 8.2, and

(iii) Glass transition temperature –15 to –25 °C.

(3) **Conditions of use.** (i) Copolyester-graft acrylate copolymer described in paragraph (c)(1) of this section is intended to improve the adhesive qualities of film. It is limited for use as a modifier of Nylon 6 and Nylon 6 modified with Nylon MXD–6 at a level not to exceed 0.17 weight percent of the additive in the finished film.

(ii) The finished film is used for packaging, transporting, or holding all types of foods under conditions of use B.
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through H, described in table 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter, except that in the case of Nylon 6 films modified with Nylon MXD-6 (complying with §177.1500, item 10.2), the use complies with the conditions of use specified in table 2.

(3) Extractives. Food contact films described in paragraphs (c)(1) of this section, when extracted with solvent or solvents prescribed for the type of food and under conditions of time and temperature specified for the intended use, shall yield total extractives not to exceed 0.5 milligram per inch squared of food-contact surface when tested by the methods described in §176.170(d) of this chapter.

(iv) Optional adjuvant substances. The substances employed in the production of Nylon modifiers listed in paragraph (c)(1) of this section may include:

(A) Substances generally recognized as safe for use in food and food packaging;

(B) Substances subject to prior sanction or approval for use in Nylon resins and used in accordance with such sanctions or approval; and

(C) Optional substances required in the production of the additive identified in this paragraph and other optional substances that may be required to accomplish the intended physical or technical effect.

(d) Analytical methods—(1) Specific gravity. Specific gravity shall be determined by weighing a 1-gram to 5-gram sample first in air and then in freshly boiled distilled water at 23 °C ± 2 °C.

(2) Melting point. The melting point shall be determined as follows: Use a hot-stage apparatus. The use of crossed nicol prisms with a microscope hot stage and reading of the thermometer when the birefringence disappears increases the accuracy. If the crossed nicol apparatus is not available, use the lowest temperature at which the sample becomes transparent or the sharp edges or corners of the sample become rounded as the melting point. In case of doubt as to the onset of melting, the sample is prodded with a sharp instrument. If it sticks to the heating block, it is considered to have melted. If the melting point is low, dry the sample in an oven at 85 °C for 24 hours in a nitrogen atmosphere then repeat the test.

(3) Solubility in boiling 4.2N HCl. The test shall be run on a sample approximately the size of a ¼-inch cube in at least 25 milliliters of 4.2 normal hydrochloric acid.

(4) Maximum extractable fraction in selected solvents. The procedure for determining the maximum extractable fraction of the nylon resins in selected solvents is as follows:

(i) Film should be cut with ordinary scissors into pieces of a convenient size such as ¼-inch squares, for the extraction tests described in this section. The granules of nylon molding powders are in the proper form for the extraction tests. Samples of fabricated articles such as pipe, fittings, and other similar articles must be cut to approximately the size of the molding powder. This can be done conveniently by using a small-scale commercial plastics granulator and cutting the sample through a screen having ¼-inch mesh. Fine particles should be separated from the cut resin by screening through a 20-mesh screen. The material retained on the screen is suitable for the extraction tests.

(ii) The organic solvents must be of American Chemical Society analytical reagent grade; distilled water is used. Approximately 30 grams of the prepared sample is weighed to the nearest milligram. The weighed resin is transferred to a 500-milliliter round-bottom flask equipped with a reflux condenser. Approximately 300-milliliters of solvent is added to the flask and the contents refluxed gently for 8 hours with a heating mantle. The solvent is then filtered off immediately while still hot, using a Buchner funnel approximately 5 inches in diameter, a suction flask, and a hardened filter paper (Whatman No. 50 or equivalent). The paper is wet with the solvent and a slight suction applied just before starting the filtration. The resin is washed twice with approximately 100-milliliter portions of solvent and the combined filtrate and washings are reduced to approximately 25 milliliters by evaporation at reduced pressure (30 millimeters to 100 millimeters of mercury, absolute), heating as necessary. The contents of the flask are transferred to an evaporation dish.
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§ 177.1520 Olefin polymers.

The olefin polymers listed in paragraph (a) of this section may be safely used as articles or components of articles intended for use in contact with food, subject to the provisions of this section.

(a) For the purpose of this section, olefin polymers are basic polymers manufactured as described in this paragraph, so as to meet the specifications prescribed in paragraph (c) of this section, when tested by the methods described in paragraph (d) of this section.

(1) Polypropylene consists of basic polymers manufactured by the catalytic polymerization of propylene.

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

(3) Olefin basic copolymers consist of basic copolymers manufactured by the catalytic copolymerization of:

(i) Two or more of the 1-alkenes having 2 to 8 carbon atoms. Such olefin basic copolymers contain not less than 96 weight-percent of polymer units derived from ethylene and/or propylene, except that:

(1) Olefin basic copolymers manufactured by the catalytic copolymerization of ethylene and hexene-1 shall contain not less than 90 weight-percent of polymer units derived from ethylene;

(2) Olefin basic copolymers manufactured by the catalytic copolymerization of ethylene and octene-1 shall contain not less than 50 weight-percent of polymer units derived from ethylene.

(b) Olefin polymers may be safely used as articles or components of articles intended for use in contact with food, subject to the provisions of this section.

(c) The weight of the solid residue is determined by difference after holding in a vacuum desiccator over anhydrous calcium sulfate until constant weight has been attained. The percent of solids extracted is calculated by dividing the weight of the solid residue by the weight of the sample and multiplying by 100.

(d) Viscosity number (VN).

(i) The viscosity number (VN) for Nylon 6/12 resin in a 96 percent sulfuric acid solution (5 milligrams resin per milliliter) shall be determined at 25 °C (77 °F) by method ISO 307–1984(E), “Plastics-Polyamides-Determination of Viscosity Number,” which is incorporated by reference.
(b) Olefin basic copolymers manufactured by the catalytic copolymerization of ethylene and 4-methylpentene-1 shall contain not less than 89 weight-percent of polymer units derived from ethylene;

(c)(1) Olefin basic copolymers manufactured by the catalytic copolymerization of two or more of the monomers ethylene, propylene, butene-1, 2-methylpropene-1, and 2,4,4-trimethylpentene-1 shall contain not less than 85 weight-percent of polymer units derived from ethylene and/or propylene;

(2) Olefin basic copolymers manufactured by the catalytic copolymerization of propylene and butene-1 shall contain greater than 15 but not greater than 35 weight percent of polymer units derived from butene-1 with the remainder being propylene.

(d) Olefin basic terpolymers manufactured by the catalytic copolymerization of ethylene, hexene-1, and either propylene or butene-1, shall contain not less than 85 weight percent polymer units derived from ethylene.

(e) Olefin basic copolymers manufactured by the catalytic polymerization of ethylene and octene-1, or ethylene, octene-1, and either hexene-1, butene-1, propylene, or 4-methylpentene-1 shall contain not less than 80 weight percent of polymer units derived from ethylene.

(ii) 4-Methylpentene-1 and 1-alkenes having from 6 to 18 carbon atoms. Such olefin basic copolymers shall contain not less than 95 molar percent of polymer units derived from 4-methylpentene-1, except that copolymers manufactured with 1-alkenes having from 12 to 18 carbon atoms shall contain not less than 97 molar percent of polymer units derived from 4-methylpentene-1; or

(iii) Ethylene and propylene that may contain as modifiers not more than 5 weight-percent of total polymer units derived by copolymerization with one or more of the following monomers:

5-Ethylidene-2-norbornene.
5-Methylene-2-norbornene.

(iv) Ethylene and propylene that may contain as a modifier not more than 4.5 weight percent of total polymer units derived by copolymerization with 1,4-hexadiene.

(v) Ethylene and butene-1 copolymers (CAS Reg. No. 25087–34–7) that shall contain not less than 80 weight percent of polymer units derived from ethylene.

(vi) Olefin basic copolymers (CAS Reg. No. 61615–63–2) manufactured by the catalytic copolymerization of ethylene and propylene with 1,4-hexadiene, followed by reaction with fumaric acid in the absence of free radical initiators. Such polymers shall contain not more than 4.5 percent of polymer units deriving from 1,4-hexadiene by weight of total polymer prior to reaction with fumaric acid and not more than 2.2 percent of grafted fumaric acid by weight of the finished polymer.

(vii) Ethylene and 2-norbornene (CAS Reg. No. 26007–43–2) copolymers that shall contain not less than 30 and not more than 70 mole percent of polymer units derived from 2-norbornene.

(4) Poly(methylpentene) consists of basic polymers manufactured by the catalytic polymerization of 4-methylpentene-1.

(5) Polyethylene graft copolymers consist of polyethylene complying with item 2.2 of paragraph (c) of this section which subsequently has 3α,4,7α-tetrahydroethyl-4,7-methanoisobenzofuran-1,3-dione grafted onto it at a level not to exceed 1.7 percent by weight of the finished copolymer.

(b) The basic olefin polymers identified in paragraph (a) of this section may contain optional adjuvant substances required in the production of such basic olefin polymers. The optional adjuvant substances required in the production of the basic olefin polymers or finished food-contact articles may include substances permitted for such use by applicable regulations in parts 170 through 189 of this chapter, substances generally recognized as safe in food and food packaging, substances used in accordance with a prior sanction or approval, and the following:
Aromatic petroleum hydrocarbon resin, hydrogenated (CAS Reg. No. 85526–47–0), produced by the catalytic polymerization of aromatic-substituted olefins from distillates of cracked petroleum stocks with a boiling point no greater than 220 °C (428 °F), and the subsequent catalytic hydrogenation of the resulting aromatic petroleum hydrocarbon resin, having a minimum softening point of 110 °C (230 °F), as determined by ASTM Method E 26–67 (Reapproved 1982), “Standard Test Method for Softening Point by Ring-and-Ball Apparatus,” and a minimum aniline point of 107 °C (225 °F), as determined by ASTM Method D 611–82, “Standard Test Methods for Aniline Point and Mixed Aniline Point of Petroleum Products and Hydrocarbon Solvents,” both of which are incorporated by reference in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. Copies are available from the American Society for Testing and Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Dr., West Conshohocken, Philadelphia, PA 19428-2959, or from the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFS–200), Food and Drug Administration, 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.

For use only as an adjuvant at levels not to exceed 25 percent by weight in blends with polypropylene complying with paragraph (c), item 1.1 of this section. The finished polymer may be used in contact with food Types I, II, IV-B, VI-A through VI-C, VII-B, and VIII identified in table 1 of §176.170(c) of this chapter and under conditions of use B through H described in table 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter; and with food Types III, IV-A, V, VII-A, and IX identified in table 1 of §176.170(c) of this chapter and under conditions of use D through G described in table 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter.

2,5-Dimethyl-2,5-di-(tert-butylperoxy)hexane (CAS Reg. No. 78–63–7).

For use as an initiator in the production of propylene homopolymer complying with §177.1520(c), item 1.1 and olefin copolymers complying with §177.1520(c), items 3.1 and 3.2 and containing not less than 75 weight percent of polymer units derived from propylene, provided that the maximum concentration of tert-butyl alcohol in the polymer does not exceed 100 parts per million, as determined by a method titled “Determination of tert-Butyl Alcohol in Polypropylene,” which is incorporated by reference. Copies are available from the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFS–200), Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, or available for inspection 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.

Methyl methacrylate/butyl acrylate-grafted polypropylene copolymer containing methyl methacrylate/butyl acrylate-grafted polypropylene (CAS Reg. No. 121510–07–0), methyl methacrylate/butyl acrylate copolymer (CAS Reg. No. 25852–37–3), methyl methacrylate homopolymer (CAS Reg. No. 9011–14–7), and polypropylene (CAS Reg. No. 9003–07–0), resulting from the reaction of a mixture of methyl methacrylate and butyl acrylate with polypropylene. The finished product contains no more than 55 percent by weight of polymer units derived from methyl methacrylate and butyl acrylate as determined by a method entitled, “Determination of the Total Acrylic in PP-MMA/BA Polymers,” which is incorporated by reference in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. Copies are available from the Office of Premarket Approval, Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFS–200), Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, or may be examined 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.

For use only at levels not to exceed 6 percent by weight of olefin polymers complying with paragraph (c) of this section, items 1.1, 3.1a, 3.2a, and 3.2b, where the copolymers complying with items 3.1a, 3.2a, and 3.2b contain not less than 85 weight-percent of polymer units derived from propylene.
Petroleum hydrocarbon resins (cyclopentadiene-type), hydro- 
genated (CAS Reg. No. 68132–00–3) produced by the ther- 
mal polymerization of dicyclopentadiene and cycodiene 
codimers (consisting of a mixture of cyclopentadiene, methyl 
cyclopentadiene, and C3–C5, acyclic dienes), followed by hy- 
drogenation and having a ring-and-ball softening point of 119 
°C minimum as determined by ASTM Method E 28–67 (Re- 
by Ring-and-Ball Apparatus,” and a minimum viscosity of 
3,000 centipoise, measured at 160 °C, as determined by 
parent Viscosity of Hot Melt Adhesives and Coating Mate- 
rials,” both of which are incorporated by reference in accord- 
ance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. Copies are 
available from the American Society for Testing and Mate- 
rials, 100 Barr Harbor Dr., West Conshohocken, Philadel- 
phia, PA 19428-2959, or from the Center For Food Safety 
and Applied Nutrition (HFS–200), Food and Drug Administra- 
tion, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, or 
may be examined at the National Archives and Records Ad- 
ministration (NARA). For information on the availability of 
this material at NARA, call 202–741–6030, or go to: http:// 

Poly(methylsilsesquioxane) (CAS Reg. No. 68554–70–1) ……. 

Poly(vinylidene fluoride) homopolymer (CAS Reg. No. 24937– 
79–9), having a melt viscosity of 6 to 37 kilopoise at a shear 
rate of 100 s−1 seconds at 232 °C as determined by ASTM 
Method for Rheological Properties of Thermoplastic 
with a Capillary Rheometer” using a capillary of 15:1 L/D, which is 
corporated by reference in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. Copies are available from 
the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFS–200), 
Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., 
College Park, MD 20740, or may be examined at the Na- 
tional Archives and Records Administration (NARA). For in- 
formation 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.

Poly(vinylidene) grafted polydimethylsiloxane (CAS Reg. No. 
68937–54–2), ……………………

Trisopropylamine (CAS Reg. No. 122–20–3) ……………………

Trimethylpyridine and dimethylpyridine mixture having percent 
by weight composition as follows: 2,4,6-trimethylpyridine 
(CAS Reg. No. 108–75–8), not less than 60 percent; 2,3,6- 
trimethylpyridine (CAS Reg. No. 1462–84–6), not more than 
27 percent; 3,5-dimethylpyridine (CAS Reg. No. 591–22–0), 
not more than 12 percent; and other dimethylpyridines, not 
more than 6 percent.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Petroleum hydrocarbon resins</td>
<td>For use only as an extrusion aid in the production of extruded olefin polymers that comply with §177.1520(c) at levels not to exceed 0.3 percent by weight of the polymer. The finished polymer is used in contact with foods under conditions of use B through H described in table 2 of §176.170 of this chapter. For use as a processing aid in the production of olefin polymers complying with paragraph (c) of this section at levels not to exceed 1.0 percent by weight of the polymer. The finished polymers may be used only under the conditions described in §176.170(c) of this chapter, table 2, under conditions of use B through H.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poly(vinylidene fluoride) homopolymer</td>
<td>For use only as an adjuvant at levels not to exceed 30 percent by weight in blends with: (1) Polypropylene complying with paragraph (c), item 1.1 of this section, or (2) a copolymer of propylene and ethylene containing not less than 94 weight percent propylene and complying with paragraph (c), item 3.2 of this section. The average thickness of the food-contact film is not to exceed 0.1 millimeter (0.004 inch). The finished polymer may be used in contact with (1) Food types I, II, IV-B, VI-A, VI-B, VII-B, and VIII identified in table 1 of §176.170(c) of this chapter and under conditions of use C through G described in table 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter; and (2) food types III, IV-A, V, VI-C, VII-A, and IX identified in table 1 of §176.170(c) of this chapter and under conditions of use D through G described in table 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poly(vinylidene) grafted polydimethylsiloxane</td>
<td>For use only as a surface lubricant or anti-blocking agent in films. For use only as a processing aid in the production of olefin polymers complying with paragraph (c) of this section at levels not to exceed 1.0 percent by weight of the polymer. The finished polymers may be used only under the conditions described in §176.170(c) of this chapter, table 2, under conditions of use B through H.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trisopropylamine</td>
<td>For use as a Ziegler-Natta-type catalyst deactivator and antioxidant in the production of olefin polymers complying with §177.1520(c), items 2.1, 2.2, and 2.3, and having a minimum density of 0.94 grams per cubic centimeter, and copolymers complying with §177.1520(c), items 3.1 and 3.2, for use in contact with all foods under the following conditions of use: (a) films with a maximum thickness of 0.102 millimeter (0.004 inch) may be used under conditions A through H defined in table 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter; and (b) articles with thickness greater than 0.102 millimeter (0.004 inch) may be used under conditions C through G defined in table 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trimethylpyridine and dimethylpyridine mixture</td>
<td>For use only as an adjuvant substance in the production of propylene homopolymers complying with items 1.1, 1.2, and 1.3, and propylene copolymers complying with items 3.1, and 3.2 of paragraph (c) of this section provided that the ad- juvant is used at a level not to exceed 20 parts per million by weight of the olefin polymers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Substance Limitations

Vinylidene fluoride-hexafluoropropene copolymer (CAS Reg. No. 9011–17–0) having a fluorine content of 65 to 71 percent and a Mooney viscosity of at least 28, as determined by a method entitled “Mooney Viscosity,” which is incorporated by reference in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a). Copies are available from the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFS–200), Food and Drug Administration, 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.

For use only as an extrusion aid in the production of extruded olefin polymers at levels not to exceed 0.2 percent by weight of the polymer. The finished polymers may be used only under the conditions described in §176.170(c) of this chapter, table 2, under conditions of use B through H.

Vinylidene fluoride-hexafluoropropene copolymer (CAS Reg. No. 9011–17–0), having a vinylidene fluoride content of not less than 87 percent but less than 100 percent by weight and a melt viscosity of 12 to 27 kilopoise at a shear rate of 100 \( \text{sec}^{-1} \) and a temperature of 232 °C as determined by ASTM Method D 3835–79 (Reapproved 1983), “Standard Test Method for Rheological Properties of Thermoplastics with a Capillary Rheometer” using a capillary of 15:1 LD, which is incorporated by reference in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. Copies are available from the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFS–200), Food and Drug Administration, 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.

For use only as a processing aid in the production of olefin polymers complying with paragraph (c) of this section at levels not to exceed 1.0 percent by weight of the polymer. The finished polymers may be used only under the conditions described in §176.170(c) of this chapter, table 2, under conditions of use B through H.

### Specifications:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>olefin polymers</th>
<th>density range</th>
<th>Melting Point (MP) or softening point (SP) (Degrees Centigrade)</th>
<th>Maximum extractable fraction (expressed as percent by weight of the polymer) in N-hexane at specified temperatures</th>
<th>Maximum soluble fraction (expressed as percent by weight of polymer) in xylene at specified temperatures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1a. Polypropylene described in paragraph (a)(1)(i) of this section</td>
<td>0.880–0.913</td>
<td>MP: 160°–180 °C</td>
<td>6.4 pct at reflux temperature</td>
<td>9.8 pct at 25 °C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1b. Propylene homopolymer described in paragraph (a)(1)(ii) of this section</td>
<td>0.880–0.913–</td>
<td>MP: 150°–180 °C</td>
<td>6.4 pct at reflux temperature</td>
<td>9.8 pct at 25 °C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2. Polypropylene, noncrystalline; for use only to plasticize polyethylene</td>
<td>0.80–0.88</td>
<td>SP: 115°–138 °C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3. Polypropylene, noncrystalline, for use only: To plasticize polypropylene</td>
<td>0.80–0.88</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>described by item 1.1 of this table, provided that such plasticized polymers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>meet the maximum extractable fraction and maximum soluble fraction specifications prescribed for such basic polyethylene</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.1. Polyethylene for use in articles that contact food except for articles used for packing or holding food during cooking

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>density range</th>
<th>Maximum extractable fraction (expressed as percent by weight of the polymer) in N-hexane at specified temperatures</th>
<th>Maximum soluble fraction (expressed as percent by weight of polymer) in xylene at specified temperatures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.85–1.00</td>
<td>5.5 pct at 50 °C</td>
<td>11.3 pct at 25 °C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### § 177.1520

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Olefin polymers</th>
<th>Density</th>
<th>Melting Point (MP) or softening point (SP) (Degrees Centigrade)</th>
<th>Maximum extractable fraction (expressed as percent by weight of the polymer) in N-hexane at specified temperatures</th>
<th>Maximum soluble fraction (expressed as percent by weight of polymer) in xyylene at specified temperatures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.2. Polyethylene for use in articles used for packing or holding food during cooking</td>
<td>0.85–1.00</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>2.6 pct at 50 °C</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3. Polyethylene for use only as component of food-contact coatings at levels up to and including 50 percent by weight of any mixture employed as a food-contact coating</td>
<td>0.85–1.00</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>53 pct at 50 °C</td>
<td>75 pct at 25 °C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.4. Olefin polymers described in paragraph (a)(2)(ii) of this section, having a melt flow index not to exceed 17 grams per 10 minutes as determined by the method described in paragraph (d)(7) of this section, for use in blends with other polymers at levels not to exceed 20 percent by weight of total polymer, subject to the limitation that when contacting food of types III, IV-A, V, VI-C, VII-A, and IX identified in § 176.170(c) of this chapter, Table 1, the polymers shall be used only under conditions of use C, D, E, F, and G, described in § 176.170(c) of this chapter, Table 2.</td>
<td>0.85–1.00</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>5.5 pct at 50 °C</td>
<td>30 pct at 25 °C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1. Olefin copolymers described in paragraph (a)(3)(i) of this section for use in articles that contact food except for articles used for packing or holding food during cooking; except olefin copolymers described in paragraph (a)(3)(ii(a)(3)) of this section and listed in item 3.1c of this table and olefin copolymers described in paragraph (a)(3)(ii(e)) of this section and listed in item 3.1b of this table</td>
<td>0.85–1.00</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1b. Olefin copolymers described in paragraph (a)(3)(ii(e)) of this section for use in contact with food only under conditions of use D, E, F, G, and H described in § 176.170(c) of this chapter, table 2</td>
<td>0.9–1.00</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>Do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1c. Olefin copolymers described in paragraph (a)(3)(ii(a)(3)) of this section for use in contact with food only under conditions of use B, C, D, E, F, G, and H described in § 176.170(c) of this chapter, table 2; except that such copolymers when used in contact with food of the types identified in § 176.170(c), table 1, under types III, IV-A, V, VI-A, and IX, shall be used only under conditions of use D, E, F, and G described in § 176.170(c) of this chapter, table 2</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Not less than 0.92</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Olefin Polymers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Density</td>
<td>0.85–1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting Point (MP) or Softening Point (SP) (Degrees Celsius)</td>
<td>2.6 pct at 50 °C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 3.2a. Olefin copolymers described in paragraph (a)(3)(i) of this section for use in articles used for packing or holding food during cooking; except olefin copolymers described in paragraph (a)(3)(i)(c)(2) of this section and listed in item 3.2b of this table; except that olefin copolymers containing 89 to 95 percent ethylene with the remainder being 4-methyl-pentene-1 contacting food Types III, IVA, V, VIIA, and IX identified in §176.170(c) of this chapter, table 1, shall not exceed 0.051 millimeter (0.002 inch) in thickness when used under conditions of use A and shall not exceed 0.102 mm (0.004 in) in thickness when used under conditions of use B, C, D, E, and H described in §176.170(c) of this chapter, table 2. Additionally, olefin copolymers described in (a)(3)(i)(a)(2) of this section may be used only under conditions of use B, C, D, E, F, G, and H described in §176.170(c) of this chapter, table 2, in contact with all food types identified in §176.170(c) of this chapter, table 1.

#### 3.2b. Olefin copolymers described in paragraph (a)(3)(i)(c)(2) of this section have a melt flow index no greater than 10 grams per 10 minutes as determined by the method described in paragraph (d)(7) of this section, and the thickness of the finished polymer contacting food shall not exceed 0.025 mm (0.001 in). Additionally, optional adjuvants permitted for use in olefin copolymers complying with item 3.2a of this table may be used in the production of this copolymer.

#### 3.2c. Olefin copolymers described in paragraph (a)(3)(i)(a)(4) of this section have a melt flow index no greater than 50 grams per 10 minutes as determined by the method described in paragraph (d)(7) of this section. Articles manufactured using these polymers may be used with all types of food under conditions of use C through H as described in table 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter.

#### 3.3a. Olefin copolymers described in paragraph (a)(3)(i)(c) of this section and manufactured with 1-alkenes having from 6 to 10 carbon atoms.

#### 3.3b. Olefin copolymers described in paragraph (a)(3)(i)(c) of this section, provided that such olefin polymers have a melt temperature of 220 °C to 250 °C (438 °F to 482 °F) as determined by the method described in paragraph (d)(8) of this section and minimum intrinsic viscosity of 1.0 as determined in paragraph (d)(9) of this section.
### Olefin polymers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Density</th>
<th>Melting Point (MP) or softening point (SP) (Degrees Centigrade)</th>
<th>Maximum extractable fraction (expressed as percent by weight of the polymer) in N-hexane at specified temperatures</th>
<th>Maximum soluble fraction (expressed as percent by weight of polymer) in xyylene at specified temperatures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.85–0.90</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.4. Olefin copolymers, primarily non-crystalline, described in par. (a)(3)(iii) of this section provided that such olefin polymers have a minimum viscosity average molecular weight of 120,000 as determined by the method described in par. (d)(5) of this section and a minimum Mooney viscosity of 35 as determined by the method described in par. (d)(6) of this section, and further provided that such olefin copolymers contact food only of the types identified in §176.170(c) of this chapter, table 1, under Types I, II, III, IV-B, VI, VII, VIII, and IX.

3.5. Olefin copolymers, primarily non-crystalline, described in paragraph (a)(3)(iv) of this section, provided that such olefin polymers have a minimum viscosity average molecular weight of 95,600 as determined by the method described in paragraph (d)(5) of this section, and further provided that such olefin polymers are used only in blends with olefin polymers described under items 1.1, 2.1, and 2.2 of this table at a maximum level of 25 pct by weight, and provided that such olefin copolymers contact food only of the types identified in §176.170 (c) of this chapter, table 1, under Types I, II, IV-B, VI, VII-B, and VIII at temperatures not exceeding 190 °F.

3.6. Olefin copolymers described in paragraph (a)(3)(v) of this section for use in blends with olefin polymer resins have a melt flow index no greater than 5 grams/10 minutes as determined by the method described in paragraph (d)(7) of this section and the thickness of the finished blends shall not exceed 0.1 millimeter (0.004 inch). The ethylene/butene-1 copolymer may be used subject to the following conditions: (1) For use at a level not to exceed 20 weight percent in polypropylene as described under item 1.1 of this table. (2) For use at a level not to exceed 40 weight percent in polyethylene as described under items 2.1 and 2.2 of this table. (3) For use at a level not to exceed 40 weight percent in olefin copolymers as described under items 3.1 and 3.2 of this table.
Food and Drug Administration, HHS

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Olefin polymers | Density | Melting Point (MP) or softening point (SP) (Degrees Centigrade) | Maximum extractable fraction (expressed as percent by weight of the polymer) in N-hexane at specified temperatures | Maximum soluble fraction (expressed as percent by weight of polymer) in xyylene at specified temperatures
---|---|---|---|---
3.7. Ethylene-propylene copolymers, meeting the identity described in paragraph (a)(3)(i) of this section, containing not less than 80 mole-percent of polymer units derived from ethylene and having a minimum viscosity average molecular weight of 95,000 as determined by the method described in paragraph (d)(5) of this section, and a minimum Mooney viscosity of 13 as determined by the method described in paragraph (d)(6) of this section. Ethylene-propylene copolymers described in this item 3.7 are to be used only in blends with other olefin polymers complying with this section, at levels not to exceed 30 percent by weight of the total polymer blend, and in contact with food only of types identified in §176.170(c) of this chapter, Table 1, under Types I, II, III, IV-B, VI, VII, VIII, and IX. Additionally, optional adjuvants permitted for use in olefin copolymers complying with item 3.4 of this table may be used in the production of this copolymer.

3.8. Olefin polymers described in paragraph (a)(3)(vi) of this section, having a melt flow index not to exceed 9.2 grams per 10 minutes as determined by the method described in paragraph (d)(7) of this section, for use in blends with other polymers at levels not to exceed 8 percent by weight of total polymer, subject to the limitation that when contacting food of types III, IV-A, V, VI-C, VII-A, and G, described in §176.170(c) of this chapter, Table 2.

3.9. Olefin polymers described in paragraph (a)(3)(vii) of this section may only be used in contact with dry foods, Type VIII, as identified in §176.170(c) of this chapter, Table 1.

4. Poly(methylpentene) | Not less than 0.86

5. Polyethylene copolymer described in paragraph (a)(5) of this section and having a melt index not to exceed 2, for use, either alone or in blends with other olefin polymers, subject to the limitation that when contacting foods of types III, IV-A, V, VI-C, VII-A, VII, VIII, and IX identified in §176.170(c) of this chapter, Table 1, the thickness of the film (in mils) containing the polyethylene graft copolymer times the concentration of the polyethylene graft copolymer shall not exceed a value of 2.

6. Ethylene-maleic anhydride copolymers described in paragraph (a)(6) of this section for use as the adhesive component in multilaminate structures, or as the sealant layer in flexible packaging, in contact with food at temperatures not exceeding 49 °C (120 °F).

(d) The analytical methods for determining whether olefin polymers conform to the specifications prescribed in this section are as follows, and are applicable to the basic polymer in film form not exceeding 4 mils in thickness.
The film to be tested shall be cut into approximately 1-inch squares by any convenient method that avoids contamination by dust, dirt, or grease (NOTE: Do not touch samples with bare fingers—use forceps to hold or transfer samples).

(1) Density. Density shall be determined by ASTM method D1505–68 (Reapproved 1979), “Standard Test Method for Density of Plastics by the Density-Gradient Technique,” which is incorporated by reference. Copies may be obtained from the American Society for Testing Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Dr., West Conshohocken, Philadelphia, PA 19428-2959, 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.

(2) Melting point or softening point—(i) Melting point. The melting point shall be determined by ASTM method D2117–82, “Standard Test Method for Melting Point of Semicrystalline Polymers by the Hot Stage Microscopy Method,” which is incorporated by reference. The availability of this incorporation by reference is given in paragraph (d)(1) of this section.

(ii) Softening point. The softening point shall be determined by ASTM method E28–67 (Reapproved 1982), “Standard Test Method for Softening Point by Ring-and-Ball Apparatus,” which is incorporated by reference. The availability of this incorporation by reference is given in paragraph (d)(1) of this section.

(3) Maximum extractable fraction in n-hexane—(i) Olefin copolymers described in paragraph (a)(3)(ii) of this section, polypropylene, and poly(methylpentene). A sample is refluxed in the solvent for 2 hours and filtered at the boiling point. The filtrate is evaporated and the total residue weighed as a measure of the solvent extractable fraction.

(a) Apparatus. (1) Erlenmeyer flasks, 250-milliliter, with ground joint.

(2) Condensers, Allihn, 400-millimeter jacket, with ground joint.

(3) Funnels, ribbed 75-millimeter diameter, stem cut to 40 millimeters.

(4) Funnels, Buchner type, with coarse-porosity fritted disc, 60-millimeter diameter.

(5) Bell jar for vacuum filtration into beaker.

(b) Reagent. n-Hexane, commercial grade, specific gravity 0.663–0.667 (20 °C/20 °C), boiling range 66–69 °C, or equivalent.

(c) Procedure. Weigh 1 gram of sample accurately and place in a 250-milliliter Erlenmeyer flask containing two or three boiling stones. Add 100 milliliters of solvent, attach the flask to the condenser (use no grease), and reflux the mixture for 2 hours. Remove the flask from the heat, disconnect the condenser, and filter rapidly, while still hot, through a small wad of glass wool packed in a short-stem funnel into a tared 150-milliliter beaker. Rinse the flask and filter with two 10-milliliter portions of the hot solvent, and add the rinsings to the filtrate. Evaporate the filtrate on a steam bath with the aid of a stream of nitrogen. Dry the residue in a vacuum oven at 110 °C for 2 hours, cool in a desiccator, and weigh to the nearest 0.0001 gram. Correct the sample residue for this blank if significant. Calculation:

\[
\text{Percent extractable with n-hexane} = \frac{\text{Grams of residue}}{\text{Grams of sample} \times 100}
\]

(ii) Olefin copolymers described in paragraph (a)(3)(i) of this section and polyethylene. A preweighed sample is extracted at 50 °C for 2 hours and filtered. The filtrate is evaporated and the total residue weighed as a measure of the solvent extractable fraction. Alternatively, the sample is reweighed after the extraction period to give a measure of the solvent extractable fraction. The
maximum n-hexane-extractable fraction may be determined by the methods set forth in paragraphs (d)(3)(ii)(a) through (d)(3)(ii)(i) of this section.

(a) Extraction apparatus. Two-liter, straight-walled, Pyrex (or equivalent) resin kettles, fitted with three-hole ground-glass covers are most convenient for this purpose. The cover is fitted with a thermometer, a gas-tight stirrer driven by an air motor or explosion-proof electric motor, and a reflux condenser. The kettle is fitted with an electric heating mantle of appropriate size and shape, which is controlled by a variable-voltage transformer.

(b) Evaporating apparatus. Rapid evaporation of large volumes of solvent requires special precautions to prevent contamination by dust. This is facilitated by a special "gas" cover consisting of an inverted flat Pyrex crystallizing dish of an appropriate size (190 millimeters × 100 millimeters) to fit a 1-liter beaker. Through the center of the dish are sealed an inlet tube for preheated, oxygen-free nitrogen, and an outlet tube located 1 inch off center. Nitrogen is fed from the supply source through a coil of 1/4-inch stainless steel tubing immersed in the same steam bath used to supply heat for solvent evaporation. All connections are made with flexible tetrafluoroethylene tubing.

(c) Reagents—(1) n-Hexane. Spectrograde n-hexane.

(2) Nitrogen. High-purity dry nitrogen containing less than 10 parts per million of oxygen.

(d) Procedure. Transfer 2.5 grams (accurately weighed to nearest 0.001 gram) of the polymer to the resin kettle. Add 1 liter of solvent and clamp top in position. Art water flowing through jacket of the reflux condenser and apply air pressure to the stirring motor to produce vigorous agitation. Turn on heating jacket with transformer set at a predetermined voltage to bring the temperature of the contents to 50 °C within 20–25 minutes. As the thermometer reading approaches 45 °C–47 °C, reduce the voltage to the predetermined setting that will just maintain the temperature at 50 °C. Do not overshoot the prescribed temperature. Should this occur discard the test and start afresh. Exactly 2 hours after the solvent temperature has reached 50 °C, disconnect the heater, remove the resin kettle from the heating jacket, and decant the solvent, while still warm, through a coarse filter paper placed on top of a fritted-glass funnel, collecting the filtrate in a tared, glass-stoppered Erlenmeyer flask of 1-liter capacity. Determine the weight of the filtrate recovered to the nearest gram. Recovery should be at least 90 percent of the original solvent. Losses due to evaporation during heating and filtering have been found not to exceed 10 percent. Transfer about half of the solvent filtrate to a 1-liter beaker placed on an opening in the steam bath and immediately cover with the special "gas" cover, the inlet tube of which has been attached with flexible tetrafluoroethylene tubing to a source of high-purity nitrogen in series with a stainless steel heating coil immersed directly in the body of the steam bath. Maintain a positive flow of warm nitrogen gas throughout the evaporation of the solvent, adding the remainder of the filtrate from the Erlenmeyer flask as the evaporation proceeds. When the volume of the solvent has been reduced to about 50 milliliters, transfer the concentrated liquid to a previously tared weighing dish of suitable size. Wash the beaker twice with 20–30 milliliter portions of warm solvent, adding the washings to the weighing dish while continuing to evaporate the remainder of the solvent under the gas cover with its flow of warm nitrogen directed toward the center of the dish. In the event that an insoluble residue that cannot be removed with warm solvent remains in the beaker, it may be necessary to heat with a small amount of a higher boiling solvent such as benzene or toluene, transferring these washings to the weighing dish before final evaporation to dryness. Transfer the weighing dish with its residue to a vacuum desiccator, and allow it to remain overnight (at least 12 hours), after which the net weight of the dry residue is determined to the nearest 0.0001 gram. Correct the result for any solvent blank equivalent to the non-volatile matter determined to be contained in the amount of solvents used in the test.
(c) Extraction apparatus for alternate method. Two-liter extraction vessel, such as a resin kettle or round bottom flask, fitted with an Allihn condenser (size C), a 45/50 male joint with a Teflon sleeve, and a Teflon coated stir bar. Water bath maintained at 49.5 °C ±0.5 °C containing a submersible magnetic stirrer motor with power supply. Other suitable means of maintaining temperature control, such as electric heating mantles, may be used provided that the temperature range can be strictly maintained.

(f) Sample basket (Optional). A perforated stainless steel cylindrical basket that is approximately 1.5 inches in diameter, 1.6 inches high, and has perforations of 0.125 inches in diameter for 33 holes/in², or 40 percent open area. The basket should pass freely through the 45/50 female joint of the extraction flask. A No. 6–32 stainless steel eye bolt is attached to the lid for positioning the basket in the extraction vessel. The positioning rod, approximately 18 inches long and made from 1/16 inch outside diameter 316 stainless steel welding rod or equivalent and hooked at both ends, is used to position the basket in the extraction apparatus.

(g) Vacuum oven. Capable of maintaining 80 °C ±5 °C and a minimum of 635 millimeters of mercury pressure.

(h) Reagents. n-Hexane, reagent or spectrograde, aromatic free (less than 1 permilligram per liter), minimum 85 percent n-hexane. This reagent may be reused until it contains a maximum of 1.5 grams polyolefin extractables or has been used for 12 determinations.

(i) Procedure. Assemble the extraction vessel, condenser, and magnetic stir bar. Add n-hexane (1 liter) to the extraction vessel and clamp the assembly into a water bath set at 49.5 °C ±0.5 °C. Start the water flowing through the jacket of the reflux condenser. Adjust the air flow through the stirring motor to give a smooth and uniform stir rate. Allow the n-hexane to preheat for 1 hour to bring the temperature to 49.5 °C±0.5 °C. Temperature is a critical factor in this analysis and it must not vary more than 1 °C. If the temperature exceeds these limits, the test must be discontinued and restarted. Blown, compression molded, or extrusion cast films can be tested. Ideally, the film should be prepared by the same process as will be used with the production resin. Using gloves and metal tweezers to avoid sample contamination, cut about 2.7 grams of the prepared film (4 mils or less in thickness) into about 1-inch squares using clean sharp scissors. Proceed with Option 1 or 2.

Option 1. Using tweezers and noting the number of film pieces, transfer 2.5 grams (accurately weighed to 0.1 milligram) of polymer to the extraction vessel. Extract the film sample for 2 hours. Allow the vessel to cool and filter the contents through a fritted porcelain funnel. Wash the film pieces with fresh n-hexane, aspirate to dryness, and transfer, using tweezers, to a beaker. Recount the film pieces to verify that none were lost during the transfer. Place the beaker in the vacuum oven for 2 hours at 80 °C ±5 °C. After 2 hours, remove and place in a desiccator to cool to room temperature (about 1 hour). After cooling, reweigh the film pieces to the nearest 0.1 milligram. Calculate the percent hexane-extractables content from the weight loss of the original sample. Multiply the result by 0.935 and compare with extraction limits in paragraph (c) of this section. Repeat the above procedure for successive samples.

Option 2. Transfer 2.5±0.05 grams of the prepared 1-inch film sections into a tared sample basket and accurately weigh to the nearest 0.1 milligram. Carefully raise the condenser until the hook on the positioning rod is above the neck of the 2-liter extraction vessel. The basket should be totally below the level of n-hexane solvent. Extract the sample resin film for 2 hours and then raise the basket above the solvent level to drain momentarily. Remove the basket and rinse the contents by immersing several times in fresh n-hexane. Allow the basket to dry between rinsings. Remove the excess solvent by briefly blowing the basket with a stream of nitrogen or dry air. Place the basket in the vacuum oven for 2 hours at 80 °C ±5 °C. After 2 hours, remove and place in a desiccator to cool to room temperature (about 1 hour). After cooling, reweigh the basket to the nearest 0.1 milligram. Calculate
the percent hexane extractables content from the weight loss of the original sample. Multiply the result by 0.935 and compare with extraction limits in paragraph (c) of this section. Repeat the above procedure for successive samples. The same solvent charge should remain clear and can be used for at least 12 determinations. Applications of solvent reuse should be confirmed for each resin type before use.

(4) Maximum soluble fraction in xylen—

(i) Olefin copolymers described in paragraph (a)(3)(ii) of this section, polypropylene, and polymethylpentene. A sample is dissolved completely in xylene by heating and stirring in a bottle with little free space. The solution is allowed to cool without stirring, whereupon the insoluble portion precipitates and is filtered off; the total solids content of the filtrate is then determined as a measure of the soluble fraction.

(a) Apparatus. (1) Pyrex (or equivalent) reagent bottle, 125-milliliter, glass-stoppered.
(2) Heating mantle of size for 150-milliliter beaker (or suitable aluminum block to fit the 125-milliliter bottle described in paragraph (d)(4)(1)(a)(1) of this section.
(3) Magnetic stirrer for use under the heating mantle (combination magnetic stirrer and hotplate may be used if aluminum block is used in place of heating mantle).
(4) Variable-voltage transformer, 7.5 amperes.
(5) Tetrafluoroethylene-resin-coated stirring bar, 1-inch long.
(6) Constant temperature water bath maintained at 25 °C±0.5 °C.
(7) Aluminum dishes, 18 millimeters × 60 millimeters, disposable.
(8) Funnel, Buchner type, with coarse-porosity fritted disc, 30–60 millimeter diameter.

(b) Reagent. Xylene with antioxidant. Dissolve 0.02 gram of phenyl-beta-naphthalamine in 1 liter of industrial grade xylene having specific gravity 0.856–0.867 (20 °C/20 °C) and boiling range 123 °C–160 °C.

(c) Procedure. Weigh 1 to 2 grams of sample to the nearest 0.001 gram and place in a 125-milliliter Pyrex reagent bottle containing a 1-inch long tetrafluoroethylene-resin-coated stirring bar. Add 100 milliliters of solvent, set the stopper in lightly, and place the bottle in the heating mantle or aluminum block maintained at a temperature of 120 °C, and stir with a magnetic stirrer until the sample is completely dissolved. Remove the bottle from the heat and allow it to cool 1 hour in the air, without stirring. Then place the bottle in a water bath maintained at 25 °C ±0.5 °C, and allow to stand 1 hour without stirring. Next, remove the bottle from the water bath, shake, and pour part of the contents into the coarse-porosity fritted-glass funnel. Apply suction, and draw 30–40 milliliters of filtrate through, adding more slurry to the funnel, and catching the filtrate in a large test tube. (If the slurry is hard to filter, add 10 grams of diatomaceous earth filter aid to the bottle and shake vigorously just prior to the filtration.) Pipet a suitable aliquot (preferably 20 milliliters) of the filtrate into a tared aluminum disposable dish. Place the dish on a steam bath covered with a fresh sheet of aluminum foil and invert a short-stemmed 4-inch funnel over the dish. Pass nitrogen (heated if desired) down through the funnel at a rate sufficient to just ripple the surface of the solvent. When the liquid has evaporated, place the dish in a vacuum oven at 140 °C and less than 50 millimeters mercury pressure for 2 hours. Cool in a desiccator and weigh. (Note: If the residue value seems high, redry in the vacuum oven for one-half hour to ensure complete removal of all xylene solvent.) Calculation:

\[
\frac{\text{Grams of residue}}{\text{Grams of sample}} \times \frac{100 \text{ milliliters}}{\text{volume of aliquot in milliliters}} \times 100 = \text{Percent soluble in xylene}
\]
(i) Olefin copolymers described in paragraph (a)(3)(i) of this section and polyethylene. A sample is extracted in xylene at reflux temperature for 2 hours and filtered. The filtrate is evaporated and the total residue weighed as a measure of soluble fraction.

(2) Constant temperature water bath. It must be large enough to permit immersion of the extraction kettle and set to maintain 25 °C ± 0.1 °C.

(3) Evaporating apparatus. Gas cover consisting of a flat Pyrex crystallizing dish (190 millimeters × 100 millimeters) inverted to fit over a 1-liter beaker with 8-millimeter gas inlet tube sealed through center and an outlet tube 1 inch off center. The beaker with gas cover is inserted in an electric heating mantle equipped with a variable-voltage transformer. The outlet tube is attached to an efficient condenser mounted on a receiving flask for solvent recovery and having an outlet for connection to an aspirator pump. The heating mantle (with the beaker) is mounted on a magnetic stirring device. An infrared heat lamp is mounted vertically 3–4 inches above the gas cover to prevent condensation of the solvent inside the cover. Make all connections with flexible tetrafluoroethylene tubing.

(b) Reagents—(1) Xylene. American Chemical Society reagent grade that has been redistilled through a fractionating column to reduce the nonvolatile residue.

(2) Nitrogen. High-purity dry nitrogen containing less than 10^4 parts per million oxygen.

(c) Procedure. Transfer 5 grams ± 0.001 gram of sample to the resin kettle, add 1,000 milliliters (840 grams) of xylene, and clamp top in position after inserting a piece of glass rod to prevent bumping during reflux. Start water flowing through the jacket of the reflux condenser and apply full voltage (115 volts) to the heating mantle. When the xylene starts to boil, reduce the voltage to a level just sufficient to maintain reflux. After refluxing for at least 2 hours, disconnect the power source to the mantle, remove the kettle, and allow to cool in air until the temperature of the contents drops to 50 °C, after which the kettle may be rapidly cooled to 25 °C–30 °C by immersing in a cold water bath. Transfer the kettle to a constant temperature bath set to maintain 25 °C ± 0.1 °C, and allow to equilibrate for a least 1 hour (may be left overnight if convenient). Break up any precipitated polymers that may have formed, and decant the xylene solution successively through a fast filter paper and then through a fritted-glass filter into a tared 1-liter Erlenmeyer flask, collecting only the first 450 milliliters—500 milliliters of filtrate (any attempt to collect more of the xylene solution usually results in clogging the filter and risking losses). Reweigh the Erlenmeyer flask and calculate the weight of the filtrate obtained to the nearest 0.1 gram. Transfer the filtrate, quantitatively, from the Erlenmeyer flask to the 1-liter beaker, insert the beaker in its heating mantle, add a glass-coated magnetic stirring bar, and mount the gas cover in place, connecting the inlet tube to the nitrogen source and the outlet to the condenser of the receiving flask. Start a flow of nitrogen (2 to 3 liters per minute) into the gas cover and connect an aspirator to the receiver using a free-flow rate equivalent to 6–7 liters of air per minute. With the infrared lamp on, adjust the voltage to the heating mantle to give a distillation rate of 12–13 milliliters per minute when the magnetic stirrer is revolving just fast enough to promote good boiling. When the volume of solvent in the beaker has been reduced to 30–50 milliliters, transfer the concentrated extractive to a suitable weighing dish that has been previously tared (dry). Rinse the beaker twice with 10–20 milliliter portions of fresh xylene, adding the rinsings to the weighing dish. Evaporate the remainder of the xylene on an electric hotplate set at low heat under the gas cover with a stream of nitrogen directed toward the center of the dish.
Avoid any charring of the residue. Transfer the weighing dish to a vacuum desiccator at room temperature and allow to remain under reduced pressure for at least 12 hours (overnight), after which determine the net weight of the residue to the nearest 0.0001 gram. Correct the result for non-volatile solvent blank obtained by evaporating the equivalent amount of xylene under identical conditions. Calculate the weight of residue originally present in the total weight of solvent (840 grams), using the appropriate factor based on the weight of filtrate evaporated.

(5) Viscosity average molecular weight olefin copolymers described in paragraphs (a)(3)(iii) and (iv) of this section. The viscosity average molecular weight shall be determined from the kinematic viscosity (using ASTM method D445–74, “Test for Kinematic Viscosity of Transparent and Opaque Liquids” (Revised 1974), which is incorporated by reference; copies are available from American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM), 100 Barr Harbor Dr., West Conshohocken, Philadelphia, PA 19428-2959, or available for inspection 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.) of solutions of the copolymers in solvents and at temperatures as follows:

(i) Olefin polymers described in paragraph (a)(3)(iii) of this section in decahyronaphthalene at 30 °C.

(ii) Olefin polymers described in paragraph (a)(3)(iv) of this section in tetrachloroethylene at 30 °C.

(6) Mooney viscosity—olefin copolymers described in paragraph (a)(3)(iii) of this section. Mooney viscosity is determined by ASTM method D1646–81, “Standard Test Method for Rubber—Viscosity and Vulcanization Characteristics (Mooney Viscometer),” which is incorporated by reference (the availability of this incorporation by reference is given in paragraph (d)(1) of this section), using the large rotor at a temperature of 100 °C, except that a temperature of 127 °C shall be used for those copolymers whose Mooney viscosity cannot be determined at 100 °C. The apparatus containing the sample is warmed for 1 minute, run for 8 minutes, and viscosity measurements are then made.

(7) Melt flow index. The melt flow index of olefin polymers described below shall be determined by ASTM method D–1238–82, “Standard Test Method for Flow Rates of Thermoplastics by Extrusion Plastometer,” which is incorporated by reference in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a). The availability of this incorporation by reference is given in paragraph (d)(1) of this section. The olefin polymers and test conditions and procedures are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List of polymers</th>
<th>Conditions/procedures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Olefin copolymers</td>
<td>Condition L, procedure A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>described in paragraph (a)(3)(ii) of this section.</td>
<td>Condition E, procedure A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olefin copolymers</td>
<td>Condition E, procedure A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>described in paragraph (a)(3)(iv) of this section.</td>
<td>Condition E, procedure A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olefin polymers</td>
<td>Condition E, procedure A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>described in paragraph (a)(2)(i) of this section.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olefin polymers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>described in paragraph (a)(2)(ii) of this section.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olefin polymers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>described in paragraph (a)(3)(v) of this section.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olefin polymers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>described in paragraph (a)(3)(vi) of this section.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

(8) Melting peak temperature. The melt temperature of the olefin polymers described in paragraph (a)(3)(ii) of this section shall be determined by ASTM method D 3418–82, “Standard Test Method for Transition Temperatures of Polymers by Thermal Analysis,” which is incorporated by reference in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a). The availability of this incorporation by reference is given in paragraph (d)(1) of this section.

(9) Intrinsic viscosity. The intrinsic viscosity of the olefin polymers described in paragraph (a)(3)(ii) of this section shall be determined by ASTM method D 1601–78, “Standard Test Method for Dilute Solution Viscosity of Ethylene Polymers,” which is incorporated by reference in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a). The availability of this incorporation by reference is given in paragraph (d)(1) of this section.

(e) Olefin copolymers described in paragraph (a)(3) (i) of this section and polyethylene, alone or in combination, may be subjected to irradiation bombardment from a source not to exceed 2.3 million volts intensity to cause molecular crosslinking of the polymers to impart desired properties, such as increased strength and increased ability to shrink when exposed to heat.
§ 177.1550 Perfluorocarbon resins.

Perfluorocarbon resins identified in this section may be safely used as articles or components of articles intended to contact food, subject to the provisions of this section:

(a) Identity. For the purpose of this section, perfluorocarbon resins are those produced by: (1) The homopolymerization and/or copolymerization of hexafluoropropylene and tetrafluoroethylene, and (2) the copolymerization of perfluoropropylvinylether and tetrafluoroethylene (CAS Reg. No. 26655–00–5). The resins shall meet the extractives limitations in paragraph (d) of this section.

(b) Optional components. The perfluorocarbon resins identified in paragraph (a) of this section as well as articles or coating made from these resins may include the following optional components except that the resin identified in paragraph (a)(2) of this section may not be used with the optional component, lithium polysilicate, mentioned in paragraph (b)(4) of this section.

(1) Substances generally recognized as safe (GRAS) in food or food packaging subject to any limitations cited on their use.

(2) Substances used in accordance with a prior sanction or approval, subject to any limitations cited in the prior sanction or approval.

(c) Optional processing. Poly-tetrafluoroethylene resins may be irradiated by either a cobalt-60 sealed source, at a maximum dose of gamma radiation not to exceed 7.5 megareads, or an electron beam at energy levels not to exceed 2.5 million electron volts with a maximum dosage of 7.5 megareads, to produce lubricant powders having a particle diameter of not more than 20 microns for use only as components of articles intended for repeated use in contact with food.

(d) Specifications—(1) Infrared identification. Perfluorocarbon resins can be identified by their characteristic infrared spectra.

(2) Substances authorized under applicable regulations in this part and in parts 175 and 178 of this chapter and subject to any limitations prescribed therein.

(4) The following substances, subject to any limitations prescribed:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List of substances</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lithium polysilicate containing</td>
<td>For use only as a component of repeated-use coatings not exceeding 0.030 millimeter (0.0012 inch) in thickness where the coatings are thermally cured at minimum sintering temperatures of 371 °C (700 °F). Lithium extractives shall not exceed 1.55 milligrams per square decimeter (0.1 milligram per square inch) of coating surface when tested in accordance with paragraph (e)(2) of this section.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naphthalene sulfonic acid formaldehyde condensate, sodium salt.</td>
<td>1. As a component of repeated-use coatings, based on the perfluorocarbon resin identified in paragraph (a)(1) of this section, not to exceed 0.030 millimeter (0.0012 inch) in thickness, and at a level not to exceed 0.4 weight percent of the coating. 2. As a component of repeated-use coatings, based on the perfluorocarbon resin identified in paragraph (a)(2) of this section, not to exceed 0.10 millimeter (0.004 inch) in thickness, and at a level not to exceed 0.4 weight percent of the coating.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(2) Melt viscosity. (i) The perfluorocarbon resins identified in paragraph (a)(1) of this section shall have a melt viscosity of not less than 10^4 poises at 380 °C (716 °F) as determined by ASTM method D1238-82, “Standard Test Method for Flow Rates of Thermoplastics by Extrusion Plastometer,” which is incorporated by reference. Copies may be obtained from the American Society for Testing Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Dr., West Conshohocken, Philadelphia, PA 19428-2959, 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. The requirements of this paragraph do not apply to polytetrafluoroethylene resin lubricant powders described in paragraph (c) of this section.

(ii) Perfluorocarbon resin coatings based on resins identified in paragraph (a)(2) of this section shall have a melt viscosity of not less than 10^4 poises at 372 °C (702 °F) as determined by a more detailed method titled “Determination of Melt Viscosity, Molecular Weight Distribution Index and Viscosity Stability,” which is incorporated by reference. Copies are available from the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFS–200), Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, or available for inspection 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. The requirements of this paragraph do not apply to polytetrafluoroethylene resin lubricant powders described in paragraph (c) of this section.

(e) Limitations. (1) Perfluorocarbon-molded articles having a surface area of 6.45 square decimeters (100 square inches) or more and at least 1.27 millimeters (0.05 inch) thick shall be extracted at reflux temperatures for 2 hours separately with distilled water, 50 percent ethanol, n-heptane, and ethyl acetate.

(2) Perfluorocarbon resins identified in paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section and intended for use as coatings or components of coatings shall meet extractability limits prescribed in paragraph (e)(3) of this section when the resins in the form of coatings described in paragraphs (e)(2)(i) and (ii) of this section are extracted at reflux temperatures for 2 hours separately with distilled water, 8 percent ethanol, and n-heptane:

(i) Perfluorocarbon resin coatings based on resins identified in paragraph (a)(1) of this section shall be applied to both sides of a 0.025-millimeter (0.001 inch) thick aluminum foil to a thickness of 0.025 millimeter (0.001 inch) after thermal curing at 399 °C (750 °F) for 10 minutes. If a primer is used, the total thickness of the primer plus topcoat shall equal 0.025 millimeter (0.001 inch) after heat curing.

(ii) Perfluorocarbon resin coatings based on resins identified in paragraph (a)(2) of this section shall be applied to both sides of a 0.025-millimeter (0.001 inch)
§ 177.1555 Polyarylate resins.

Polyarylate resins (CAS Reg. No. 51706–10–6) may be safely used as articles or components of articles intended for use in contact with food, subject to the provisions of this section.

(a) Identity. Polyarylate resins (1, 3-benzenedicarboxylic acid, diphenyl ester, polymer with diphenyl 1,4-benzenedicarboxylate and 4,4′-(1-methylethylidene) bis(phenol)) are formed by melt polycondensation of bisphenol-A with diphenylisophthalate and diphenylterephthalate.

(b) Specifications. (1) The finished copolymers shall contain from 70 to 80 weight percent of polymer units derived from diphenylisophthalate and 20 to 30 weight percent of polymer units derived from diphenylterephthalate.

(2) Polyarylate resins shall have a minimum weight average molecular weight of 20,000.

(3) Polyarylate resins may be identified by their characteristic infrared spectra.

(c) Extractive limitations. The finished polyarylate resins in sheet form at least 0.5 millimeter (0.020 inch) thick, when extracted with water at 121 °C (250 °F) for 2 hours, shall yield total nonvolatile extractives not to exceed 2.33 micrograms per square centimeter (15 micrograms per square inch) of the exposed resin surface.

(d) Limitations. Polyarylate resin articles may be used in contact with all foods except beverages containing more than 8 volume percent ethanol under conditions of use A through H, described in table 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter.

[52 FR 35540, Sept. 22, 1987]

§ 177.1556 Polyaryletherketone resins.

The poly(oxy-1,4-phenylene-carbonyl-1,4-phenyleneoxy-1,4-phenylene-carbonyl-1,4-phenylene-carbonyl-1,4-phenylene) resins (CAS Reg. No. 55088–54–5 and CAS Reg. No. 60015–05–6 and commonly referred to as polyaryletherketone resins) identified in paragraph (a) of this section may be safely used as articles or components of articles intended for repeated use in contact with food, subject to the provisions of this section.

(a) Identity. Polyaryletherketone resins consist of basic resins produced by reacting 4,4′-diphenoy benzophenone and terephthaloyl dichloride in such a way that the finished resins have a minimum weight average molecular weight of 20,000 grams per mole, as determined by light scattering measurements in sulfuric acid at room temperature.

(b) Optional adjuvant substances. The basic polyaryletherketone resins identified in paragraph (a) of this section may contain optional adjuvant substances required in the production of such basic resins. These adjuvants may include substances used in accordance with §174.5 of this chapter.

(1) Benzoyl chloride, poly(tetrafluoroethylene).

(2) [Reserved]

(c) Extractive limitations. The finished food-contact article yields net total extractives in each extracting solvent not to exceed 0.052 milligram per square inch (corresponding to 0.008 milligram per square centimeter) of food-contact surface, when extracted at reflux temperature for 2 hours with the following solvents: Distilled water, 50 percent (by volume) ethyl alcohol in...
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§ 177.1570 Poly-1-butene resins and butene/ethylene copolymers.

The poly-1-butene resins and butene/ethylene copolymers identified in this section may be safely used as articles or components of articles intended for use in contact with food subject to the provisions of this section.

(a) Identity. Poly-1-butene resins are produced by the catalytic polymerization of 1-butene liquid monomer. Butene/ethylene copolymers are produced by the catalytic polymerization of 1-butene liquid monomer in the presence of small amounts of ethylene monomer so as to yield no higher than a 6-weight percent concentration of polymer units derived from ethylene in the copolymer.

(b) Specifications and limitations. Poly-1-butene resins and butene/ethylene copolymers shall conform to the specifications prescribed in paragraph (b)(1) of this section, and shall meet the extractability limits prescribed in paragraph (b)(2) of this section.

(1) Specifications—(i) Infrared identification. Poly-1-butene resins and butene/ethylene copolymers can be identified by their characteristic infrared spectra.

(ii) Viscosity. Poly-1-butene resins and the butene/ethylene copolymers have

Substances | Limitations
--- | ---
Sulfolane | Not to exceed 0.15 percent as residual solvent in the finished basic resin.

(c) Extractive limitations. The finished polyarylsulfone resin when extracted for 2 hours with the following solvents at the specified temperatures yields total extractives in each extracting solvent not to exceed 0.008 milligram per square centimeter of food-contact surface: distilled water at 121 °C (250 °F), 50 percent (by volume) ethyl alcohol in distilled water at 71.1 °C (160 °F), 3 percent acetic acid in distilled water at 100 °C (212 °F), and n-heptane at 65.6 °C (150 °F).

NOTE: In testing the finished polyarylsulfone resin use a separate test sample for each required extracting solvent.

[50 FR 31046, July 24, 1985]


§ 177.1580 Polycarbonate resins.

Polycarbonate resins may be safely used as articles or components of articles intended for use in producing, manufacturing, packing, processing, preparing, treating, packaging, transporting, or holding food, in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) Polycarbonate resins are polyesters produced by:

(1) The condensation of 4,4′-isopropylidenediphenol and carbonyl chloride to which may have been added certain optional adjuvant substances required in the production of the resins; or by

(2) The reaction of molten 4,4′-isopropylidenediphenol with molten diphenyl carbonate in the presence of the disodium salt of 4,4′-isopropylidenediphenol.

(b) The optional adjuvant substances required in the production of branched polycarbonate resins.

(b) The optional adjuvant substances required in the production of resins produced by the methods described in
paragraph (a)(1) and (3) of this section may include substances generally recognized as safe in food, substances used in accordance with a prior sanction or approval, and the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List of substances</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>p-tert-Butylphenol</td>
<td>For use only as a chain terminator at a level not to exceed 5 percent by weight of the resin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chloroform</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p-Cumylphenol (CAS Reg. No. 599–64–4)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethylene dichloride</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heptane</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methylene chloride</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monochlorobenzene</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pentaerythritol tetrastearate (CAS Reg. No. 115–83–3)</td>
<td>For use only as a mold release agent, at a level not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight of the finished resin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phenol (CAS Reg. No. 108–95–2)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyridine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toluene: (CAS Reg. No. 108–88–3)</td>
<td>Not to exceed 800 parts per million as residual solvent in finished resin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triethylamine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(c) Polycarbonate resins shall conform to the specification prescribed in paragraph (c)(1) of this section and shall meet the extractives limitations prescribed in paragraph (c)(2) of this section.

(1) Specification. Polycarbonate resins can be identified by their characteristic infrared spectrum.

(2) Extractives limitations. The polycarbonate resins to be tested shall be ground or cut into small particles that will pass through a U.S. standard sieve No. 6 and that will be held on a U.S. standard sieve No. 10.

(i) Polycarbonate resins, when extracted with distilled water at reflux temperature for 6 hours, shall yield total extractives not to exceed 0.15 percent by weight of the resins.

(ii) Polycarbonate resins, when extracted with 50 percent (by volume) ethyl alcohol in distilled water at reflux temperature for 6 hours, shall yield total extractives not to exceed 0.15 percent by weight of the resins.

(iii) Polycarbonate resins, when extracted with n-heptane at reflux temperature for 6 hours, shall yield total extractives not to exceed 0.15 percent by weight of the resins.

(d) Polycarbonate resins may be used in accordance with this section except in infant feeding bottles (baby bottles) and spill-proof cups, including their closures and lids, designed to help train babies and toddlers to drink from cups (sippy cups).

§ 177.1585 Polycarbonate resins.

Polycarbonate resins may be safely used as articles or components of articles intended for use in producing, manufacturing, packing, processing, preparing, treating, packaging, or holding food, in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) Polycarbonate resins (CAS Reg. No. 71519–80–7) are produced by the condensation of 4,4′-isopropylidenediphenol, carbonyl chloride, terephthaloyl chloride, and isophthaloyl chloride such that the finished resins are composed of 45 to 85 mole percent ester, of which up to 55 mole-percent is the terephthaloyl isomer. The resins are manufactured using a phthaloyl chloride/carbonyl chloride mole ratio of 0.81 to 5.7/1 and isophthaloyl chloride/terephthaloyl chloride mole ratio of 0.81/1 or greater. The resins are also properly identified by CAS Reg. No. 114096–64–9 when produced with the use of greater than 2 but not greater than 5 weight percent p-cumylphenol (CAS Reg. No. 599–64–4), as an optional adjuvant substance in accordance with paragraph (b)(2) of this section.

(b) Optional adjuvants. The optional adjuvant substances required in the production of resins identified in paragraph (a) of this section may include:

(1) Substances used in accordance with §174.5 of this chapter.

(2) Substances identified in §177.1580(b).

(3) Substances regulated in §178.2010(b) of this chapter for use in polycarbonate resins complying with §177.1580.

Provided, That the substances are used in accordance with any limitation on concentration, conditions of use, and food types specified in §178.2010(b) of this chapter.
§ 177.1590 Polyester elastomers.

The polyester elastomers identified in paragraph (a) of this section may be safely used as the food-contact surface of articles intended for use in contact with bulk quantities of dry food of the type identified in §176.170(c) of this chapter, table 1, under Type VIII, in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) For the purpose of this section, polyester elastomers are those produced by the ester exchange reaction when one or more of the following phthalates—dimethyl terephthalate, dimethyl orthophthalate, and dimethyl isophthalate—is made to react with alpha-hydroomega-hydroxy(poly(oxytetramethylene)) and/or ethyl alcohol in distilled water at reflux temperature for 6 hours, shall yield total nonvolatile extractives not to exceed 0.005 percent by weight of the resins.

(iii) Polyester elastomers, when extracted with n-heptane at reflux temperature for 6 hours, shall yield total nonvolatile extractives not to exceed 0.002 percent by weight of the resins.

(3) Residual methylene chloride levels in polyester carbonate resins. Polyester carbonate resin articles in the finished form shall not contain residual methylene chloride in excess of 5 parts per million as determined by a method titled “Analytical Method for Determination of Residual Methylene Chloride in Polyestercarbonate Resin,” developed by the General Electric Co., July 23, 1991, which is incorporated by reference in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. Copies are available from the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFS–200), Food and Drug Administration, 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.

§ 177.1590 Polyester carbonate resins shall conform to the specifications prescribed in paragraph (c)(1) of this section and shall meet the extractive limitations prescribed in paragraph (c)(2) of this section.

(1) Specifications. Polyester carbonate resins identified in paragraph (a) of this section can be identified by their characteristic infrared spectrum. The resins shall comply with either or both of the following specifications:

(i) The solution intrinsic viscosity of the polyester carbonate resins shall be a minimum of 0.44 deciliter per gram, as determined by a method entitled “Intrinsic Viscosity (IV) of Lexan® Polyester carbonate Resin by a Single Point Method Using Dichloromethane as the Solvent,” developed by the General Electric Co., September 20, 1985, which is incorporated by reference in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. Copies are available from the Office of Premarket Approval, Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFS–215), Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, or may be examined at the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition’s Library, Food and Drug Administration, 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.

(ii) A minimum weight-average molecular weight of 27,000, as determined by gel permeation chromatography using polystyrene standards.

(2) Extractives limitations. The polyester carbonate resins to be tested shall be ground or cut into small particles that will pass through a U.S. standard sieve No. 6 and that will be held on U.S. standard sieve No. 10.

(i) Polyester carbonate resins, when extracted with distilled water at reflux temperature for 6 hours, shall yield total nonvolatile extractives not to exceed 0.005 percent by weight of the resins.

(ii) Polyester carbonate resins, when extracted with 50 percent (by volume) ethyl alcohol in distilled water at reflux temperature for 6 hours, shall yield total nonvolatile extractives not to exceed 0.005 percent by weight of the resins.

(iii) Polyester carbonate resins, when extracted with n-heptane at reflux temperature for 6 hours, shall yield total nonvolatile extractives not to exceed 0.002 percent by weight of the resins.
butanediol such that the finished elastomer has a number average molecular weight between 20,000 and 30,000.

(b) Optional adjuvant substances employed in the production of the polyester elastomers or added thereto to impart desired technical or physical properties may include the following substances:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List of substances</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4,4′-Bis (alpha, alpha-di-methyl-benzyl) diphenylamine</td>
<td>For use only as an antioxidant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tetrabutyl titanate</td>
<td>For use only as a catalyst.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(c) An appropriate sample of the finished polyester elastomer in the form in which it contacts food when subjected to ASTM method D968–81, “Standard Test Methods for Abrasion Resistance of Organic Coatings by the Falling Abrasive Tester,” which is incorporated by reference (Copies may be obtained from the American Society for Testing Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Dr., West Conshohocken, Philadelphia, PA 19426-2959, 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.), using No. 50 emery abrasive in lieu of Ottawa sand, shall exhibit an abrasion coefficient of not less than 100 liters per mil of thickness.

§ 177.1595 Polyetherimide resin.

The polyetherimide resin identified in this section may be safely used as an article or component of an article intended for use in contact with food, subject to the provisions of this section.

(a) Identity. For the purpose of this section, the polyetherimide resin is 1,3-isobenzofurandione, 5,5′[(1-methyl-ethylidene)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)] bis polymer with 1,3-benzenediamine (CAS Reg. No. 61128–46–9), and is derived from the condensation reaction of m-phenylenediamine and bisphenol A-dianhydride.

(b) Optional adjuvants. The basic polymer identified in paragraph (a) of this section may contain optional adjuvant substances required in the production of basic resins or finished food-contact articles. The optional adjuvant substances required in the production of the basic polymer may include substances permitted for such use by applicable regulations as set forth in part 174 of this chapter.

(c)Specifications and extractives limitations.—(1) Specifications. Polyetherimide resin identified in paragraph (a) of this section shall have an intrinsic viscosity in chloroform at 25 °C (77 °F) of not less than 0.35 deciliter per gram as determined by a method titled “Intrinsic Viscosity of ULTEM Polyetherimide Using Chloroform as the Solvent,” which is incorporated by reference. Copies are available from the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFS–200), Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, or available for inspection 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.

(2) Extractive limitations. Extractive limitations are applicable to the basic polyetherimide resin in the form of molded discs of thickness 0.16 centimeter (0.063 inch). The resin discs when extracted with distilled water at 121 °C (250 °F) for 2 hours yield total nonvolatile extractives of not more than 12.3 micrograms per square centimeter.

§ 177.1600 Polyethylene resin, carboxyl modified.

Carboxyl-modified polyethylene resins may be safely used as the food-contact surface of articles intended for use in contact with food in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) For the purpose of this section, carboxyl-modified polyethylene resins consist of basic polymers produced when ethylene-methyl acrylate basic copolymers, containing no more than 25 weight percent of polymer units derived from methyl acrylate, are made...
§ 177.1610 Polyethylene, chlorinated.

Chlorinated polyethylene identified in this section may be safely used as articles or components of articles that contact food, except for articles used for packing or holding food during cooking, subject to the provisions of this section.

(a) For the purpose of this section, chlorinated polyethylene consists of basic polymers produced by the direct chlorination of polyethylene conforming to the density, maximum n-hexane extractable fraction, and maximum xylene soluble fraction specifications prescribed under item 2.1 of the table in §177.1520(c). Such chlorinated polyethylene contains a maximum of 60 percent by weight of total chlorine, as determined by ASTM method D1303–55 (Reapproved 1979), “Standard Test Method for Total Chlorine in Vinyl Chloride Polymers and Copolymers,” which is incorporated by reference (Copies may be obtained from the American Society for Testing Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Dr., West Conshohocken, Philadelphia, PA 19428-2959, 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), and has a 7.0 percent maximum extractable fraction in n-hexane at 50 °C, as determined by the method described in §177.1520(d)(3)(i).

(b) Chlorinated polyethylene may be used in contact with all types of food, except that when used in contact with fatty food of Types III, IV-A, V, VII-A, and IX described in table 1 of §176.170(c) of this chapter, chlorinated polyethylene is limited to use only as a modifier admixed at levels not exceeding 15 weight percent in plastic articles prepared from polyvinyl chloride and/or from vinyl chloride copolymers complying with §177.1980.


§ 177.1615 Polyethylene, fluorinated.

Fluorinated polyethylene, identified in paragraph (a) of this section, may be safely used as food-contact articles in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) Fluorinated polyethylene food-contact articles are produced by modifying the surface of polyethylene articles through action of fluorine gas in combination with gaseous nitrogen as an inert diluent. Such modification affects only the surface of the polymer, leaving the interior unchanged. Fluorinated polyethylene articles are manufactured from basic resins containing not less than 85 weight-percent of polymer units derived from ethylene and identified in §177.1520 (a)(2) and (3)(i).

(b) Fluorinated polyethylene articles conform to the specifications and use limitations of §177.1520(c), items 2.1 and 3.1.

(c) The finished food-contact article, when extracted with the solvent or solvents characterizing the type of food to react in an aqueous medium with one or more of the following substances:

Ammonium hydroxide.
Calcium carbonate.
Potassium hydroxide.
Sodium hydroxide.
and under conditions of time and temperature characterizing the conditions of its intended use as determined from tables 1 and 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter, yields fluoride ion not to exceed 5 parts per million calculated on the basis of the volume of food held by the food-contact article.

[48 FR 39057, Aug. 29, 1983]

§ 177.1620 Polyethylene, oxidized.

Oxidized polyethylene identified in paragraph (a) of this section may be safely used as a component of food-contact articles, in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) Oxidized polyethylene is the basic resin produced by the mild air oxidation of polyethylene conforming to the density, maximum n-hexane extractable fraction, and maximum xylene soluble fraction specifications prescribed under item 2.3 of the table in §177.1520(c). Such oxidized polyethylene has a minimum number average molecular weight of 1,200, as determined by high temperature vapor pressure osmometry, contains a maximum of 5 percent by weight of total oxygen, and has an acid value of 9 to 19.

(b) The finished food-contact article, when extracted with the solvent or solvents characterizing the type of food and under the conditions of time and temperature characterizing the conditions of its intended use as determined from tables 1 and 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter, yields net acidified chloroform-soluble extractives not to exceed 0.5 milligram per square inch of food-contact surface when tested by the methods described in §177.1330(c), except that net acidified chloroform-soluble extractives from paper and paperboard complying with §176.170 of this chapter may be corrected for wax, petrolatum, and mineral oil as provided in §176.170(d) (5)(ii)(b) of this chapter. If the finished food-contact article is itself the subject of a regulation in parts 174, 175, 176, 177, 178 and §179.45 of this chapter, it shall also comply with any specifications and limitations prescribed for it by such regulations. (Note: In testing the finished food-contact article, use a separate test sample for each extracting solvent.)

(c) The provisions of this section are not applicable to oxidized polyethylene used as provided in §§175.105 and 176.210 of this chapter, and §177.2800. The provisions of paragraph (b) of this section are not applicable to oxidized polyethylene used as provided in §§175.125 and 176.170(a)(5) of this chapter and §177.1200.

§ 177.1630 Polyethylene phthalate polymers.

Polyethylene phthalate polymers identified in this section may be safely used as, or components of plastics (films, articles, or fabric) intended for use in contact with food in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) Polyethylene phthalate films consist of a base sheet of ethylene terephthalate polymer, ethylene terephthalate-isophthalate copolymer, or ethylene-1,4-cyclohexylene dimethylene terephthalate copolyesters described in §177.1315(b)(3), to which have been added optional substances, either as constituents of the base sheet or as constituents of coatings applied to the base sheet.

(b) Polyethylene phthalate articles consist of a base polymer of ethylene terephthalate polymer, or ethylene-1,4-cyclohexylene dimethylene terephthalate copolyesters described in §177.1315(b)(3), to which have been added optional substances, either as constituents of the base polymer or as constituents of coatings applied to the base polymer.

(c)(1) Polyethylene phthalate spunbonded nonwoven fabric consist of continuous filaments of ethylene terephthalate polymer and ethylene terephthalate-isophthalate copolymer to which may have been added optional adjuvant substances required in their preparation and finishing.

(2) The ethylene terephthalate-isophthalate copolymer component of the fabric shall not exceed 25 percent by weight. The filaments may be blended with other fibers regulated for the specific use and the spunbonded fabric may be further bonded by application of heat and/or pressure.

(3) The fabric shall be used only in accordance with paragraph (i) of this section.

(d) The quantity of any optional substance employed in the production of
polyethylene phthalate plastics does not exceed the amount reasonably required to accomplish the intended physical or technical effect or any limitations further provided. Any substance employed in the production of polyethylene phthalate plastics that is the subject of a regulation in parts 174, 175, 176, 177, 178 and 179 of this chapter conforms with any specification in such regulation.

(e) Substances employed in the production of polyethylene phthalate plastics include:

(1) Substances generally recognized as safe in food.

(2) Substances subject to prior sanction or approval for use in polyethylene phthalate plastics and used in accordance with such sanction or approval.

(3) Substances which by regulation in parts 174, 175, 176, 177, 178 and § 179.45 of this chapter may be safely used as components of resinous or polymeric food-contact surfaces subject to the provisions of such regulation.

(4) Substances identified in this paragraph (e)(4) subject to the limitations prescribed:

LIST OF SUBSTANCES AND LIMITATIONS

(i) Base sheet:

Ethylene terephthalate copolymers: Prepared by the condensation of dimethyl terephthalate or terephthalic acid with ethylene glycol, modified with one or more of the following: Azelaic acid, dimethyl azelate, dimethyl sebacate, sebacic acid.

Ethylene terephthalate copolymers: Prepared by the condensation of dimethyl terephthalate or terephthalic acid with ethylene glycol, modified with one or more of the following: Azelaic acid, dimethyl azelate, dimethyl sebacate, sebacic acid, pyromellitic dianhydride. The level of pyromellitic dianhydride shall not exceed 0.5 percent by weight of the finished copolymer which may be used under conditions of use E through H as described in table 2 of § 176.170(c) of this chapter.

Ethylene terephthalate-isophthalate copolymers: Prepared by the condensation of dimethyl terephthalate or terephthalic acid and dimethyl isophthalate or isophthalic acid with ethylene glycol. The finished copolymers contain either:

(a) 77 to 83 weight percent or
(b) At least 97 weight percent of polymer units derived from ethylene terephthalate.

(ii) Base sheet and base polymer:

Ethylene-1,4-cyclohexylene dimethylene terephthalate copolyesters described in § 177.1315(b)(3).

Ethylene terephthalate polymer: Prepared by the condensation of dimethyl terephthalate and ethylene glycol.

Ethylene terephthalate polymer: Prepared by the condensation of terephthalic acid and ethylene glycol.

(iii) Coatings:

Acrylic copolymers (CAS Reg. No. 90394–86–6): Prepared by reaction of ethyl acrylate (CAS Reg. No. 140–88–5), methyl methacrylate (CAS Reg. No. 80–62–6), and methacrylamide (CAS Reg. No. 79–39–0) blended with melamine-formaldehyde resin (CAS Reg. No. 68002–20–0). For use in coatings for polyethylene phthalate films complying with paragraph (a) of this section.—Ethylene azelaic-terephthalate copolymer: The copolymer, dissolved in 1,1,2-trichloroethane and/or methylene chloride, may be used as a heat-activated sealant on polyethylene terephthalate film intended for sealing polyethylene terephthalate pouches that are used as containers of either nonalcoholic beverages or alcoholic beverages containing not more than 15 percent ethyl alcohol. The copolymer has a terephthalate-azelate molecular ratio of 1.25:1.00 and a relative viscosity of not less than 1.5 as determined by a method title “General Procedure of Determining the Relative Viscosity of Resin Polymers,” which is incorporated by reference. Copies are available from the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFS–200), Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, or available for inspection, at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). For information on the availability of this material at NARA, call 202–741–6930, or go to: http://www.archives.gov/federal_register/code_of_federal_regulations/ibr_locations.html. Total residual copolymer solvent (1,1,2-trichloroethane and/or methylene chloride) shall not exceed 0.13 milligram per square inch of film, and food contact of the film shall be limited to not more than 1 square inch per 250 grams of beverage.

2-Ethylhexyl acrylate copolymerized with one or more of the following: Acrylonitrile. Methacyrilonitrile. Methyl acrylate. Methyl methacrylate. Itaconic acid.

Vinylidene chloride copolymerized with one or more of the following: Methacrylic acid and its methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl, or octyl esters. Acrylic acid and its methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl, or octyl esters.
Acrylonitrile.
Methacrylonitrile.
Vinyl chloride.
Itaconic acid.
Styrene-maleic anhydride resin, partial 2-butoxyethyl ester, ammonium salt (CAS Reg. No. 68890–80–2). For use only as a coating for polyethylene phthalate films complying with paragraph (a) of this section, at levels not to exceed 0.025 gram per square meter (0.016 milligram per square inch) of the film, in contact with food of types VIII and IX in table 1 of §176.170(c) of this chapter, under use conditions E, F, and G in table 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter.

(iv) Emulsifiers:
Sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate: As an adjuvant in the application of coatings to the base sheet or base polymer.
Sodium lauryl sulfate: As an adjuvant in the application of coatings to the base sheet or base polymer.
2-Sulfoethyl methacrylate, sodium salt (CAS Reg. No. 1804–87–1). For use only in copolymer coatings on polyethylene phthalate base polymer.

(b) Polyethylene phthalate plastics conforming with the specifications prescribed in paragraph (f)(1) of this section are used as provided in paragraph (f)(2) of this section:

(1) Specifications. (i) The food contact surface, when exposed to distilled water at 250 °F for 2 hours, yields chloroform-soluble extractives not to exceed 0.5 mg/in² of food contact surface exposed to the solvent; and

(ii) The food contact surface, when exposed to n-heptane at 150 °F for 2 hours, yields chloroform-soluble extractives not to exceed 0.5 mg/in² of food contact surface exposed to the solvent.

(2) Conditions of use. The plastics are used for packaging, transporting, or holding food, excluding alcoholic beverages, at temperatures not to exceed 250 °F.

(g) Polyethylene phthalate plastics conforming with the specifications prescribed in paragraph (g)(1) of this section are used as provided in paragraph (g)(2) of this section.
(1) **Specifications.** (i) The food contact surface meets the specifications in paragraph (f)(1) of this section; and
(ii) The food contact surface when exposed to 50 percent ethyl alcohol at 120 °F for 24 hours, yields chloroform-soluble extractives not to exceed 0.5 mg/in² of food contact surface exposed to the solvent.

(2) **Conditions of use.** The plastics are used for packaging, transporting, or holding alcoholic beverages that do not exceed 50 percent alcohol by volume.

(b) Uncoated polyethylene phthalate plastics consisting of a base sheet or base polymer prepared as prescribed from substances identified in paragraphs (e)(4)(i) and (ii) of this section and conforming with the specifications prescribed in paragraph (h)(1) of this section are used as provided in paragraph (h)(2) of this section:

(1) **Specifications.** (i) The food contact surface, when exposed to distilled water at 250 °F for 2 hours yields chloroform-soluble extractives not to exceed 0.02 milligram/inch² of food contact surface exposed to the solvent; and
(ii) The food contact surface, when exposed to n-heptane at 150 °F for 2 hours, yields chloroform-soluble extractives not to exceed 0.02 milligram/inch² of food contact surface exposed to the solvent.

(2) **Conditions of use.** The plastics are used to contain foods during oven baking or oven cooking at temperatures above 250 °F.

(i) Polyethylene phthalate fabric, identified in paragraph (c) of this section and conforming with the specifications prescribed in paragraph (i)(1) of this section, is used only as provided in paragraph (i)(2) of this section.

(1) **Specifications.** Chloroform-soluble extractives shall not exceed 0.2 milligram/inch² of food-contact surface when exposed to the following solvents at temperatures and times indicated:
   (i) Distilled water at 212 °F for 2 hours.
   (ii) n-Heptane at 150 °F for 2 hours.
   (iii) 50 percent ethyl alcohol at 120 °F for 24 hours.

(2) **Conditions of use.** The plastics are intended for:
   (i) Dry food contact.
   (ii) Bulk food (excluding alcoholic beverages) repeated use applications, including filtration, at temperatures not exceeding 212 °F.

(iii) Filtration of bulk alcoholic beverages, not exceeding 50 percent alcohol by volume, at temperatures not exceeding 120 °F.

(j) Polyethylene phthalate plastics, composed of ethylene terephthalate-isophthalate containing a minimum of 98 weight percent of polymer units derived from ethylene terephthalate, or ethylene-1,4-cyclohexylene dimethylene terephthalate copolymers described in §177.1315(b)(3), conforming with the specifications prescribed in paragraph (j)(1) of this section, are used as provided in paragraph (j)(2) of this section.

(1) **Specifications.** (i) The food contact surface meets the specifications in paragraph (f)(1) of this section; and
   (ii) Containers with greater than 500 mL capacity. The food-contact surface when exposed to 95 percent ethanol at 120 °F for 24 hours should not yield chloroform-soluble extractives in excess of 0.005 mg/in².

   (b) Containers with less than or equal to 500 mL capacity. The food contact surface when exposed to 95 percent ethanol at 120 °F for 24 hours should not yield chloroform-soluble extractives in excess of 0.05 mg/in².

(2) **Conditions of use.** The plastics are used for packaging, transporting, or holding alcoholic foods that do not exceed 95 percent alcohol by volume.


§ 177.1632 Poly(phenyleneterephthalamide) resins.

Poly(phenyleneterephthalamide) resins identified in paragraph (a) of this section may be safely used as articles or components of articles intended for repeated contact with food.

(a) **Identity.** For the purpose of this section, the poly(phenyleneterephthalamide) resins (CAS Reg. No. 314
Food and Drug Administration, HHS

§ 177.1635 Poly(p-methylstyrene) and rubber-modified poly(p-methylstyrrene).

Poly(p-methylstyrene) and rubber-modified poly(p-methylstyrene) identified in this section may be safely used as components of articles intended for use in contact with food, subject to the provisions of this section:

(a) Identity. For the purposes of this section, poly(p-methylstyrrene) and rubber-modified poly(p-methylstyrrene) are basic polymers, manufactured as described in this paragraph, meeting the specifications prescribed in paragraph (c) of this section.

(1) Poly(p-methylstyrene) (CAS Reg. No. 24936-41-2) polymer produced by the polymerization of p-methylstyrrene.

(2) Rubber-modified poly(p-methylstyrrene) (CAS Reg. No. 3520-88-6) polymer produced by combining styrene-butadiene copolymer and/or polybutadiene with poly(p-methylstyrrene), either during or after polymerization of the poly(p-methylstyrrene), such that the finished polymers contain not less than 75 weight percent of total polymer units derived from p-methylstyrrene monomer.

(b) Optional adjuvants. The basic polymers identified in paragraph (a) of

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*Note:* The table and text continue with additional specifications and conditions related to the use of these polymers. The full text is available in the original document for further reading and analysis.
this section may contain optional adjuvant substances required in the production of such basic polymers. Such optional adjuvant substances may include substances permitted for such use by applicable regulations in this chapter, substances generally recognized as safe in food, substances generally recognized as safe in indirect additives, and substances used in accordance with prior sanction or approval.

(c) Specifications. (1) Poly(p-methylstyrene) basic polymers identified in paragraph (a)(1) of this section shall contain not more than 1 weight percent of total residual p-methylstyrene monomer, as determined by a gas chromatographic method titled, “Gas Chromatographic Determination of PMS and PET in PPMS Basic Polymers,” which is incorporated by reference. Copies are available from the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFS–200), Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, or available for inspection 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.

(2) Rubber-modified poly(p-methylstyrene) basic polymers identified in paragraph (a)(2) of this section shall contain not more than 0.5 weight percent of total residual p-methylstyrene monomer, as determined by the method identified in paragraph (c)(1) of this section

(d) Other specifications and limitations. The poly(p-methylstyrene) and rubber-modified poly(p-methylstyrene) identified in and complying with this section, when used as components of the food-contact surface of any article that is the subject of a regulation in parts 175, 176, 177, 178 and §179.45 of this chapter, shall comply with any specifications and limitations prescribed by such regulation for the article in the finished form in which it is to contact food.

(e) Conditions of use. Poly(p-methylstyrene) basic polymers and rubber-modified poly(p-methylstyrene) basic polymers identified in paragraphs (a)(1) and (a)(2), respectively, of this section shall be used in contact with food only under conditions of use B through H set forth in table 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter.


§ 177.1637 Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanedioloxycarbonyl-2,6-naphthalenediylcarbonyl) resins.

Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanedioloxycarbonyl-2,6-naphthalenediylcarbonyl) resins identified in paragraph (a) of this section may be safely used as articles or components of articles intended for use in contact with food in accordance with the following conditions:

(a) Identity. For the purpose of this section, poly(oxy-1,2-ethanedioloxycarbonyl-2,6-naphthalenediylcarbonyl) resins (CAS Reg. No. 24968–11–4) are polymers formed by catalytic transesterification of 2,6-dimethylnaphthalene dicarboxylate with ethylene glycol followed by catalytic polycondensation.

(b) Specifications—(1) Density. The density of poly(oxy-1,2-ethanedioloxycarbonyl-2,6-naphthalenediylcarbonyl) resins shall be between 1.35 and 1.40 grams per cubic centimeter.

(2) Inherent viscosity. The finished food-contact article shall have a minimum inherent viscosity of 0.55 deciliter per gram in a solution of 0.1 gram of polymer in 100 milliliters of a 25/40/35 (weight/weight/weight) solution of p-chlorophenol/tetrachloroethylene/phenol.

The viscosity is determined by Eastman Chemical Co.’s method ECD-A-ACG-V-1-5, “Determination of Dilute Solution Viscosity of Polyesters,” dated May 31, 1988, which is incorporated by reference in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. Copies are available from the Office of Food Additive Safety (HFS–200), Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition, Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, 240–402–1200, or may be examined at the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition’s Library, Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy.,
§ 177.1640 Polystyrene and rubber-modified polystyrene.

Polystyrene and rubber-modified polystyrene identified in this section may be safely used as components of articles intended for use in contact with food, subject to the provisions of this section.

(a) Identity. For the purposes of this section, polystyrene and rubber-modified polystyrene are basic polymers manufactured as described in this paragraph so as to meet the specifications prescribed in paragraph (c) of this section when tested by the method described in paragraph (d) of this section.

(1) Polystyrene consists of basic polymers produced by the polymerization of styrene.

(2) Rubber-modified polystyrene consists of basic polymers produced by combining styrene-butadiene copolymers and/or polybutadiene with poly-styrene, either during or after polymerization of the polystyrene, such that the finished basic polymers contain not less than 75 weight percent of total polymer units derived from styrene monomer.

(b) Optional adjuvants. The basic polymers identified in paragraph (a) of this section may contain optional adjuvant substances required in the production of such basic polymers. Such optional adjuvant substances may include substances permitted for such use by regulations in parts 170 through 189 of this chapter, substances generally recognized as safe in food, and substances used in accordance with a prior sanction or approval.

(c) Specifications. (1) Polystyrene basic polymers identified in paragraph (a)(1) of this section shall contain not more than 1 weight percent of total residual styrene monomer, as determined by the method described in paragraph (d) of this section, except that when used in contact with fatty foods of Types III, IV-A, V, VII-A, and IX described in table 1 of §176.170(c) of this chapter, such polystyrene basic polymers shall contain not more than 0.5 weight percent of total residual styrene monomer.

(2) Rubber-modified polystyrene basic polymers identified in paragraph (a)(2) of this section shall contain not more than 0.5 weight percent of total residual styrene monomer, as determined by the method described in paragraph (d) of this section.

(d) Analytical method for determination of total residual styrene monomer content—(1) Scope. This method is suitable for the determination of residual styrene monomer in all types of styrene polymers.

(2) Principle. The sample is dissolved in methylene chloride. An aliquot of the solution is injected into a gas chromatograph. The amount of styrene monomer present is determined from the area of the resulting peak.

(i) Apparatus—(i) Gas chromatograph. Beckman GC-2A gas chromatograph with hydrogen flame detector or apparatus of equivalent sensitivity.

(ii) Chromatograph column. One-quarter inch outside diameter stainless steel tubing (0.028 inch wall thickness), 4 feet in length, packed with 20 percent
polyethylene glycol (20,000 molecular weight) on alkaline treated 60–80 mesh firebrick.

(iii) Recorder. Millivolt range of 0–1, chart speed of 30 inches per hour.

(4) Reagents. Compressed air, purified; helium gas; hydrogen gas; methylene chloride, redistilled; and styrene monomer, redistilled.

(5) Operating conditions for the gas chromatograph. (i) The column is operated at a temperature of 100 °C with a helium flow rate of 82 milliliters per minute.

(ii) The hydrogen burner is operated with 15 pounds per square inch of air pressure and 7 pounds per square inch of hydrogen pressure.

(iii) The attenuation of the hydrogen flame detector is set at $2 \times 10^2$.

(6) Standardization. (i) Prepare a standard solution by weighing accurately 15 to 20 milligrams of styrene monomer into a 2-ounce bottle containing 25.0 milliliters of methylene chloride. Cap the bottle tightly and shake to thoroughly mix the solution.

(ii) By means of a microliter syringe, inject 1 microliter of the standard solution into the gas chromatograph. Measure the area of the styrene monomer peak which emerges after approximately 12 minutes.

(7) Procedure. (i) Transfer 1 gram of sample (accurately weighed to the nearest 0.001 gram to a 2-ounce bottle and add several glass beads. Pipette 25.0 milliliters of methylene chloride into the bottle. Cap the bottle tightly and place on a mechanical shaker. Shake until the polymer is completely dissolved. If any insoluble residue remains, allow the bottle to stand (or centrifuge at a low speed) until a clear supernatant layer appears.

(ii) By means of a microliter syringe, inject 3 microliters of the clear supernatant liquid into the gas chromatograph.

(iii) Measure the area of the resulting styrene monomer peak. Compare the sample peak area with the area produced by the standard styrene monomer solution. Calculation:

\[
\text{Percent residual styrene monomer} = \frac{\text{Milligrams monomer in standard} \times \text{peak area of sample}}{\text{Peak area of monomer standard} \times \text{sample weight in grams} \times 20}
\]
§ 177.1655 Polysulfone resins.

Polysulfone resins identified in paragraph (a) of this section may be safely used as articles or components of articles intended for use in contact with food, in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) For the purpose of this section, polysulfone resins are:

(1) Poly(oxy-p-phenylene)sulfonyle-p-phenyleneoxy-p-phenyleneisopropylidene-p-phenylene) resins (CAS Reg. No. 25154–01–2) consisting of basic resins produced when the disodium salt of 4,4'-isopropylidenediphenol is made to react with 4,4'-dichlorodiphenyl sulfone in such a way that the finished resins have a minimum number average molecular weight of 15,000, as determined by osmotic pressure in monochlorobenzene; or

(2) 1,1'-Sulfonylbis[4-chlorobenzene] polymer with 4,4'- (1-methylethylidene)bis[phenol] (minimum 92 percent) and 4,4'- sulfonylbis[phenol] (maximum 8 percent) (CAS Reg. No. 88285–91–0) produced when a mixture of 4,4'-isopropylidenediphenol (minimum 92 percent) and 4,4'-sulfonylbis[phenol] (maximum 8 percent) is made to react with 4,4'-dichlorodiphenyl sulfone in such a way that the finished resin has a minimum number average molecular weight of 26,000, as determined by osmotic pressure in dimethylformamide.

(b) The basic polysulfone resins identified in paragraph (a) of this section may contain optional adjuvant substances required in the production of such basic resins. The optional adjuvant substances required in the production of the basic polysulfone resins may include substances described in §174.5(d) of this chapter and the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List of substances</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dimethyl sulfoxide</td>
<td>Not to exceed 50 parts per million as residual solvent in finished basic resin in paragraph (a)(1) of this section</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monochlorobenzene</td>
<td>Not to exceed 500 parts per million as residual solvent in finished basic resin in paragraph (a)(1) of this section</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone</td>
<td>Not to exceed 0.01 percent (100 parts per million) as residual solvent in finished basic resin in paragraph (a)(2) of this section</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(c) Polysulfone resins, when extracted at reflux temperatures for 6 hours with the solvents—distilled water, 50 percent (by volume) ethyl alcohol in distilled water, 3 percent acetic acid in distilled water, and n-heptane, yield total extractives in each extracting solvent not to exceed 0.0078 milligram per square centimeter (0.05 milligram per square inch) of resin surface. Note: In testing the finished polysulfone resins, use a separate resin test sample for each required extracting solvent.
§ 177.1660 Poly(tetramethylene terephthalate).

Poly(tetramethylene terephthalate) (poly (oxytetramethyleneoxyterephthaloyl)) [Chemical Abstracts Service Registry No. 24968–12–5] identified in this section may be safely used as articles or components of articles intended to contact food, in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) Identity. For the purpose of this section, poly (tetramethylene terephthalate) is the reaction product of dimethyl terephthalate with 1,4-butanediol to which may have been added certain optional substances to impart desired technological properties to the polymer.

(b) Optional adjuvant substances. Poly(tetramethylene terephthalate) identified in paragraph (a) of this section may contain optional adjuvant substances. The quantity of any optional adjuvant substance employed in the production of the polymer does not exceed the amount reasonably required to accomplish the intended technical or physical effect. Such adjuvants may include substances generally recognized as safe in food, substances used in accordance with prior sanction, and substances permitted under applicable regulations in this part.

(c) Specifications. (1) Inherent viscosity of a 0.50 percent solution of the polymer in phenol/tetrachloroethane (60/40 weight ratio) solvent is not less than 0.6 as determined using a Wagner viscometer (or equivalent) and calculated from the following equation:

\[
\text{Inherent viscosity} = \frac{\text{natural logarithm of } N_r}{c}
\]

where:

- \( N_r \) = Ratio of flow time of the polymer solution to that of the solvent and \( c \) = polymer concentration of the test solution in grams per 100 milliliters.

(2) Poly(tetramethylene terephthalate) in the finished form in which it is to contact food shall yield total extractives as follows:

(i) Not to exceed 0.08 milligram per square inch of food contact surface when extracted for 2 hours at 250 °F with distilled water.

(ii) Not to exceed 0.02 milligram per square inch of food contact surface when extracted for 2 hours at 150 °F with n-heptane.

(iii) Not to exceed 0.04 milligram per square inch of food contact surface when extracted for 2 hours at 212 °F with 3 percent aqueous acetic acid.

(iv) Not to exceed 0.02 milligram per square inch of food contact surface when extracted for 2 hours at 65.6 °C (150 °F) with 50 percent ethanol.


§ 177.1670 Polyvinyl alcohol film.

Polyvinyl alcohol film may be safely used in contact with food of the types identified in §176.170(c) of this chapter, table 1, under Types V, VIII, and IX, in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) The polyvinyl alcohol film is produced from polyvinyl alcohol having a minimum viscosity of 4 centipoises when a 4-percent aqueous solution is tested at 20 °C. (b) The finished food-contact film for use in contact with Food Types V or IX, when extracted with the solvent characterizing the type of food and under the conditions of time and temperature characterizing its intended use as determined from tables 1 and 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter, yields total extractives not to exceed 0.078 milligram per square centimeter (0.5 milligram per square inch) of food-contact surface when tested by ASTM method F34–76 (Reapproved 1980), “Standard Test Method for Liquid Extraction of Flexible Barrier Materials,” which is incorporated by reference. Copies may be obtained from the American Society for Testing Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Dr., West Conshohocken, Philadelphia, PA 19428-2959, or may be examined at the National Archives and
§ 177.1680 Polyurethane resins.

The polyurethane resins identified in paragraph (a) of this section may be safely used as the food-contact surface of articles intended for use in contact with bulk quantities of dry food of the type identified in §176.170(c) of this chapter, table 1, under Type VIII, in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) For the purpose of this section, polyurethane resins are those produced when one or more of the isocyanates listed in paragraph (a)(1) of this section is made to react with one or more of the substances listed in paragraph (a)(2) of this section:

(1) Isocyanates:

- Bis(isocyanatomethyl) benzene (CAS Reg. No. 23854–16–4).
- Bis(isocyanatomethyl) cyclohexane (CAS Reg. No. 38681–72–2).
- 4,4′-Disocyanatodiphenyl ether (bi-
tolylenediisocyanate).
- Diphenylmethane diisocyanate.
- 1,6-Hexanediol (CAS Reg. No. 629–11–8).
- Toluene diisocyanate.
- 4,4-Methylenebis(cyclohexyl isocyanate).
- Dibutyltin dilaurate. 
- Dibutyltin dichloride.
- Dibutyltin diacetate.
- N,N′-Methylenebis(4,4′-diaminodiphenylmethane).
- N,N′-Methylenebis(2,4-hexanediisocyanate).
- N,N′-Dicyclohexylmethane-4,4′-diamine.
- N,N′-(2,4,4′-Trimethylbiphenyl-2,2′-diisocyanate).

(2) List of substances:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adipic acid</td>
<td>As a curing agent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,4-Butanediol</td>
<td>As a curing agent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,3-Butylene glycol</td>
<td>As a preservative.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,4-Cyclohexane dimethanol</td>
<td>As a preservative.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,2-Dimethyl-1,3-propanediol</td>
<td>As a catalyst.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethylene glycol</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,6-Hexanediol</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>α-Hydroxy-ω-hydroxypropyloxy-1,4-butanediyl</td>
<td>As a stabilizer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>α-Hydroxy-ω-hydroxypropyloxy-liquid</td>
<td>As a curing agent.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The finished food-contact film shall not be used as a component of food containers intended for use in contact with water.

[FR 10110, Mar. 19, 1984 as amended at 49 FR 10110, Mar. 19, 1984]
§ 177.1810 Styrene block polymers.

The styrene block polymers identified in paragraph (a) of this section may be safely used as articles or as components of articles intended for use in contact with food, subject to provisions of this section.

(a) For the purpose of this section, styrene block polymers are basic polymers manufactured as described in this paragraph, so that the finished polymers meet the specifications prescribed in paragraph (b) of this section, when tested by the methods described in paragraph (c) of this section.

(1) Styrene block polymers with 1,3-butadiene are those produced by the catalytic solution polymerization of styrene and 1,3-butadiene.

(2) Styrene block polymers with 2-methyl-1,3-butadiene are those produced by the catalytic solution polymerization of styrene and 2-methyl-1,3-butadiene.

(3) Styrene block polymers with 1,3-butadiene, hydrogenated are those produced by the catalytic solution polymerization of styrene and 1,3-butadiene, and subsequently hydrogenated.

(b) Specifications:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Styrene block polymers</th>
<th>Molecular weight (minimum)</th>
<th>Solubility</th>
<th>Glass transition points</th>
<th>Maximum extractable fraction in distilled water at specified temperatures, times, and thicknesses</th>
<th>Maximum extractable fraction in 50 percent ethanol at specified temperatures, times, and thicknesses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. (i) Styrene block polymers with 1,3-butadiene; for use as articles or as components of articles that contact food of Types I, II, IV-B, VI, VII-B, and VIII identified in table 1 in §176.170(c) of this chapter under conditions of use D, E, F, and G described in table 2 in §176.170(c) of this chapter.</td>
<td>29,000</td>
<td>Completely soluble in toluene.</td>
<td>−98 °C (−144 °F) to −71 °C (−96 °F) and 86 °C (187 °F) to 152 °C (252 °F).</td>
<td>0.0039 mg/cm² (0.025 mg/in²) of surface at reflux temperature for 30 min on a 0.19 cm (0.075 in) thick sample.</td>
<td>0.002 mg/cm² (0.01 mg/in²) of surface at 66 °C (150 °F) for 2 hr on a 0.19 cm (0.075 in) thick sample.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### (c) The analytical methods for determining whether styrene block polymers conform to the specifications prescribed in this section are as follows and are applicable to the finished polymer.

1. **Molecular weight.** Molecular weight shall be determined by intrinsic viscosity (or other suitable method).

2. **Glass transition points.** The glass transition points shall be determined by either of the following methods:
   1. ASTM method D2236-70 ("Standard Method of Test for Dynamic Mechanical Properties of Plastics by Means of Torsional Pendulum," which is incorporated by reference; copies are available from American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM), 1000 Manus, West Conshohocken, PA 19428)

### Table: Specifications for Styrene Block Polymers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Styrene block polymers</th>
<th>Molecular weight (minimum)</th>
<th>Solubility</th>
<th>Glass transition points</th>
<th>Maximum extractable fraction in distilled water at specified temperatures, times, and thicknesses</th>
<th>Maximum extractable fraction in 50 percent ethanol at specified temperatures, times, and thicknesses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Styrene block polymers with 1,3-butadiene; for use as components of pressure-sensitive adhesives that contact food of Types I, II, IV-B, VI, VII-B, and VIII identified in table 1 in §176.170(c) of this chapter under conditions of use C, D, E, F and G described in table 2 in §176.170(c) of this chapter, provided the pressure-sensitive adhesives be applied only to closure tapes for sealing containers having a capacity of not less than 160 cc (5.5 fluid ounces) and that the area of the adhesive exposed to food shall not exceed 4.03 cm² (0.625 in²). The pressure-sensitive adhesive may contain terpene resins as identified in §175.125(b)(2) of this chapter.</td>
<td>29,000</td>
<td>do ........</td>
<td>do ........</td>
<td>do ..................................</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Styrene block polymers with 2-methyl-1,3-butadiene; for use as articles or as components of articles that contact food of Types I, II, IV-B, VI, VII-B, and VIII identified in table 1 in §176.170(c) of this chapter.</td>
<td>29,000</td>
<td>do ........</td>
<td>–65 °C (–85 °F) to –47 °C (–53 °F) and 86 °C (187 °F) to 122 °C (252 °F).</td>
<td>0.002 mg/cm² (0.01 mg/in²) of surface at reflux temperature for 2 hr on a 0.071 cm (0.028 in) thick sample. (Optionally, maximum net residue soluble in chloroform shall not exceed 0.000020 mg/cm² (0.0013 mg/in²) of surface.)</td>
<td>0.002 mg/cm² (0.01 mg/in²) of surface at 66 °C (150 °F) for 2 hr on a 0.071 cm (0.028 in) thick sample. (Optionally, maximum net residue soluble in chloroform shall not exceed 0.00040 mg/cm² (0.0025 mg/in²) of surface.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. (i) Styrene block polymers with 1,3-butadiene, hydrogenated (CAS Reg. No. 66070-58-4): for use as articles or as components of articles that contact food of Types I, II, IV-B, VI, VII-B, and VIII identified in table 1 in §176.170(c) of this chapter.</td>
<td>16,000</td>
<td>do ........</td>
<td>–50 °C (–58 °F) to –30 °C (–22 °F) and 92 °C (198 °F) to 98 °C (208 °F).</td>
<td>0.002 mg/cm² (0.01 mg/in²) of surface at reflux temperature for 2 hr on a 0.071 cm (0.028 in) thick sample.</td>
<td>0.002 mg/cm² (0.01 mg/in²) of surface at 66 °C (150 °F) for 2 hr on a 0.071 cm (0.028 in) thick sample.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Styrene block polymers with 1,3-butadiene, hydrogenated (CAS Reg. No. 66070-58-4): for use at levels not to exceed 42.4 percent by weight as a component of closures with sealing gaskets that would contact food of Types III, IV-A, V, VII-A, VIII, and IX identified in table 1 in §176.170(c) of this chapter, and in condition of use D as described under table 2 in §176.170(c) of this chapter.</td>
<td>16,000</td>
<td>do ........</td>
<td>do ........</td>
<td>do ..................................</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
§ 177.1820 Styrene-maleic anhydride copolymers.

Styrene-maleic anhydride copolymers identified in paragraph (a) of this section may be safely used as articles or components of articles intended for use in contact with food, subject to provisions of this section.

(a) For the purpose of this section, styrene-maleic anhydride copolymers are those produced by the polymerization of styrene and maleic anhydride so that the finished polymers meet the specifications prescribed in paragraph (b) of this section, when tested by the methods described in paragraph (c) of this section.

(b) Specifications:

(i) Forced Resonant Vibration Method.

(ii) Direct Reading Viscoelastometric Method titled "Direct Reading Viscoelastrometric Method for Determining Glass Transition Points of Styrene Block Polymers" (which is incorporated by reference; copies are available from the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFS–200), Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, or available for inspection 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.), by which the glass transition points are determined in the tensile mode of deformation at a frequency of 35 hertz using a Rheovibron Model DDV-II (or equivalent) Direct Reading Viscoelastometer. Take maxima in the out-of-phase component of the complex modulus as the glass transition points. For block polymers of low styrene content or for simple block polymers, the polymer may be treated with 0.3 part per hundred dicumyl peroxide and cured for 30 minutes at 153 °C to accentuate the upper transition point.

(iii) Maximum extractable fractions in distilled water and 50 percent ethanol and the maximum net residue solubles in chloroform. The maximum extractable fractions in distilled water and 50 percent ethanol, and the maximum net residue solubles in chloroform, shall be determined in accordance with §176.170(d)(3) of this chapter using a sandwich form of the finished copolymer of the specified thickness and for the time and temperature specified in paragraph (b) of this section.

(d) The provisions of this section are not applicable to butadiene-styrene block polymers listed in other sections of this subpart.

(e) The provisions of this section are not applicable to styrene block polymers with 1,3-butadiene listed in §175.105 of this chapter.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Styrene-maleic copolymers</th>
<th>Molecular weight (minimum number average)</th>
<th>Residual styrene monomer</th>
<th>Residual maleic anhydride monomer</th>
<th>Maximum extractable fraction in distilled water at specified temperatures, times, and particle size</th>
<th>Maximum extractable fraction in n-heptane at specified temperatures, times, and particle size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Styrene-maleic anhydride copolymers containing not more than 15 pt maleic anhydride units by weight for use as articles or as components of articles that contact food of Types I, II, III, IV-A, IV-B, V, VI-B (except carbonated beverages), VII-A, VII-B, VIII, and IX identified in table 1 in §176.170(c) of this chapter under conditions of use B, C, D, E, F, G, and H described in table 2 in §176.170(c) of this chapter.</td>
<td>70,000</td>
<td>0.3 weight percent.</td>
<td>0.1 weight percent.</td>
<td>0.006 weight percent at reflux temperature for 1 hr utilizing particles of a size that will pass through a U.S. standard sieve No. 10 and will be held on a U.S. standard sieve No. 20.</td>
<td>0.02 weight percent at 73 °F for 2 hr utilizing particles of a size that will pass through a U.S. standard sieve No. 10 and will be held on a U.S. standard sieve No. 20.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Styrene-maleic anhydride copolymer modified with butadiene, (CAS Reg. No. 27288–99–9) containing not more than 15 percent maleic anhydride units by weight and not more than 20 percent styrene-butadiene and/or butadiene rubber units by weight; for use (except carbonated beverage bottles) as articles or as components of articles that contact food of Types I, II, III, IV-A, IV-B, V, VI, VII-A, VII-B, VIII, and IX identified in table 1 in §176.170(c) of this chapter under conditions of use B, C, D, E, F, G, and H described in table 2 in §176.170(c) of this chapter.</td>
<td>1.0 weight percent</td>
<td>0.02 weight percent</td>
<td>0.015 weight percent at reflux temperature for 1 hour utilizing particles of a size that will pass through a U.S. standard sieve No. 10 and will be held on a U.S. standard sieve No. 20.</td>
<td>1.0 weight percent at 23 °C (73 °F) for 2 hours utilizing particles of a size that will pass through a U.S. standard sieve No. 10 and will be held on a U.S. standard sieve No. 20.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(c) The analytical methods for determining conformance with specifications for styrene-maleic anhydride copolymers prescribed in this section are as follows:

(1) **Molecular weight.** Molecular weight shall be determined by membrane osmometry.

(2) **Residual styrene monomer content.** Residual styrene monomer content shall be determined by the method described in §177.1640(d).

(3) **Residual maleic anhydride monomer content.** Residual maleic anhydride monomer content shall be determined by a gas chromatographic method titled "Determination of Residual Maleic Anhydride in Polymers by Gas Chromatography," which is incorporated by reference. Copies are available from the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFS–200), Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, or available for inspection 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](http://www.archives.gov/federal_register/code_of_federal_regulations/ibr_locations.html).

(d) The provisions of this section are not applicable to styrene-maleic anhydride copolymers listed in other sections of this subpart.


§ 177.1830 **Styrene-methyl methacrylate copolymers.**

Styrene-methyl methacrylate copolymers identified in this section may be safely used as components of plastic articles intended for use in contact with food, subject to the provisions of this section.

(a) For the purpose of this section, styrene-methyl methacrylate copolymers consist of basic copolymers produced by the copolymerization of styrene and methyl methacrylate such that the finished basic copolymers contain more than 50 weight percent of polymer units derived from styrene.

(b) The finished plastic food-contact article, when extracted with the solvent or solvents characterizing the...
§ 177.1850 Textryls.

Textryls identified in this section may be safely used as articles or components of articles, intended for use in producing, manufacturing, packing, processing, preparing, treating, packaging, transporting or holding food, subject to the provisions of this section.

(a) Textryls are nonwoven sheets prepared from natural or synthetic fibers, bonded with fibryl (fibryl consists of a polymeric resin in fibrous form commingled with fiber to facilitate sheet formation and subsequently heat cured to fuse the fibryl and effect bonding).

(b) Textryls are prepared from the fibers, fibryls, and adjuvants identified in paragraph (c) of this section, and subject to limitations prescribed in that paragraph, provided that any substance that is the subject of a regulation in parts 174, 175, 176, 177, 178 and §179.45 of this chapter conforms with any specifications in such regulation for that substance as a component of polymeric resins used as food contact surfaces.

(c) The fibers, fibryls, and adjuvants permitted are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substances</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Fibers prepared from polyethylene terephthalate resins</td>
<td>Conforming with §177.1630.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Fibryl prepared from vinyl chloride-vinyl acetate copolymer</td>
<td>As the basic polymer.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(3) Adjuvant substance, dimethylformamide. As a solvent in the preparation of fibryl.

(d) Textryls meeting the conditions of test prescribed in paragraph (d)(1) of this section are used as prescribed in paragraph (d)(2) of this section.

(1) Conditions of test. Textryls, when extracted with distilled water at reflux temperature for 1 hour, yield total extractives not to exceed 1 percent.

(2) Uses. Textryls are used for packaging or holding food at ordinary temperatures and in the brewing of hot beverages.

§ 177.1900 Urea-formaldehyde resins in molded articles.

Urea-formaldehyde resins may be safely used as the food-contact surface of molded articles intended for use in contact with food, in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) For the purpose of this section, urea-formaldehyde resins are those produced when 1 mole of urea is made to react with not more than 2 moles of formaldehyde in water solution.

(b) The resins may be mixed with refined wood pulp and the mixture may contain other optional adjuvant substances which may include the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List of substances</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hexamethylenetetramine .......</td>
<td>For use only as polymerization-control agent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tetrachlorophthalic acid anhydride</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zinc stearate ..................</td>
<td>For use as lubricant.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(c) The finished food-contact article, when extracted with the solvent or solvents characterizing the type of food and under the conditions of time and temperature characterizing the conditions of its intended use as determined from tables 1 and 2 of §175.300(d) of this chapter, yields total extractives in each extracting solvent not to exceed 0.5 milligram per square inch of food-contact surface as determined by the methods described in §175.300(e) of this chapter.

Note: In testing the finished food-contact article, use a separate test sample for each required extracting solvent.
§ 177.1950 Vinyl chloride-ethylene copolymers.

The vinyl chloride-ethylene copolymers identified in paragraph (a) of this section may be safely used as components of articles intended for contact with food, under conditions of use D, E, F, or G described in table 2 of §176.170 (c) of this chapter, subject to the provisions of this section.

(a) For the purpose of this section, vinyl chloride-ethylene copolymers consist of basic copolymers produced by the copolymerization of vinyl chloride and ethylene such that the finished basic copolymers meet the specifications and extractives limitations prescribed in paragraph (c) of this section, when tested by the methods described in paragraph (d) of this section.

(b) The basic vinyl chloride-ethylene copolymers identified in paragraph (a) of this section may contain optional adjuvant substances required in the production of such basic copolymers. The optional adjuvant substances required in the production of the basic vinyl chloride-ethylene copolymers may include substances permitted for such use by regulations in parts 170 through 189 of this chapter, substances generally recognized as safe in food, and substances used in accordance with a prior sanction or approval.

(c) The vinyl chloride-ethylene basic copolymers meet the following specifications and extractives limitations:

(i) Specifications. (i) Total chlorine content is in the range of 53 to 56 percent as determined by any suitable analytical procedure of generally accepted applicability.

(ii) Intrinsic viscosity in cyclohexanone at 30 °C is not less than 0.50 deciliter per gram as determined by ASTM method D1243–79, “Standard Test Method for Dilute Solution Viscosity of Vinyl Chloride Polymers,” which is incorporated by reference. Copies may be obtained from the American Society for Testing Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Dr., West Conshohocken, Philadelphia, PA 19428-2959, 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.

(ii) Extractives limitations. The following extractives limitations are determined by the methods described in paragraph (d) of this section:

(i) Total extractives do not exceed 0.10 weight-percent when extracted with n-heptane at 150 °F for 2 hours.

(ii) Total extractives do not exceed 0.03 weight-percent when extracted with water at 150 °F for 2 hours.

(iii) Total extractives obtained by extracting with water at 150 °F for 2 hours contain no more than 0.5 milligram of vinyl chloride-ethylene copolymer per 100 grams of sample tested as determined from the organic chlorine content. The organic chlorine content is determined as described in paragraph (d)(3) of this section.

(d) Analytical methods: The analytical methods for determining whether vinyl chloride-ethylene basic copolymers conform to the extractives limitations prescribed in paragraph (c) of this section are as follows and are applicable to the basic copolymers in powder form having a particle size such that 100 percent will pass through a U.S. Standard Sieve No. 40 and 80 percent will pass through a U.S. Standard Sieve No. 80:

(1) Reagents—(1) Water. All water used in these procedures shall be demineralized (deionized), freshly distilled water.

(ii) n-Heptane. Reagent grade, freshly distilled n-heptane shall be used.

(2) Determination of total amount of extractives. All determinations shall be done in duplicate using duplicate blanks. Approximately 400 grams of sample (accurately weighed) shall be placed in a 2-liter Erlenmeyer flask. Add 1,200 milliliters of solvent and cover the flask with aluminum foil. The covered flask and contents are suspended in a thermostated bath and are kept, with continual shaking at 150 °F for 2 hours. The solution is then filtered through a No. 42 Whatman filter paper, and the filtrate is collected in a graduated cylinder. The total amount of filtrate (without washing) is measured and called A milliliters. The filtrate is transferred to a Pyrex (or equivalent) beaker and evaporated on a steam bath under a stream of nitrogen.
to a small volume (approximately 50–60 milliliters). The concentrated filtrate is then quantitatively transferred to a tared 100-milliliter Pyrex beaker using small, fresh portions of solvent and a rubber policeman to effect the transfer. The concentrated filtrate is evaporated almost to dryness on a hotplate under nitrogen, and is then transferred to a drying oven at 230 °F in the case of the aqueous extract or to a vacuum oven at 150 °F in the case of heptane extract. In the case of the aqueous extract, the evaporation to constant weight is completed in 15 minutes at 230 °F; and in the case of heptane extract, it is overnight under vacuum at 150 °F. The residue is weighed and corrected for the solvent blank. Calculation:

\[
\text{Grams of total extract corrected residue} = \frac{\text{Grams of sample} \times 1,200 \text{ milliliters}}{\text{Volume of filtrate} \times A \text{ in milliliters} \times 100}
\]

(3) Vinyl chloride-ethylene copolymer content of aqueous extract—(i) Principle. The vinyl chloride-ethylene copolymer content of the aqueous extract can be determined by determining the organic chlorine content and calculating the amount of copolymer equivalent to the organic chlorine content.

(ii) Total organic chlorine content. A weighed sample of approximately 400 grams is extracted with 1,200 milliliters of water at 150 °F for 2 hours, filtered, and the volume of filtrate is measured (A milliliters) as described in paragraph (d)(2) of this section.

(a) A slurry of Amberlite IRA-400, or equivalent, is made with distilled water in a 150-milliliter beaker. The slurry is added to a chromatographic column until it is filled to about half its length. This should give a volume of resin of 15–25 milliliters. The liquid must not be allowed to drain below the top of the packed column.

(b) The column is regenerated to the basic (OH) form by slowly passing through it (10–15 milliliters per minute) 10 grams of sodium hydroxide dissolved in 200 milliliters of water. The column is washed with distilled water until the effluent is neutral to phenolphthalein. One drop of methyl red indicator is added to the A milliliters of filtered aqueous extract and, if on the basic side (yellow), nitric acid is added drop by drop until the solution turns pink.

(c) The extract is deionized by passing it through the exchange column at a rate of 16–15 milliliters per minute. The column is washed with 200 milliliters of distilled water. The deionized extract and washings are collected in a 1,500-milliliter beaker. The solution is evaporated carefully on a steam plate to a volume of approximately 50 milliliters and then transferred quantitatively, a little at a time, to a clean 22-milliliter Parr cup, also on the steam plate. The solution is evaporated to dryness. Next 0.25 gram of sucrose and 0.5 gram of benzoic acid are added to the cup. One scoop (approximately 15 grams) of sodium peroxide is then added to the cup. The bomb is assembled and ignition is conducted in the usual fashion.

(d) After the bomb has cooled, it is rinsed thoroughly with distilled water and disassembled. The top of the bomb is rinsed into a 250-milliliter beaker with distilled water. The beaker is placed on the steam plate. The bomb cup is placed in the beaker and carefully tipped over to allow the water to leach out the combustion mixture. After the bubbling has stopped, the cup is removed from the beaker and rinsed thoroughly. The solution is cooled to room temperature and cautiously neutralized with concentrated nitric acid by slowly pouring the acid down a stirring rod until the bubbling ceases. The solution is cooled and an equal volume of acetone is added.

(e) The solution is titrated with 0.005 N silver nitrate using standard potentiometric titration techniques with a silver electrode as indicator and a potassium nitrate modified calomel electrode as a reference electrode. An expanded scale recording titrimeter.
Metrohm Potentiograph 2336 or equivalent should be used; a complete blank must be run in duplicate.

(iii) Calculations.

\[
\text{Milligrams of aqueous extracted copolymer per 100-gram sample} = \frac{T \times F \times 64.3}{\text{Weight of sample in grams}} \times 100
\]

where:

\(T\) = Milliliters of silver nitrate (sample minus blank) / Normality of silver nitrate.
\(F\) = \(1,200 / A\) (as defined above)

(e) The vinyl chloride-ethylene copolymers identified in and complying with this section, when used as components of the food-contact surface of any article that is the subject of a regulation in parts 174, 175, 176, 177, 178 and §179.45 of this chapter, shall comply with any specifications and limitations prescribed by such regulation for the article in the finished form in which it is to contact food.

(f) The provisions of this section are not applicable to vinyl chloride-ethylene copolymers used as provided in §§175.105 and 176.180 of this chapter.

§ 177.1960 Vinyl chloride-hexene-1 copolymers.

The vinyl chloride-hexene-1 copolymers identified in paragraph (a) of this section or as components of articles intended for use in contact with food, under conditions of use D, E, F, or G described in table 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter, subject to the provisions of this section.

(a) Identity. For the purposes of this section vinyl chloride-hexene-1 copolymers consist of basic copolymers produced by the copolymerization of vinyl chloride and hexene-1 such that the finished copolymers contain not more than 3 mole-percent of polymer units derived from hexene-1 and meet the specifications and extractives limitations prescribed in paragraph (b) of this section. The copolymers may optionally contain hydroxypropyl methylcellulose and trichloroethylene used as a suspending agent and chain transfer agent, respectively, in their production.

(b) Specifications and limitations. The vinyl chloride-hexene-1 basic copolymers meet the following specifications and extractives limitations:

(1) Specifications. (i) Total chlorine content is 53 to 56 percent as determined by any suitable analytical procedure of generally accepted applicability.

(ii) Inherent viscosity in cyclohexanone at 30 °C is not less than 0.59 deciliters per gram as determined by ASTM method D1243–79, “Standard Test Method for Dilute Solution Viscosity of Vinyl Chloride Polymers,” which is incorporated by reference. Copies may be obtained from the American Society for Testing Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Dr., West Conshohocken, Philadelphia, PA 19428-2959, 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.

(2) Extractives limitations. The following extractives limitations are determined by the methods prescribed in §177.1970(d).

(i) Total extractives do not exceed 0.01 weight percent when extracted with water at 150 °F for 2 hours.

(ii) Total extractives do not exceed 0.30 weight percent when extracted with n-heptane at 150 °F for 2 hours.

(c) Other specifications and limitations. The vinyl chloride-hexene-1 copolymers identified in and complying with this section, when used as components of the food-contact surface of any article that is subject to a regulation in parts 174, 175, 176, 177, 178 and §179.45 of this chapter, shall comply with any
§ 177.1970

Vinyl chloride-lauryl vinyl ether copolymers.

The vinyl chloride-lauryl vinyl ether copolymers identified in paragraph (a) of this section may be used as an article or as a component of an article intended for use in contact with food subject to the provisions of this section.

(a) Identity. For the purposes of this section vinyl chloride-lauryl vinyl ether copolymers consist of basic copolymers produced by the copolymerization of vinyl chloride and lauryl vinyl ether such that the finished copolymers contain not more than 3 weight-percent of polymer units derived from lauryl vinyl ether and meet the specifications and extractives limitations prescribed in paragraph (c) of this section.

(b) Optional adjuvant substances. The basic vinyl chloride-lauryl vinyl ether copolymers identified in paragraph (a) of this section may contain optional adjuvant substances required in the production of such basic copolymers. These optional adjuvant substances may include substances permitted for such use by regulations in parts 170 through 189 of this chapter, substances generally recognized as safe in food, and substances used in accordance with a prior sanction or approval.

(c) Specifications and limitations. The vinyl chloride-lauryl vinyl ether copolymers meet the following specifications and extractives limitations:

(i) Total chlorine content is 53 to 56 percent as determined by any suitable analytical procedure of generally accepted applicability.

(ii) Inherent viscosity in cyclohexanone at 30 °C is not less than 0.60 deciliter per gram as determined by ASTM method D1243-79, "Standard Test Method for Dilute Solution Viscosity of Vinyl Chloride Polymers," which is incorporated by reference. Copies may be obtained from the American Society for Testing Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Dr., West Conshohocken, Philadelphia, PA 19428-2959, 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.

(ii) Extractives limitations. The following extractives limitations are determined by the method described in paragraph (d) of this section:

(i) Total extractives do not exceed 0.03 weight-percent when extracted with water at 150 °F for 2 hours.

(ii) Total extractives do not exceed 0.60 weight-percent when extracted with n-heptane at 150 °F for 2 hours.

(d) Analytical methods. The analytical methods for determining total extractives are applicable to the basic copolymers in powder form having a particle size such that 100 percent will pass through a U.S. Standard Sieve No. 40 and such that not more than 10 percent will pass through a U.S. Standard Sieve No. 200.

(1) Reagents—(i) Water. All water used in these procedures shall be demineralized (deionized), freshly distilled water.

(ii) n-Heptane. Reagent grade, freshly distilled n-heptane shall be used.

(2) Determination of total amount of extractives. Place an accurately weighed sample of suitable size in a clean borosilicate flask, and for each gram of sample add 3 milliliters of solvent previously heated to 150 °F. Maintain the temperature of the contents of the flask rapidly through No. 42 Whatman filter paper with the aid of suction. Transfer the filtrate to flat glass dishes that are warmed on a hot plate while also maintaining gentle mechanical agitation. Filter the contents of the flask rapidly through No. 42 Whatman filter paper with the aid of suction. Transfer the filtrate to flat glass dishes that are warmed on a hot plate and evaporate the solvent with the aid of a stream of filtered air. When the volume of the filtrate has been reduced to 10 to 15 milliliters, transfer the filtrate to tared 50-milliliter borosilicate glass beakers and complete evaporation to a constant weight in a 140 °F vacuum oven. Carry out a corresponding blank determination with each solvent. Determine the weight of the residue corrected for the
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§ 177.1980

Vinyl chloride-propylene copolymers

The vinyl chloride-propylene copolymers identified in paragraph (a) of this section may be safely used as components of articles intended for contact with food, subject to the provisions of this section.

(a) For the purpose of this section, vinyl chloride-propylene copolymers consist of basic copolymers produced by the copolymerization of vinyl chloride and propylene such that the finished basic copolymers meet the specifications and extractives limitations prescribed in paragraph (c) of this section, when tested by the methods described in paragraph (d) of this section.

(b) The basic vinyl chloride-propylene copolymers identified in paragraph (a) of this section may contain optional adjuvant substances required in the production of such basic copolymers. The optional adjuvant substances required in the production of the basic vinyl chloride-propylene copolymers include substances permitted for such use by regulations in parts 170 through 189 of this chapter, substances generally recognized as safe in food, and substances used in accordance with a prior sanction or approval.

(c) The vinyl chloride-propylene basic copolymers meet the following specifications and extractives limitations:

(1) Specifications. (i) Total chlorine content is in the range of 53 to 56 percent as determined by any suitable analytical procedure of generally accepted applicability.

(ii) Intrinsic viscosity in cyclohexanone at 30 °C is not less than 0.50 deciliter per gram as determined by ASTM method D1243-79, “Standard Test Method for Dilute Solution Viscosity of Vinyl Chloride Polymers,” which is incorporated by reference. Copies may be obtained from the American Society for Testing Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Dr., West Conshohocken, Philadelphia, PA 19428-2959, 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.

(2) Extractives limitations. The following extractives limitations are determined by the methods described in paragraph (d) of this section:

(i) Total extractives do not exceed 0.10 weight-percent when extracted with n-heptane at 150 °F for 2 hours.

(ii) Total extractives do not exceed 0.03 weight-percent when extracted with water at 150 °F for 2 hours.

(iii) Total extractives obtained by extracting with water at 150 °F for 2 hours contain no more than 0.17 milligram of vinyl chloride-propylene copolymer per 100 grams of sample tested as determined from the organic chlorine content. For the purpose of this section, the organic chlorine content is the difference between the total chlorine and ionic chlorine contents determined as described in paragraph (d) of this section.

(d) Analytical methods: The analytical methods for determining whether vinyl chloride-propylene basic copolymers conform to the extractives limitations prescribed in paragraph (c) of this section are as follows and are applicable to the basic copolymers in powder form having a particle size such that 100 percent will pass through a U.S. Standard Sieve No. 40 and 80 percent will pass through a U.S. Standard Sieve No. 80:

(1) Reagents—(i) Water. All water used in these procedures shall be demineralized (deionized), freshly distilled water.

(ii) n-Heptane. Reagent grade, freshly distilled n-heptane shall be used.

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(2) Determination of total amount of extractives. All determinations shall be done in duplicate using duplicate blanks. Approximately 400 grams of sample (accurately weighed) shall be placed in a 2-liter Erlenmeyer flask. Add 1,200 milliliters of solvent and cover the flask with aluminum foil. The covered flask and contents are suspended in a thermostated bath and are kept, with continual shaking, at 150 °F for 2 hours. The solution is then filtered through a No. 42 Whatman filter paper, and the filtrate is collected in a graduated cylinder. The total amount of filtrate (without washing) is measured and called A milliliters. The filtrate is transferred to a Pyrex (or equivalent) beaker and evaporated on a steam bath under a stream of nitrogen to a small volume (approximately 50–60 milliliters). The concentrated filtrate is then quantitatively transferred to a tared 100-milliliter Pyrex beaker using small, fresh portions of solvent and a rubber policeman to effect the transfer. The concentrated filtrate is evaporated almost to dryness on a hotplate under nitrogen, and is then transferred to a drying oven at 230 °F in the case of the aqueous extract or to a vacuum oven at 150 °F in the case of the heptane extract. In the case of the aqueous extract the evaporation is constant weight is completed in 15 minutes at 230 °F; and in the case of heptane extract, it is overnight under vacuum at 150 °F. The residue is weighed and corrected for the solvent blank. Calculation:

\[
\frac{\text{Grams of corrected residue}}{\text{Grams of sample}} \times \frac{1,200 \text{ milliliters}}{A \text{ milliliters}} \times 100 = \text{Total extractives expressed as percent by weight of sample.}
\]

(3) Vinyl chloride-propylene copolymer content of aqueous extract—(i) Principle. The vinyl chloride-propylene copolymer content of the aqueous extract can be determined by determining the organic chlorine content and calculating the amount of copolymer equivalent to the organic chlorine content. The organic chlorine content is the difference between the total chlorine content and the ionic chlorine content.

(ii) Total chlorine content. A weighed sample is extracted with water at 150 °F for 2 hours, filtered, and the volume of filtrate is measured (A milliliters) as described in paragraph (d)(2) of this section. Two drops of 50 percent by weight sodium hydroxide solution are added to prevent loss of chloride from ammonium chloride, if present, and the solution is evaporated to approximately 15 milliliters. The concentrated filtrate is then quantitatively transferred to a 22-milliliter Parr bomb fusion cup and gently evaporated to dryness. To the contents of the cup are added 3.5 grams of granular sodium peroxide, 0.1 gram of powdered starch, and 0.02 gram potassium nitrate; and the contents are mixed thoroughly. The bomb is assembled, water is added to the recess at the top of the bomb and ignition is conducted in the usual fashion using a Meeker burner. The heating is continued for 1 minute after the water at the top has evaporated. The bomb is quenched in water, rinsed with distilled water, and placed in a 400-milliliter beaker. The bomb cover is rinsed with water, catching the washings in the same 400-milliliter beaker. The bomb is covered with distilled water and a watch glass and heated until the melt has dissolved. The bomb is removed, rinsed, catching the rinsings in the beaker, and the solution is acidified with concentrated nitric acid using methyl purple as an indicator. The beaker is covered with a watch glass, and the contents are boiled gently for 10–15 minutes. After cooling to room temperature the solution is made slightly alkaline with 50 percent by weight sodium hydroxide solution, then acidified with dilute (1:5) nitric acid. Then 1.5 milliliters of 2 N nitric acid per 100 milliliters of solution is added and the solution is titrated with 0.005 N silver nitrate to the equivalence potential end point using an expanded
scale pH meter (Beckman Model 76, or equivalent). A complete blank must be run in duplicate. Calculation:

$$\text{Grams of sample} \times \frac{1,200 \text{ milliliters}}{(B - C)} \times \frac{\text{Volume of filtrate}}{A \text{ in milliliters}} \times 100 = \text{Milliequivalents of total chlorine in aqueous extract of 100 grams of sample}$$

where:

- $A =$ volume of filtrate obtained in extraction.
- $B =$ milliliters of silver nitrate solution used in sample titration-normality of silver nitrate solution.
- $C =$ milliliters of silver nitrate solution used in blank titration-normality of silver nitrate solution.

(iii) Ionic chlorine content. A weighed sample is extracted with water at 150 °F for 2 hours, filtered, and the volume of filtrate is measured ($A$ milliliters) as in paragraph (d)(2) of this section. Two drops of 50 percent by weight sodium hydroxide solution are added and the solution is evaporated to approximately 150 milliliters. The solution is quantitatively transferred to a 250-milliliter beaker, methyl purple indicator is added, and the solution is neutralized with 0.1 N nitric acid. For each 100 milliliters of solution is added 1.5 milliliters of 2 N nitric acid. The solution is titrated with 0.005 N silver nitrate to the equivalence potential end point, using the expanded scale pH meter described in paragraph (d)(3)(ii) of this section. A complete blank must be run in duplicate. Calculation:

$$\frac{D - E}{\text{Grams of sample}} \times \frac{1,200 \text{ milliliters}}{\text{Volume of filtrate}} \times \frac{\text{Volume of filtrate}}{A \text{ in milliliters}} \times 100 = \text{Milliequivalents of ionic chlorine in aqueous extract of 100 grams of sample}$$

where:

- $A =$ volume of filtrate obtained in extraction.
- $D =$ milliliters of silver nitrate solution used in sample titration-normality of silver nitrate solution.
- $E =$ milliliters of silver nitrate solution used in blank titration-normality of silver nitrate solution.

(iv) Organic chlorine content and vinyl chloride-propylene copolymer content of aqueous extract. The organic chlorine content and the vinyl chloride-propylene copolymer content of the aqueous extract is calculated as follows:

(a) Organic chlorine content. Milliequivalents of organic chlorine in aqueous extract of 100 grams of sample equal milliequivalents of total chlorine in aqueous extract of 100 grams of sample (as calculated in paragraph (d)(3)(ii) of this section) minus milliequivalents of ionic chlorine in aqueous extract of 100 grams of sample (as calculated in paragraph (d)(3)(iii) of this section).

(b) Vinyl chloride-propylene copolymer content. Milligrams of vinyl chloride-propylene copolymer in aqueous extract of 100 grams of sample equal milliequivalents of organic chlorine in aqueous extract of 100 grams of sample (as calculated in paragraph (d)(3)(iv) (a) of this section) multiplied by 84.5.

*Note:* The conversion factor, 84.5, is derived from the equivalent weight of chlorine divided by the chlorine content of the heptane extractable fraction.

(e) The vinyl chloride-propylene copolymers identified in and complying with this section, when used as components of the food-contact surface of any article that is the subject of a regulation in parts 174, 175, 176, 177, 178 and §179.45 of this chapter, shall comply with any specifications and limitations prescribed by such regulation for the article in the finished form in which it is to contact food.
§ 177.1990

(f) The provisions of this section are not applicable to vinyl chloride-propylene copolymers used in food-packaging adhesives complying with § 175.105 of this chapter.


§ 177.1990 Vinylidene chloride/methyl acrylate copolymers.

The vinylidene chloride/methyl acrylate copolymers (CAS Reg. No. 25038–72–6) identified in paragraph (a) of this section may be safely used as an article or as a component of an article intended for use in contact with food subject to the provisions of this section.

(a) Identity. For the purposes of this section vinylidene chloride/methyl acrylate copolymers consist of basic copolymers produced by the copolymerization of vinylidene chloride and methyl acrylate such that the copolymers contain not more than 15 weight-percent of polymer units derived from methyl acrylate.

(b) Optional adjuvant substances. The basic vinylidene chloride/methyl acrylate copolymers identified in paragraph (a) of this section may contain optional adjuvant substances required in the production of such basic copolymers. These optional adjuvant substances may include substances permitted for such use by regulations in parts 170 through 179 of this chapter, substances generally recognized as safe in food, and substances used in accordance with a prior sanction or approval.

(c) Specifications. (1) The methyl acrylate content is determined by an infrared spectrophotometric method titled “Determination of Copolymer Ratio in Vinylidene Chloride/Methyl Acrylate Copolymers,” which is incorporated by reference. Copies are available from the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFS–200), Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, or available for inspection 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.

(2) The weight average molecular weight of the copolymer is not less than 50,000 when determined by gel permeation chromatography using tetrahydrofuran as the solvent. The gel permeation chromatogram is calibrated with polystyrene standards. The basic gel permeation chromatographic method is described in ANSI/ASTM D3536–76, “Standard Test Method for Molecular Weight Averages and Molecular Weight Distribution of Polystyrene by Liquid Exclusion Chromatography (Gel Permeation Chromatography–GPC),” which is incorporated by reference. Copies are available from University Microfilms International, 300 North Zeeb Rd., Ann Arbor, MI 48106, or available for inspection 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) Residual vinylidene chloride and residual methyl acrylate in the copolymer in the form in which it will contact food (unsupported film, barrier layer, or as a copolymer for blending) will not exceed 10 parts per million and 5 parts per million, respectively, as determined by either a gas chromatographic method titled “Determination of Residual Vinylidene Chloride and Methyl Acrylate in Vinylidene Chloride/Methyl Acrylate Copolymer Resins and Films,” or, alternatively, “Residual Methyl Acrylate and Vinylidene Chloride Monomers in Saran MA/VDC Resins and Pellets by Headspace Gas Chromatography,” dated March 3, 1986, which are incorporated by reference in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a). Copies are available from the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFS–200), Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, or available for inspection 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.
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§ 177.2000 Vinylidene chloride/methyl acrylate/methyl methacrylate polymers.

The vinylidene chloride/methyl acrylate/methyl methacrylate polymers (CAS Reg. No. 34364–83–5) identified in paragraph (a) of this section may be safely used as articles of food or components of articles intended for use in contact with food subject to the provisions of this section.

(a) Identity. For the purpose of this section, vinylidene chloride/methyl acrylate/methyl methacrylate polymers consist of basic polymers produced by the copolymerization of vinylidene chloride/methyl acrylate/methyl methacrylate such that the basic polymers or the finished food-contact articles meet the specifications prescribed in paragraph (d) of this section.

(b) Optional adjuvant substances. The basic vinylidene chloride/methyl acrylate/methyl methacrylate polymers identified in paragraph (a) of this section may contain optional adjuvant substances required in the production of such basic polymers. These optional adjuvant substances may include substances permitted for such use by regulations in parts 170 through 179 of this chapter, substances generally recognized as safe in food, and substances used in accordance with a prior sanction of approval.

(c) Conditions of use. The polymers may be safely used as articles or as components of articles intended for use in producing, manufacturing, processing, preparing, treating, packaging, transporting, or holding food, including processing of packaged food at temperatures up to 121 °C (250 °F).

(d) Specifications and limitations. The vinylidene chloride/methyl acrylate/methyl methacrylate basic polymers and/or finished food-contact articles meet the following specifications and limitations:

(1) (i) The basic vinylidene chloride/methyl acrylate/methyl methacrylate polymers contain not more than 2 weight percent of polymer units derived from methyl acrylate monomer and not more than 6 weight percent of polymer units derived from methyl methacrylate monomer.

(ii) The basic polymers are limited to a thickness of not more than 0.005 centimeter (0.002 inches).

(2) The weight average molecular weight of the basic polymer is not less than 100,000 when determined by gel permeation chromatography using tetrahydrofuran as the solvent. The gel permeation chromatography is calibrated with polystyrene standards. The basic gel permeation chromatographic method is described in ANSI/ASTM D3536–76, which is incorporated by reference. Copies are available from the American Society for Testing Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Dr., West Conshohocken, Philadelphia, PA 19428.
Subpart C—Substances for Use Only as Components of Articles Intended for Repeated Use

§ 177.2210 Ethylene polymer, chlorosulfonated.

Ethylene polymer, chlorosulfonated as identified in this section may be safely used as an article or component of articles intended for use in contact with food, subject to the provisions of this section.

(a) Ethylene polymer, chlorosulfonated is produced by chlorosulfonation of a carbon tetrachloride solution of polyethylene with chlorine and sulfuryl chloride.

(b) Ethylene polymer, chlorosulfonated shall meet the following specifications:

(1) Chlorine not to exceed 25 percent by weight.

(2) Sulfur not to exceed 1.15 percent by weight.

(3) Molecular weight is in the range of 95,000 to 125,000.


(c) The additive is used as the article, or a component of articles, intended for use as liners and covers for reservoirs intended for the storage of water for drinking purposes.

(d) Substances permitted by §177.2600 may be employed in the preparation of ethylene polymers, chlorosulfonated, subject to any limitations prescribed therein.

(e) The finished ethylene copolymers, chlorosulfonated shall conform to §177.2600(e) and (g).


§ 177.2250 Filters, microporous polymeric.

Microporous polymeric filters identified in paragraph (a) of this section may be safely used, subject to the provisions of this section, to remove particles of insoluble matter in producing, manufacturing, processing, and preparing bulk quantities of liquid food.

(a) Microporous polymeric filters consist of a suitably permeable, continuous, polymeric matrix of polyvinyl chloride, vinyl chloride-propylene, or vinyl chloride-vinyl acetate, in which...
finely divided silicon dioxide is embedded. Cyclohexanone may be used as a solvent in the production of the filters.

(b) Any substance employed in the production of microporous polymeric filters that is the subject of a regulation in parts 170 through 189 of this chapter must conform with any specification in such regulation.

(c) Cyclohexanone when used as a solvent in the production of the filters shall not exceed 0.35 percent by weight of the microporous polymeric filters.

(d) The microporous polymeric filters may be colored with colorants used in accordance with §178.3297 of this chapter.

(e) The temperature of food being processed through the microporous polymeric filters shall not exceed 180 °F.

(f) The microporous polymeric filters shall be maintained in a sanitary manner in accordance with good manufacturing practice so as to prevent potential microbial adulteration of the food.

(g) To assure safe use of the microporous polymeric filters, the label or labeling shall include adequate directions for a pre-use treatment, consisting of washing with a minimum of 2 gallons of potable water at a temperature of 180 °F for each square foot of filter, prior to the filter’s first use in contact with food.


§ 177.2260 Filters, resin-bonded.

Resin-bonded filters may be safely used in producing, manufacturing, processing, and preparing food, subject to the provisions of this section.

(a) Resin-bonded filters are prepared from natural or synthetic fibers to which have been added substances required in their preparation and finishing, and which are bonded with resins prepared by condensation or polymerization of resin-forming materials, together with adjuvant substances required in their preparation, application, and curing.

(b) The quantity of any substance employed in the production of the resin-bonded filter does not exceed the amount reasonably required to accomplish the intended physical or technical effect or any limitation further provided.

(c) Any substance employed in the production of resin-bonded filters that is the subject of a regulation in parts 174, 175, 176, 177, 178 and §179.45 of this chapter conforms with any specification in such regulation.

(d) Substances employed in the production of resin-bonded filters include the following, subject to any limitations provided:

LIST OF SUBSTANCES AND LIMITATIONS

(1) Fibers:

- Cellulose pulp.
- Cotton.
- Nylon. (From nylon resins complying with the provisions of applicable regulations in subchapter B of this chapter.
- Polyethylene terephthalate complying in composition with the provisions of §177.1630; for use in inline filtration only as provided for in paragraphs (e) and (f) of this section.
- Rayon (viscose).

(2) Substances employed in fiber finishing:

- BHT.
- Butyl (or isobutyl) palmitate or stearate.
- 2,5-Di-tert-butyl hydroquinone for use only in lubricant formulations for rayon fiber finishing and at a usage level not to exceed 0.1 percent by weight of the lubricant formulations.
- Dimethylpolysiloxane.
- 4-Ethyl-4-hexadecyl morpholinium ethyl sulfate for use only as a lubricant in the manufacture of polyethylene terephthalate fibers specified in paragraph (d)(1) of this section at a level not to exceed 0.03 percent by weight of the finished fibers.
- Fatty acid (C_{10}-C_{18}) diethanolamide condensates.
- Fatty acids derived from animal or vegetable fats and oils, and salts of such acids, single or mixed, as follows:
  - Aluminum.
  - Ammonium.
  - Calcium.
  - Magnesium.
  - Potassium.
  - Sodium.
  - Triethanolamine.
- Fatty acid (C_{10}-C_{18}) mono- and diesters of polyoxyethylene glycol (molecular weight 400–3,000).
- Methyl esters of fatty acids (C_{10}-C_{18}).
- Mineral oil.
- Polybutene, hydrogenated; complying with the identity prescribed under §178.3740 (b) of this chapter.
- Polyethylene (4 moles) ethylenediamine monolauramide for use only in lubricant formulations for rayon fiber finishing and
at a usage level not to exceed 10 percent by weight of the lubricant formulations.

Ricebran oil.

Titanium dioxide.

(3) Resins:

Acrylic polymers produced by polymerizing ethyl acrylate alone or with one or more of the monomers: Acrylic acid, acrylonitrile, N-methylolacrylamide, and styrene. The finished copolymers shall contain at least 70 weight percent of polymer units derived from ethyl acrylate, no more than 2 weight percent of total polymer units derived from acrylic acid, no more than 10 weight percent of total polymer units derived from acrylonitrile, no more than 2 weight percent of total polymer units derived from N-methylolacrylamide, and no more than 25 weight percent of total polymer units derived from styrene. For use only as provided in paragraph (m) of this section.

Melamine-formaldehyde.

Melamine-formaldehyde chemically modified with one or more of the amine catalysts identified in §175.300(b)(3)(xiii) of this chapter.

Melamine-formaldehyde chemically modified with urea; for use only as provided for in paragraphs (e), (f), (g), (h), and (i) of this section.

Phenol-formaldehyde.

Polyvinyl alcohol.

Polyvinyl alcohol with the copolymer of acrylic acid and methyl alcohol.

Polyvinyl alcohol with melamine formaldehyde.

Polyvinyl acetate with melamine formaldehyde.

Polyvinyl acetate with melamine formaldehyde.

N-Toluenesulfonylformaldehyde chemically modified with one or more of the amine catalysts identified in §175.300(b)(3)(xiii) of this chapter.

(4) Adjuvant substances:

Dimethyl polysiloxane with methycellulose and sorbic acid (as an antifoaming agent). Phosphoric acid.

(5) Colorants: Colorants used in accordance with §178.3297 of this chapter.

(e) Resin-bonded filters conforming with the specifications of paragraph (e)(1) of this section are used as provided in paragraph (e)(2) of this section:

(1) Total extractives. The finished filter, when exposed to distilled water at 145 °F for 2 hours, yields total extractives not to exceed 4 percent by weight of the filter.

(2) Conditions of use. It is used to filter milk or potable water at operating temperatures not to exceed 145 °F.

(g) Resin-bonded filters conforming with the specifications of paragraph (g)(1) of this section are used as provided in paragraph (g)(2) of this section:

(1) Total extractives. The finished filter, when exposed to n-hexane at reflux temperature for 2 hours, yields total extractives not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight of the filter.

(2) Conditions of use. It is used to filter edible oils.

(h) Resin-bonded filters conforming with the specifications of paragraph (h)(1) of this section are used as provided in paragraph (h)(2) of this section:

(1) Total extractives. The finished filter, when exposed to distilled water at 212 °F for 2 hours, yields total extractives not to exceed 4 percent by weight of the filter.

(2) Conditions of use. It is used to filter milk, coffee, tea, and potable water at temperatures not to exceed 212 °F.

(i) Resin-bonded filters conforming with the specifications of paragraph (i)(1) of this section are used as provided in paragraph (i)(2) of this section:

(1) Total extractives. The finished filter, when exposed to distilled water for 2 hours at a temperature equivalent to, or higher than, the filtration temperature of the aqueous food, yields total extractives not to exceed 4 percent by weight of the filter.

(2) Conditions of use. It is used in commercial filtration of bulk quantities of nonalcoholic, aqueous foods having a pH above 5.0.

(j) Resin-bonded filters conforming with the specifications of paragraph (j)(1) of this section are used as provided in paragraph (j)(2) of this section:

(1) Total extractives. The finished filter, when exposed to 5 percent (by weight) acetic acid for 2 hours at a temperature equivalent to, or higher than, the filtration temperature of the

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aqueous food, yields total extractives not to exceed 4 percent, by weight, of the filter.

(2) Conditions of use. It is used in commercial filtration of bulk quantities of nonalcoholic, aqueous foods having a pH of 5.0 or below.

(k) Resin-bonded filters conforming with the specifications of paragraph (k) (1) of this section are used as provided in paragraph (k)(2) of this section:

(1) Total extractives. The finished filter, when exposed to 8 percent (by volume) ethyl alcohol in distilled water for 2 hours at a temperature equivalent to, or higher than, the filtration temperature of the alcoholic beverage, yields total extractives not to exceed 4 percent, by weight, of the filter.

(2) Conditions of use. It is used in commercial filtration of bulk quantities of alcoholic beverages containing not more than 8 percent alcohol.

(l) Resin-bonded filters conforming with the specifications of paragraph (l) (1) of this section are used as provided in paragraph (l)(2) of this section:

(1) Total extractives. The finished filter, when exposed to 50 percent (by volume) ethyl alcohol in distilled water for 2 hours at a temperature equivalent to, or higher than, the filtration temperature of the alcoholic beverage, yields total extractives not to exceed 4 percent, by weight, of the filter.

(2) Conditions of use. It is used in commercial filtration of bulk quantities of alcoholic beverages containing more than 8 percent alcohol.

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


§177.2280 4,4′-Isopropylidenediphenol-epichlorohydrin thermosetting epoxy resins.

4,4′-Isopropylidenediphenol-epichlorohydrin thermosetting epoxy resins may be safely used as articles or components of articles intended for repeated use in producing, manufacturing, packing, processing, preparing, treating, packaging, transporting, or holding food, in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) The basic thermosetting epoxy resin is made by reacting 4,4′-isopropylidenediphenol with epichlorohydrin.

(b) The resin may contain one or more of the following optional substances provided the quantity used does not exceed that reasonably required to accomplish the intended effect:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Allyl glycidyl ether</td>
<td>As curing system additive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Di- and tri-glycidyl ester mixture</td>
<td>As modifier at levels not to exceed equal parts by weight of the 4,4′-isopropylidenediphenol-epichlorohydrin basic resin and limited to use in contact with alcoholic beverages containing not more than 8 percent of alcohol.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,2-Epoxy-3-phenoxypropane Glyoxal</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4,4′-Isopropylidenediphenol</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4,4′-Methylenediamine</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m-Phenylenediamine</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tetrahydrophthalic anhydride</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(c) In accordance with good manufacturing practice, finished articles containing the resins shall be thoroughly cleansed prior to their first use in contact with food.

(d) The provisions of this section are not applicable to 4,4′-isopropylidenediphenol-epichlorohydrin resins listed in other sections of parts 174, 175, 176, 177, 178 and 179 of this chapter.

[42 FR 14572, Mar. 15, 1977; 49 FR 5748, Feb. 15, 1984]
§ 177.2355 Mineral reinforced nylon resins.

Mineral reinforced nylon resins identified in paragraph (a) of this section may be safely used as articles or components of articles intended for repeated use in contact with nonacidic food (pH above 5.0) and at use temperatures not exceeding 212 °F. in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) For the purpose of this section the mineral reinforced nylon resins consist of nylon 66, as identified in and complying with the specifications of § 177.1500, reinforced with up to 40 weight percent of calcium silicate and up to 0.5 weight percent 3-(triethoxysilyl) propylamine (Chemical Abstracts Service Registry No. 000919302) based on the weight of the calcium silicate.

(b) The mineral reinforced nylon resins may contain up to 0.2 percent by weight of titanium dioxide as an optional adjuvant substance.

(c) The mineral reinforced nylon resins with or without the optional substance described in paragraph (b) of this section, and in the form of 1/8-inch molded test bars, when extracted with the solvents, i.e., distilled water and 50 percent (by volume) ethyl alcohol in distilled water, at reflux temperature for 24 hours using a volume-to-surface ratio of 2 milliliters of solvent per square inch of surface tested, shall meet the following extractives limitations:

(1) Total extractives not to exceed 5.0 milligrams per square inch of food-contact surface tested for each solvent.

(2) The ash after ignition of the extractives described in paragraph (c)(1) of this section, not to exceed 0.5 milligram per square inch of food-contact surface tested.

(d) In accordance with good manufacturing practice, finished articles containing the mineral reinforced nylon resins shall be thoroughly cleansed prior to their first use in contact with food.


§ 177.2400 Perfluorocarbon cured elastomers.

Perfluorocarbon cured elastomers identified in paragraph (a) of this section may be safely used as articles or components of articles intended for repeated use in contact with nonacidic food (pH above 5.0), subject to the provisions of this section.


(2) The perfluorocarbon base polymer shall contain no less than 40 weight-percent of polymer units derived from tetrafluoroethylene, no less than 40 weight-percent of polymer units derived from perfluoromethyl vinyl ether and no more than 5 weight-percent polymer units derived from perfluoro-2-phenoxy-propyl vinyl ether.

(3) The composition limitations of the cured elastomer, calculated as parts per 100 parts of terpolymer, are as follows:

Phenol, 4,4'-[2,2,2-trifluoro-1-(trifluoromethyl)-ethylidene] bis-,dipotassium salt—not to exceed 5 parts.

1,4,7,10,13,16-Hexaoxacyclo-octadecane—not to exceed 5 parts.

(b) Optional adjuvant substances. The perfluorocarbon cured elastomer identified in paragraph (a) of this section may contain the following optional adjuvant substances, subject to any limitations cited on their use:

(1) Substances generally recognized as safe (GRAS) in food or food packaging.

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

(3) Substances authorized under applicable regulations in this part and in parts 175 and 178 of this chapter and
subject to any limitations prescribed therein.

(4) Substances identified in this paragraph (b)(4) subject to such limitations as are provided:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substances</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Carbon black (channel process of furnace combustion process) (CAS Reg. No. 1333–86–4).</td>
<td>Not to exceed 15 parts per 100 parts of the terpolymer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnesium oxide (CAS Reg. No. 1309–48–4).</td>
<td>Not to exceed 5 parts per 100 parts of the terpolymer.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(c) Specifications—(1) Infrared identification. Perfluorocarbon cured elastomers may be identified by the characteristic infrared spectra of the pyrolysate breakdown product that is obtained by heating and decomposing the elastomer using the method entitled “Qualitative Identification of Kalrez® by Infrared Examination of Pyrolysate.” This method is incorporated by reference. Copies of the method are available from the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFS–200), Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, or available for inspection 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](http://www.archives.gov/federal_register/code_of_federal_regulations/ibr_locations.html).

(2) Thermogravimetry. Perfluorocarbon cured elastomers have a major decomposition peak occurring at 490 °C ±15 °C (914 °F). Less than 1.5 percent of the elastomers will volatilize below 400 °C (752 °F) when run under nitrogen at a 10 °C or 18 °F per minute heating rate using a Du Pont Thermal Analyzer Model 1099 with Model 951 TGA unit or the equivalent.

(d) Extractive limitations. Articles fabricated from perfluorocarbon cured elastomers having a thickness of at least 1.0 millimeter (0.039 inch) when extracted at reflux temperatures for 2 hours separately with distilled water, 50 percent ethanol, and n-heptane, shall meet the following extractability limits:

1. Total extractives not to exceed 3.1 milligrams per square decimeter (0.2 milligrams per square inch).

2. Fluoride extractives calculated as fluorine not to exceed 0.47 milligram per square decimeter (0.03 milligram per square inch).

(e) Conditions of use. In accordance with current good manufacturing practice, finished food contact articles containing the perfluorocarbon cured elastomers shall be thoroughly cleaned prior to their first use in contact with food.

[49 FR 43050, Oct. 26, 1984]

§ 177.2410 Phenolic resins in molded articles.

Phenolic resins identified in this section may be safely used as the food-contact surface of molded articles intended for repeated use in contact with nonacid food (pH above 5.0), in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) For the purpose of this section, the phenolic resins are those produced when one or more of the phenols listed in paragraph (a)(1) of this section are made to react with one or more of the aldehydes listed in paragraph (a)(2) of this section, with or without aniline and/or anhydro-formaldehyde aniline (hexahydro-1, 3,5-triphenyl-s-triazine):

1. Phenols:
   - p-tert-Amylphenol.
   - p-tert-Butylphenol.
   - o-, m-, and p-Cresol.
   - p-Octylphenol.
   - Phenol.
   - o- and p-Phenylethylphenol mixture produced when phenol is made to react with styrene in the presence of sulfuric acid catalyst.

2. Aldehydes:
   - Acetaldehyde.
   - Formaldehyde.
   - Paraldehyde.

(b) Optional adjuvant substances employed in the production of the phenolic resins or added thereto to impart desired technical or physical properties include the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>Use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asbestos fiber</td>
<td>For use as catalyst.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barium hydroxide</td>
<td>For use as catalyst.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium stearate</td>
<td>For use as lubricant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon black (channel process)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diatomaceous earth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glass fiber</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hexamethylenetetramine</td>
<td>For use as curing agent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mica</td>
<td>For use as catalyst.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxalic acid</td>
<td>For use as catalyst.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
§ 177.2415 Poly(aryletherketone) resins.

Poly(aryletherketone) resins identified in paragraph (a) of this section may be safely used as articles or components of articles intended for repeated use in contact with food, in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) Identity. For the purposes of this section, poly(aryletherketone) resins are poly(p-oxyphenylene p-oxyphenylene p-carboxyphenylene) resins (CAS Reg. No. 29658-26-2) produced by the polymerization of hydroquinone and 4,4'-difluorobenzophenone, and have a minimum weight-average molecular weight of 12,000, as determined by gel permeation chromatography in comparison with polystyrene standards, and a minimum mid-point glass transition temperature of 142 °C, as determined by differential scanning calorimetry.

(b) Optional adjuvant substances. The basic resins identified in paragraph (a) may contain optional adjuvant substances used in their production. These adjuvants may include substances described in §174.5(d) of this chapter and the following:

(c) Extractive limitations. The finished food contact article, when extracted at reflux temperatures for 2 hours with the following four solvents, yields in each extracting solvent net chloroform soluble extractives not to exceed 0.05 milligrams per square inch of food contact surface:

- Distilled water.
- 50 percent (by volume) ethanol in distilled water.
- 3 percent acetic acid in distilled water.
- n-Heptane.

In testing the final food contact article, a separate test sample shall be used for each extracting solvent.

[63 FR 20315, Apr. 24, 1998]

§ 177.2420 Polyester resins, cross-linked.

Cross-linked polyester resins may be safely used as articles or components of articles intended for repeated use in contact with food, in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) The cross-linked polyester resins are produced by the condensation of one or more of the acids listed in paragraph (a)(1) of this section with one or more of the alcohols or epoxides listed in paragraph (a)(2) of this section, followed by copolymerization with one or more of the cross-linking agents listed in paragraph (a)(3) of this section:

(1) Acids:

- Adipic acid.
- Fatty acids, and dimers thereof, from natural sources.
- Fumaric acid.
- Isophthalic acid.
- Maleic acid.
- 4,4'-Isopropylidenediphenol-epichlorohydrin.
- N-Methyl glucoside.

(b) Polyols and polyepoxides:

- Butylene glycol.
- Diethylene glycol.
- 2,2-Dimethyl-1,3-propanediol.
- Dipropylene glycol.
- Ethylene glycol.
- Glycerol.
- 4,4'-Isopropylidenediphenol-epichlorohydrin.
- Mannitol.
- Mannitol.

- Diphenyl sulfone not to exceed 0.2 percent by weight as a residual solvent in the finished basic resin.

[63 FR 20315, Apr. 24, 1998]
Food and Drug Administration, HHS

§ 177.2420

Pentaerythritol.
Polyoxypropylene ethers of 4,4′-isopropylidenediphenol (containing an average of 2-7.5 moles of propylene oxide).
Propylene glycol.
Sorbitol.
Trimethylol ethane.
Trimethylol propane.
2,2,4-Trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol.

(3) Cross-linking agents:
Butyl acrylate.
Butyl methacrylate.
Ethyl acrylate.
Ethylhexyl acrylate.
Methyl acrylate.
Methyl methacrylate.
Styrene.

Triglycidyl isocyanurate (CAS Reg. No. 2451–62-9), for use only in coatings contacting bulk quantities of dry food of the type identified in §176.170(c) of this chapter, table 1, under type VIII.
Vinyl toluene.

(b) Optional adjuvant substances employed to facilitate the production of the resins or added thereto to impart desired technical or physical properties include the following, provided that the quantity used does not exceed that reasonably required to accomplish the intended physical or technical effect and does not exceed any limitations prescribed in this section:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List of substances</th>
<th>Limitations (limits of addition expressed as percent by weight of finished resin)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Inhibitors:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzoquinone</td>
<td>Total not to exceed 0.08 percent. 0.01 percent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tert-Butyl catechol</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TBHQ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Di-tert-butyl hydroquinone.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydroquinone.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Accelerators:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzyl trimethyl ammonium chloride</td>
<td>Total not to exceed 1.5 percent. 0.05 percent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium naphthenate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cobalt naphthenate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper naphthenate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N,N-Diethylaniline</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N,N-Dimethylalanine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethylene guanidine hydrochloride</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Catalysts:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azo-bis-isobutylnitrite.</td>
<td>For use in the polycondensation reaction at levels not to exceed 0.2 percent of the polyester resin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzoxy peroxide.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tert-Butyl perbenzoate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorbenzoyl peroxide.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumene hydroperoxide.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dibutyltin oxide (CAS Reg. No. 818–08–6)</td>
<td>For use in the polycondensation reaction at levels not to exceed 0.2 percent of the polyester resin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dicumyl peroxide.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydroxybutyl oxide (CAS Reg. No. 2273–43–0)</td>
<td>For use in the polycondensation reaction at levels not to exceed 0.2 percent of the polyester resin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lauroyl peroxide.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a-Menthane hydroperoxide.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methyl ethyl ketone peroxide.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monobutyltin tris(2-ethylhexoate) (CAS Reg. No. 23850–94–4)</td>
<td>For use in the polycondensation reaction at levels not to exceed 0.2 percent of the polyester resin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Solvents for inhibitors, accelerators, and catalysts:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butyl benzylo phthalate (containing not more than 1.0 percent by weight of dibenzyl phthalate).</td>
<td>For use in the polycondensation reaction at levels not to exceed 0.2 percent of the polyester resin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dibutyl phthalate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diethylene glycol.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimethyl phthalate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methyl alcohol.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Styrene.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triphenyl phosphate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Reinforcements:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asbestos.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glass fiber.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyester fiber produced by the condensation of one or more of the acids listed in paragraph (a)(1) of this section with one or more of the alcohols listed in paragraph (a)(2) of this section.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Miscellaneous materials:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castor oil, hydrogenated.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>α-Methylstyrrene.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
§ 177.2430 Polyethersulfone resins.

Polyethersulfone resins identified in paragraph (a) of this section may be safely used as articles or components of articles intended for repeated use in contact with food in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) For the purpose of this section, polyethersulfone resins are:

(1) Poly(3,3-bis(chloromethyl)oxetane) polymer with 4,4'-1-methylhexenebis[phenol] (maximum 8 percent) and 4,4'-sulfonylbis[phenol] (minimum 92 percent) (CAS Reg. No. 88285-91-0), which have a minimum number average molecular weight of 26,000.

(b) In accordance with good manufacturing practice, finished articles containing the polyethersulfone resins shall be thoroughly cleansed prior to their first use in contact with food.


§ 177.2440 Polyether resins, chlorinated.

Chlorinated polyether resins may be safely used as articles or components of articles intended for repeated use in producing, manufacturing, packing, processing, preparing, treating, packaging, transporting, or holding food, in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) The chlorinated polyether resins are produced by the catalytic polymerization of 3,3-bis(chloromethyl)oxetane, and shall contain not more than 2 percent residual monomer.

(b) In accordance with good manufacturing practice, finished articles containing the chlorinated polyether resins shall be thoroughly cleansed prior to their first use in contact with food.

§ 177.2460 Polyether resins, nonchlorinated.

Polyether resins, nonchlorinated, identified in paragraph (a) of this section may be safely used as articles or components of articles intended for repeated use in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) The cross-linked polyester resins, with or without the optional substances described in paragraph (b) of this section, and in the finished form in which they are to contact food, when extracted with the solvent or solvents characterizing the type of food and under the conditions of time and temperature characterizing the conditions of their intended use, as determined from tables 1 and 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter, shall meet the following extractives limitations:

(1) Net chloroform-soluble extractives not to exceed 0.1 milligram per square inch of food-contact surface tested when the prescribed food-simulating solvent is water or 8 or 50 percent alcohol.

(2) Total nonvolatile extractives not to exceed 0.1 milligram per square inch of food-contact surface tested when the prescribed food-simulating solvent is heptane.

(d) In accordance with good manufacturing practice, finished articles containing the cross-linked polyester resins shall be thoroughly cleansed prior to their first use in contact with food.

substances described in §174.5(d) of this chapter and the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List of substances</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Diphenylsulfone</td>
<td>Not to exceed 0.2 percent as residual solvent in the finished basic resin described in paragraph (a)(1) of this section.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimethyl sulfoxide</td>
<td>Not to exceed 0.01 percent as residual solvent in the finished basic resin described in paragraph (a)(1) of this section.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone</td>
<td>Not to exceed 0.01 percent as residual solvent in the finished basic resin described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(c) The finished food-contact article, when extracted at reflux temperatures for 2 hours with the following four solvents, yields net chloroform-soluble extractives in each extracting solvent not to exceed 0.02 milligram per square inch of food-contact surface: distilled water, 50 percent (by volume) ethyl alcohol in distilled water, 3 percent acetic acid in distilled water, and n-heptane. (Note: In testing the finished food-contact article, use a separate test sample for each required extracting solvent.)

(d) In accordance with good manufacturing practice, finished food-contact articles containing the polyethersulfone resins shall be thoroughly cleansed before their first use in contact with food.

§ 177.2450 Polyamide-imide resins.

Polyamide-imide resins identified in paragraph (a) of this section may be safely used as components of articles intended for repeated use in contact with food, in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) Identity. (1) For the purpose of this section the polyamide-imide resins are derived from the condensation reaction of substantially equimolar parts of trimesic anhydride and p,p'-diphenylmethane diisocyanate.

(2) The polyamide-imide resins (CAS Reg. No. 31957-38-7) derived from the condensation reaction of equimolar parts of benzoyl chloride-3,4-dicarboxylic anhydride and 4,4'-diphenylmethanediamine.

(b) Specifications. (1) Polyamide-imide resins identified in paragraph (a)(1) of this section shall have a nitrogen content of not less than 7.8 weight percent and not more than 8.2 weight percent. Polyamide-imide resins identified in paragraph (a)(2) of this section shall have a nitrogen content of not less than 7.5 weight percent and not more than 7.8 weight percent. Nitrogen content is determined by the Dumas Nitrogen Determination as set forth in the "Official Methods of Analysis of the Association of Official Analytical Chemists." 13th Ed. (1980), sections 7.016-7.020, which is incorporated by reference in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a). Copies may be obtained from the AOAC INTERNATIONAL, 481 North Frederick Ave., suite 500, Gaithersburg, MD 20877, 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.

(2) Polyamide-imide resins identified in paragraph (a)(1) of this section shall have a solution viscosity of not less than 1.200. Polyamide-imide resins identified in paragraph (a)(2) of this section shall have a solution viscosity of not less than 1.190. Solution viscosity shall be determined by a method titled “Solution Viscosity” which is incorporated by reference in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a). Copies are available from the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFS–200), Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, or available for inspection 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) The polyamide-imide resins identified in paragraph (a)(1) of this section are heat cured at 600 °F for 15 minutes when prepared for extraction tests and the residual monomers: p,p'-diphenylmethane diisocyanate should not be present at greater than 100 parts per million and trimellitic anhydride...
§ 177.2460 Poly(2,6-dimethyl-1,4-phenylene) oxide resins.

The poly(2,6-dimethyl-1,4-phenylene) oxide resins identified in paragraph (a) of this section may be used as an article or as a component of an article intended for use in contact with food subject to the provisions of this section.

(a) Identity. For the purposes of this section, poly(2,6-dimethyl-1,4-phenylene) oxide resins consist of basic resins produced by the oxidative coupling of 2,6-xylenol such that the finished basic resins meet the specifications and extractive limitations prescribed in paragraph (c) of this section.

(b) Optional adjuvant substances. The basic poly(2,6-dimethyl-1,4-phenylene) oxide resins identified in paragraph (a) of this section may contain optional adjuvant substances required in the production of such basic resins. The optional adjuvant substances required in the production of the basic poly(2,6-dimethyl-1,4-phenylene) oxide resins may include substances permitted for such use by regulations in parts 170 through 189 of this chapter, substances generally recognized as safe in food, substances used in accordance with a prior sanction or approval, and the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List of substances</th>
<th>Limitations (expressed as percent by weight of finished basic resin)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Diethyamine</td>
<td>Not to exceed 0.16 percent as residual catalyst.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methyl alcohol</td>
<td>Not to exceed 0.02 percent as residual solvent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toluene</td>
<td>Not to exceed 0.2 percent as residual solvent.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(c) Specifications and extractive limitations. The poly(2,6-dimethyl-1,4-phenylene) oxide basic resins meet the following:

(1) Specifications. Intrinsic viscosity is not less than 0.30 deciliter per gram as determined by ASTM method D1243-79, “Standard Test Method for Dilute Solution Viscosity of Vinyl Chloride Polymers,” which is incorporated by

should not be present at greater than 500 parts per million. Residual monomers are determined by gas chromatography (the gas chromatography method titled “Amide-Imide Polymer Analysis—Analysis of Monomer Content,” is incorporated by reference in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a). Copies are available from the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFS–200), Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, or available for inspection 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) Extractive limitations are applicable to the polyamide-imide resins identified in paragraphs (a) (1) and (2) of this section in the form of films of 1 mil uniform thickness after coating and heat curing at 600 °F for 15 minutes on stainless steel plates, each having such resin-coated surface area of 100 square inches. The cured-resin film coatings shall be extracted in accordance with the method described in §176.170(d)(3) of this chapter, using a plurality of spaced, coated stainless steel plates, exposed to the respective food simulating solvents. The resin shall meet the following extractive limitations under the corresponding extraction conditions:

(1) Distilled water at 250 °F for 2 hours: Not to exceed 0.01 milligram per square inch.

(2) Three percent acetic acid at 212 °F for 2 hours: Not to exceed 0.05 milligram per square inch.

(3) Fifty percent ethyl alcohol at 160 °F for 2 hours: Not to exceed 0.03 milligram per square inch.

(4) n-Heptane at 150 °F for 2 hours: Not to exceed 0.05 milligram per square inch.

(d) In accordance with good manufacturing practice, those food contact articles, having as components the polyamide-imide resins identified in paragraph (a) of this section and intended for repeated use shall be thoroughly cleansed prior to their first use in contact with food.

reference, modified as follows. Copies of the incorporation by reference may be obtained from the American Society for Testing Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Dr., West Conshohocken, Philadelphia, PA 19428-2959, 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_regs/ibr_locations.html.

(i) Solvent: Chloroform, reagent grade containing 0.01 percent tert-butylcatechol.

(ii) Resin sample: Powdered resin obtained from production prior to molding or extrusion.

(iii) Viscometer: Cannon-Ubbelohde series 25 dilution viscometer (or equivalent).

(iv) Calculation: The calculation method used is that described in appendix X.1.3 (ASTM method D1243–79, cited and incorporated by reference in paragraph (c)(1) of this section) with the reduced viscosity determined for three concentration levels (0.4, 0.2, and 0.1 gram per deciliter) and extrapolated to zero concentration for intrinsic viscosity. The following formula is used for determining reduced viscosity:

$$\text{Reduced viscosity in terms of deciliters per gram} = \frac{t-t_0}{t_0 \times c}$$

where:

$t_0$=Solution efflux time.

$t_s$=Solvent efflux time.

$c$=Concentration of solution in terms of grams per deciliter.

(2) Extractives limitations. Total resin extracted not to exceed 0.02 weight percent when extracted with n-heptane at 160 °F for 2 hours as determined using 200 milliliters of reagent grade n-heptane which has been freshly distilled before use and 25 grams of poly (2,6-dimethyl-1,4-phenylene) oxide resin. The resin as tested is in pellet form having a particle size such that 100 percent of the pellets will pass through a U.S. Standard Sieve No. 6 and 100 percent of the pellets will be held on a U.S. Standard Sieve No. 10.

(d) Other limitations. The poly(2,6-dimethyl-1,4-phenylene) oxide resins identified in and complying with this section, when used as components of the food-contact surface of any article that is the subject of a regulation in parts 174, 175, 176, 177, 178 and §179.45 of this chapter, shall comply with any specifications and limitations prescribed by such regulation for the article in the finished form in which it is to contact food.

(e) Uses. The poly(2,6-dimethyl-1,4-phenylene) oxide resins identified in and complying with the limitations in this section may be used as articles or components of articles intended for repeated food-contact use or as articles or components of articles intended for single-service food-contact use only under the conditions described in §176.170(c) of this chapter, table 2, conditions of use H.


§177.2465 Polymethylmethacrylate/poly(trimethoxysilylpropyl)methacrylate copolymers.

Polymethylmethacrylate/poly(trimethoxysilylpropyl)methacrylate copolymers (CAS Reg. No. 26936–30–1) may be safely used as components of surface primers used in conjunction with silicone polymers intended for repeated use and complying with §175.300 of this chapter and §177.2600, in accordance with the following prescribed conditions.

(a) Identity. For the purpose of this section, polymethylmethacrylate/poly(trimethoxysilylpropyl)methacrylate copolymers are produced by the polymerization of methylmethacrylate and trimethoxysilylpropylmethacrylate.

(b) Conditions of use. (1) The polymethylmethacrylate/poly(trimethoxysilylpropyl)methacrylate copolymers are used at levels not to exceed 6.0 percent by weight of the primer formulation.

(2) The copolymers may be used in food contact applications with all food types under conditions of use B through H as described in table 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter.

[59 FR 5948, Feb. 9, 1994]
§ 177.2470 Polyoxymethylene copolymer.

Polyoxymethylene copolymer identified in this section may be safely used as an article or component of articles intended for food-contact use in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) Identity. For the purpose of this section, polyoxymethylene copolymers are identified as the following: The reaction product of trioxane (cyclic trimer of formaldehyde) and ethylene oxide (CAS Reg. No. 24969–25–3) or the reaction product of trioxane (cyclic trimer of formaldehyde) and a maximum of 5 percent by weight of butanediol formal (CAS Reg. No. 2521485–1). Both copolymers may have certain optional substances added to impart desired technological properties to the copolymer.

(b) Optional adjuvant substances. The polyoxymethylene copolymer identified in paragraph (a) of this section may contain optional adjuvant substances required in its production. The quantity of any optional adjuvant substance employed in the production of the copolymer does not exceed the amount reasonably required to accomplish the intended technical or physical effect. Such adjuvants may include substances generally recognized as safe in food, substances used in accordance with prior sanction, substances permitted under applicable regulations in parts 170 through 189 of this chapter, and the following:

(1) Stabilizers (total amount of stabilizers not to exceed 2.0 percent and amount of any one stabilizer not to exceed 1.0 percent of polymer by weight)

Calcium ricinoleate.
Cyanoguanidine.
Hexamethylene bis(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyhydrocinnamate) (CAS Reg. No. 35074–77–2).
Melamine-formaldehyde resin.
2,2’-Methylenebis(4-methyl-6-tert-butylphenol).
Nylon 6/66, weight ratio 2:3.
Tetrakis [methylene (3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyhydrocinnamate)] methane.

(2) Lubricant: N,N’Distearoylthylendiamine.

(c) Specifications. (1) Polyoxymethylene copolymer can be identified by its characteristic infrared spectrum.
shall be thoroughly cleansed before their first use in contact with food.

§ 177.2480 Polyoxymethylene homopolymer.

Polyoxymethylene homopolymer identified in this section may be safely used as articles or components of articles intended for food-contact use in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) Identity. For the purpose of this section, polyoxymethylene homopolymer is polymerized formaldehyde [Chemical Abstracts Service Registry No. 9002–81–7]. Certain optional adjuvant substances, described in paragraph (b) of this section, may be added to impart desired technological properties to the homopolymer.

(b) Optional adjuvant substances. The polyoxymethylene homopolymer identified in paragraph (a) of this section may contain optional adjuvant substances in its production. The quantity of any optional adjuvant substance employed in the production of the homopolymer does not exceed the amount reasonably required to accomplish the intended effect. Such adjuvants may include substances generally recognized as safe in food, substances used in accordance with prior sanction, substances permitted under applicable regulations in this part, and the following:

(1) Stabilizers. The homopolymer may contain one or more of the following stabilizers. The total amount of stabilizers shall not exceed 1.9 percent of homopolymer by weight, and the quantity of individual stabilizer used shall not exceed the limitations set forth below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substances</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hexamethylenebis(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxy-hydrocinnamate) (CAS Reg. No. 35074–77–2).</td>
<td>At a maximum level of 1 percent by weight of homopolymer. The finished articles shall not be used for foods containing more than 8 percent alcohol.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,2′-Methylenebis(4-methyl-6-tert-butylphenol).</td>
<td>At a maximum level of 0.5 percent by weight of homopolymer.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(2) Lubricant. N,N′-Distearoylethylenediamine.

(3) Molding assistant. Polyethylene glycol 6,000.

(c) Specifications. (1) Polyoxymethylene homopolymer can be identified by its characteristic infrared spectrum.

(2) Minimum number average molecular weight of the homopolymer is 25,000.

(3) Density of the homopolymer is between 1.39 and 1.44 as determined by ASTM method D1505–68 (Reapproved 1979), “Standard Test Method for Density of Plastics by the Density-Gradient Technique,” which is incorporated by reference. Copies may be obtained from the American Society for Testing Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Dr., West Conshohocken, Philadelphia, PA 19428-2509, 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.


(d) Extractive limitations. (1) Polyoxymethylene homopolymer, in
§ 177.2490 Polyphenylene sulfide resins.

Polyphenylene sulfide resins (poly(1,4-phenylene sulfide) resins) may be safely used as coatings or components of coatings of articles intended for repeated use in contact with food, in accordance with the following prescribed conditions.

(a) Polyphenylene sulfide resins consist of basic resins produced by the reaction of equimolar parts of p-dichlorobenzene and sodium sulfide, such that the finished resins meet the following specifications as determined by methods titled "Oxygen Flask Combustion-Gravimetric Method for Determination of Sulfur in Organic Compounds," "Determination of the Inherent Viscosity of Polyphenylene Sulfide," and "Analysis for Dichlorobenzene in Ryton Polyphenylene Sulfide," which are incorporated by reference. Copies are available from the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFS–200), Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, or available for inspection 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.

(ii) Total extractives not to exceed 0.20 percent by weight of homopolymer when extracted for 6 hours with distilled water at reflux temperature and 0.15 percent by weight of homopolymer when extracted for 6 hours with n-heptane at reflux temperature.

(e) Conditions of use. (1) Polyoxymethylene homopolymer is for use as articles or components of articles intended for repeated use.

(2) Use temperature shall not exceed 250 °F.

(3) In accordance with good manufacturing practice, finished articles containing polyoxymethylene homopolymer shall be thoroughly cleansed prior to first use in contact with food.

(2) Substances used in accordance with prior sanction or approval.
(3) Substances the use of which is permitted in coatings under regulations in parts 170 through 189 of this chapter.
(c) The finished coatings are thermally cured at temperatures of 700 °F and above.
(d) Polyphenylene sulfide resin coatings may be used in contact with food at temperatures not to exceed the boiling point of water; provided that the finished cured coating, when extracted at reflux temperatures for 8 hours separately with distilled water, 50 percent ethanol in water, and 3 percent acetic acid, yields total extractives in each extracting solvent not to exceed 0.02 milligram per square inch of surface and when extracted at reflux temperature for 8 hours with heptane yields total extractives not to exceed 0.1 milligram per square inch of surface.
(e) Polyphenylene sulfide resin coatings containing perfluorocarbon resins complying with §177.1550 may be used in contact with food at temperatures up to and including normal baking and frying temperatures; provided that the finished cured coating, when extracted at reflux temperatures for 2 hours separately with distilled water, 50 percent ethanol in water, 3 percent acetic acid and heptane, yields total extractives in each extracting solvent not to exceed 0.2 milligram per square inch of surface.

§177.2510 Polyvinylidene fluoride resins.
Polyvinylidene fluoride resins may be safely used as articles or components of articles intended for repeated use in contact with food, in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:
(a) For the purpose of this section, the polyvinylidene fluoride resins consist of basic resins produced by the polymerization of vinylidene fluoride.
(b) The finished food-contact article, when extracted at reflux temperatures for 2 hours with the solvents distilled water, 50 percent (by volume) ethyl alcohol in distilled water, and n-heptane, yields total extractives in each extracting solvent not to exceed 0.01 milligram per square inch of food-contact surface tested; and if the finished food-contact article is itself the subject of a regulation in parts 174, 175, 176, 177, 178 and §179.45 of this chapter, it shall also comply with any specifications and limitations prescribed for it by that regulation. (NOTE: In testing the finished food-contact article, use a separate test sample for each required extracting solvent.)
In accordance with good manufacturing practice, finished food-contact articles containing the polyvinylidene fluoride resins shall be thoroughly cleansed prior to their first use in contact with food.

§ 177.2550 Reverse osmosis membranes.

Substances identified in paragraph (a) of this section may be safely used as reverse osmosis membranes intended for use in processing bulk quantities of liquid food to separate permeate from food concentrate or in purifying water for food manufacturing under the following prescribed conditions:

(a) Identity. For the purpose of this section, reverse osmosis membranes may consist of either of the following formulations:

(1) A cross-linked high molecular weight polyamide reaction product of 1,3,5-benzenetricarbonyl trichloride with 1,3-benzenediamine (CAS Reg. No. 83044–99–9) or piperazine (CAS Reg. No. 110–85–0). The membrane is on the food-contact surface, and its maximum weight is 62 milligrams per square decimeter (4 milligrams per square inch) as a thin film composite on a suitable support.

(2) A cross-linked polyetheramine (CAS Reg. No. 101747–84–6), identified as the copolymer of epichlorohydrin, 1,2-ethanediol and 1,2-dichloroethane, whose surface is the reaction product of this copolymer with 2,4-toluenediisocyanate (CAS Reg. No. of the final polymer is 99611–80–0) for use as the food-contact surface of reverse osmosis membranes used in processing liquid food. The composite membrane is on the food-contact surface and its maximum weight is 4.7 milligrams per square decimeter (4 milligrams per square inch) as a thin film composite on a suitable support.

(3) For the purpose of this section, the reverse osmosis membrane consists of a polyaramide identified as 2,4-diaminobenzenesulfonic acid, calcium salt (2:1) polymer with 1,3-benzenediamine, 1,3-benzenedicarbonyl dichloride, and 1,4-benzenedicarbonyl dichloride (CAS Reg. No. 39443–76–0). The membrane is the food contact surface and may be applied as a film on a suitable support. Its maximum weight is 512 milligrams per square decimeter (33 milligrams per square inch).

(4) A cross-linked high molecular weight polyamide reaction product of poly(N-vinyl-N',N'-dimethylamine) (CAS Reg. No. 31245–56–4), N,N'-bis(3-aminopropyl)ethylenediamine (CAS Reg. No. 10563–26–5), 1,3-benzenedicarbonyl dichloride (CAS Reg. No. 99–63–8) and 1,3,5-benzenetricarbonyl trichloride (CAS Reg. No. 4422–95–1). The membrane is the food-contact surface. Its maximum weight is 20 milligrams per square decimeter (1.3 milligrams per square inch) as a thin film composite on a suitable support.

(b) Optional adjuvant substances. The basic polymer identified in paragraph (a) of this section may contain optional adjuvant substances required in the production of such basic polymer. These optional adjuvant substances may include substances permitted for such use by regulations in parts 170 through 186 of this chapter, substances generally recognized as safe in food, and substances used in accordance with a prior sanction or approval.

(c) Supports. Suitable supports for reverse osmosis membranes are materials permitted for such use by regulations in parts 170 through 186 of this chapter, substances generally recognized as safe in food, and substances used in accordance with a prior sanction or approval.

(d) Conditions of use. (1) Reverse osmosis membranes described in paragraphs (a)(1), (a)(2), (a)(3), and (a)(5) of this section may be used in contact with all types of liquid food at temperatures up to 80 °C (176 °F).
§ 177.2600 Rubber articles intended for repeated use.

Rubber articles intended for repeated use may be safely used in producing, manufacturing, packing, processing, preparing, treating, packaging, transporting, or holding food, subject to the provisions of this section.

(a) The rubber articles are prepared from natural and/or synthetic polymers and adjuvant substances as described in paragraph (c) of this section.

(b) The quantity of any substance employed in the production of rubber articles intended for repeated use shall not exceed the amount reasonably required to accomplish the intended effect in the rubber article and shall not be intended to accomplish any effect in food.

(c) Substances employed in the preparation of rubber articles include the following, subject to any limitations prescribed:

(1) Substances generally recognized as safe for use in food or food packaging.

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

(3) Substances that by regulation in parts 170 through 189 of this chapter may be safely used in rubber articles, subject to the provisions of such regulation.

(4) Substances identified in this paragraph (c)(4), provided that any substance that is the subject of a regulation in parts 174, 175, 176, 177, 178 and §179.45 of this chapter conforms with any specification in such regulation.

(i) Elastomers.

Acrylonitrile-butadiene copolymer.

Brominated isobutylene-isoprene copolymers complying with §171.1210.

Butadiene-acrylonitrile-ethylene glycol dimethacrylate copolymers containing not more than 5 weight percent of polymer units derived from ethylene glycol dimethacrylate.

Butadiene-acrylonitrile-methacrylic acid copolymer.

Bromadiene-styrene-methacrylic acid copolymer.

Chloroprene polymers.

Chlorotrifluoroethylene-vinylidene fluoride fluoride copolymer.

Ethylene-propylene copolymer elastomers which may contain not more than 5 weight-percent of total polymer units derived from 5-methylene-2-norbornene and/or 5-ethylidene-2-norbornene.

Ethylene-propylene-dicyclopentadiene copolymer.

Ethylene-propylene-1,4-hexadiene copolymers containing no more than 8 weight percent of total polymer units derived from 1,4-hexadiene.

Hydrogenated butadiene/acrylonitrile copolymers (CAS Reg. No. 88254–10–8) produced when acrylonitrile-butadiene copolymers are modified by hydrogenation of the olefinic unsaturation to leave either: (1) Not more than 10 percent trans olefinic unsaturation and no α, β-olefinic unsaturation as determined by a method entitled “Determination of Residual α, β-Olefins and Trans Olefinic Saturation Levels in HNBR,” developed October 1, 1991, by Polysar Rubber Corp., 1236 South Vidal St., Sarnia, Ontario, Canada N7T 7MI; or (2) 0.4 percent to 20 percent olefinic unsaturation and Mooney viscosities greater than 45 (ML 1 + 4 @ 100 °C), as determined by ASTM Standard Method D1646–92, “Standard Test Method for Rubber—Viscosity and Vulcanization Characteristics (Mooney Viscometer),” which are both incorporated by reference in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. Copies of these methods may be obtained from the Office of Food Additive Safety (HFS–200), Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition, Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, 301–420–1290, or may be examined 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/
§ 177.2600

Silicone (Si) elastomers containing methyl and vinyl groups.

Silicone (Psi) elastomers containing phenyl, methyl, and vinyl groups.

Styrene-butadiene copolymer.

Vinylidene fluoride-hexafluoropropylene copolymers (minimum number average molecular weight 70,000 as determined by osmotic pressure in methyl ethyl ketone).

Vinylidene fluoride-hexafluoropropylene-tetrafluoroethylene copolymers (minimum number average molecular weight 100,000 as determined by osmotic pressure in methyl ethyl ketone).

(i) Vulcanization materials—(a) Vulcanizing agents.

4,4′-Bisaminocyclohexylmethane carbamate for use only as cross-linking agent in the vulcanization of vinylidene fluoride-hexafluoropropylene copolymer and vinylidene fluoride-hexafluoropropylene-tetrafluoroethylene copolymer elastomers identified under paragraph (c)(4)(i) of this section and limited to use at levels not to exceed 2.4 percent by weight of such copolymers.

Disopropyl xanthogen polysulfide (a 1:2:1 mixture of O,O-di(1-methylethyl)trithio-bis-thioformate, O,O-di(1-methylethyl)tetraphthio-bis-thioformate, and O,O-di(1-methylethyl)pentathio-bis-thioformate) for use as a cross linking agent in the vulcanization of natural rubber, styrene-butadiene copolymer, acrylonitrile-butadiene copolymer, and ethylene-propylene terpolymers identified under paragraph (c)(4)(i) of this section and limited to use at levels not to exceed 2.4 percent by weight of such copolymers.

Hexamethylenediamine carbamate for use only as cross-linking agent in the vulcanization of vinylidene fluoride-hexafluoropropylene copolymer and vinylidene fluoride-hexafluoropropylene-tetrafluoroethylene copolymer elastomers identified under paragraph (c)(4)(i) of this section and limited to use at levels not to exceed 1.5 percent by weight of such copolymers.

Sulfur, ground.

(b) Accelerators (total not to exceed 1.5 percent by weight of rubber product).

2-Benzothiazyl-N,N′-diethyldithiocarbamyl-sulfide.

Benzoyl peroxide.

1,3-Bis(2-benzothiazoylmercaptomethyl) urea.

N-Tert-Butyl-2-benzothiazole sulfenamide.

Butyraldehyde-aniline resin (iodine number 670-785).

Carbon disulfide-1,1′-methylenebipiperidine reaction product.

Copper dimethylsulfoxidecarbamate.

N-Cyclohexyl-2-benzothiazole sulfenamide.
Dibenzoyl-p-quinone dioxime.
Dibenzylamine.
Di(4-methylbenzoyl) peroxide (CAS Reg. No. 895-85-2) for use only as a crosslinking agent in silicone polymers and elastomers identified under paragraph (c)(4)(i) of this section at levels not to exceed 1 percent by weight of such polymers and elastomers where the total of all accelerators does not exceed 1.5 percent by weight of rubber product.
Di tert-butyl peroxide.
Dibutyl xanthogen disulfide.
2,4-Dichlorobenzoyl peroxide.
Diphenylguanidine.
Diphenylguanidine phthalate.
Diphenylguanidine.
Dipentamethylenethiuram hexasulfide (CAS Reg. No. 991-84-4) for use only as a stabilizer at levels not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight of the finished rubber product.
Butylated reaction product of p-cresol and dicyclopentadiene as identified in §178.2010(b) of this chapter.
Butylated, styrenated cresols identified in §178.2010(b) of this chapter.
4′-Butylidinebis(6-tert-butyl-m-cresol).
N′-Cyclohexyl-N′-phenylphenylenediamine.
3,3′-Diaminodiphenylmethane.
2,5-Di-tert-amylhydroquinone.
Diaryl-p-phenylenediamine, where the aryl group may be phenyl, tolyl, or xylol.
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-phenylenophenol.
1,2-Dihydro-2,2,4-trimethyl-6-dodecylquinoline.
1,2-Dihydro-2,2,4-trimethyl-6-ethoxyquinoline.
1,2-Dihydro-2,2,4-trimethyl-6-phenyquinoline.
4′-Dimethoxydiphenylamine.
4,6-Dimethyl-o-cresol.
N,N′-Diocetyl-p-phenylenediamine.
Diphenylamine-acetone resin.
Diphenylamine-acetone-formaldehyde resin. 
N,N′-Diphenylethylendiamine.
N,N′-Disalicilalpropylenediamine.
N,N′-Disalicilalhexylenediamine. 
Hydroquinone monobenzyl ether. 
Isoproxydiphenylamine.
N-Isopropyl-N′-phenyl-p-phenylenediamine.
2,2′-Methylenebis(6-tert-butyl-4-ethylphenol).

(c) Retarders (total not to exceed 10 percent by weight of rubber product).
Cyanoguanidine.
Phthalic anhydride.
Salicylic acid.
(d) Activators (total not to exceed 5 percent by weight of rubber product except magnesium oxide may be used at higher levels).
Diethylamine.
Fatty acid amine, mixed.
Fatty acids.
Magnesium carbonate.
Magnesium oxide, light and heavy.
Oleic acid, dibutylamine salt (dibutylammonium olate). 
Stannous chloride.
Tall oil fatty acids.
Tetrachloro-p-benzoquinone.
Triethanolamine.
Zinc salts of fatty acids.

(iii) Antioxidants and antiozonants (total not to exceed 5 percent by weight of rubber product).
Aldol-o-naphthylamine.
Alkylated (C4 and/or C8) phenols.
BHT (butylated hydroxytoluene).
Butylated, styrenated cresols identified in §178.2010(b) of this chapter.
Hydroquinone monobenzyl ether.
N,N′-Dimethylcyclohexylamine salt of dibutyldithiocarbamic acid.
Oxydiethylene-benzothiazole-2-o-quinone dioxime.
2,6-Di-tert-amylhydroquinone.

Butylated, styrenated cresols identified in §178.2010(b) of this chapter.

Diphenylamine-acetone-formaldehyde resin.
Diphenylamine-acetone resin.
Disalicylalpropylenediamine.
Disalicylalhexylenediamine.
Hydroquinone monobenzyl ether.
Isoproxydiphenylamine.
N-Isopropyl-N′-phenyl-p-phenylenediamine.
2,2′-Methylenebis(6-tert-butyl-4-ethylphenol).
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2,2'-Methylenebis(4-methyl-6-tert-butylphenol).
2,2'-Methylenebis(4-methyl-6-nonylphenol).
2,2'-Methylenebis(4-methyl-6-tert-octylphenol).
Monooctyl- and dioctyl diphenylamine.
N,N'-Di-p-naphthyl-p-phenylenediamine.
Phenyldimethylenediamine.
Phenyldipropylamine.
Phenyldiphenylamine-acetone aromatic amine resin (average molecular weight 600; nitrogen content 5.3 percent).
α- and p-Phenylenediamine.
Polybutylated (mixture) 4,4'-isopropylidenediphenol.
Sodium pentachlorophenate.
Polybutylated cresols produced when 2 moles of phosphorus trichloride. The finished resins have a minimum viscosity of 20,000 centipoises at 25 °C of 1400 to 1700 centipoises.
Styrenated phenol.
4,4'-Thiobis(6-tert-butyl-m-cresol).
Toluene-2,4-diamine.
N,N'-Tolyl-α-phenyl-p-phenylenediamine.
N-p-Tolyldiphenylamine.
Tri(mixed mon- and dinonylphenyl) phosphite.
Tri(nonylphenyl) phosphite-formaldehyde resins produced when 1 mole of trinonylphenyl) phosphite is made to react with 0.36 mole of formaldehyde or produced when 1 mole of nonylphenol is made to react with 0.36 mole of formaldehyde and the reaction product is then further reacted with 0.33 mole of phosphorus trichloride. The finished resins have a minimum viscosity of 20,000 centipoises at 25 °C, as determined by LV-series Brookfield viscometer (or equivalent) using a No. 4 spindle at 12 r.p.m., and have an organic phosphorus content of 4.05 to 4.15 percent by weight.

(iv) Plasticizers (total not to exceed 30 percent by weight of rubber product unless otherwise specified).

α-Amyl n-decyl phthalate.
Butylacetyl ricinoleate.
Butyl ester of tall oil fatty acids.
Butyl laurate.
Butyl oleate.
Butyl Stearate.
Calcium stearate.
Castor oil.
Coumarone-indene resins.
2,2'-Dibenzenodiphenyl disulfide.
Dibenzy1 adipate.
Dibutoxyethoxyethyl adipate.
Dibutyl phthalate.
Dibutyl sebacate.
Didecyl adipate.
Didecyl phthalate.
Dilinoleyl adipate.
Dilinoleyl phthalate.
Diisoctyl adipate.
Disooyyl sebacate.
Diocetyl adipate.
Diocetyl phthalate.
Diocetyl sebacate.
Dipentene resin.
Diphenyl ketone.
Fatty acids.
Fatty acids, hydrogenated.
Isooctyl ester of tall oil fatty acids.
Lanolin.
α-Methylstyrene-vinyltoluene copolymer resins (molar ratio 1 α-methylstyrene to 3 vinyltoluene).

Mineral oil; (1) In rubber articles complying with this section, not to exceed 30 percent by weight; (2) Alone or in combination with waxes, petroleum, total not to exceed 45 percent by weight of rubber articles that contain at least 20 percent by weight of ethylene-propylene copolymer elastomer complying with paragraph (c)(4)(i) of this section, in contact with foods of Types I, II, III, IV, VI, VII, VIII, and IX identified in table 1 of §176.170(c) of this chapter.
Montan wax.
α-Octyl n-decyl adipate.
α-Octyl n-decyl phthalate.

Petrolatum.
Petroleum hydrocarbon resin (cyclopentadiene type), hydrogenated.

Petroleum hydrocarbon resin (produced by the homo- and copolymerization of dienes and olefins of the aliphatic, alicyclic, and monocyclohexadiene arylalkene types from distillates of cracked petroleum stocks).
Petroleum hydrocarbon resin (produced by the catalytic polymerization and subsequent hydrogenation of styrene, vinyltoluene, and indene types from distillates of cracked petroleum stocks).
Petroleum oil, sulphonated.
Phenol-formaldehyde resin.
Pine tar.
Polybutene.
Polystyrene.
Propylene glycol.

α-Propyl ester of tall oil fatty acids.
Rapeseed oil vulcanized with rubber maker's sulfur.
Rapeseed oil vulcanized with rubber maker's sulfur.
Rapeseed oil vulcanized with rubber maker's sulfur.
Styrene-acrylonitrile copolymer.

(iv) Fillers.

Aluminum hydroxide.
Aluminum silicate.
Asbestos fiber, chrysotile or crocidolite.
Barium sulfate.

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Carbon black (channel process or furnace combustion process; total carbon black not to exceed 50 percent by weight of rubber product; furnace combustion black content not to exceed 10 percent by weight of rubber products intended for use in contact with milk or edible oils).

Cork.

Cotton (floc, fibers, fabric).

Mica.

Nylon (floc, fibers, fabric).

Silica.

Titanium dioxide.

Zinc carbonate.

Zinc sulfide.

(vi) Colorants. Colorants used in accordance with § 178.3297 of this chapter.

(vii) Lubricants (total not to exceed 2 percent by weight of rubber product).

Polyethylene.

Sodium stearate.

(viii) Emulsifiers.

Fatty acid salts, sodium or potassium.

Naphthalene sulfonic acid-formaldehyde condensate, sodium salt.

Rosins and rosin-derivatives identified in § 175.105(c)(5) of this chapter.

Sodium decylbenzenesulfonate

Sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate

Sodium lauryl sulfate.

Tall oil mixed soap (calcium, potassium, and sodium).

(ix) Miscellaneous (total not to exceed 5 percent by weight of rubber product).

Animal glue as described in § 178.3120 of this chapter.

Azodicarbonamide as chemical blowing agent.

2-Anthraquinone sulfonic acid sodium salt for use only as polymerization inhibitor in chloroprene polymers and not to exceed 0.35 percent by weight of the chloroprene polymers.

1,2-Benzisothiazolin-3-one (CAS Reg. No. 2634–33–5) for use as a biocide in uncured liquid rubber latex not to exceed 0.02 percent by weight of the latex solids, where the total of all items listed in paragraph (c)(4)(ix) of this section does not exceed 5 percent of the rubber product.

n-Butyllithium for use only as polymerization catalyst for polybutadiene.

4-tert-Butyl-o-thiocresol as peptizing agent.

tert-Butyl peracetate.

p-tert-Butylpyrocatechol.

Dialkyl (C₈–C₁₈) dimethylammonium chloride for use only as a flocculating agent in the manufacture of silica.

Di- and triethanolamine.

Diethyl xanthogen disulfide.

4-(Diodomethylsulfonyl) toluene, Chemical Abstracts Service Registry No. 20018–09–01, for use as an antifungal preservative at levels not to exceed 0.3 percent by weight of the sealants and caulkings materials.

Dodecyl mercaptan isomers, single or mixed.

2-Ethoxyethanol.

Iodoform.

p-Menthane hydroperoxide.

a-(p-Nonylphenyl)-omega-hydroxypropyl (oxy-ethylene) mixture of dihydrogen phosphate and monohydrogen phosphate esters, barium salt; the nonyl group is a propylene trimer isomer and the poly (oxyethylene) content averages 9 moles; for use only as residual polymerization emulsifier at levels not to exceed 0.7 percent by weight of ethylene-propylene-1,4-hexadiene copolymers identified under paragraph (c)(4)(i) of this section.

4,4′-Oxybis (benzenesulfonylhydrazide) as chemical blowing agent.

Phenetazine.

Potassium persulfate.

Sodium formaldehyde sulfoxylate.

Sodium polysulfide.

Sodium nitrite.

Sodium salt of ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid and glycine.

Sodium sulfide.

Styrene monomer.

Tall oil.

Thioxylenois as peptizing agents.

Tridecyl mercaptan.

Zinc 4-tert-butylthiophenate as peptizing agent.

(d) Rubber articles intended for use with dry food are so formulated and cured under conditions of good manufacturing practice as to be suitable for repeated use.

(e) Rubber articles intended for repeated use in contact with aqueous food shall meet the following specifications:

The food-contact surface of the rubber article in the finished form in which it is to contact food, when extracted with distilled water at reflux temperature, shall yield total extractives not to exceed 20 milligrams per square inch during the first 7 hours of extraction, nor to exceed 1 milligram per square inch during the succeeding 2 hours of extraction.

(f) Rubber articles intended for repeated use in contact with fatty foods shall meet the following specifications:

The food-contact surface of the rubber article in the finished form in which it is to contact food, when extracted with n-hexane at reflux temperature, shall yield total extractives not to exceed 175 milligrams per square inch during the first 7 hours of extraction, nor to exceed 4 milligrams per square inch.
§177.2710  Styrene-divinylbenzene resins, cross-linked.

Styrene-divinylbenzene cross-linked copolymer resins may be safely used as articles or components of articles intended for repeated use in producing, manufacturing, packing, processing, preparing, treating, packaging, transporting, or holding food, in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) The resins are produced by the copolymerization of styrene with divinylbenzene.

(b) The resins meet the extractives limitations prescribed in this paragraph:

1. The resins to be tested are ground or cut into small particles that will pass through a U.S. standard sieve No. 3 and that will be held on a U.S. standard sieve No. 20.

2. A 100-gram sample of the resins, when extracted with 100 milliliters of ethyl acetate at reflux temperature for 1 hour, yields total extractives not to exceed 1 percent by weight of the resins.

(c) In accordance with good manufacturing practice, finished articles containing the resins shall be thoroughly cleansed prior to their first use in contact with food.

§177.2710  Styrene-divinylbenzene resins, cross-linked.

§177.2710  Styrene-divinylbenzene resins, cross-linked.

Styrene-divinylbenzene cross-linked copolymer resins may be safely used as articles or components of articles intended for repeated use in producing, manufacturing, packing, processing, preparing, treating, packaging, transporting, or holding food, in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) The resins are produced by the copolymerization of styrene with divinylbenzene.

(b) The resins meet the extractives limitations prescribed in this paragraph:

1. The resins to be tested are ground or cut into small particles that will pass through a U.S. standard sieve No. 3 and that will be held on a U.S. standard sieve No. 20.

2. A 100-gram sample of the resins, when extracted with 100 milliliters of ethyl acetate at reflux temperature for 1 hour, yields total extractives not to exceed 1 percent by weight of the resins.

(c) In accordance with good manufacturing practice, finished articles containing the resins shall be thoroughly cleansed prior to their first use in contact with food.

§177.2800  Textiles and textile fibers.

Textiles and textile fibers may safely be used as articles or components of articles intended for use in producing, manufacturing, packing, processing, preparing, treating, packaging, transporting, or holding food, subject to the provisions of this section.

(a) The textiles and textile fibers are prepared from one or more of the fibers identified in paragraph (d) of this section and from certain other adjuvant substances required in the production of the textiles or textile fibers or added to impart desired properties.

(b) The quantity of any adjuvant substance employed in the production of textiles or textile fibers does not exceed the amount reasonably required to accomplish the intended physical or technical effect or any limitation further provided.

(c) Any substance employed in the production of textiles or textile fibers that is the subject of a regulation in parts 174, 175, 176, 177, 178 and §179.45 of this chapter conforms with any specification in such regulation.

(d) Substances employed in the production of or added to textiles and textile fibers may include:

1. Substances generally recognized as safe in food.

2. Substances subject to prior sanction or approval for use in textiles and textile fibers and used in accordance with such sanction or approval.

3. Substances generally recognized as safe for use in cotton and cotton fabrics used in dry-food packaging.

4. Substances that by regulation in this part may safely be used in the production of or as a component of textiles or textile fibers and subject to provisions of such regulation.

5. Substances identified in this paragraph (d)(5), subject to such limitations as are provided:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List of substances</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fibers: Cotton, Polyethylene terephthalate complying in composition with the provisions of §177.1630(e)(4)(ii), Rayon.</td>
<td>For use only in the manufacture of items for repeated use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List of substances</td>
<td>Limitations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>(ii) Adjuvant substances:</td>
<td>For use as preservative only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aluminum stearate.</td>
<td>For use only as a lubricant in the manufacture of polyethylene terephthalate fibers specified in paragraph (d)(5)(i) of this section at a level not to exceed 0.03 percent by weight of the finished fibers.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Borax</td>
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<tr>
<td>Butyl-acetyl ricinoleate.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Colorants used in accordance with § 178.3297 of this chapter.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Di-tetra hydroquinone.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dimethylpolysiloxane.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid, sodium salt.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4-Ethyl-4-hexade cyl morpholinium ethyl sulfate</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eugenol</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fats, oils, fatty acids, and fatty alcohols derived from castor,</td>
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<tr>
<td>coconut, cottonseed, fish, mustardseed, palm, peanut,</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>rapeseed, rice bran, soybean, sperm, and tallow.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fats, oils, fatty acids, and fatty alcohols described in the preceding item</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reacted with one or more of the following substances:</td>
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<tr>
<td>n-Butyl and isobutyl alcohol.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Diethylene glycol.</td>
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<td>Diethanolamine.</td>
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<td>Glycerol</td>
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<td>Hexylene glycol (2-methyl-2,4-pentanediol).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hydrogen</td>
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<td>Isopropyl alcohol.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oxygen</td>
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<tr>
<td>Polyethylene glycol (molecular weight 400–3,000).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Potassium hydroxide.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Propylene glycol.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sodium hydroxide.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sodium hydroxide.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sodium sulfite</td>
<td>For use as preservative only.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sodium hyposulfite</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium lauryl sulfate.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sodium 2-mercaptobenzothiazole</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sodium pentachlorophenate</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Styrene-butadiene copolymer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sulfated butyl, isobutyl and propyl oleate.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tallow</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tallow, sulfonated.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Titanium dioxide.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Triethanolamine</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Ultramarine blue.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Waxes, petroleum.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Zinc hydroxosulfite.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>


(e) Textile and textile fibers are used as articles or components of articles that contact dry food only.

(f) The provisions of this section are not applicable to jute fibers used as prescribed by §178.3620(d)(2) of this chapter.


§ 177.2910 Ultra-filtration membranes.

Ultra-filtration membranes identified in paragraphs (a)(1), (a)(2), (a)(3), and (a)(4) of this section may be safely used in the processing of food, under the following prescribed conditions:

(a)(1) Ultra-filtration membranes that consist of paper impregnated with cured phenol-formaldehyde resin, which is used as a support and is coated with a vinyl chloride-acrylonitrile copolymer.

(a)(2) Ultra-filtration membranes that consist of a sintered carbon support that is coated with zirconium oxide (CAS Reg. No. 1314–23–4) containing up to 12 percent yttrium oxide (CAS Reg. No. 1314–36–9).

(a)(3) Ultra-filtration membranes that consist of an aluminum oxide support that is coated with zirconium oxide (CAS Reg. No. 1314–23–4) containing up to 5 percent yttrium oxide (CAS Reg. No. 1314–36–9).

(a)(4) Ultrafiltration membranes that consist of a microporous poly(vinylidene fluoride) membrane with a hydrophilic surface modifier consisting of hydroxypropyl acrylate/tetraethylene glycol diacrylate copolymer.

(b) Any substance employed in the production of ultra-filtration membranes that is the subject of a regulation in parts 174, 175, 176, 177, 178 and §179.45 of this chapter conforms with the specifications of such regulation.

(c) Ultra-filtration membranes are used in the physical separation of dissolved or colloidal suspended varying molecular size components of liquids during the commercial processing of bulk quantities of food.

(d) Ultra-filtration membranes shall be maintained in a sanitary manner in accordance with good manufacturing practice so as to prevent potential microbial adulteration of the food.

(e) Ultrafiltration membranes identified in paragraph (a)(4) may be used to filter aqueous or acidic foods containing up to 13 percent of alcohol at temperatures not to exceed 21 °C (70 °F).

(f) To assure safe use of the ultra-filtration membranes, the label or labeling shall include adequate directions for a pre-use treatment, consisting of conditioning and washing with a minimum of 8 gallons of potable water prior to their first use in contact with food.

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

Subpart B—Substances Utilized To Control the Growth of Microorganisms

§ 178.1005 Hydrogen peroxide solution.

Hydrogen peroxide solution identified in this section may be safely used to sterilize polymeric food-contact surfaces identified in paragraph (e)(1) of this section.

(a) Identity. For the purpose of this section, hydrogen peroxide solution is an aqueous solution containing not more than 35 percent hydrogen peroxide (CAS Reg. No. 7722-84-1) by weight, meeting the specifications prescribed in paragraph (c) of this section.

(b) Optional adjuvant substances. Hydrogen peroxide solution identified in paragraph (a) of this section may contain substances generally recognized as safe in or on food, substances generally recognized for their intended use in food packaging, substances used in accordance with a prior sanction or approval, and substances permitted by applicable regulations in parts 174 through 179 of this chapter.

(c) Specifications. Hydrogen peroxide solution shall meet the specifications of the “Food Chemicals Codex,” 3d Ed. (1981), pp. 146–147, 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.), and the United States Pharmacopeia XX (1980), except that hydrogen peroxide may exceed the concentration specified therein.

(d) Limitations. No use of hydrogen peroxide solution in the sterilization of food packaging material shall be considered to be in compliance if more than 0.5 part per million of hydrogen peroxide can be determined in distilled water packaged under production conditions (assay to be performed immediately after packaging).

(e) Conditions of use. (1) Hydrogen peroxide solution identified in and complying with the specifications in this section may be used by itself or in

Subpart A [Reserved]
§ 178.1010 Sanitizing solutions.

Sanitizing solutions may be safely used on food-processing equipment and utensils, and on other food-contact articles as specified in this section, within the following prescribed conditions:
(a) Such sanitizing solutions are used, followed by adequate draining, before contact with food.
(b) The solutions consist of one of the following, to which may be added components generally recognized as safe and components which are permitted by prior sanction or approval.
(1) An aqueous solution containing potassium, sodium, or calcium hypochlorite, with or without the bromides of potassium, sodium, or calcium.
(2) An aqueous solution containing dichloroisocyanuric acid, trichloroisocyanuric acid, or the sodium or potassium salts of these acids, with or without the bromides of potassium, sodium, or calcium.
(3) An aqueous solution containing potassium iodide, sodium p-toluenesulfonchloramide, and sodium lauryl sulfate.
(4) An aqueous solution containing iodine, butoxy monoether of mixed (ethylene-propylene) polyalkylene glycol having a cloudpoint of 90–100 °C in 0.5 percent aqueous solution and an average molecular weight of 3,800, and ethylene glycol monobutyl ether. Additionally, the aqueous solution may contain diethylene glycol monoethyl ether as an optional ingredient.
(5) An aqueous solution containing elemental iodine, hydriodic acid, α-(p-nonylphenyl)-omega-hydroxypoly-(oxy-ethylene) (complying with the identity prescribed in §178.3400(c) and having a maximum average molecular weight of 748) and/or polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene block polymers (having a minimum average molecular weight of 1.900). Additionally, the aqueous solution may contain isopropyl alcohol as an optional ingredient.
(6) An aqueous solution containing dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid and either isopropyl alcohol or polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene block polymers (having a minimum average molecular weight of 2,800). In addition to use on
An aqueous solution containing
ethylene-propylene) polyalkylene glycol, having an average molecular weight of 2,400 and \( \alpha \)-lauroyl-omega-hydroxy poly(oxyethylene) (oxypropylene) with an average 8–9 moles of ethylene oxide and an average molecular weight of 300. In addition to use on food-processing equipment and utensils, this solution may be used on beverage containers, including milk containers or equipment. Rinse water treated with this solution can be recirculated as a preliminary rinse. It is not to be used as final rinse.

(9) An aqueous solution containing \( n \)-alkyl (\( C_{12}-C_{18} \)) benzylidimethylammonium chloride compounds having average molecular weights of 351 to 380. The alkyl groups consist principally of groups with 12 to 18 carbon atoms and contain not more than 1 percent each of groups with 8 and 10 carbon atoms. Additionally, the aqueous solution may contain either ethyl alcohol or isopropyl alcohol as an optional ingredient.

(10) An aqueous solution containing trichloromelamine and either sodium lauryl sulfate or dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid. In addition to use on food-processing equipment and utensils and other food-contact articles, this solution may be used on beverage containers except milk containers or equipment.

(11) An aqueous solution containing equal amounts of \( n \)-alkyl (\( C_{12}-C_{18} \)) benzyl dimethyl ammonium chloride and \( n \)-alkyl (\( C_{12}-C_{18} \)) dimethyl ethylbenzyl ammonium chloride (having an average molecular weight of 384). In addition to use on food-processing equipment and utensils, this solution may be used on food-contact surfaces in public eating places.

(12) An aqueous solution containing the sodium salt of sulfonated oleic acid, polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene block polymers (having an average molecular weight of 2,000 and 27 to 31 moles of polyoxypropylene). In addition to use on food-processing equipment and utensils, this solution may be used on glass bottles and other glass containers intended for holding milk. All equipment, utensils, glass bottles, and other glass containers treated with this sanitizing solution shall have a drainage period of 15 minutes prior to use in contact with food.

(13) An aqueous solution containing elemental iodine and alkyl (\( C_{12}-C_{15} \)) monoether of mixed (ethylene-propylene) polyalkylene glycol, having a cloud-point of 70–77 °C in 1 percent aqueous solution and an average molecular weight of 807.

(14) An aqueous solution containing iodine, butoxy monoether of mixed (ethylene-propylene) polyalkylene glycol, having a cloud-point of 90–100 °C in 0.5 percent aqueous solution and an average molecular weight of 3,500, and polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene block polymers (having a minimum average molecular weight of 2,000).

(15) An aqueous solution containing lithium hypochlorite.

(16) An aqueous solution containing equal amounts of \( n \)-alkyl (\( C_{12}-C_{18} \)) benzyl dimethyl ammonium chloride and \( n \)-alkyl (\( C_{12}-C_{18} \)) dimethyl ethylbenzyl ammonium chloride (having average molecular weights of 377 to 384), with the optional adjuvant substances tetrasodium ethylenediaminetetraacetate and/or alpha-(p-nonylphenol)-omega-hydroxy poly(oxyethylene) having an average poly-(oxyethylene) content of 11 moles. Alpha-hydro-omega-hydroxy poly(oxypropylene) (15 to 18 mole minimum) poly(oxyethylene) block copolymer, having a minimum molecular weight of 1,900 (CAS Registry No. 9003-11-6) may be used in lieu of alpha-(p-nonylphenol)-omega-hydroxy- poly(oxypropylene) having an average poly(oxyethylene) content of 11 moles. In addition to use on food-processing equipment and utensils, this solution may be used on food-contact surfaces in public eating places.

(17) An aqueous solution containing di-\( n \)-alkyl(\( C_{8}-C_{10}) \)dimethyl ammonium chlorides having average molecular weights of 332-361 and either ethyl alcohol or isopropyl alcohol. In addition to use on food-processing equipment and utensils, this solution may be used
on food-contact surfaces in public eating places.

(18) An aqueous solution containing \(n\)-alkyl\((C_{12}-C_{18})\) benzylidimethylammonium chloride, sodium metaborate, \(\alpha\)-terpineol and \(\alpha\)-(p-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)phenyl)-\(\omega\)-omega-hydroxy-poly( oxyethylene) produced with one mole of the phenol and 4 to 14 moles ethylene oxide.

(19) An aqueous solution containing sodium dichloroisocyanurate and tetrasodium ethylenediaminetetraacetate. In addition to use on food-processing equipment and utensils, this solution may be used on food-contact surfaces in public eating places.

(20) An aqueous solution containing ortho-phenylphenol, \(\alpha\)-(para chlorophenol), \(\alpha\)-tertiaryamylphenol, sodium \(\alpha\)-alkyl\((C_{12}-C_{15})\)-\(\omega\)-hydroxypoly(oxyethylene) sulfate with the poly(oxyethylene) content averaging one mole, potassium salts of coconut oil fatty acids, and isopropyl alcohol or hexylene glycol.

(21) An aqueous solution containing sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate. In addition to use on food-processing equipment and utensils, this solution may be used on glass bottles and other glass containers intended for holding milk.

(22) An aqueous solution containing \(\alpha\)-(dinit-

(23) An aqueous solution containing \(n\)-alkyl \((C_{12}-C_{16})\) benzylidimethylammonium chloride and dodecylidimethylammonium chloride.

(24) An aqueous solution containing elemental iodine (CAS Reg. No. 7553–56–2), \(\alpha\)-[p-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)phenyl]-\(\omega\)-omega-hydroxy-poly(oxyethylene) produced with one mole of the phenol and 4 to 14 moles ethylene oxide, and \(\alpha\)-alkyl\((C_{12}-C_{18})\)-\(\omega\)-omega-hydroxy\((\text{poly(oxyethylene)})\) (having an average molecular weight of 965).

(25) An aqueous solution containing elemental iodine (CAS Reg. No. 7553–56–2), potassium iodide (CAS Reg. No. 7681–11–0), and isopropyl alcohol (CAS Reg. No. 67–63–0). In addition to use on food processing equipment and utensils, this solution may be used on beverage containers, including milk containers and equipment and on food-contact surfaces in public eating places.

(26) [Reserved]


(29) An aqueous solution containing dodecyldiphenoxydisulfonic acid (CAS Reg. No. 30260–72–4), sulfonated tall oil fatty acid (CAS Reg. No. 68309–27–3), and neo-decanoic acid (CAS Reg. No. 26896–20–8). In addition to use on food-processing equipment and utensils, this solution may be used on glass bottles and other glass containers intended for holding milk.


(31) An aqueous solution containing elemental iodine, \(\alpha\)-alkyl\((C_{10}-C_{14})\)-\(\omega\)-omega-hydroxy-poly(oxyethylene)poly(oxypropylene) of average molecular weight between 768 and 837, and \(\alpha\)-alkyl\((C_{12}-C_{18})\)-\(\omega\)-omega-hydroxy-poly(oxyethylene)poly(oxypropylene) of average molecular weight between 950 and 1,220. In addition to use on food-processing equipment and utensils, this solution may be used on food-contact surfaces in public eating places.
(32) An aqueous solution containing (i) di-n-alkyl(C\textsubscript{8}–C\textsubscript{10})dimethyl ammonium chloride compounds having average molecular weights of 332 to 361; (ii) n-alkyl(C\textsubscript{12}–C\textsubscript{18})benzyl dimethyl ammonium chloride compounds having average molecular weights of 351 to 380 and consisting principally of alkyl groups with 12 to 16 carbon atoms with no more than 1 percent of groups with 8 and 10; (iii) ethyl alcohol, and (iv) more than 1 percent of groups with 8 to 10; and (v) alpha-(p-nonylphenyl)-omega-hydroxy poly(oxyethylene) produced by the condensation of 1 mole of p-nonylphenol with 9 to 12 moles of ethylene oxide. The ratio of compound (i) to compound (ii) is 3 to 2.

(33) An aqueous solution containing (i) di-n-alkyl-(C\textsubscript{8}–C\textsubscript{10})dimethylammonium chloride compounds having average molecular weights of 332 to 361; (ii) n-alkyl(C\textsubscript{12}–C\textsubscript{18})-benzyl dimethylammonium chloride compounds having molecular weights of 351 to 380 and consisting principally of alkyl groups with 12 to 16 carbon atoms with no more than 1 percent of the groups with 8 to 10; and (iii) tetrasodium ethylenediamine tetraacetate. Additionally, the aqueous solution contains either alpha-(p-nonylphenyl)-omega-hydroxy poly(oxyethylene) or alpha-alkyl(C\textsubscript{12}–C\textsubscript{18})-omega-hydroxy poly(oxyethylene), each produced with 9 to 13 moles of ethylene oxide. The ratio of compound (i) to compound (ii) is 3 to 2.

(34) An aqueous solution of an equilibrium mixture of oxychloro species (predominantly chloride, chlorate, and chlorine dioxide) generated either (i) by directly metering a concentrated chlorine dioxide solution, prepared just prior to use, into potable water to provide the concentration of available chlorine dioxide stated in paragraph (c)(29) of this section, or (ii) by acidification of an aqueous alkaline solution of oxychloro species (predominantly chloride and chlorate) followed by dilution with potable water to provide the concentration of available chlorine dioxide described in paragraph (c)(29) of this section.

(35) An aqueous solution containing decanoic acid (CAS Reg. No. 334–48–5); octanoic acid (CAS Reg. No. 124–07–2); lactic acid (CAS Reg. No. 50–21–5); phosphoric acid (CAS Reg. No. 7664–38–2) and a mixture of the sodium salt of naphthalenesulfonic acid (CAS Reg. No. 1321–69–3); the methyl, dimethyl, and trimethyl derivatives of the sodium salt of naphthalenesulfonic acid; and a mixture of the sodium salt of naphthalenesulfonic acid, and the methyl, dimethyl, and trimethyl derivatives of the sodium salt of naphthalenesulfonic acid alkylated at 3 percent by weight with C\textsubscript{8}–C\textsubscript{9} linear olefins, as components of a sanitizing solution to be used on food-processing equipment and utensils. The methyl and dimethyl substituted derivatives (described within this paragraph (b)(35)) constitute no less than 70 percent by weight of the mixture of naphthalenesulfonates.

(36) The sanitizing solution contains decanoic acid (CAS Reg. No. 334–48–5); octanoic acid (CAS Reg. No. 124–07–2); lactic acid (CAS Reg. No. 50–21–5); phosphoric acid (CAS Reg. No. 7664–38–2); a mixture of 1-octanesulfonic acid (CAS Reg. No. 394–72–7); and 1-octanesulfonic-2-sulfinic acid (CAS Reg. No. 113652–56–5) or 1,2-octanedisulfonic acid (CAS Reg. No. 113669–58–2); the condensate of four moles of poly(oxyethylene)poly(oxypropylene) block copolymers with one mole of ethylenediamine (CAS Reg. No. 11111–34–5); and the optional ingredient FD&C Yellow No. 5 (CAS Reg. No. 001934210). In addition to use on food-processing equipment and utensils, this solution may be used on dairy-processing equipment.

(37) The sanitizing solution contains sodium hypochlorite (CAS Reg. No. 7681–52–9); trisodium phosphate (CAS Reg. No. 7601–54–9); sodium lauryl sulfate (CAS Reg. No. 151–21–3); and potassium permanganate (CAS Reg. No. 7722–64–7). Magnesium oxide (CAS Reg. No. 1309–48–4) and potassium bromide (CAS Reg. No. 429–94–0) may be added as optional ingredients to this sanitizing solution. In addition to use on food-processing equipment and utensils, this solution may be used on food-contact surfaces in public eating places.

(38) An aqueous solution containing hydrogen peroxide (CAS Reg. No. 7722–84–1); peroxyacetic acid (CAS Reg. No. 79–21–0); acetic acid (CAS Reg. No. 64–
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19–7); sulfuric acid (CAS Reg. No. 7664–93–9); and 2,6-pyridinedicarboxylic acid (CAS Reg. No. 499–83–2). In addition to use on food-processing equipment and utensils, this solution may be used on dairy-processing equipment.

(39) An aqueous solution containing phosphoric acid (CAS Reg. No. 7664–38–2); octenyl succinic acid (CAS Reg. No. 28805–58–5); N,N-dimethyloctanamine (CAS Reg. No. 7378–99–6); and a mixture of n-carboxylic acids (C₆–C₁₂, consisting of not less than 56 percent octanoic acid and not less than 40 percent decanoic acid). This solution may be used on food-processing equipment and utensils, including dairy-processing equipment.

(40) An aqueous solution prepared by combining elemental iodine (CAS Reg. No. 7553–56–2); hydriodic acid (CAS Reg. No. 10034–85–2); sodium N-cyclohexyl-N-palmitoyl taurate (CAS Reg. No. 132–43–4); chloroacetic acid, sodium salt reaction products with 4,5-dihydro-2-undecyl-1H-imidazole-1-ethanol and sodium hydroxide (CAS Reg. No. 68608–66–2); dodecylbenzene sulfonic acid (CAS Reg. No. 27176–87–0); phosphoric acid (CAS Reg. No. 7664–38–2); isopropyl alcohol (CAS Reg. No. 67–63–0); and calcium chloride (CAS Reg. No. 10043–52–4). In addition to use on food-processing equipment and utensils, this solution may be used on dairy-processing equipment.

(41) An aqueous solution containing n-alkyl (C₁₂–C₁₆)benzyldimethylammonium chloride, having average molecular weights ranging from 351 to 380 wherein the alkyl groups contain principally 12 to 16 carbons and not more than 1 percent each of the groups with 8 and 10 carbon atoms; ammonium chloride (CAS Reg. No. 132–43–4); calcium stearate (CAS Reg. No. 1592–23–0); sodium bicarbonate (CAS Reg. No. 144–55–8); starch or dextrin, or both starch and dextrin (CAS Reg. No. 9004–53–9); and the optional ingredient methylene blue (CAS Reg. No. 61–73–4). In addition to use on food-processing equipment and utensils, this solution may be used on food-contact surfaces in public eating places.

(42) An aqueous solution containing decanoic acid (CAS Reg. No. 334–48–5), nonanoic acid (CAS Reg. No. 112–05–0), phosphoric acid (CAS Reg. No. 7664–38–2), propionic acid (CAS Reg. No. 79–09–04), and sodium 1-octanesulfonate (CAS Reg. No. 5324–84–5). Sulfuric acid (CAS Reg. No. 7664–93–9) may be added as an optional ingredient. In addition to use on food-processing equipment and utensils, this solution may be used on dairy-processing equipment.

(43) An aqueous solution of iodine and hypochlorous acid generated by the dilution of an aqueous acidic (21.5 percent nitric acid) solution of iodine monochloride. In addition to use on food-processing equipment and utensils, this solution may be used on dairy-processing equipment.

(44) An aqueous solution of citric acid, disodium ethylenediaminetetraacetate, sodium lauryl sulfate, and monosodium phosphate. In addition to use on food-processing equipment and utensils, this solution may be used on dairy-processing equipment.

(45) An aqueous solution of hydrogen peroxide, acetic acid, peroxyacetic acid, octanoic acid, peroxoctanoic acid, sodium 1-octanesulfonate, and 1-hydroxyethylidene-1,1-diphosphonic acid. In addition to use on food-processing equipment and utensils, this solution may be used on dairy-processing equipment.

(46) An aqueous solution of chlorine dioxide and related oxychloro species generated by acidification of an aqueous solution of sodium chlorite with a solution of sodium gluconate, citric acid, phosphoric acid, and sodium mono- and didodecylphenoxybenzenesulfonate. In addition to use on food-processing equipment and utensils, this solution may be used on dairy-processing equipment.

(c) The solutions identified in paragraph (b) of this section will not exceed the following concentrations:

(1) Solutions identified in paragraph (b)(1) of this section will provide not more than 200 parts per million of available halogen determined as available chlorine.

(2) Solutions identified in paragraph (b)(2) of this section will provide not more than 100 parts per million of
available halogen determined as available chlorine.

(3) Solution identified in paragraph (b)(3) of this section will provide not more than 25 parts per million of titratable iodine. The solutions will contain the components potassium iodide, sodium p-toluenesulfonchloramide and sodium lauryl sulfate at a level not in excess of the minimum required to produce their intended functional effect.

(4) Solutions identified in paragraph (b)(4), (5), (6), (8), (13), and (14) of this section will contain iodine to provide not more than 25 parts per million of titratable iodine. The adjuvants used with the iodine will not be in excess of the minimum amounts required to accomplish the intended technical effect.

(5) Solutions identified in paragraph (b)(7) of this section will provide not more than 400 parts per million dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid and not more than 80 parts per million of polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene block polymers (having a minimum average molecular weight of 2,800) or not more than 40 parts per million of isopropyl alcohol.

(6) Solutions identified in paragraph (b)(9) of this section shall provide when ready to use no more than 200 parts per million of the active quaternary compound.

(7) Solutions identified in paragraph (b)(10) of this section shall provide not more than sufficient trichloromelamine to produce 200 parts per million of available chlorine and either sodium lauryl sulfate at a level not in excess of the minimum required to produce its intended functional effect or not more than 400 parts per million of dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid.

(8) Solutions identified in paragraph (b)(11) of this section shall provide, when ready to use, not more than 200 parts per million of active quaternary compound.

(9) The solution identified in paragraph (b)(12) of this section shall provide not more than 200 parts per million of sulfonated oleic acid, sodium salt.

(10) Solutions identified in paragraph (b)(13) of this section will provide not more than 200 parts per million of available chlorine and not more than 30 ppm lithium.

(11) Solutions identified in paragraph (b)(16) of this section shall provide not more than 200 parts per million of active quaternary compound.

(12) Solutions identified in paragraph (b)(17) of this section shall provide, when ready to use, a level of 150 parts per million of the active quaternary compound.

(13) Solutions identified in paragraph (b)(18) of this section shall provide not more than 66 parts per million of alpha[1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl]-omega-hydroxy poly (oxyethylene).

(14) Solutions identified in paragraph (b)(19) of this section shall provide, when ready to use, a level of 100 parts per million of available chlorine.

(15) Solutions identified in paragraph (b)(20) of this section are for single use applications only and shall provide, when ready to use, a level of 800 parts per million of total active phenols consisting of 400 parts per million ortho-phenylphenol, 320 parts per million ortho-benzyl-para-chlorophenol and 80 parts per million para-tertiaryamylphenol.

(16) Solution identified in paragraph (b)(21) of this section shall provide not more than 430 parts per million and not less than 25 parts per million of sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate.

(17) Solutions identified in paragraph (b)(22) of this section shall provide, when ready to use, at least 150 parts per million and not more than 400 parts per million of active quaternary compound.

(18) Solutions identified in paragraph (b)(23) of this section shall provide at least 150 parts per million and not more than 200 parts per million of the active quaternary compound.

(19) Solutions identified in paragraphs (b)(24), (b)(25), and (b)(43) of this section shall provide at least 12.5 parts per million and not more than 25 parts per million of titratable iodine. The adjuvants used with the iodine shall not be in excess of the minimum amounts required to accomplish the intended technical effect.

(20)–(21) [Reserved]
(22) Solutions identified in paragraph (b)(27) of this section shall provide, when ready to use, at least 109 parts per million and not more than 218 parts per million of total active fatty acids and at least 156 parts per million and not more than 312 parts per million of the sodium 1-octanesulfonate.

(23) Solutions identified in paragraph (b)(28) of this section shall provide, when ready to use, at least 156 parts per million and not more than 312 parts per million of sulfonated 9-octadecenoic acid, at least 31 parts per million and not more than 62 parts per million of sodium xylenesulfonate.

(24) Solutions identified in paragraph (b)(29) of this section will provide at least 237 parts per million and not more than 474 parts per million dodecyldiphenyloxidedisulfonic acid, at least 33 parts per million and not more than 66 parts per million sulfonated tall oil fatty acid, and at least 87 parts per million and not more than 174 parts per million neo-decanoic acid.

(25) The solution identified in paragraph (b)(31) of this section shall provide, when ready to use, at least 12.5 parts per million and not more than 25 parts per million of titratable iodine. The adjuvants used with the iodine will not be in excess of the minimum amounts required to accomplish the intended technical effect.

(26) Solutions identified in paragraph (b)(32) of this section shall provide, when ready to use, at least 150 parts per million and no more than 400 parts per million of active quaternary compounds in solutions containing no more than 600 parts per million water hardness. The adjuvants used with the quaternary compounds will not exceed the amounts required to accomplish the intended technical effect.

(28) Solutions identified in paragraph (b)(33) of this section shall provide, when ready to use, at least 150 parts per million and not more than 400 parts per million of active quaternary compounds. The adjuvants used with the quaternary compounds shall not exceed the amounts required to accomplish the intended technical effect. Tetrasodium ethylenediamine tetraacetate shall be added at a minimum level of 60 parts per million. Use of these sanitizing solutions shall be limited to conditions of water hardness not in excess of 300 parts per million.

(29) Solutions identified in paragraph (b)(34) of this section should provide, when ready for use, at least 100 parts per million and not more than 200 parts per million available chlorine dioxide as determined by the method titled “Todometric Method for the Determination of Available Chlorine Dioxide (50–250 ppm available ClO₂),” which is incorporated by reference. Copies are available from the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFS–200), Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, or available for inspection 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.

(30) Solutions identified in paragraph (b)(35) of this section shall provide, when ready for use, at least 117 parts per million and not more than 234 parts per million of total fatty acids and at least 166 parts per million and not more than 332 parts per million of a mixture of naphthalenesulfonates. The adjuvants phosphoric acid and lactic acid, used with decanoic acid, octanoic acid, and sodium naphthalenesulfonate and its alkylated derivatives, will not be in excess of the minimum amounts required to accomplish the intended technical effects.

(31) Solutions identified in paragraph (b)(36) of this section shall provide, when ready for use, at least 29 parts per million and not more than 58 parts per million of decanoic acid; at least 88 parts per million of total fatty acids; and at least 109 parts per million and not more than 218 parts per million of total active fatty acids.
per million and not more than 176 parts per million of octanoic acid; at least 69 parts per million and not more than 138 parts per million of lactic acid; at least 256 parts per million and not more than 512 parts per million of phosphoric acid; at least 69 parts per million and not more than 172 parts per million of 1-octanesulfonic acid; at least 51 parts per million and not more than 102 parts per million of 1-octanesulfonic-2-sulfinic acid or 1,2-octanedisulfonic acid; and at least 10 parts per million and not more than 20 parts per million of the condensate of four moles of poly(oxyethylene)poly(oxypropylene) block copolymers with one mole of ethylenediamine. The colorant adjuvant FD&C Yellow No. 5 shall not be used in excess of the minimum amount required to accomplish the intended technical effect.

(33) Solutions identified in paragraph (b)(38) of this section shall provide when ready for use not less than 300 parts per million and not more than 465 parts per million of hydrogen peroxide; not less than 200 parts per million and not more than 315 parts per million of peroxycetic acid; not less than 200 parts per million and not more than 340 parts per million of acetic acid; not less than 10 parts per million and not more than 20 parts per million of sulfuric acid; and not less than 0.75 parts per million and not more than 1.2 parts per million of 2,6-pyridinedicarboxylic acid.

(34) Solutions identified in paragraph (b)(39) of this section shall provide when ready for use not less than 460 parts per million and not more than 625 parts per million of phosphoric acid, and all components shall be present in the following proportions: 1 part phosphoric acid to 0.25 octenyl succinic acid to 0.18 part N,N-dimethyloctanamine to 0.062 part of a mixture of n-carboxylic acids (C₆-C₁₂, consisting of not less than 56 percent octanoic acid and not less than 40 percent decanoic acid).

(35) Solutions identified in paragraph (b)(40) of this section shall provide when ready for use not less than 12.5 parts per million and not more than 25.0 parts per million of titratable iodine; and not less than 2.7 parts per million and not more than 5.5 parts per million of dodecylbenzene sulfonic acid. All components shall be present in the following proportions: 1.0 part dodecylbenzene sulfonic acid to 43 parts sodium N-cyclohexyl-N-palmitoyltaurate to 7.7 parts chloroacetic acid, sodium salt, reaction products with 4,5-dihydro-2-undecyl-1H-imidazole-1-ethanol and sodium hydroxide to 114 parts phosphoric acid to 57 parts isopropyl alcohol to 3.0 parts calcium chloride.

(36) Solutions identified in paragraph (b)(41) of this section shall provide, when ready for use, not less than 150 parts per million and not more than 200 parts per million of n-alkyl(C₁₂-C₁₆)benzyldimethylammonium chloride; and not more than 0.4 part per million of the colorant methylene blue. Components shall be present in the product used to prepare the solution in the following proportions: 1 part n-alkyl(C₁₂-C₁₆)benzyldimethylammonium chloride; and not more than 0.4 part per million of the colorant methylene blue. Components shall be present in the product used to prepare the solution in the following proportions: 1 part n-alkyl(C₁₂-C₁₆)benzyldimethylammonium chloride; and not more than 0.4 part per million of the colorant methylene blue.
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C₈,benzylidemethylammonium chloride to 0.24 part ammonium chloride to 0.08 part calcium stearate to 0.60 part sodium bicarbonate to 0.08 part starch or dextrin, or a combination of starch and dextrin.

(37)(i) The solution identified in paragraph (b)(42) of this section not containing sulfuric acid shall provide when ready for use not less than 45 parts per million and not more than 90 parts per million of decanoic acid; and all components shall be present in the following proportions (weight/weight (w/w)): 1 part decanoic acid to 1 part nonanoic acid to 9.5 parts phosphoric acid to 3.3 parts propionic acid to 3.3 parts sodium 1-octanesulfonate.

(ii) The solution identified in paragraph (b)(42) of this section containing sulfuric acid shall provide when ready for use not less than 45 parts per million and not more than 90 parts per million of decanoic acid; and all components shall be present in the following proportions (w/w): 1 part decanoic acid to 1 part nonanoic acid to 2.8 parts phosphoric acid to 3.3 parts propionic acid to 3.3 parts sodium 1-octanesulfonate to 3.2 parts sulfuric acid.

(38) The solution identified in paragraph (b)(44) of this section shall provide, when ready for use, at least 16,450 parts per million and not more than 32,900 parts per million of citric acid; at least 700 parts per million and not more than 1,400 parts per million of disodium ethylenediaminetetraacetate; at least 175 parts per million and not more than 350 parts per million of sodium lauryl sulfate; and at least 175 parts per million and not more than 350 parts per million of monosodium phosphate.

(39)(i) The solution identified in paragraph (b)(45) of this section, when used on food processing equipment and utensils, including dairy and beverage-processing equipment but excluding food-contact surfaces in public eating places and dairy and beverage containers, shall provide when ready for use at least 72 parts per million and not more than 216 parts per million of hydrogen peroxide; at least 46 parts per million and not more than 138 parts per million of peroxycetic acid; at least 40 parts per million and not more than 122 parts per million of octanoic acid (including peroxyoctanoic acid); at least 281 parts per million and not more than 866 parts per million of acetic acid; at least 7 parts per million and not more than 34 parts per million of 1-hydroxyethylidene-1,1-diphosphonic acid; and at least 36 parts per million and not more than 109 parts per million of sodium 1-octanesulfonate.

(ii) The solution identified in paragraph (b)(45) of this section, when used on food-contact equipment and utensils in warewashing machines, including warewashing machines in public eating places, at temperatures no less than 120 °F (49 °C) shall provide when ready for use at least 30 parts per million and not more than 91 parts per million of hydrogen peroxide; at least 19 parts per million and not more than 58 parts per million of peroxyacetic acid; at least 17 parts per million and not more than 52 parts per million of octanoic acid (including peroxyoctanoic acid); at least 119 parts per million and not more than 290 parts per million of acetic acid; at least 3 parts per million and not more than 14 parts per million of 1-hydroxyethylidene-1,1-diphosphonic acid; and at least 15 parts per million and not more than 46 parts per million of sodium 1-octanesulfonate.

(iii) The solution identified in paragraph (b)(45) of this section, when used on dairy or beverage containers, shall provide when ready for use at least 36 parts per million and not more than 108 parts per million of hydrogen peroxide; at least 23 parts per million and not more than 69 parts per million of peroxyacetic acid; at least 20 parts per million and not more than 61 parts per million of octanoic acid (including peroxyoctanoic acid); at least 140 parts per million and not more than 343 parts per million of acetic acid; at least 3 parts per million and not more than 17 parts per million of 1-hydroxyethylidene-1,1-diphosphonic acid; and at least 18 parts per million and not more than 55 parts per million of sodium 1-octanesulfonate.

(40) The solution identified in paragraph (b)(46) of this section shall provide, when ready for use, at least 100 parts per million and not more than 200 parts per million of chlorine dioxide as determined by the method developed.
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by Bio-cide International, Inc., entitled, “Iodometric Method for the Determination of Available Chlorine Dioxide (50–250 ppm Available ClO₂),” dated June 11, 1987, which is incorporated by reference in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. Copies of this method are available from the Office of Food Additive Safety (HFS–200), Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition, Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, 240–402–1200, and may be examined at the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition’s Library, Food and Drug Administration, 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; at least 380 parts per million and not more than 760 parts per million of sodium gluconate; and at least 960 parts per million and not more than 1,920 parts per million of sodium mono- and didodecylphenoxybenzenedisulfonate. Other components listed under paragraph (b)(46) of this section shall be used in the minimum amount necessary to produce the intended effect.

(d) Sanitizing agents for use in accordance with this section will bear labeling meeting the requirements of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act.

[42 FR 14609, Mar. 16, 1977]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting §178.1010, see the List of CFR Sections Affected, which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and at www.fdsys.gov.

Subpart C—Antioxidants and Stabilizers

§178.2010 Antioxidants and/or stabilizers for polymers.

The substances listed in paragraph (b) of this section may be safely used as antioxidants and/or stabilizers in polymers used in the manufacture of articles or components of articles intended for use in producing, manufacturing, packing, processing, preparing, treating, packaging, transporting, or holding food, subject to the provisions of this section:

(a) The quantity used shall not exceed the amount reasonably required to accomplish the intended technical effect.

(b) List of substances:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substances</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N-N-Alkyl-N′-(carboxymethyl)-N,N′-trimethylenediglycine; the alkyl group is even numbered in the range C₁₄–C₁₈ and the nitrogen content is in the range 5.4–5.6 weight percent.</td>
<td>For use only: 1. As component of nonfood articles complying with §§ 175.105 and 177.2600 of this chapter. 2. At levels not to exceed 1.35 percent by weight of natural rubber, butadiene-acrylonitrile, butadiene-acrylonitrile-styrene, and butadiene-styrene polymers that are used in contact with nonalcoholic food at temperatures not to exceed room temperature and that are employed in closure-sealing gaskets complying with §177.1210 of this chapter or in coatings complying with §175.300, §176.170, or §175.320 of this chapter. The average thickness of such coatings and closure-sealing gaskets shall not exceed 0.004 inch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alkylthiophenolics: acid-catalyzed condensation reaction products of 4-nonylphenol, formaldehyde, and 1-dodecanethiol (CAS Reg. No. 164907–73–7).</td>
<td>For use only: 1. At levels not to exceed 2 percent by weight of adhesives complying with §175.105 of this chapter, of pressure-sensitive adhesives complying with §175.125 of this chapter, and of rubber articles complying with §177.2600 of this chapter. 2. Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Acid-catalyzed condensation reaction products of 4-nonylphenol, formaldehyde, and 1-dodecanethiol (CAS Reg. No. 203742–97–6).</td>
<td>For use only: 1. Derived from dimerized vegetable oil acids (containing not more than 20 percent of monomer acids) and ethylenediamine. 2. Used in compliance with regulations in parts 174, 175, 176, 177, 178 and §179.45 of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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#### Substances

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1,4-Benzene dicarboxylic acid, bis(2,1-dimethylpropyl)4-</td>
<td>For use only at levels not to exceed 0.075 percent by weight of olefin polymers complying with § 177.1520 of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-(2H-Benzotriazol-2-yl)-4,6-bis(1-methyl-1-tetramethylbutyl)phenol (CAS Reg. No. 3147-75-9).</td>
<td>For use only: 1. At levels not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight of polycarbonate resins complying with § 177.1580 of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-(4,6-Bis(2,4-dimethylphenyl)-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)-5-(octyloxy)phenol (CAS Reg. No. 2725–22–6).</td>
<td>For use only: 1. At levels not to exceed 0.3 percent by weight of olefin polymers complying with § 177.1520(c) of this chapter, items 1.1a, 1.2, and 1.3 in contact with food under conditions of use A through H as described in § 176.170(c), table 2, of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,3(or 4)-Bis(octadecylthio)cyclohexylethane (CAS Reg. No. 37625–75–5); CAS synonym: 1-[beta-(octadecylthio)ethyl]-3(or 4)-(octadecylthio)cyclohexane.</td>
<td>For use only: 1. At levels not to exceed 0.3 percent by weight of all polymers for use in contact with fatty food types III, IV-A, V, VII-A, and IX hold a minimum of 5 gallons (18.9 liters) of food.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bis(2,6,6-tetramethyl-1-piperidinyl) sebacate (CAS Reg. No. 52829–07–9).</td>
<td>For use only: 1. In adhesives complying with § 175.105 of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VerDate Mar<15>2010 07:47 May 23, 2013 Jkt 229070 PO 00000 Frm 00382 Fmt 8010 Sfmt 8010 Y:\SGML\229070.XXX 229070wreier-aviles on DSK5TPTVN1PROD with CFR
Bis(2,4-di-tert-butyl-6-methylphenyl)ethylphosphite (CAS Reg. No. 145650–60–8). For use only:
1. At levels not to exceed 0.3 percent by weight of olefin polymers complying with §177.1520(c) of this chapter. The finished polymers may only be used with food of the types identified in §176.170(c) of this chapter, table 1, under Categories I, II, IV-B, VI-A, VI-B, VII-B, and VIII, and under conditions of use B through H described in table 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter.
2. At levels not to exceed 0.1 percent by weight of propylene polymers complying with §177.1520(c) of this chapter, items 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 3.2b, 3.4, or 3.5, or 3.1a (where the density of this polymer is at least 0.85 gram per cubic centimeter and less than 0.91 gram per cubic centimeter). The finished polymers may only be used in contact with food of the types identified in §176.170(c) of this chapter, table 1, under Categories III, IV-A, V, VI-C, VII-A, and IX, and under conditions of use B through H described in table 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter.
3. At levels not to exceed 0.1 percent by weight of high-density ethylene polymers complying with §177.1520(c) of this chapter, items 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1a, 3.1b, 3.2a, or 3.6 (where the density of each of these polymers is at least 0.94 gram per cubic centimeter), or 5. The finished polymers may only be used in contact with food of the types identified in §176.170(c) of this chapter, table 1, under Categories III, IV-A, V, VI-C, VII-A, and IX, and under conditions of use C (maximum temperature 70°C) through G described in table 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter. Provided, that the finished food contact articles have a volume of at least 18.9 liters (5 gallons).
4. At levels not to exceed 0.01 percent by weight of low-density ethylene polymers complying with §177.1520(c) of this chapter, items 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1a, 3.1b, 3.2a, 3.4, 3.5, or 3.6 (where the density of each of these polymers is less than 0.94 gram per cubic centimeter). The finished polymers may only be used in contact with food of the types identified in §176.170(c) of this chapter, table 1, under Categories III, IV-A, V, VI-C, VII-A, and IX, and under conditions of use B through H described in table 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter. Provided, that the average thickness of such polymers in the form in which they contact food shall not exceed 0.001 inch.

1,2-Bis(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyhydrocinnamoyl)-hydrazine (CAS Reg. No. 32687–78–8). For use only:
1. As provided in §175.105 of this chapter.
2. At levels not exceeding 0.1 percent by weight of acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene copolymers used in accordance with parts 175, 176, 177, and 181 of this chapter.
3. At levels not exceeding 0.1 percent by weight of polycarbonate resins complying with §177.2470 of this chapter.
4. At levels not to exceed 0.3 percent by weight of polyetherimide resins complying with §177.2480 of this chapter.

2,6-Bis(1-methylheptadecyl)-p-cresol ...................... For use only at levels not exceeding 0.3 percent by weight of olefin polymers complying with §177.1520(c) of this chapter, items 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, or 4. The average thickness of such polymers in the form in which they contact fatty food or food containing more than 8 percent of alcohol shall not exceed 0.004 inch.

3,9-Bis[2,4-bis(1-methyl-1-phenylethyl)phenoxy]-2,4,8,10-tetraoxa-3,9-diphosphaspiro[5.5]undecane (CAS Reg. No. 154862–43–8), which may contain not more than 2 percent by weight of triisopropanolamine (CAS Reg. No. 122–20–3). For use only:
1. At levels not to exceed 0.15 percent by weight of all polymers, except as specified below.
2. At levels not to exceed 0.2 percent by weight of polycarbonate resins complying with §177.1580 of this chapter.
3. At levels not to exceed 0.3 percent by weight of polyetherimide resins complying with §177.1595 of this chapter.
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#### Substances Limitations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substances</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 5,7-Bis(1,1-dimethylethyl)-3-hydroxy-2(3H)-benzofuranone, reaction products with o-xylene (CAS Reg. No. 181314–48–7). | For use only:  
1. At levels not to exceed 0.1 percent by weight of olefin polymers complying with § 177.1520(c) of this chapter. The finished polymers may only be used in contact with food of the types identified in § 176.170(c) of this chapter, Table 1, under Categories I, II, IV-B, VI-A, VI-B, VII-B, and VIII, and under conditions of use B through H described in Table 2 of § 176.170(c) of this chapter.  
2. At levels not to exceed 0.02 percent by weight of:  
   (a) Propylene polymers and copolymers complying with § 177.1520(c) of this chapter, items 1.1, 1.2, 3.1a, 3.2a, 3.2b, 3.4, or 3.5. The finished polymer may only be used in contact with food of the types identified in § 176.170(c) of this chapter, Table 1, under Categories III, IV-A, V, VI-C, VII-A, and IX, and under conditions of use B through H described in Table 2 of § 176.170(c) of this chapter; or  
   (b) Ethylene polymers and copolymers complying with § 177.1520(c) of this chapter, items 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1a, 3.1b, 3.2a, or 3.6 (where the density of each of these polymers is at least 0.94 gram per cubic centimeter), or 5. The finished polymers may only be used in contact with food of the types identified in § 176.170(c) of this chapter, Table 1, under Categories III, IV-A, V, VI-C, VII-A, and IX, and under conditions of use B through H described in Table 2 of § 176.170(c) of this chapter; provided that the finished food-contact articles have a volume of at least 18.9 liters (5 gallons).  
3. At levels not to exceed 0.02 percent by weight of ethylene polymers and copolymers complying with § 177.1520(c) of this chapter, items 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1a, 3.1b, 3.2a, 3.4, 3.5, or 3.6 (where the density of each of these polymers is less than 0.94 gram per cubic centimeter). The finished polymers may only be used in contact with food of the types identified in § 176.170(c) of this chapter, Table 1, under Categories III, IV-A, V, VI-C, VII-A, and IX, and under conditions of use B through H described in Table 2 of § 176.170(c) of this chapter; provided that the average thickness of such polymers in the form in which they contact food shall not exceed 50 micrometers (0.002 inch). |
| 3,9-Bis[2-(3-(3-tert-butyl-4-hydroxy-5-methylphenyl)propionyloxy)-1,1-dimethylethyl]-2,4,8,10-tetraoxaspiro[5.5]undecane (CAS Reg. No. 90498–90–1). | For use only:  
1. At levels not to exceed 0.2 percent by weight of polypropylene complying with § 177.1520(c), item 1.1 of this chapter. The finished polymer is to be used in contact with food only under conditions of use D through H described in table 2 of § 176.170(c) of this chapter.  
2. At levels not to exceed 0.3 percent by weight of polyethylene complying with § 177.1520(c) of this chapter, item 2.1, provided that the polymer has a minimum density of 0.94 grams per cubic centimeter and is used in contact with food only under conditions of use D through G described in table 2 of § 176.170(c) of this chapter.  
3. At levels not to exceed 0.3 percent by weight of olefin polymers complying with § 177.1520(c) of this chapter, items 1.1, 3.1, and 3.2, where the copolymers complying with items 3.1 and 3.2 contain not less than 85 weight percent of polymer units derived from propylene. The finished polymer is to be used in contact with food of types I, II, IV-B, VI-A, VI-B, VII-C, VII-B, and VIII under conditions of use A through H described in tables 1 and 2 of § 176.170(c) of this chapter. |
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substances</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
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</table>
| 4-[[4,6-Bis(octhylthio)-s-triazin-2-yl]amino]-2,6-di-tert-butylphenol (CAS Reg. No. 991–84–4). | For use only:  
1. At levels not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight: in styrene block copolymers complying with §177.1810 of this chapter; in rosins and resin derivatives complying with §175.300(b)(3)(v) of this chapter; in can end cement formulations complying with §175.300(b)(3)(xiii) of this chapter; in side seam cement formulations complying with §175.300(b)(3)(xviii) of this chapter; in petroleum alicyclic hydrocarbon resins and terpene resins complying with §175.320(b)(3) of this chapter; in rosin and rosin derivatives complying with §176.170(a)(5) of this chapter; in petroleum alicyclic hydrocarbon resin and rosins and rosin derivatives complying with §176.170(b)(2) of this chapter; in terpene resins complying with §175.300(b)(2)(xii) of this chapter, when such terpene resins are used in accordance with §176.170(a)(1) of this chapter; in resins and polymers complying with §176.180(b) of this chapter; in closures with sealing gaskets complying with §177.1210 of this chapter; in petroleum hydrocarbon resin and rosins and rosin derivatives complying with §178.3800(b) of this chapter; and in reinforced wax complying with §178.3850 of this chapter.  
2. At levels not to exceed 0.2 percent by weight of the finished cellophane complying with §177.1200 of this chapter.  
3. At levels not to exceed 0.1 percent by weight in polystyrene and rubber-modified polystyrene complying with §177.1640 of this chapter: Provided, That the finished polystyrene and rubber-modified polystyrene polymer contact food only under conditions of use B through G described in table 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter.  
4. In adhesives complying with §175.105 of this chapter; in pressure-sensitive adhesives complying with §175.125 of this chapter; and as provided in §177.2600 of this chapter. |
| 4,4′-Bis(a,a-dimethylbenzyl)diphenylamine (CAS Reg. No. 10081–67–1). | For use only:  
1. At levels not to exceed 0.3 percent by weight of polypropylene complying with §177.1520(c) of this chapter. The polypropylene articles are limited to use in contact with non-fatty foods only.  
2. At levels not to exceed 0.16 percent by weight of ethylene-vinyl acetate-vinyl alcohol copolymers complying with §177.1360(a)(3) and (d) of this chapter. |
| 1,3-Butanediol. 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, respectively, followed by alkylation with isobutylene so that the butyl content of the final product is not less than 18 percent. | For use only:  
1. As components of nonfood articles complying with §§175.105 and 177.2600(c)(4)(vii) of this chapter.  
2. At levels not to exceed 1.0 percent by weight of acrylonitrile-butadiene/styrene copolymers. The finished copolymers may be used in contact with food of Types I, II, IV-B, V-A, V-B, VII-B, and VIII under conditions of use B through H, as described in tables 1 and 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter, and with food of Types III, IV-A, V, VI-C, VII-A, and IX under conditions of use C through Q as described in tables 1 and 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter. |
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substances</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Butylated, styrenated cresols produced when equal moles of isobutylene, styrene, and a metacresol-paracresol mixture having a no more than 3 °C distillation range including 202 °C are made to react so that the final product meets the following specifications: Not less than 95 percent by weight of total alkylated phenols consisting of 13–25 percent by weight of butylated m- and p-cresols, 26–38 percent by weight of styrenated m- and p-cresols, and not more than 10 percent by weight total of alkylated xylenols, alkylated p-cresol, alkylated phenol, and alkylated ethylphenol; acidity not more than 0.003 percent; and refractive index at 25 °C of 1.5550–1.5650, as determined by ASTM method D1218–82, “Standard Test Method for Refractive Index and Refractive Dispersion of Hydrocarbon Liquids,” which is incorporated by reference. Copies may be obtained from the American Society for Testing Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Dr., West Conshohocken, Philadelphia, PA 19428-2959, 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: <a href="http://www.archives.gov/federal_register/code_of_federal_regulations/ibr_locations.html">http://www.archives.gov/federal_register/code_of_federal_regulations/ibr_locations.html</a>.</td>
<td>For use only: 1. As provided in §§ 175.105 and 177.2600 of this chapter. 2. At levels not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight of polystyrene, rubber-modified polystyrene, or olefin polymers complying with § 177.1520(c) of this chapter, items 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, or 4, or complying with other sections in parts 174, 175, 176, 177, 178 and § 179.45 of this chapter, used in articles that contact food only under the conditions described in § 176.170(c) of this chapter, table 2, under conditions of use C through G.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-(3′-tert-Butyl-α,α,α-trifluoromethyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)-p-cumaryl bis(p-nonylphenyl) phosphite; the nonyl group is a propylene trimer isomer and the phosphorus content is in the range 3.8–4.0 weight percent.</td>
<td>For use only: 1. As components of nonfood articles complying with §§ 175.105 and 177.2600 of this chapter. 2. At levels not to exceed 0.135 percent by weight of natural rubber, butadiene-acrylonitrile, butadiene-acrylonitrile-styrene, and butadiene-styrene polymers that are used in contact with nonalcoholic food at temperatures not to exceed room temperature and that are employed in closure-sealing gaskets complying with § 177.1210 of this chapter or in coatings complying with § 175.300, § 175.320, or § 176.170 of this chapter. The average thickness of such coatings and closure-sealing gaskets shall not exceed 0.004 inch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-(3′-tert-Butyl-2′-hydroxy-5′-methyl-phenyl)-5-chlorobenzotriazole with a melting point of 137–141 °C.</td>
<td>For use only at levels not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight of olefin polymers complying with § 177.1520(c) of this chapter, provided that the finished polymer contacts foods only of the types identified in Categories I, II, IV-B, VI-A and B, VII-B, and VIII in table 1, § 176.170 of this chapter. For use only: 1. As provided in §§ 175.105 and 177.2600 of this chapter. 2. At levels not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight of polypolypropylene complying with § 177.1520 of this chapter and for use at levels not to exceed 0.3 percent by weight of polyethylene complying with § 177.1520 of this chapter, provided that the finished polypropylene and polyethylene contact food only of the types identified in § 176.170(c) of this chapter, table 1, under Categories I, II, VI-B, and VIII.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4′-Butylidenebis(6-tert-butyl-m-cresol)</td>
<td>For use only: 1. As provided in §§ 175.105 and 177.2600 of this chapter. 2. At levels not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight of polypropylene complying with § 177.1520 of this chapter and for use at levels not to exceed 0.3 percent by weight of polyethylene complying with § 177.1520 of this chapter, provided that the finished polypropylene and polyethylene contact food only of the types identified in § 176.170(c) of this chapter, table 1, under Categories I, II, VI-B, and VIII.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butyric acid, 3,3-bis(3′-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)ethylene ester (CAS Reg. No. 32509–66–3).</td>
<td>For use only: 1. As provided in §§ 175.105 and 177.2600 of this chapter. 2. At levels not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight of olefin copolymers complying with § 177.1520(c) of this chapter, items 3.1 and 3.2 except that when used in contact with foods described as types III, IV-A, V, VII-A, and IX in table 1 of § 176.170(c) of this chapter, the olefin copolymers may only be used under conditions of use E, F, and G set forth in table 2 of § 176.170(c) of this chapter. 3. At levels not to exceed 0.2 percent by weight of olefin polymers complying with § 177.1520(c) of this chapter, items 2.1, 2.2, 3.1, and 3.2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium benzoate.</td>
<td>For use only at levels not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight of polypropylene complying with § 177.1520 of this chapter and for use at levels not to exceed 0.3 percent by weight of polyethylene complying with § 177.1520 of this chapter, provided that the finished polypropylene and polyethylene contact food only of the types identified in § 176.170(c) of this chapter, table 1, under Categories I, II, VI-B, and VIII.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substances</td>
<td>Limitations</td>
</tr>
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<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium bis[monomethyl(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxybenzyl)phosphonate]</td>
<td>For use only:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[CAS Reg. No. 65140–91–2].</td>
<td>1. At levels not to exceed 0.25 percent by weight of polypropylene that complies with §177.1520(c) of this chapter, items 1.1, 1.2, and 1.3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. At levels not to exceed 0.2 percent by weight of polyethylene and olefin copolymers that comply with §177.1520(c) of this chapter, items 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, and 3.6. Finished polymers having a density less than 0.94 gram per cubic centimeter shall be used in contact with food only under conditions of use B through H described in table 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. In adhesives complying with §175.105 of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. At levels not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight of pressure-sensitive adhesives complying with §175.125 of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5. At levels not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight of rosin and rosin derivatives complying with §175.300(b)(3)(vi) of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6. At levels not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight of can end cement formulations complying with §175.300(b)(3)(xxxi) of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7. At levels not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight of side seam cement formulations complying with §175.300(b)(3)(xxxii) of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8. At levels not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight of petroleum alicyclic hydrocarbon resins complying with §175.320(b)(3) of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9. At levels not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight of rosin and rosin derivatives complying with §176.170(a)(5) of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10. At levels not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight of resins and polymers used as components of paper and paperboard in contact with dry food in compliance with §176.180 of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11. At levels not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight of closures with sealing gaskets complying with §177.1210 of this chapter.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>12. At levels not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight of the finished rubber article complying with §177.2650 of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13. At levels not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight of petroleum hydrocarbon resins and rosin derivatives complying with §178.3800(b).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14. At levels not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight of reinforced wax complying with §178.3850.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15. At levels not to exceed 0.3 percent by weight of polyethylene phthalate polymers, complying with §177.1630 of this chapter. Provided that the finished polymers contact food only under conditions of use B through H described in Table 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium myristate.</td>
<td>For use only:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium ricinoleate</td>
<td>1. At levels not to exceed 1 percent by weight of polyoxymethylene copolymer as provided in §177.2470(b)(1) of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium stearate.</td>
<td>For use only:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbethoxymethyl diethyl phosphonate (CAS Reg. No. 867–13–6).</td>
<td>At levels not to exceed 0.07 percent by weight of polyethylene phthalate polymers complying with §177.1630 of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cerium stereate (CAS Reg. No. 10119–53–6)</td>
<td>For use only at levels not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight in rigid and semirigid vinyl chloride homo- and copolymer articles modified in accordance with §178.3790(b)(1) of this chapter that contact food under conditions of use B through H described in table 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cupric acetate and lithium iodide</td>
<td>For use at levels not exceeding 0.025 percent cupric acetate and 0.065 percent lithium iodide by weight of nylon 66 resins complying with §177.1560 of this chapter; the finished resins are used or are intended to be used to contain foods during oven baking or oven cooking at temperatures above 250 °F. The average thickness of such resins in the form in which they contact food shall not exceed 0.0012 inch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuprous iodide</td>
<td>For use at levels not exceeding 0.01 percent cuprous iodide by weight of nylon 66 resins complying with §177.1560 of this chapter; the finished resins are used or are intended to be used to contain foods during oven baking or oven cooking at temperatures above 250 °F. The average thickness of such resins in the form in which they contact food shall not exceed 0.001 inch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuprous iodide and cuprous bromide</td>
<td>For use at levels not exceeding 0.0025 percent cuprous iodide and 0.0175 percent cuprous bromide by weight of nylon 66 resins complying with §177.1560 of this chapter; the finished resins are used or are intended to be used to contain foods during oven baking or oven cooking at temperatures above 250 °F. The average thickness of such resins in the form in which they contact food shall not exceed 0.0015 inch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyanoguanidine</td>
<td>For use only at levels not to exceed 1 percent by weight of polyoxymethylene copolymer as provided in §177.2470(b)(1) of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table: Substances and Limitations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substances</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cyclic neopentanetetrayl bis(octadecyl phosphite) (CAS Reg. No. 3806–34–6) (which may contain not more than 1 percent by weight of trisopropanolamine (CAS Reg. No. 122–20–3)); the phosphorus content is in the range of 7.8 to 8.2 weight percent.</td>
<td>For use only at levels not to exceed 0.2 percent by weight of olefin polymers complying with § 177.1520(c) of this chapter. Provided. That the finished polymers contact food only of the types identified in § 176.170(c) of this chapter, table 1, under Categories I, II, VI-A, VII-B, and VIII described in table 1 of § 176.170(c) of this chapter. The concentration of this additive and any other permitted antioxidants in the finished food-contact article shall not exceed a total of 0.5 milligram per square inch of food-contact surface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4,4′-Cyclohexylidenebis(2-cyclohexylphenol)</td>
<td>Provided. That the finished polymers contact food only of the types identified in § 176.170(c) of this chapter, table 1, under Categories I, II, VI-A, VII-B, and VIII described in table 1 of § 176.170(c) of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dicetyl thiadipropionate having a melting point of 59°–62 °C as determined by ASTM method E324–79; “Standard Test Method for Relative Initial and Final Melting Points and the Melting Range of Organic Chemicals,” and a saponification value in the range 176–183 as determined by ASTM method D1962–67 (Reapproved 1979); “Standard Test Method for Saponification Value of Drying Oils, Fatty Acids, and Polymerized Fatty Acids,” which are incorporated by reference. Copies may be obtained from the American Society for Testing Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Dr., West Conshohocken, Philadelphia, PA 19428–2959, 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: <a href="http://www.archives.gov/federal_register/code_of_federal_regulations/ibr_locations.html">http://www.archives.gov/federal_register/code_of_federal_regulations/ibr_locations.html</a>.</td>
<td>For use only at levels not to exceed 0.1 percent by weight of ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymers complying with § 177.3790 that contact food, under conditions of use A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H described in table 2 of § 176.170(c) of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,4-di(β-dimethyl-3,5-pyridinedicarboxylate (CAS Reg. No. 36265–41–5).</td>
<td>Provided. That the finished polymers contact food only of the types identified in § 176.170(c) of this chapter, under conditions of use (for boil-in-bag applications), C, D, E, F, G, and H described in table 2 of § 176.170(c) of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,6-Di(α-methyl benzyl)-4-methyl phenol [Chemical Abstracts Service Registry No. 1817–68–1].</td>
<td>For use only at levels not to exceed 0.3 percent by weight in rigid polymer articles modified in accordance with § 178.3970 that contact food, under conditions of use E, F, and G described in table 2 of § 176.170 of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,4-Dimethyl-6-(1-methylpentadecyl)phenol (CAS Reg. No. 134701–20–5).</td>
<td>For use only at levels not to exceed 0.2 percent by weight of olefin polymers complying with § 177.1520(c) of this chapter, provided that such olefin polymers are limited to use at a level not to exceed 25 percent by weight in other olefin polymers complying with § 177.1520 of this chapter; and the total amount in such finished olefin polymers not to exceed 0.05 percent by weight, including the level that may be contributed by its presence at 6 percent in the item “butylated, styrenated cresols * * *” listed in this paragraph; and further provided that the finished olefin polymers are intended for contact with foods, except those containing more than 8 percent alcohol.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For use only:

1. At levels not to exceed 0.3 percent by weight of acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene copolymers used in accordance with applicable regulations in parts 175, 176, 177, and 181 of this chapter, under conditions of use C through H as described in table 2 of § 176.170(c) of this chapter.

2. At levels not to exceed 0.033 percent by weight of rigid polyvinyl chloride, under conditions of use A through H as described in table 2 of § 176.170(c) of this chapter.
Substances Limitations

- Dimethyl succinate polymer with 4-hydroxy-2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-1-piperidineethanol (CAS Reg. No. 65447–77–6).
  - For use only:
    1. At levels not to exceed 0.3 percent by weight of olefin polymers complying with §177.1520 of this chapter and under conditions of use B through H described in table 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter.
  
- Dimethyltin/monomethyltin isooctylmercaptoacetates consisting of 5 to 90 percent by weight of monomethyltin tris(2-ethylhexylmercaptoacetate) (CAS Reg. No. 54849–38–6) or monomethyltin tris(2-ethylhexylmercaptoacetate) (CAS Reg. No. 57583–34–3) and 10 to 95 percent by weight of dimethyltin bis(isoctylmercaptoacetate) (CAS Reg. No. 26636–01–1) or dimethyltin bis(2-ethylhexylmercaptoacetate) (CAS Reg. No. 57583–35–4), and no more than 0.4 percent by weight of trimethyltin compounds, and having the following specifications: Tin content (as Sn) in the range of 15 to 21 percent and mercaptosulfur content in the range of 11 to 13.5 percent. Other alkyltin compounds are not to exceed 20 ppm.
  - For use only at levels not to exceed 2 percent by weight:
    1. In rigid polyvinyl chloride used in the manufacture of pipes intended for contact with water in food-processing plants, and
    2. In rigid polyvinyl chloride and in rigid vinyl chloride copolymers complying with §177.1950 of this chapter or §177.1980 of this chapter for use in contact with food of Types I, II, III, IV (except liquid milk), V, VI, VII, VIII, and IX described in table 1 of §176.170(c) of this chapter under conditions of use C through G described in table 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter at temperatures not to exceed 88 °C (190 °F).

  - For use only at levels not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight of acrylonitrile copolymers complying with §§177.1020 and 177.1030 of this chapter and used in contact with all food types under conditions of use C through G described in table 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter.

- N,N′-Diphenylthiourea ............................................. For use only:
  1. At levels not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight of polyvinyl chloride and/or vinyl chloride copolymers complying with §177.1980 of this chapter.
  2. At levels not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight of vinyl chloride-vinyl acetate copolymers containing not more than 20 molar percent of vinyl acetate.

- 2-(4,6-Diphenyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)-5-hexyloxyphenol (CAS Reg. No. 147315–50–2).
Substances Limitations

2,6-Di-tert-butyl-4-ethylphenol ................................. For use only in contact with nonalcoholic foods:
1. At levels not exceeding 0.04 mg/in² of food contact surface and not exceeding 0.1 percent by weight in ethylene polymers and copolymers complying with § 177.1520(c) of this chapter, items 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2, and 3.3; § 177.1340, and § 177.1350 of this chapter. The average thickness of such polymers and copolymers in the form in which they contact food shall not exceed 0.0025 in.
2. At levels not exceeding 0.04 mg/in² of food contact surface in ethylene polymers and copolymers complying with § 177.1520(c) of this chapter, items 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2, and 3.3; § 177.1340, and § 177.1350 of this chapter. The average thickness of such polymers and copolymers in the form in which they contact food shall be greater than 0.0025 in but shall not exceed 0.025 in.

3,5-Di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyhydrocinnamic acid triester with 1,3,5-tris(2-hydroxyethyl)-s-triazine-2,4,6-(1H,3H,5H)-trione (CAS Reg. No. 34137-09-2).
For use only:
1. At levels not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight of polypropylene complying with § 177.1520 of this chapter in articles that contact food not in excess of high temperature heat-sterilized condition of use A described in § 176.170(c) of this chapter, table 2.
2. At levels not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight of polyethylene complying with § 177.1520 of this chapter in articles that contact food not in excess of high temperature heat-sterilized condition of use A described in § 176.170(c) of this chapter, table 2.
3. In adhesives complying with § 175.105 of this chapter.
4. At levels not to exceed 2 percent by weight of polyester elastomers, complying with § 177.1590 of this chapter, in contact with dry food only, and finished rubber articles for repeated use, complying with § 177.2600 of this chapter, in contact with all foods, at temperatures not to exceed 150 °F.
5. At levels not to exceed 0.25 percent by weight of olefin copolymers complying with § 177.1520(c) of this chapter, items 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, and 4.0.
5. At levels not to exceed 0.2 percent by weight of rubber-modified polyethylene complying with § 177.1640 of this chapter.
6. At levels not to exceed 0.1 percent by weight of polypropylene complying with § 177.1520(c) of this chapter, items 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1a, 3.1b, 3.2a, or 3.2(b).

Di-tert-butyl-m-cresyl phosphonite condensation product with biphenyl (CAS Reg. No. 178358–58–2) produced by the condensation of 4,6-di-tert-butyl-m-cresol with the Friedel-Crafts addition product (phosphorus trichloride and biphenyl) so that the food additive has a minimum phosphorus content of 5.0 percent.
For use only:
1. At levels not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight of polypropylene complying with § 177.1520 of this chapter in articles that contact food not in excess of high temperature heat-sterilized condition of use A described in § 176.170(c) of this chapter, table 2.
2. At levels not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight of polyethylene complying with § 177.1520 of this chapter in articles that contact food not in excess of high temperature heat-sterilized condition of use A described in § 176.170(c) of this chapter, table 2.
3. In adhesives complying with § 175.105 of this chapter.
4. At levels not to exceed 0.25 percent by weight of olefin copolymers complying with § 177.1520(c) of this chapter, items 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, and 4.0.
5. At levels not to exceed 0.2 percent by weight of polyester elastomers, complying with § 177.1590 of this chapter, in contact with dry food only, and finished rubber articles for repeated use, complying with § 177.2600 of this chapter, in contact with all foods, at temperatures not to exceed 150 °F.

Di-tert-butylphenyl phosphonite condensation product with biphenyl (CAS Reg. No. 119345–01–6) produced by the condensation of 2,4-di-tert-butylphenol with the Friedel-Crafts addition product (phosphorus trichloride and biphenyl) so that the food additive has a minimum phosphorus content of 5.4 percent, an acid value not exceeding 10 mg KOH/gm, and a melting range of 85 °C to 110 °C (185 °F to 230 °F).
For use only:
1. At levels not to exceed 0.1 percent by weight of olefin polymers complying with § 177.1520(c) of this chapter, items 1.1, 2.1, 2.2, 3.1(a), 3.1(b), 3.2(a), or 3.2(b).

Di-tert-butyl-m-cresyl phosphonite condensation product with biphenyl (CAS Reg. No. 11935-01-6) produced by the condensation of 2,4-di-tert-butylphenol with the Friedel-Crafts addition product (phosphorus trichloride and biphenyl) so that the food additive has a minimum phosphorus content of 5.4 percent, an acid value not exceeding 10 mg KOH/gm, and a melting range of 85 °C to 110 °C (185 °F to 230 °F).
For use only:
1. At levels not to exceed 0.1 percent by weight of olefin polymers complying with § 177.1520(c) of this chapter, items 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.3, 3.2a, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, and 3.1a (where the density is not less than 0.85 gram per cubic centimeter) and 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1a, 3.1b, 3.2a, and 3.6 (where the density is not less than 0.94 gram per cubic centimeter) and 5.
2. At levels not to exceed 0.1 percent by weight of polycarbonate resins complying with § 177.1580 of this chapter.
3. At levels not to exceed 0.2 percent by weight of polystyrene and 0.3 percent by weight of rubber-modified polystyrene complying with § 177.1640 of this chapter.
4. At levels not to exceed 0.15 percent by weight of olefin polymers complying with § 177.1520(c) of this chapter, items 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1a, 3.1b, 3.2a, 3.4, 3.5, and 3.6 (where the polyethylene component has a density less than 0.94 gram per cubic centimeter).
5. At levels not to exceed 0.1 percent by weight of repeated use rubber articles complying with § 177.2600 of this chapter.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substances</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2,4-Di-tert-butylphenyl-3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxybenzoate (CAS Reg. No. 4221–80–1)</td>
<td>For use only: 1. At levels not to exceed 0.6 percent by weight of olefin polymers complying with §177.1520(c) of this chapter, item 1.1: (1) when used in single-use articles that contact food of types I, II, IV-B, VI-A, VI-B, VII-B, and VIII, identified in table 1 of §176.170(c) of this chapter; and (2) when used in repeated-use articles that contact food of types I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, and IX identified in table 1 of §176.170(c) of this chapter. The additive is used under conditions of use B through H described in table 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter. 2. At levels not to exceed 0.25 percent by weight of olefin polymers having a density of not less than 0.94 gram per cubic centimeter and complying with §177.1520(c) of this chapter, items 2.1, 2.2, 3.1, and 3.2: (1) when used in single-use articles that contact food of types I, II, IV-B, VI-A, VI-B, VII-B, and VIII, identified in table 1 of §176.170(c) of this chapter; and (2) when used in repeated-use articles that contact food of types I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, and IX identified in table 1 of §176.170(c) of this chapter. The additive is used under conditions of use B through H described in table 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,4-Di-tert-pentyl-6-[1-(3,5-di-tert-pentyl-2-hydroxyphenyl)ethyl]phenyl acrylate (CAS Reg. No. 123968–25–2)</td>
<td>For use only: 1. At levels not to exceed 0.2 percent by weight of polypropylene complying with §177.1520 of this chapter in contact with food under conditions of use D through G as described in Table 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter, except that polypropylene containing the additive at levels not to exceed 0.075 percent by weight may contact food under conditions of use A through H described in Table 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter. 2. At levels not to exceed 1.0 percent by weight of styrene block polymers complying with §177.1810 of this chapter. The additive is used under conditions of use D through G as described in Table 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter. 3. At levels not to exceed 1.0 percent by weight of polystyrene and rubber modified polystyrene complying with §177.1640 of this chapter in contact with food under conditions of use D through G as described in Table 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N,N′-1,2–Ethanediylbis(N–[3–[(4,6-bis(butyl)[1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidinyl]amino]-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino)propyl]-N,N′-dibutyl-N,N′-bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidinyl)-1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6-triamine (CAS Reg. No. 106990–43–6)</td>
<td>For use only: 1. At levels not to exceed 0.06 percent by weight of olefin polymers complying with §177.1520(c) of this chapter, items 1.1a, 1.1b, 1.2, or 1.3. The finished polymers may only be used in contact with food of the Types III, IV-A, V, VI-C, VII-A, and IX as described in table 1 of §176.170(c) of this chapter, and under conditions of use A through H as described in Table 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter. 2. At levels not to exceed 0.08 percent by weight of olefin polymers complying with §177.1520(c) of this chapter. The finished polymers may only be used in contact with food of the Types I, II, IV-B, VI-A, VI-B, VII-B, and VIII as described in Table 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter, and under conditions of use A through H as described in Table 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethylenebis(oxyethylene)-bis-(3-tert-butyl-4-hydroxy-5-methylhydrocinnamate) (CAS Reg. No. 36443–68–2)</td>
<td>For use only: 1. At levels not to exceed 0.3 percent by weight of polystyrene and/or rubber modified polystyrene polymers complying with §177.1640 of this chapter. 2. At levels not to exceed 0.3 percent by weight of acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene copolymers used in accordance with applicable regulations in parts 175, 176, 177, and 181 of this chapter. 3. At levels not to exceed 0.75 percent by weight of polyisoprene copolymers used in accordance with §177.2470 of this chapter. The finished articles shall not be used for foods containing more than 15 percent alcohol. 4. At levels not to exceed 0.25 percent by weight of polyisoprene homopolymers used in accordance with §177.2489 of this chapter. The finished articles shall not be used for foods containing more than 15 percent alcohol. 5. At levels not to exceed 0.2 percent by weight of rigid vinyl chloride plastics prepared from vinyl chloride homopolymers and/or vinyl chloride copolymers used in accordance with a prior sanction or applicable regulations in parts 175, 176, and 177 of this chapter. The vinyl chloride copolymers shall contain not less than 50 weight percent of total polymer units derived from vinyl chloride. 6. At levels not to exceed 0.1 percent by weight of vinylidene chloride homopolymers and/or vinylidene chloride copolymers used in accordance with a prior sanction or applicable regulations in parts 175, 176, and 177 of this chapter. The vinylidene chloride copolymers shall contain not less than 50 weight percent of total polymer units derived from vinylidene chloride. 7. In adhesives used in accordance with §175.105 of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Substances Limitations

| 2,2′-Ethylidenebis(4,6-di-tert-butylphenol) (CAS Reg. No. 35958–30–6). | For use only:
<table>
<thead>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. At levels not to exceed 0.1 percent by weight of olefin polymers complying with §177.1520(c) of this chapter, item 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, or 3.2 (where the polymers complying with items 3.1 and 3.2 contain primarily polymer units derived from propylene).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. At levels not to exceed 0.05 percent by weight of olefin polymers complying with §177.1520(c) of this chapter, item 2.1, 2.2, or 2.3. The finished polymers are to be used only under conditions of use B through H described in table 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. At levels not to exceed 0.075 percent by weight of olefin polymers complying with §177.1520(c) of this chapter, item 2.1, 2.2, or 2.3 (where the density of each of these polymers is not less than 0.94 g/cc) and item 3.1 or 3.2 (where each of these polymers contains primarily polymer units derived from ethylene).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. At levels not to exceed 0.05 percent by weight of olefin polymers complying with §177.1520(c) of this chapter, item 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, or 4.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. At levels not to exceed 0.1 percent by weight of ethylene vinyl acetate copolymers complying with §177.1350 of this chapter and under conditions of use C through G described in table 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. At levels not to exceed 0.1 percent by weight of rigid or semirigid polyvinyl chloride and under conditions of use B through H described in table 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. At levels not to exceed 0.2 percent by weight of acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene copolymers containing less than 30 percent by weight of acrylonitrile and under conditions of use D through G described in table 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. At levels not to exceed 0.1 percent by weight of polystyrene complying with §177.1640 of this chapter and under conditions of use D through G described in table 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. At levels not to exceed 0.2 percent by weight of rubber-modified polystyrene complying with §177.1640 of this chapter.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. In adhesives complying with §175.105 of this chapter.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### § 178.2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substances</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
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</thead>
</table>
| 2,2′-Ethylidenebis(4,6-di-tert-butylphenyl)fluorophosphonite (CAS Reg. No. 118337–09–0). | For use only:  
1. As provided in § 175.105 of this chapter.  
2. In all polymers used in contact with food of types I, II, IV-B, VI-A, VI-B, VII-B, and VIII, under conditions of use B through H described in Tables 1 and 2 of § 176.170(c) of this chapter at levels not to exceed 0.25 percent by weight of polymers.  
3. In polypropylene complying with § 177.1520(c) of this chapter, item 1.1, in contact with food of types III, IV-A, V, VII-A, and IX, under: (a) Conditions of use B through H described in Tables 1 and 2 of § 176.170(c) of this chapter at levels not to exceed 0.25 percent by weight of the polymer; or  
(b) Condition of use A, limited to levels not to exceed 0.1 percent by weight of the polymer; provided that the food-contact surface has an average thickness not exceeding 375 micrometers (0.015 inch).  
4. In olefin copolymers complying with § 177.1520(c) of this chapter, items 3.1a or 3.2a, and containing not less than 85 percent by weight of polymer units derived from propylene, in contact with food of types III, IV-A, V, VII-A, and IX, and under: (a) Conditions of use C through G, described in Tables 1 and 2 of § 176.170(c) of this chapter, limited to levels no greater than 0.2 percent by weight of the copolymers; or  
(b) Conditions of use A, B, and H, limited to levels no greater than 0.1 percent by weight of the olefin copolymers; provided that the food-contact surface has an average thickness not exceeding 375 micrometers (0.015 inch).  
5. In olefin polymers complying with § 177.1520(c) of this chapter, items 1.2 or 1.3 in contact with food of types III, IV-A, V, VII-A, and IX, under conditions of use A through H, described in Tables 1 and 2 of § 176.170(c) of this chapter at levels not to exceed 0.1 percent by weight of the polymers; provided that the food-contact surface has an average thickness not exceeding 375 micrometers (0.015 inch).  
6. In polyethylene complying with § 177.1520(c) of this chapter, items 2.1 or 2.2, having a density of not less than 0.94, in contact with food of types III, IV-A, V, VII-A, and IX, and under: (a) Conditions of use B through H, described in Tables 1 and 2 of § 176.170(c) of this chapter limited to levels not to exceed 0.2 percent by weight of the polymers; or  
(b) Condition of use A, described in Tables 1 and 2 of § 176.170(c) of this chapter, limited to levels not to exceed 0.1 percent by weight of the polymer; provided that the food-contact surface has an average thickness not exceeding 125 micrometers (0.005 inch).  
7. In olefin copolymers complying with § 177.1520(c) of this chapter, items 3.1a, 3.1b, 3.2a, or 3.2b, containing not less than 85 percent by weight of polymer units derived from ethylene and having a density of not less than 0.94, in contact with food of types III, IV-A, V, VII-A, and IX, and under: (a) Conditions of use C through G, described in Tables 1 and 2 of § 176.170(c) of this chapter limited to levels not to exceed 0.2 percent by weight of the copolymers; or  
(b) Conditions of use A, B, and H, limited to levels not to exceed 0.1 percent by weight of the copolymers; provided that the food-contact surface has an average thickness not exceeding 125 micrometers (0.005 inch).  
8. In olefin polymers complying with § 177.1520(c) of this chapter, items 3.1a, 3.1b, 3.2a, or 3.2b containing not less than 85 percent by weight of polymer units derived from ethylene, in contact with food of types III, IV-A, V, VII-A, and IX, under conditions of use A through H, as described in Tables 1 and 2 of § 176.170(c) of this chapter at levels not to exceed 0.1 percent by weight of the copolymer; provided that the food-contact surface has an average thickness not exceeding 75 micrometers (0.003 inch).  
9. In polyethylene phthalate polymers complying with § 177.1630 of this chapter in contact with food of types III, IV-A, V, VI-C, VII-A, and IX, and under: (a) Conditions of use B through H, described in tables 1 and 2 of § 176.170(c) of this chapter, limited to levels not to exceed 0.3 percent by weight of the polymers; or  
(b) Condition of use A with food of types III, IV-A, V, VII-A, and IX, and limited to levels not to exceed 0.1 percent by weight of the polymers; provided that the film thickness does not exceed 675 micrometers (0.026 inch).  

Hexadecyl 3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxybenzoate (CAS Reg. No. 67845–93–6). For use only at levels not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight of olefin polymers complying with § 177.1520 of this chapter.
Hexamethylenebis (3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyhydrocinnamate) (CAS Reg. No. 35074-77-2).

For use only:
1. As provided in §177.2470(b)(1) and §177.2480(b)(1) of this chapter.
2. In adhesives complying with §175.125 of this chapter.
3. At levels not to exceed 1 percent by weight in pressure-sensitive adhesives complying with §175.125 of this chapter.
4. At levels not to exceed 1 percent by weight in can end cement formulations complying with §175.300(b)(3)(xxxi) of this chapter.
5. At levels not to exceed 1 percent by weight in side seam cement formulations complying with §175.300(b)(3)(xxxii) of this chapter.
6. At levels not to exceed 1 percent by weight in petroleum alicyclic hydrocarbon resins, polyamide resins, and terpene resins complying with §175.320 of this chapter.
7. At levels not to exceed 1 percent by weight in resin and resin derivatives when used in accordance with §176.170(a)(6) of this chapter.
8. At levels not to exceed 1 percent by weight in petroleum alicyclic hydrocarbon resins or their hydrogenated products complying with §176.170(b)(2) of this chapter.
9. At levels not to exceed 1 percent by weight in terpene resins complying with §175.300(b)(3)(xi) of this chapter, when such terpene resins are used in accordance with §176.170(b)(1) of this chapter.
10. At levels not to exceed 1 percent by weight in petroleum hydrocarbon resin and rosins and rosin derivatives used in accordance with §178.3850 of this chapter.
11. At levels not to exceed 1 percent by weight in nylon resins complying with §177.1500(b) of this chapter, items 1 through 8, that contact food only of the types identified in categories in §176.170(c) of this chapter, table 1 except VI-A and VI-C.
12. At levels not to exceed 0.75 percent by weight of nylon 12 resins complying with §177.1500(b) of this chapter, item 9, that contact food only of the types identified in categories in §176.170(c) of this chapter, table 1, except VI-A and VI-C.
13. At levels not to exceed 0.6 percent by weight of polyester resins complying with §175.300(b)(3)(vi) of this chapter.
14. At levels not to exceed 0.6 percent by weight of closures with sealing gaskets complying with §177.1210 of this chapter.
15. At levels not to exceed 0.6 percent by weight in polymer materials intended for repeated use complying with §177.2600 of this chapter.
16. At levels not to exceed 0.6 percent by weight of polyoxymethylene homopolymer complying with §177.2480 of this chapter.


For use only:
1. At levels not to exceed 1 percent by weight of nylon resins complying with §177.1500(b) of this chapter, items 1 through 8, that contact food only of the types identified in categories in §176.170(c) of this chapter, table 1 except VI-A and VI-C.
2. At levels not to exceed 0.75 percent by weight of nylon 12 resins complying with §177.1500(b) of this chapter, item 9, that contact food only of the types identified in categories in §176.170(c) of this chapter, table 1, except VI-A and VI-C.
3. At levels not to exceed 0.6 percent by weight of polyester resins complying with §175.300(b)(3)(vi) of this chapter.
4. At levels not to exceed 0.6 percent by weight of closures with sealing gaskets complying with §177.1210 of this chapter.
5. At levels not to exceed 0.6 percent by weight of repeated use rubber articles complying with §177.2600 of this chapter.
6. At levels not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight of polycyclohexylene copolymer complying with §177.2470 of this chapter.
7. At levels not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight of polycyclohexylene homopolymer complying with §177.2480 of this chapter.
8. At levels not to exceed 0.3 percent by weight of olefin polymers complying with §177.1520(c) of this chapter. The finished polymers are to contact food only under conditions of use C, D, E, F, and G, as described in Table 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter. Provided that the finished food-contact articles have a volume of at least 18.9 liters (5 gallons).

1,6-Hexanediamine, N,N′-bis(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidinyl), polymers with morpholine-2,4,6-trichloro-1,3,5-triazine reaction products, methylated (CAS Reg. No. 193098–40–7).
Substances | Limitations
--- | ---
1,6-Hexanediamine, N,N’-bis(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidinyl)-, polymer with 2,4,6-trichloro-1,3,5-triazine, reaction products with N-butyl-1-butanimine and N-butyl-2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidinamine (CAS Reg. No. 192268–64–7). | For use only:
1. At levels not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight of propylene polymers and copolymers complying with §177.1520(c) of this chapter, items 1.1, 1.2, 3.1a, 3.2a, 3.2b, 3.4, or 3.5. The finished polymers may contact food only of the types identified in §176.170(c) of this chapter, table 1, under categories I, II, IV-B, VI-A, VI-B, VII-B, and VIII, and under conditions of use B through H described in table 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter.
2. At levels not to exceed 0.3 percent by weight of propylene polymers and copolymers complying with §177.1520(c) of this chapter, items 1.1, 1.2, 3.1a, 3.2a, 3.2b, 3.4, or 3.5. The finished polymers may contact food only of the types identified in §176.170(c) of this chapter, table 1, under categories III, IV-A, V, VI-C, VII-A, and IX, and under conditions of use B through H described in table 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter.
3. At levels not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight of ethylene polymers and copolymers complying with §177.1520(c) of this chapter, items 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1a, 3.1b, 3.2a, or 3.6 (where the density of each of these polymers is at least 0.94 gram per cubic centimeter), or 5. The finished polymers may contact food only of the types identified in §176.170(c) of this chapter, table 1, under categories I, II, IV-B, VI-A, VI-B, VII-B, and VIII, and under conditions of use B through H described in table 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter.
4. At levels not to exceed 0.05 percent by weight of ethylene polymers and copolymers complying with §177.1520(c) of this chapter, items 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1a, 3.1b, 3.2a, or 3.6 (where the density of each of these polymers is at least 0.94 gram per cubic centimeter), or 5. The finished polymers may contact food only of the types identified in §176.170(c) of this chapter, table 1, under categories III, IV-A, V, VI-C, VII-A, and IX, and under conditions of use B through H described in table 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter.
5. At levels not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight of ethylene polymers and copolymers complying with §177.1520(c) of this chapter, items 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1a, 3.1b, 3.2a, 3.4, 3.5, or 3.6 (where the density of each of these polymers is less than 0.94 gram per cubic centimeter), or 5. The finished polymers may contact food only of the types identified in §176.170(c) of this chapter, table 1, under categories I, II, IV-B, VI-A, VI-B, VII-B, and VIII, and under conditions of use B through H described in table 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter.
6. At levels not to exceed 0.01 percent by weight of ethylene polymers and copolymers complying with §177.1520(c) of this chapter, items 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1a, 3.1b, 3.2a, 3.4, 3.5, or 3.6 (where the density of each of these polymers is less than 0.94 gram per cubic centimeter), or 5. The finished polymers may contact food only of the types identified in §176.170(c) of this chapter, table 1, under categories III, IV-A, V, VI-C, VII-A, and IX, and under conditions of use C through G described in table 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter.

2-Hydroxy-4-isooctoxy-benzophenone. Chemical Abstracts (CA) name: Methanone, [2-hydroxy-4-(isooctyloxy) phenyl]phenyl; CA Registry No. 33059–05–1. | For use only at levels not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight of olefin copolymers complying with §177.1520(c) of this chapter: Items 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1a, 3.1b, 3.2a, 3.4, 3.5, or 3.6. Provided, that the finished polymer contacts food only of the types identified in §176.170(c) of this chapter, table 1, under Categories I, VII-B and VIII under conditions of use F, and G described in table 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter.
### Substances

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substances</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2,2′-Hydroxy-5′-methylphenylbenzotriazole meeting the following specification: melting point 126°–132 °C (258.8°–269.6 °F) (CAS Reg. No. 2440-22-4).</td>
<td>For use only:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. As component of nonfood articles complying with §177.1010 of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. At levels not to exceed 0.25 percent by weight of rigid polyvinyl chloride and/or rigid vinyl chloride copolymers complying with §177.1980 of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. In polystyrene that complies with §177.1640 of this chapter and that is limited to use in contact with dry food of Type VIII described in table 1 of §176.170(c) of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. At levels not to exceed 0.25 percent by weight of polystyrene and/or rubber-modified polystyrene polymers complying with §177.1640 of this chapter intended to contact nonalcoholic food. Provided, the finished basic rubber-modified polystyrene polymers in contact with fatty foods shall contain not less than 50 weight percent of total polymer units derived from styrene monomer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5. At levels not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight of polycarbonate resins complying with §177.1580 of this chapter. Provided, the finished polycarbonate resins contact food only of Types I, II, III, IV, V, VI-A, VI-B, VII, VIII, and IX identified in table 1 of §176.170(c) of this chapter and under conditions of use E, F, and G described in table 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6. At levels not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight of ethylene-1,4-cyclohexylene dimethylene terephthalate copolymers complying with §177.1315 of this chapter. Provided, the finished polymer contacts food only of the types identified in §176.170(c) of this chapter, table 1, under Categories I, IV-B, VII-B, and VIII, and under the conditions of use B through G described in table 2, §176.170(c) of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-Hydroxy-4-n-octoxy-benzophenone ..................................................</td>
<td>For use only at levels not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight of olefin polymers complying with §177.1520(c) of this chapter, items 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, or 4: Provided, the finished polymer contains food only of the types identified in §176.170(c) of this chapter, table 1, under Categories I, IV-B, VII-B, and VIII, and under the conditions of use B through H described in table 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4,4′-Isopropylidenediphenol alkyl(C₁₂–C₁₅) phosphites; the phosphorus content is in the range of 5.2–5.6 weight percent.</td>
<td>For use only at levels not exceeding 1.0 percent by weight of ethylene-1,4-cyclohexylene dimethylene terephthalate copolymers complying with §§177.1950, 177.1970 or 177.1980 of this chapter, and used in contact with food, except milk, only under the conditions described in §176.170(c) of this chapter, table 2, under conditions of use D through G.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnesium salicylate ..............................................................................</td>
<td>For use only in rigid polyvinyl chloride and/or in rigid vinyl chloride copolymers complying with §177.1980 of this chapter. Provided, that total salicylates (calculated as the acid) do not exceed 0.3 percent by weight of such polymers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-Methyl-4,6-bis((octylthio)methyl) phenol (CAS Reg. No. 110553-27-0).</td>
<td>For use only:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. In adhesives complying with §175.105 of this chapter.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. At levels not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight of can-end cements and side-seam cements complying with §175.300(b)(xxxi) and (xxxii) of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. At levels not to exceed 1 percent by weight of pressure sensitive adhesives complying with §175.125 of this chapter petroleum alicyclic hydrocarbon resins complying with §176.170 of this chapter, and polymers complying with §176.180 of this chapter, and closures with sealing gaskets complying with §177.1210 of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. At levels not to exceed 1.7 percent by weight of the finished rubber products complying with §177.2800 of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5. At levels not to exceed 0.1 percent by weight of petroleum alicyclic hydrocarbon resins complying with §175.320 of this chapter; rubber-modified polystyrene complying with §177.1640 of this chapter; petroleum hydrocarbon resin and rosins and resin derivatives complying with §176.3800 of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6. At levels not to exceed 0.2 percent by weight of styrene block polymers complying with §177.1810 of this chapter that contact food of Types I, II, IV-B, VI, VII-B, and VIII described in table 1, §176.170(c) of this chapter, only under conditions of use C through H described in table 2, §176.170(c) of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Food and Drug Administration, HHS

#### §178.2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substances</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2,2'-Methylenbis(4,6-di-tert-butyl phenol)</td>
<td>For use only at levels not to exceed 0.25 percent by weight of polypropylene complying with §177.1520 of this chapter. The finished polymers may only be used in contact with food of the types identified in §176.170(c) of this chapter, table 1, under Categories I, II, IV-B, VI-B, VII-B, and VIII under conditions of use B through H described in table 2, §176.170(c) of this chapter, and with food of the types identified in §176.170(c) of this chapter, table 1, under Categories III, IV-A, V, VI-A, VII-C, VII-A, and IX under conditions of use C through G described in table 2, §176.170(c) of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 2,2'-Methylenbis (6-tert-butyl-4-ethylphenol) | For use only:  
1. In acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene copolymers at levels not to exceed 0.6 percent by weight of the copolymer.  
2. In semirigid and rigid acrylic and modified acrylic plastics complying with §177.1010 of this chapter at levels not to exceed 0.1 percent by weight of the plastic. |
| 4,4’-Methylenbis (2,6-di-tert-butyl-phenol) | For use only:  
1. As provided in §175.105 of this chapter.  
2. At levels not to exceed 0.25 percent by weight of petroleum hydrocarbon resins used in compliance with regulations in parts 174, 175, 176, 177, 178 and §179.45 of this chapter.  
3. At levels not to exceed 0.25 percent by weight of terpene resins used in compliance with regulations in parts 174, 175, 176, 177, 178 and §179.46 of this chapter.  
4. At levels not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight of polyethylene complying with §177.1520 of this chapter: Provided, That the polyethylene end product contacts foods only of the types identified in Categories I, II, IV-B, VI, VII-B, and VIII in table 1, §176.170(c) of this chapter.  
5. At levels not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight of polybutadiene used in rubber articles complying with §177.2550 of this chapter: Provided, That the rubber end product contacts foods only of the types identified in Categories I, II, IV-B, VI, VII-B, and VIII in table 1, §176.170(c) of this chapter. |
| 2,2'-Methylenbis(4-methyl-6-tert-butyl-phenol) | For use only:  
1. At levels not to exceed 0.1 percent by weight of olefin polymers complying with sec. 177.1520(c) of this chapter, items 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, or 4 used in articles that contact food of the types identified in sec. 176.170(c) of this chapter, table 1, under Categories I, II, IV-B, VI, VII-B, and VIII.  
2. At levels not to exceed 1 percent by weight of polycymethylene copolymer as provided in sec. 177.2470(b)(1) of this chapter.  
3. At levels not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight of polycymethylene homopolymer as provided in §177.2480(b)(1) of this chapter. |
| 2,2'-Methylenbis(4-methyl-6-tert-butylphenol) monoacrylate (CAS Reg. No. 61167–58–6) | For use only:  
1. At levels not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight of polystyrene and rubber-modified polystyrene complying with §177.1640 of this chapter.  
2. At levels not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight of styrene block polymers complying with §177.1810 of this chapter.  
3. At levels not to exceed 1 percent by weight of adhesives complying with §175.125 of this chapter.  
4. At levels not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight of acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene copolymers that comply with §177.1030 of this chapter when used in articles that contact food only under conditions of use E, F, and G as described in table 2, §176.170(c) of this chapter. |
| 2,2'-Methylenbis[6-(1-methylcyclo-hexyl)-p-cresol] | For use only:  
1. As provided in §177.1210 of this chapter.  
2. At levels not to exceed 0.2 percent by weight of polyethylene complying with §177.1520 of this chapter. Provided, That the finished polyethylene contacts foods only of the types identified in §176.170(c) of this chapter, table 1, under Categories I, II, VI-B, and VIII.  
3. In polyethylene complying with §177.1520 of this chapter: Provided, That the finished polyethylene contacts foods only of the types identified in §176.170(c) of this chapter, table 1, under Categories III, IV, V, VI-A, VII, and IX, and only at temperatures not to exceed room temperature: And further provided, That percentage concentration of the antioxidant in the polyethylene, when multiplied by the thickness in inches of the finished polyethylene, shall not be greater than 0.0005. |
| 2,2'-Methylenbis(4-methyl-6-nonylphenol) and 2,6-bis(2-hydroxy-3-nonyl-5-methyl-benzyl)p-cresol mixtures (varying proportions). | For use only in acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene copolymers used in contact with nonalcoholic foods. |
Methyltin-2-mercaptopethylolate sulfide, which is defined as one or more of the following:

1. 9-Octadecenoic acid (Z)-, 2-mercaptopethyl ester, reaction products with dichlorodimethylstannane, sodium sulfide, and trichloromethylstannane (CAS Reg. No. 68442–12–6);
2. Fatty acids, tall oil, 2-mercaptopethyl esters, reaction products with dichlorodimethylstannane, 2-mercaptopethyl decanoate, 2-mercaptopethyl octanoate, sodium sulfide, and trichloromethylstannane (CAS Reg. No. 151436–98–5); or
3. Fatty acids, tall oil, 2-mercaptopethyl esters, reaction products with dichlorodimethylstannane, sodium sulfide, and trichloromethylstannane (CAS Reg. No. 201687–57–2); and which has the following specifications: Tin content (as Sn) 5 to 21 percent by weight; mercaptosulfur content 5 to 13 percent by weight; acid value no greater than 4.

Methyltin-2-Mercaptoethylolate sulfide may also be used with one or more of the following optional substances:

1.1a 2-Mercaptoethyl oleate (CAS Reg. No. 59118–78–4),
1.1b 2-Mercaptoethyl tallate (CAS Reg. No. 68440–24–4),
1.1c 2-Mercaptoethyl octanoate (CAS Reg. No. 57813–59–9),
1.1d 2-Mercaptoethyl decanoate (CAS Reg. No. 68928–33–6), alone or in combination; not to exceed 40 percent by weight of the stabilizer formulation;
2.1 2-Mercaptoethanol (CAS Reg. No. 60–24–2): Not to exceed 2 percent by weight of the stabilizer formulation.
3.1 Mineral oil (CAS Reg. No. 8012–95–1): Not to exceed 40 percent by weight of the stabilizer formulation.
4.1 Butylated hydroxytoluene (CAS Reg. No. 128–37–5): Not to exceed 5 percent by weight of the stabilizer formulation.

The total of the optional substances (1.1a through 4.1) shall not exceed 60 percent by weight of the stabilizer formulation.

Nylon 66/610/6 terpolymer (see §177.1500 of this chapter for identification)


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For use only in rigid poly(vinyl chloride) and rigid vinyl chloride copolymers complying with §§177.1960 and 177.1980 of this chapter, respectively, used in the manufacture of pipes and pipe fittings intended for contact with water in food processing plants, at levels not to exceed:
1. 1.0 percent by weight in pipes, and
2. 2.0 percent by weight in pipe fittings.

For use only at levels not to exceed 1.5 percent by weight of polyoxymethylene homopolymer as provided in §177.2480(b)(1) of this chapter.

For use only at levels not to exceed 1.5 percent by weight of polyoxymethylene homopolymer as provided in §177.2480(b)(1).
### Substances Limitations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substances</th>
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</table>
| Octadecyl 3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyhydrocinnamate (CAS Reg. No. 2082–79–3) | For use only:  
1. At levels not exceeding 0.25 percent by weight of olefin polymers complying with §177.1520(c) of this chapter, item 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, or 4.  
2. As provided in §§175.105 and 177.1010(a)(5) of this chapter.  
3. At levels not exceeding 0.25 percent by weight of polystyrene and/or rubber-modified polystyrene polymers complying with §177.1640 of this chapter, except that the finished basic rubber-modified polystyrene polymers in contact with fatty foods shall contain not less than 85 weight percent of total polymer units derived from styrene monomer.  
4. At levels not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight of acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene copolymers used in accordance with prior sanction or regulations in parts 174, 175, 176, 177, 178 and §178.45 of this chapter.  
5. At levels not exceeding 0.25 percent by weight of olefin copolymers complying with §177.1520(c) of this chapter, items 3.4 and 3.5 as follows: (a) item 3.4, Provided, That the finished copolymer contacts foods only of the types identified in §176.170(c) of this chapter, table 1, under Categories I, II, IV-B, VI, VII, VIII, and IX; (b) item 3.5, Provided, That the finished copolymer contacts non-fatty foods only of the types identified in §176.170(c) of this chapter, table 1, under Categories I, II, IV-B, VI, VII-B, and VIII.  
6. At levels not exceeding 0.05 percent by weight of modified semi-rigid and rigid vinyl chloride plastics modified with methacrylate-butadiene-styrene copolymers in accordance with §178.3790.  
7. At levels not exceeding 0.2 percent by weight of rigid polycarbonate resins that comply with §177.1580 and that contact food only under conditions of use E, F, and G described in table 2, §176.170(c) of this chapter.  
8. At levels not exceeding 0.3 percent by weight of polycarbonate resins that comply with §177.1480 of this chapter when used in articles that contact food only under conditions of use D, E, F, and G described in table 2, §176.170(c) of this chapter.  
9. At levels not exceeding 0.1 percent by weight of ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymers complying with §177.1350 of this chapter.  
10. At levels not to exceed 0.2 percent by weight of nitrile rubber-modified acrylonitrile-methyl acrylate copolymers that comply with §177.1810 of this chapter when used in articles that contact food only under conditions of use D, E, F, and G described in table 2, §176.170(c) of this chapter.  
11. At levels not exceeding 0.3 percent by weight of styrene block polymers complying with §177.1810 of this chapter when used in articles that contact food only of the types identified in §176.170(c) of this chapter, table 1, under Categories I, II, IV-B, VI, VII-B, and VIII, and under conditions of use D, E, F, and G described in table 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter.  
12. At levels not exceeding 0.2 percent by weight of vinylidene chloride homopolymers and/or vinylidene chloride copolymers complying with applicable regulations in parts 175, 176, 177, 179, and 181 of this chapter. The vinylidene chloride copolymers shall contain not less than 50 weight percent of total polymer units derived from vinylidene chloride.  
13. At levels not exceeding 0.025 percent by weight of chlorinated isobutylene-isoprene copolymers complying with §177.1420(a)(3) of this chapter.  
14. At levels not exceeding 0.5 percent by weight of the finished rubber article complying with §177.2620 of this chapter.
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substances</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7-Oxa-3,20-diazadispiro[5.1.11.2]-henicocsan-21-one,2,2,4,4-tetramethylhydrochloride, reaction products with epichlorohydrin, hydrolyzed, polymerized (CAS Reg. No. 202483-55-4).</td>
<td>For use only:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. At levels not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight of olefin polymers complying with § 177.1520 of this chapter, items 1.1, 3.1, and 3.2, where the copolymers complying with items 3.1 and 3.2 contain not less than 85 weight percent of polymer units derived from ethylene; in contact with all types of food described in Table 1 of § 176.170 of this chapter, provided that the finished food-contact article will have a capacity of at least 18.9 liters (5 gallons) when in contact with food of types III, IV-A, V, VII-A, and IX, described in Table 1 of § 176.170 of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. At levels not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight of olefin polymers complying with § 177.1520 of this chapter, items 2.1, 2.2, 3.1, and 3.2, having a density of not less than 0.94 gram/milliliter, where the copolymers complying with items 3.1 and 3.2 contain not less than 85 weight percent of polymer units derived from ethylene; in contact with food only under conditions of use C, D, E, F, and G, described in Table 2 of § 176.170 of this chapter, provided that the finished food-contact article will have a capacity of at least 18.9 liters (5 gallons) when in contact with food of types III, IV-A, V, VII-A, and IX, described in Table 1 of § 176.170 of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. At levels not to exceed 0.3 percent by weight of olefin polymers complying with § 177.1520 of this chapter, items 2.1, 2.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 3.6, and 4.0, having a density of less than 0.94 gram/milliliter, in contact with food only under conditions of use D, E, F, and G, described in Table 2 of § 176.170 of this chapter, provided that the finished food-contact article will have a capacity of at least 18.9 liters (5 gallons) except that, films and molded articles containing not more than 0.2 percent by weight of the stabilizer may contact aqueous food of types I, II, IV-B, VI, and VIII, described in Table 1 of § 176.170 of this chapter with no restrictions on the amount of food contacted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. At levels not to exceed 0.1 percent by weight of polypropylene polymers complying with § 177.1520(c) of this chapter, item 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 3.1a (density not less than 0.85 gram per cubic centimeter and less than 0.91 gram per cubic centimeter), 3.2b, 3.4, and 3.5. The finished polymers may be used in contact with food types I, II, IV-B, VII-B and VIII described in Table 1 of § 176.170(c) of this chapter, under conditions of use B through H described in Table 2 of § 176.170(c) of this chapter and with food types III, IV-A, V, VII-A, and IX described in Table 1 of § 176.170(c) of this chapter, under conditions of use D through H described in Table 2 of § 176.170(c) of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5. At levels not to exceed 0.075 percent by weight of high-density polyethylene polymers complying with § 177.1520(c) of this chapter, item 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1a, 3.1b, 3.2a, 3.6 (density not less than 0.94 gram per cubic centimeter), and 5. The finished polymers may be used in contact with food types I, II, IV-B, VII-B and VIII described in Table 1 of § 176.170(c) of this chapter, under conditions of use B through H described in Table 2 of § 176.170(c) of this chapter, and with food types III, IV-A, V, VI, VII-A and IX described in Table 1 of § 176.170(c) of this chapter, under conditions of use D through H described in Table 2 of § 176.170(c) of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxidized bis (hydrogenated tallow alkyl) amines —</td>
<td>For use only:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. At levels not to exceed 0.1 percent by weight of polypropylene polymers complying with § 177.1520(c) of this chapter, item 2.1, 2.2, 3.1a, 3.2b, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, and 4.0 containing not less than 85 weight percent of polymer units derived from propylene; in contact with food Types I, II, IV-B, VI, VII-B and VIII described in Table 1 of § 176.170(c) of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,2′-Oxamidobis[ethyl 3-(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)propionate] (CAS Reg. No. 70331-94-1).</td>
<td>For use only:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. At levels not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight of polystyrene and rubber-modified polystyrene complying with § 177.1640 of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. At levels not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight of olefin polymers complying with § 177.1520(c) of this chapter, items 1.1, 1.2, and 1.3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. At levels not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight of olefin polymers complying with § 177.1520(c) of this chapter, items 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, and 4.0 that contact food Types I, II, IV-B, VI, VII-B and VIII described in Table 1 of § 176.170(c) of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. At levels not to exceed 0.1 percent by weight of olefin polymers complying with § 177.1520(c) of this chapter, items 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, and 4.0 that contact food Types III, IV-A, V, VII-A, and IX described in Table 1 of § 176.170(c) of this chapter; except that olefin copolymers complying with items 3.1 and 3.2 where the majority of polymer units are derived from propylene may contain the additive at levels not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5. At levels not to exceed 0.1 percent by weight of olefin polymers complying with item 3.4 of § 177.1520(c) of this chapter, that contact food Types III, VII-A, and IX described in Table 1 of § 176.170(c) of this chapter; except that olefin copolymers complying with item 3.4 where the majority of the polymer units are derived from propylene may contain the additive at levels not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Substances Limitations

Pentaerythritol and its stearate ester For use only in rigid polyvinyl chloride and/or in rigid vinyl chloride copolymers complying with § 177.1980 of this chapter: Provided, That the total amount of pentaerythritol and/or pentaerythritol stearate (calculated as free pentaerythritol) does not exceed 0.4 percent by weight of such polymers.

N-Phenylenediamine reaction products with 2,4,4-trimethylpentenes (CAS Reg. No. 68411–46–1).

Phosphoric acid triesters with triethylene glycol (CAS Reg. No. 64502–13–2).

Phosphorous acid, cyclic butyeryl propanoic, 2,4,6-tri-tert-butylphenyl ester (CAS Reg. No. 161717–32–4), which may contain not more than 1 percent by weight of triisopropanolamine (CAS Reg. No. 122–20–3).

Phosphorous acid, cyclic neopentanetetrayl bis(2,4-di-tert-butyl-4-methylphenyl) ester (CAS Reg. No. 26741–53–7) which may contain not more than 1 percent by weight of triisopropanolamine (CAS Reg. No. 122–20–3).

Phosphorous acid, cyclic neopentanetetrayl bis(2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-methylphenyl) ester (CAS Reg. No. 80693–00–1).

For use only in rigid polyvinyl chloride and/or in rigid vinyl chloride copolymers complying with § 177.1980 of this chapter: Provided, That the total amount of pentaerythritol and/or pentaerythritol stearate (calculated as free pentaerythritol) does not exceed 0.4 percent by weight of such polymers.

For use at levels not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight of pressure-sensitive adhesives complying with § 175.125 of this chapter.

At levels not to exceed 0.1 percent by weight of polyethylene phthalate polymers complying with § 177.1630 of this chapter, such that the polymers contact foods only of Type VI-B described in table 1 of § 176.170(c) of this chapter.

For use only:
1. At levels not to exceed 0.2 percent by weight of olefin polymers complying with § 177.1520(c) of this chapter, items 1.1, 1.2, or 1.3, and items 2.1, 2.2, or 2.3 (where the density of these polymers is not less than 0.94 gram per cubic centimeter), and items 3.1 or 3.2, provided that the finished polymer contacts foods of types I, II, and VI-B as described in table 1 of § 176.170(c) of this chapter only under conditions of use B, C, D, E, F, G, and H as described in table 2 of § 176.170(c) of this chapter.
2. At levels not to exceed 0.1 percent by weight of olefin polymers complying with § 177.1520(c) of this chapter, items 1.1, 1.2, or 1.3, that contact food of types III, IV, V, VI-A, VI-C, VII, VIII, and IX as described in table 1 of § 176.170(c) of this chapter, only under conditions of use C, D, E, F, and G as described in table 2 of § 176.170(c) of this chapter.
3. At levels not to exceed 0.1 percent by weight of olefin copolymers complying with § 177.1520(c) of this chapter, items 3.1a, 3.1b, 3.2a, or 3.2b, having a density less than 0.94 grams per cubic centimeter, in contact with food only of types III, IV, V, VI-A, VI-C, VII, VIII, and IX as described in tables 1 and 2 of § 176.170(c) of this chapter; provided that the food-contact surface does not exceed 0.003 inch (0.076 mm) in thickness.
4. At levels not to exceed 0.1 percent by weight of olefin polymers complying with § 177.1520(c) of this chapter, items 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1(a), 3.1b, 3.1c, 3.2 (a), or 3.2b, having a density not less than 0.94 grams per cubic centimeter, in contact with food only of types III, IV, V, VI-A, VI-C, VII, VIII, and IX identified in Table 1 of § 176.170(c) of this chapter, and under conditions of use B through H as described in Table 2 of § 176.170(c) of this chapter; provided that the food-contact surface does not exceed 0.003 inch (0.076 mm) in thickness.
5. At levels not to exceed 0.10 percent by weight of olefin polymers complying with § 177.1520(c) of this chapter, items 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1(a), 3.1b, 3.1c, 3.2 (a), or 3.2b, having a density not less than 0.94 grams per cubic centimeter, in contact with food only of types III, IV, V, VI-A, VI-C, VII, VIII, and IX described in Table 1 of § 176.170(c) of this chapter, and under conditions of use C through H described in Table 2 of § 176.170(c) of this chapter; provided that the food-contact surface does not exceed 0.003 inch (0.076 mm) in thickness.

For use only:
1. At levels not to exceed 0.25 percent by weight of polypropylene homopolymer and copolymers complying with § 177.1520(c) of this chapter; for use with all food types described in table 1 of § 176.170(c) of this chapter only under conditions of use B through H described in table 2 of § 176.170(c) of this chapter.
2. At levels not to exceed 0.05 percent by weight of polymers complying with § 177.1520(c) of this chapter, item 2.1 or 3.2, and with a maximum thickness of 100 micrometers (0.004 inch) for use with all food types under conditions of use B, C, D, E, F, G, and H described in table 2 of § 176.170(c) of this chapter.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substances</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Phosphorous acid, cyclic neopentametetrayl bis(2,4-di-tert-butylphenyl)ester (CAS Reg. No. 26741–53–7).</td>
<td>For use only: 1. At levels not to exceed 0.86 percent by weight in polyvinyl chloride and/or vinyl chloride copolymers that comply with §§177.1950, 177.1960, 177.1970, or 177.1980 of this chapter for use with all food types described in table 1 of §176.170(c) of this chapter, except those containing more than 15 percent alcohol, under conditions of use B, C, D, E, F, G, and H described in table 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter. 2. At levels not to exceed 0.25 percent by weight of polycarbonate resins that comply with §177.1520(c) of this chapter, item 3.1, that contain more than 50 weight percent of polymer units derived from ethylene and whose density is less than 0.94 gram per cubic centimeter. The average thickness of such polymers intended for use in contact with food types V and VII-A described in table 1 of §176.170(c) of this chapter shall not exceed 80 micrometers (0.003 inch). 3. For use only: 1. At levels not to exceed 0.3 percent by weight of polypropylene complying with §177.1520(c) of this chapter, items 1, 1.1, and used in contact with nonfatty, nonalcoholic food. 2. At levels not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight of polystyrene complying with §177.1520(c) of this chapter, item 1, 1.1, and used in contact with fatty, nonalcoholic food. The average thickness of such polymers in the form in which they contact fatty nonalcoholic food shall not exceed 0.005 inch.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Poly[(1,4-cyclohexylenedimethylene-3,3′)-thiodipropionate] partially terminated with stearyl alcohol and produced when approximately equal moles of 1,4-cyclohexanediol and 3,3′-thiodipropionic acid are made to react in the presence of stearyl alcohol so that the final product has an average molecular weight in the range of 1,800–2,200, as determined by vapor pressure osmometry, and has a maximum acid value of 2.5. | For use only at levels not to exceed 0.2 by percent weight in polyvinyl chloride and/or vinyl chloride copolymers complying with §177.1520(c) of this chapter, item 1, 1.1, and used in contact with fatty, nonalcoholic food. The average thickness of such polymers in the form in which they contact fatty nonalcoholic food shall not exceed 0.005 inch. |

| Poly[(1,3-dilinolenylethylene-1,3-dilinoleic acid) having the formula [C_{22}H_{32}O_{2}Sn,S]_{n}, (where n averages 1.5–2) and produced so as to meet the following specifications: Softening point, 130–145 °C; volatile components at 150 °C, less than 1.0 percent; sulphur (sulfide) content in the range 20.5–22.0 percent; tin content in the range 52.0–53.2 percent. | For use only: 1. At levels not to exceed 0.3 percent by weight of polypropylene complying with §177.1520(c) of this chapter, items 1, 1.1, and used in contact with nonfatty, nonalcoholic food. 2. At levels not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight of polystyrene complying with §177.1520(c) of this chapter, item 1, 1.1, and used in contact with fatty, nonalcoholic food. The average thickness of such polymers in the form in which they contact fatty nonalcoholic food shall not exceed 0.005 inch. |

| Poly[6-morpholino-s-triazine-2,4-diy][2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidyl]imino]hexamethylene ([2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidyl]imino][CAS Reg. No. 82451–48–7). | For use only at levels not to exceed 0.2 by percent weight in polyvinyl chloride and/or vinyl chloride copolymers complying with §177.1520(c) of this chapter, items 1, 1.1, and used in contact with fatty, nonalcoholic food. The average thickness of such polymers in the form in which they contact fatty nonalcoholic food shall not exceed 0.005 inch. |

| Poly[(6-morpholino-s-triazine-2,4-diy)[2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidyl]imino]hexamethylene ([2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidyl]imino][CAS Reg. No. 82451–48–7). | For use only: 1. At levels not to exceed 0.3 percent by weight of polypropylene complying with §177.1520(c) of this chapter, items 1, 1.1, 1.2, and 1.3, and of ethylene polymers complying with §177.1520(c) of this chapter, items 2.1, 2.3, and 3.1, whose specific gravity is not less than 0.94. The finished polymers are to contact food only under conditions of use D, E, F, and G described in table 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter. 2. At levels not to exceed 0.3 percent by weight of olefin polymers complying with §177.1520(c) of this chapter, items 2.1, 2.3, and 3.1, whose specific gravity is not less than 0.3. The finished polymers are to contact food only under conditions of use D, E, F, and G described in table 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter. 3. For use only: 1. At levels not to exceed 0.3 percent by weight of polypropylene complying with §177.1520(c) of this chapter, items 2.1, 2.2, and 2.3, and of olefin polymers and copolymers complying with items 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 3.6, and 4. The finished polymers are to contact food only under conditions of use B through H described in table 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter, and when contacting fatty foods of Types III, IV-A, V, VII-A, and IX described in table 1 of §176.170(c) of this chapter, the finished articles are to have a volume of at least 18.9 liters (5 gallons). |
Substances Limitations

Potassium bromide and either cupric acetate or cupric carbonate.

For use at levels not exceeding 0.18 percent potassium bromide and 0.005 percent copper as cupric acetate or cupric carbonate by weight of nylon 66 resins complying with §177.1500 of this chapter; the finished resins are used or are intended to be used to contain foods during oven baking or oven cooking at temperatures above 250 °F. The average thickness of such resins in the form in which they contact food shall not exceed 0.0015 inch.

1,3-propanediamine, N,N-1,2-ethenediybis-, polymer with 2,4,6-trichloro-1,3,5-triazine, reaction products with N-butyl-2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidinamine (CAS Reg. No. 136504–96–6).

For use only:
1. At levels not to exceed 0.3 percent by weight of polypropylene complying with §177.1520(c) of this chapter, items 1.1, 1.2, and 1.3.
2. At levels not to exceed 0.2 percent by weight of olefin polymers having a density greater than or equal to 0.94 grams per cubic centimeter and complying with §177.1520(c) of this chapter, items 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, and 3.2.
3. At levels not to exceed 0.3 percent by weight of olefin polymers having a density less than 0.94 grams per cubic centimeter and complying with §177.1520(c) of this chapter, under conditions of use B through H described in Table 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter, and when used in contact with fatty foods of Types III, IV-A, V, VII-A, and IX as described in Table 1 of §176.170(c) of this chapter, the finished articles are to have a volume of at least 18.9 liters (5 gallons).

Siloxanes and silicones, methyl hydrogen, reaction products with 2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-(2-propenyloxy)piperidine (CAS Reg. No. 182635–99–0).

For use as an ultraviolet (UV) stabilizer only at levels not to exceed 0.33 percent by weight of polypropylene complying with §177.1520(c) of this chapter, under conditions of use D, E, F, and G, as described in Table 2 of §176.170 of this chapter.

Stearoylbenzoylmethane (CAS Reg. No. 58446–52–9) consisting of a mixture of β-diketones produced by the condensation of acetophenone and technical methyl stearate.

For use only at levels not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight of vinyl chloride homopolymers modified in accordance with §178.3790(b)(1). The finished polymers may be used in contact with food containing up to 50 percent alcohol under conditions of use B through H described in Table 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter.


For use only in adhesives complying with §175.105 of this chapter and in rubber articles intended for repeated use complying with §177.2600 of this chapter.

Tetradecanoic acid, lithium salt (CAS Reg. No. 20336–96–3).

For use only at levels not to exceed 0.15 percent by weight of polypropylene and polypropylene copolymers complying with §177.1520(c) of this chapter, items 1.1a, 1.1b, 1.3, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, and 3.2b. The finished polymers may only be used in contact with food of Types I, II, IV-B, VI-B, VII-B, and VIII as described in Table 1 of §176.170(c) of this chapter under conditions of use B through H as described in Table 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter, and with food of Types III, IV-A, V, VI-A, VII-C, VII-A, and IX as described in Table 1 of §176.170(c) of this chapter under conditions of use C through G as described in Table 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter.

For use only at levels not to exceed 0.075 percent by weight of olefin copolymers complying with §177.1520(c) of this chapter, items 1.1a, 1.1b, 1.3, 2.1, 2.2, or 2.3. Provided, That the density of the olefin polymers complying with items 2.1, 2.2, or 2.3 is not less than 0.94 gram per cubic centimeter: And further provided, That the finished polymers contact food only of Types I, II, IV-B, VI-A, VI-B, VII-B, and VIII described in Table 1 of §176.170(c) of this chapter, under conditions of use B through H described in Table 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter and food only of Types III, IV-A, V, VI-C, VII-A, and IX described in table 1 of §176.170(c) of this chapter, under conditions of use C through G described in Table 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substances</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tetrakis [methylene(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyhydrocinnamate)] methane</td>
<td>For use only:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAS Reg. No. 6683–19–8.</td>
<td>1. At levels not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight of all polymers used as</td>
</tr>
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<td>indirect additives in food packaging, except as specified below.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>2. At levels not to exceed 0.1 percent by weight of petroleum wax or</td>
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<td>synthetic petroleum wax complying with § 176.170(a)(5) of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. At levels not to exceed 1.0 percent by weight of:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(a) Pressure sensitive adhesives complying with § 175.125 of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(b) Can end cement formulations complying with § 175.300(b)(3)(xxxi) of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(c) Petroleum alicyclic hydrocarbon resins complying with § 176.320(b)(3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>of this chapter, § 178.170(b)(2) of this chapter, or their hydrogenated</td>
</tr>
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<td>products complying with § 176.170(b)(2) of this chapter.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(d) Rosin and rosin derivatives used in accordance with parts 175 through</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>178 of this chapter.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(e) Terepne resins complying with § 176.300(b)(2)(a) of this chapter when</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>such terepne resins are used in accordance with § 176.170(b) of this</td>
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<td>chapter.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(f) Resins and polymers complying with § 176.180 of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(g) Closures with sealing gaskets complying with § 177.1210 of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(h) Polyoxymethylene copolymer as provided in § 177.2470(b)(1) of this</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4,4-Thiobis(6-tert-butyl-m-cresol) ..............................................</td>
<td>For use only:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. As provided in §§ 175.105 and 177.2600 of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>2. At levels not to exceed 0.25 percent by weight of polyethylene complying</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>with § 177.1520 of this chapter: Provided, That the specific gravity of the</td>
</tr>
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<td>polyethylene is not less than 0.906: And further provided, That the</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>finished polyethylene contacts food only of the types identified in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>§ 176.170(c) of this chapter, table 1, under Categories I, II, VI-B, and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VIII.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thiodiethylene bis(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyhydrocinnamate) (CAS Reg.</td>
<td>For use only:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 41464-35-9.</td>
<td>1. In adhesives complying with § 175.105 of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. At levels not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight of pressure-sensitive</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>adhesives complying with § 175.125 of this chapter, petroleum alicyclic</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>hydrocarbon resins complying with § 176.170 of this chapter, resins and</td>
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<td></td>
<td>polymers complying with § 176.180 of this chapter, closures with sealing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>gaskets complying with § 177.1210 of this chapter, and finished rubber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>products complying with § 177.2600 of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thiodipropionic acid.</td>
<td>For use only:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,3,5-Trimethyl-2,4,6-tris(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxybenzyl) benzene</td>
<td>1. At levels not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight of polymers except nylon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(CAS Reg. No. 1709-70-2).</td>
<td>resins identified in § 177.1500 of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. At levels not to exceed 1 percent by weight of nylon resins identified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>in § 177.1500 of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trityl mono- and dinonylphenyl phosphite (which may contain not more than</td>
<td>For use only as provided in § 175.300(b)(3)(xxxi) of this chapter at 4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 percent by weight of trisopropanolamine).</td>
<td>parts per 100 parts rubber.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1, 11-(3, 6, 9-Trioxaundecyl) bis-(3-dodecylthio) propionate (CAS Reg.</td>
<td>For use only:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 64253-30-1).</td>
<td>1. At levels not to exceed 0.25 percent by weight of polypropylene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,3,5-Tris(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxybenzyl)-s-triazine-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)</td>
<td>complying with § 177.1520 of this chapter:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trione (CAS Reg. No. 27676-62-6).</td>
<td>(a) At levels not to exceed 0.1 weight percent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(b) At levels not to exceed 0.5 weight percent in contact with nonfatty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>food.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. At levels not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight of ethylene-propylene-5-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ethylidene-2-norbornene terpolymers complying with § 177.1520 of this</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>chapter. The maximum thickness of such polymers in the form in which they</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>contact food shall not exceed 0.005 inch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. At levels not exceeding 0.1 percent by weight of olefin copolymers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>complying with § 177.1520(c) of this chapter, items 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>or 3.5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5. At levels not exceeding 0.25 percent by weight of olefin copolymers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>complying with § 177.1520(c) of this chapter, items 3.1 and 3.2, and also</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>containing not less than 85 weight percent of polymer units derived from</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>propylene.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6. At levels not to exceed 0.2 percent by weight of olefin polymers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>complying with § 177.1520(c)(4) of this chapter. The finished polymers may</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>be used in contact with food under conditions of use A through H described</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>in table 2 of § 176.170(c) of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### § 178.2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substances</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1,3,5-Tris(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyhydrocinnamoyl) hexahydro-s-triazine.</td>
<td>For use only in contact with nonfatty foods:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. At levels not to exceed 0.25 percent by weight of polypropylene complying with § 177.1520 of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. At levels not to exceed 0.1 percent by weight of polyethylene complying with § 177.1520 of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. At levels not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight of ethylene-propylene-5-ethyldine-2-norbornene terpolymers complying with § 177.1520 of this chapter. The maximum thickness of such polymers in the form in which they contact food shall not exceed 0.005 inch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,3,5-Tris(4-tert-butyl-3-hydroxy-2,6-dimethyl-benzyl)-1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6-(1H,3H,5H)-trione. [CAS Reg. No. 40601–76–1].</td>
<td>For use only:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. At levels not to exceed 0.1 percent by weight of olefin polymers complying with § 177.1520 of this chapter, under conditions of use A through H described in table 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. At levels not to exceed 0.1 percent by weight of polystyrene and rubber-modified polystyrene that comply with §177.1640 of this chapter, provided that the finished polystyrene and rubber-modified polystyrene contact food only under the conditions described in §176.170(c) of this chapter, table 2, under conditions of use E through G.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
For use only:

1. At levels not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight of elastomers used in rubber articles complying with § 177.2600 of this chapter.

2. At levels not to exceed 1 percent by weight of nylon resins complying with § 177.1500 of this chapter. Provided, that the finished polymer contacts food only under conditions of use E, F, and G described in table 2 of § 176.170(c) of this chapter.

3. At levels not to exceed 0.3 percent by weight of polycarbonate resins complying with § 177.1580 of this chapter.

4. At levels not to exceed 0.2 percent by weight of polystyrene and rubber-modified polystyrene polymers complying with § 177.1640 of this chapter. Provided, that the finished polymer contacts food only under conditions of use B, C, D, E, F, G, and H described in table 2 of § 176.170(c) of this chapter.

5. At levels not to exceed 0.25 percent by weight of olefin polymers complying with § 177.1520(c) of this chapter, items 1.1, 1.2, or 1.3.

6. At levels not to exceed 0.2 percent by weight of olefin polymers complying with § 177.1520(c) of this chapter, items 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1(a), 3.1(b), 3.1(c), 3.2(a), or 3.2(b). The finished polymers complying with items 2.1, 2.2, or 2.3 having a density less than 0.94 gram per cubic centimeter and a thickness greater than 0.051 millimeter (0.002 inch), shall have a level of tris(2,4-di-tert-butylphenyl)phosphite that shall not exceed 0.062 milligram per square inch of food-contact surface or shall contact all food types identified in Table 1 of § 176.170(c) of this chapter only under conditions of use E, F, and G described in Table 2 of § 176.170(c) of this chapter.

7. At levels not to exceed 0.2 percent by weight of ethylene-vinyl-acetate copolymers complying with § 177.1350 of this chapter, and that are limited to use in contact with food only under conditions of use E, F, and G described in table 2 of § 176.170(c) of this chapter. The average thickness of such polymers in the form in which they contact fatty food shall not exceed 0.1 millimeter (0.004 inch).

8. At levels not to exceed 0.2 percent by weight of olefin polymers complying with § 177.1550(c) of this chapter, item 4. The finished polymers having a thickness greater than 0.051 millimeter (0.002 inch), shall contact food only under conditions of use E, F, and G described in table 2 of § 176.170(c) of this chapter.

9. At levels not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight of acrylic and modified acrylic plastics, semirigid and rigid, complying with § 177.1010 of this chapter.

10. At levels not to exceed 0.1 percent by weight of isobutylene polymers complying with § 177.1420 of this chapter.

11. In adhesives complying with § 175.105 of this chapter.

12. At levels not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight of pressure sensitive adhesives complying with § 175.125 of this chapter.

13. At levels not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight of can end cement formulations complying with § 175.300(b)(3)(xxxi) of this chapter.

14. At levels not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight of petroleum alicyclic hydrocarbon resins complying with § 175.320(b)(3) of this chapter.

15. At levels not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight of petroleum alicyclic hydrocarbon resins or their hydrogenated products complying with § 176.170(b)(2) of this chapter.

16. At levels not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight of resin and polymers complying with § 176.180(b) of this chapter.

17. At levels not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight of rosins and rosin derivatives complying with § 176.210(c)(3) of this chapter.

18. At levels not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight of rosins and resins and rosin derivatives complying with § 178.3800(b).

19. At levels not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight of closures with sealing gaskets complying with § 177.1210 of this chapter.

20. At levels not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight of petroleum hydrocarbon resin, and rosins and rosin derivatives complying with § 178.3850.

21. At levels not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight of reinforced wax complying with § 178.3850.

22. At levels not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight of olefin copolymers complying with § 177.1550(c) of this chapter, item 3.3. The finished polymers may be used in contact with food under conditions of use A through H described in Table 2 of § 176.170(c) of this chapter.

23. At levels not to exceed 0.15 percent by weight of poly-1-butene resins and butene/ethylene copolymers complying with § 177.1570 of this chapter. Provided, that the finished polymer contacts food only under conditions of use B through H described in Table 2 of § 176.170(c) of this chapter.

24. At levels not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight of polyethylene resins and polyethylene terephthalate and their copolymers complying with § 177.1570 of this chapter. Provided, that the finished polymer contacts food only under conditions of use B through H described in Table 2 of § 176.170(c) of this chapter.

25. At levels not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight of polyethylene resins and copolymers complying with § 177.1570 of this chapter. Provided, that the finished polymer contacts food only under conditions of use B through H described in Table 2 of § 176.170(c) of this chapter.
Substances Limitations

Tris(2-methyl-4-hydroxy-5-tert-butylphenyl)butane (CAS Reg. No. 1843–03–4).
For use only:
1. At levels not to exceed 0.25 percent by weight of polymers used as provided in §176.180 of this chapter.
2. At levels not to exceed 0.25 percent by weight of the following polymers when used in articles that contact food of Types I, II, IV-B, VI-B, VII-B, and VIII described in table 1 of §176.170(c) of this chapter: Olefin polymers complying with §177.1520(c) of this chapter, items 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, or 4 or complying with other sections in parts 174, 175, 176, 177, 178 and §179.45 of this chapter; vinyl chloride polymers; and/or vinyl chloride copolymers complying with §177.1980 of this chapter.
3. At levels not to exceed 0.1 percent by weight of the following polymers when used in articles that contact food of Types III, IV-A, V, VI-A, VI-C, VII-A, and IX described in table 1 of §176.170(c) of this chapter: Olefin polymers complying with §177.1520(c) of this chapter, items 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, or 4 or complying with other sections in parts 174, 175, 176, 177, 178 and §179.45 of this chapter; vinyl chloride polymers; and/or vinyl chloride copolymers complying with §177.1980 of this chapter.
4. As provided in §175.105 of this chapter.
5. At levels not to exceed 0.2 percent by weight of polystyrene and/or modified polystyrene polymers identified in §177.1640 of this chapter.
6. At levels not to exceed 0.25 percent by weight of acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene copolymers used in contact with nonalcoholic foods.
7. As provided, That the finished copolymers contact food only of the types identified in §176.170(c) of this chapter, table 1, under Types V, VII, VIII, and IX.

For use only:
1. At levels not to exceed 0.2 percent by weight of isobutylene-isoprene copolymers complying with §177.1420 of this chapter: Provided, That the finished copolymers contact food only of the types identified in §176.170(c) of this chapter, items 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, or 4 or complying with other sections in parts 174, 175, 176, 177, 178 and §179.45 of this chapter.
2. At levels not to exceed 0.02 percent by weight of polypropylene polymers complying with §177.1520(c), item 1.1 of this chapter.

Zinc palmitate, Zinc salicylate For use only in rigid polyvinyl chloride and/or in rigid vinyl chloride copolymers complying with §177.1980 of this chapter: Provided, That total salicylates (calculated as the acid) do not exceed 0.3 percent by weight of such polymers.

Zinc stearate.

 profound, but the conditions specified must be met.

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For use only:
1. At levels not to exceed 0.2 percent by weight of isobutylene-isoprene copolymers complying with §177.1420 of this chapter: Provided, That the finished copolymers contact food only of the types identified in §176.170(c) of this chapter, items 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, or 4 or complying with other sections in parts 174, 175, 176, 177, 178 and §179.45 of this chapter.
2. At levels not to exceed 0.02 percent by weight of polypropylene polymers complying with §177.1520(c), item 1.1 of this chapter.

Zinc palmitate, Zinc salicylate For use only in rigid polyvinyl chloride and/or in rigid vinyl chloride copolymers complying with §177.1980 of this chapter: Provided, That total salicylates (calculated as the acid) do not exceed 0.3 percent by weight of such polymers.

Zinc stearate.

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Food and Drug Administration, HHS § 178.2650

VerDate Mar<15>2010 07:47 May 23, 2013 Jkt 229070 PO 00000 Frm 00407 Fmt 8010 Sfmt 8010 Y:

4-Hydroxymethyl-2,6-di-tert-butylphenol.

4-Hydroxymethyl-2,6-di-tert-butylphenol may be safely used as an antioxidant in articles intended for use in contact with food, in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:
(a) The additive has a solidification point of 140°–141°C.
(b) The concentration of the additive and any other permitted antioxidants in the finished food-contact article does not exceed a total of 0.5 milligram per square inch of food-contact surface.

§ 178.2650 Organotin stabilizers in vinyl chloride plastics.

The organotin chemicals identified in paragraph (a) of this section may be safely used alone or in combination, at levels not to exceed a total of 3 parts per hundred of resin, as stabilizers in vinyl chloride homopolymers and copolymers complying with the provisions of §177.1950 or §177.1980 of this chapter and that are identified for use in contact with food of types I, II, III, IV (except liquid milk), V, VI (except malt beverages and carbonated non-alcoholic beverages), VII, VIII, and IX described in table 1 of §176.170(c) of this chapter, except for the organotin chemical identified in paragraph (a)(3)
of this section, which may be used in contact with food of types I through IX at temperatures not exceeding 75 °C (167 °F), and further that the organotin chemicals identified in paragraphs (a) (5) and (6) of this section may be used in contact with food of types I through IX at temperatures not exceeding 66 °C (150 °F), conditions of use D through G described in table 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter, and further that dodecyltin chemicals identified in paragraph (a) (7) of this section which may be used in contact with food of types I, II, III, IV (except liquid milk), V, VI (except malt beverages and carbonated nonalcoholic beverages), VII, VIII, and IX described in table 1 of §176.170(c) of this chapter at temperatures not exceeding 71 °C (160 °F), in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) For the purpose of this section, the organotin chemicals are those listed in paragraphs (a) (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), and (7) of this section.

(1) Di(n-octyl)tin S,S′-bis(isooctylmercaptoacetate) is an octyltin chemical having the formula \( \text{SnC}_8\text{H}_{17}\text{Sn(SCH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{H})_2 \) (CAS Reg. No. 83447–69–2) is an organotin chemical having 13.4 to 14.8 percent by weight of tin (Sn) and having 8.0 to 8.6 percent by weight of mercapto sulfur. It is made from a mixture of di(n-octyl)tin dichloride and (n-octyl)tin trichloride which has an organotin composition that is not less than 95 percent by weight di(n-octyl)tin dichloride/(n-octyl)tin trichloride, and not more than 1.5 percent by weight of tri(n-octyl)tin chloride. The alkyl radical in the mercaptoacetate is derived from a mixture of saturated \( n \)-alcohols which has a composition that is less than 50 percent by weight tetradecyl alcohol, and that is not more than 50 percent by weight total of decyl alcohol and/or dodecyl alcohol, and/or hexadecyl alcohol.

(4) (n-Octyl)tin S,S′S′′ tris(isooctylmercaptoacetate) is an octyltin chemical having the formula \( \text{SnC}_8\text{H}_{17}\text{Sn(SCH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{H})_3 \) (CAS Reg. No. 26401–86–5) having 13.4 to 14.8 percent by weight of tin (Sn) and having 10.9 to 11.9 percent by weight of mercapto sulfur. It is made from (n-octyl)tin trichloride. The isooctyl radical in the mercaptoacetate is derived from oxo process isooctyl alcohol. The (n-octyl)tin trichloride has an organotin composition that is not less than 95 percent by weight of (n-octyl)tin trichloride and not more than 5 percent by weight of tri(n-octyl)tin chloride. Di(n-octyl)tin oxide has an organotin composition that is not less than 95 percent by weight of di(n-octyl)tin oxide and not more than 5 percent by weight of bis[tri(n-octyl)tin] oxide, and/or mono n-octyltin oxide.

(5) Bis(beta-carboxybutoxyethyl)tin bis(isooctylmercaptoacetate) (CAS Reg. No. 63397–60–4) is an ester tin chemical having 14.0 to 15.0 percent by weight of tin (Sn) and having 7.5 to 8.5 percent by weight of mercapto sulfur. It is made from bis(beta-carboxybutoxyethyl)tin dichloride. The isooctyl radical in the mercaptoacetate is derived from oxo process primary \( n \)-alcohols. The bis(beta-carboxybutoxyethyl)tin dichloride has an organotin composition that is not less than 95 percent by weight of bis(beta-carboxybutoxyethyl)tin dichloride and not more than 5 percent by weight of bis(beta-carboxybutoxyethyl)tin chloride. The triester tin content of bis(beta-carboxybutoxyethyl)tin
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dichloride shall not exceed 0.02 percent.

(6) Beta-carbobutoxyethyltin tris(isooctylmercaptoacetate) (CAS Reg. No. 69438–80–2) is an ester tin chemical having 13.0 to 14.0 percent by weight of tin (Sn) and having 10.5 to 11.5 percent by weight of mercapto sulfur. It is made from beta-carbobutoxyethyltin trichloride. The isooctyl radical in the mercaptoacetate is derived from oxo process primary octyl alcohol. The beta-carbobutoxyethyltin trichloride has an organotin composition that is not less than 95 percent by weight of beta-carbobutoxyethyltin trichloride and not more than 5 percent total of tri(cis-stannane, or tris(isooctylmercaptoacetate) (CAS Reg. No. 84030–61–5) having 13 to 14 percent by weight of tin (Sn) and having 8 to 9 percent by weight of mercapto sulfur. It is made from a mixture of dodecyltin trichloride and di(dodecyl)tin dichloride which has not more than 0.2 percent by weight of dodecyltin trichloride, not more than 2 percent by weight of dodecylbutyltin dichloride and not more than 3 percent by weight of tri(dodecyl)tin chloride. The isooctyl radical in the mercaptoacetate is derived from oxo process primary octyl alcohols.

(b) The vinyl chloride plastic containers, film or panels in the finished form in which they are to contact food, shall meet the following limitations:

(1) The finished plastics intended for contact with foods of the types listed in this section shall be extracted with the solvent or solvents characterizing those types of foods as determined from table 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter at the temperature reflecting the conditions of intended use as determined therein. Additionally, extraction tests for acidic foods shall be included and simulated by 3-percent acetic acid at temperatures specified for water in table 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter. The extraction tests shall cover at least three equilibrium periodic determinations, as follows:

(i) The exposure time for the first determination shall be at least 72 hours for aqueous solvents, and at least 6 hours for heptane.

(ii) Subsequent determinations shall be at a minimum of 24-hour intervals for aqueous solvents, and 2-hour intervals for heptane. These tests shall yield total octyltin stabilizers not to exceed 0.5 parts per million as determined by an analytical method entitled “Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometric Determination of Sub-part-per-Million Quantities of Tin in Extracts and Biological Materials with Graphite Furnace.” Analytical Chemistry, Vol. 49, p. 1090-1093 (1977), which is incorporated by reference. Copies are available from the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFS–320), Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, or available for inspection 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.

(iii) Subsequent determinations for the dodecyltin mixture described in paragraph (a)(7) of this section shall be at a minimum of 24-hour intervals for aqueous solvents and 2-hour intervals for heptane. These tests shall yield di(n-octyl)tin S,S′-bis(isooctylmercaptoacetate), or di(n-octyl)tin maleate polymer, or (C10-C16)-alkylmercaptoacetate reaction products with dichlorodiocystannane and trichlorodiocystannane, or n-octyltin S,S′-tris(isooctylmercaptoacetate), tris(isooctylmercaptoacetate) and di(n-dodecyl)tin bis(isooctylmercaptoacetate) or any combination thereof, not to exceed 0.5 parts per million as determined by an analytical method entitled “Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometric Determination of Sub-part-per-Million Quantities of Tin in Extracts and Biological Materials with Graphite Furnace,” Analytical Chemistry, Vol. 49, pp. 1090–1093 (1977), which is incorporated by reference in accordance with 5 U.S.C.
§ 178.3010 Adjuvant substances used in the manufacture of foamed plastics.

The following substances may be safely used as adjuvants in the manufacture of foamed plastics intended for use in contact with food, subject to any prescribed limitations:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List of substances</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Azodicarbonamide</td>
<td>For use as a blowing agent in polyethylene complying with item 2.1 in §177.1520(c) of this chapter at a level not to exceed 5 percent by weight of finished foamed polyethylene.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethylene</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toluene</td>
<td>For use only as a blowing agent adjuvant in polystyrene at a level not to exceed 0.3 percent by weight of finished foamed polystyrene intended for use in contact with food only of the types identified in §176.170(c) of this chapter, table 1, under Categories I, II, VI, and VIII.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


§ 178.3120 Animal glue.

Animal glue may be safely used as a component of articles intended for use in producing, manufacturing, packing, processing, preparing, treating, packaging, transporting, or holding food, subject to the provisions of this section.

(a) Animal glue consists of the proteinaceous extractives obtained from hides, bones, and other collagen-rich substances of animal origin (excluding diseased or rotted animals), to which may be added other optional adjuvant substances required in its production or added to impart desired properties.

(b) The quantity of any substance employed in the production of animal glue does not exceed the amount reasonably required to accomplish the intended physical or technical effect nor any limitation further provided.

(c) Any substance employed in the production of animal glue and which is the subject of a regulation in parts 174, 175, 176, 177, 178 and §179.45 of this chapter conforms with any specification in such regulation.

(d) Optional adjuvant substances employed in the production of animal glue include:

(1) Substances generally recognized as safe in food.

(2) Substances subject to prior sanction or approval for use in animal glue and used in accordance with such sanction or approval.

(3) Substances identified in this paragraph (d)(3) and subject to such limitations as are provided:
§ 178.3130 Anticorrosive agents.

The substances listed in this section may be used as anticorrosive agents in food-contact materials subject to the provisions of this section:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substances</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zinc hydroxy phosphate (CAS Reg. No. 55799-16-1).</td>
<td>For use only as a component of resinous and polymeric food-contact coatings intended for repeated use in contact with dry foods.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[50 FR 21835, May 29, 1985]

§ 178.3130 Antistatic and/or antifogging agents in food-packaging materials.

The substances listed in paragraph (b) of this section may be safely used as antistatic and/or antifogging agents in food-packaging materials, subject to the provisions of this section:

(a) The quantity used shall not exceed the amount reasonably required to accomplish the intended technical effect.  
(b) List of substances:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List of substances</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| N-Acyl sarcosines where the acyl group is lauroyl, oleoyl, or derived from the combined fatty acids of coconut oil. | For use only:  
1. As an antistatic and/or antifogging agent at levels not to exceed a total of 0.15 pct by weight of polyolefin film used for packaging meat, fresh fruits, and fresh vegetables. The average thickness of such polyolefin film shall not exceed 0.003 inch.  
2. As an antistatic and/or antifogging agent at levels not to exceed a total of 0.15 pct by weight of ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer film complying with § 177.1605 of this chapter and used for packaging meat, fresh fruits, fresh vegetables, and dry food of Type VIII described in table 1 of § 176.170(c) of this chapter. The average thickness of such ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer film shall not exceed 0.003 inch when used for packaging meat, fresh fruits, and fresh vegetables. |
### § 178.3130

#### List of substances

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substances</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alpha-(Carboxymethyl)-omega-(tetradecyloxy)polyoxyethylene</td>
<td>For use only as an antistatic and/or antifogging agent at levels not to exceed 0.2 pct by weight in polyolefin film not exceeding 0.001 inch thickness.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alkyl mono- and disulfonic acids, sodium salts (produced from n-alkanes in the range of C&lt;sub&gt;10&lt;/sub&gt;-C&lt;sub&gt;18&lt;/sub&gt; with not less than 50 percent C&lt;sub&gt;14&lt;/sub&gt;-C&lt;sub&gt;16&lt;/sub&gt;)</td>
<td>For use only: 1. As antistatic agents at levels not to exceed 0.1 percent by weight of polyolefin films that comply with § 177.1520 of this chapter, item 1.1, of polyethylene films complying with § 177.1520(c) of this chapter, items 2.1 and 2.2 and having a density greater than 0.94 gram per cubic centimeter, and of polyethylene films complying with § 177.1520(c) of this chapter, items 3.1(a), 3.1(b), 3.2(a), and 3.2(b). The finished polymers may be used in contact with all food types identified in Table 1 of § 176.170(c) of this chapter, and under conditions of use E, F, and G described in Table 2 of § 176.170(c) of this chapter. 2. As antistatic agents at levels not to exceed 3.0 percent by weight of polystyrene or rubber-modified polystyrene complying with § 177.1640(c) of this chapter under conditions of use B through H described in table 2 of § 176.170(c) of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aluminum Borate ((9Al&lt;sub&gt;2&lt;/sub&gt;O&lt;sub&gt;3&lt;/sub&gt;)·2(B&lt;sub&gt;2&lt;/sub&gt;O&lt;sub&gt;3&lt;/sub&gt;), CAS Reg. No. 11121–16–7) produced by reaction between aluminum oxide and/or aluminum hydroxide with boric acid and/or metaboric acid at temperatures in excess of 1000 °C.</td>
<td>For use only: 1. At levels not to exceed 1 percent by weight of polypropylene films complying with § 177.1520(c) of this chapter, item 1.1, of polyethylene films complying with § 177.1520(c) of this chapter, items 2.1 and 2.2 and having a density greater than 0.94 gram per cubic centimeter, and of polyethylene copolymer films complying with § 177.1520(c) of this chapter, items 3.1(a), 3.1(b), 3.2(a), and 3.2(b). The finished polymers may be used in contact with all food types identified in Table 1 of § 176.170(c) of this chapter, under conditions of use A through H as described in Table 2 of § 176.170(c) of this chapter. The thickness of the films shall not exceed 0.005 inch. 2. At levels not to exceed 2 percent by weight of polypropylene films complying with § 177.1520(c) of this chapter, item 1.1, of polyethylene films complying with § 177.1520(c) of this chapter, items 2.1 and 2.2 and having a density greater than 0.94 gram per cubic centimeter, and of polyethylene copolymer films complying with § 177.1520(c) of this chapter, items 3.1(a), 3.1(b), 3.2(a), and 3.2(b). The finished polymers may be used in contact with all food types identified in Table 1 of § 176.170(c) of this chapter under conditions of use B through H as described in Table 2 of § 176.170(c) of this chapter. The thickness of the films shall not exceed 0.005 inch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N,N-Bis(2-hydroxyethyl)alkyl(C&lt;sub&gt;12&lt;/sub&gt;-C&lt;sub&gt;18&lt;/sub&gt;)amine</td>
<td>For use only as an antistatic agent at levels not to exceed 0.1 pct by weight of polyolefin film that contact foods only of the types identified in § 176.170(c) of this chapter, Table 1, under types I, VI-B, VII-B, and VIII, under the conditions of use E through G described in Table 2 of § 176.170(c) of this chapter, provided such foods have a pH above 5.0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N,N-Bis(2-hydroxyethyl)alkyl (C&lt;sub&gt;13&lt;/sub&gt;-C&lt;sub&gt;15&lt;/sub&gt;) amine (CAS Reg. No. 70955–14–5).</td>
<td>For use only: 1. As an antistatic agent at levels not to exceed 0.2 percent by weight in molded or extruded high-density polyethylene (having a density ≥0.95 g/cm&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt;) and polypropylene containers that contact food only of the types identified in § 176.170(c) of this chapter, Table 1, under types I, VI-B, VII-B, and VIII, under the conditions of use E through G described in Table 2 of § 176.170(c) of this chapter. 2. As an antistatic agent at levels not to exceed 0.1 percent by weight in molded or extruded polypropylene homopolymers and copolymers that contact food only of the types identified in § 176.170(c) of this chapter, Table 1, under Types II, III, IV, V, VII-A, and IX, under the conditions of use C through G described in Table 2 of § 176.170(c) of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
List of substances

N,N-Bis(2-hydroxyethyl) alkyamine, where the alkyl groups (C₁₋₅) are derived from tallow.

N,N-Bis(2-hydroxyethyl) dodecanamide produced when diethanolamine is made to react with methyl laurate such that the finished product: Has a minimum melting point of 36 °C; has a minimum amide assay of 90 percent; contains no more than 0.5 percent by weight of N,N-bis(2-hydroxyethyl) piperazine, as determined by paper chromatography method.

N,N-Bis(2-hydroxyethyl) dodecanamide produced when diethanolamine is made to react with methyl laurate such that the finished product: Has a minimum melting point of 36 °C; has a minimum amide assay of 90 percent; contains no more than 0.5 percent by weight of N,N-bis(2-hydroxyethyl) piperazine, as determined by paper chromatography method.

N,N-Bis(2-hydroxyethyl)octodecanamide, Chemical Abstracts Service Registry No. 10231–78–2, N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-N-octodecyglycine (monosodium salt), Chemical Abstracts Service Registry No. 66810–88–6, and N,N-Bis(2-hydroxyethyl)-N-carboxymethyl) octodecanaminum hydroxide (inner salt), Chemical Abstracts Service Registry No. 24170–14–7, as the major components of a mixture prepared by reacting ethylene oxide with octodecylamine and further reacting this product with sodium monochloroacetate and sodium hydroxide, such that the final product has: A nitrogen content of 3.3–3.8 percent; a melting point of 42–50 °C; and a pH of 10.0–11.5 in a 1 percent by weight aqueous solution.

α-n-Dodecanol-omega-hydroxypropy (oxyethylen) produced by the condensation of 1 mole of n-dodecanol with an average of 9.5 moles of ethylene oxide to form a condensate having a hydroxyl content of 2.7 to 2.9 pect and having a cloud point of 80 °C to 92 °C in 1 pect by weight aqueous solution.

Glycerol ester mixtures of ricinoleic acid, containing not more than 50 percent monoricinoleoleate, 45 pect dinoricinoleate, 10 pect trinoricinoleate, and 3.3 pect free glycerine.

4-Methylpyridone-3-carboxylate chloride sodium salt, octodecy methacrylate, methyl methacrylate, cyclohexyl methacrylate, N-vinyl-2-pyrrolidone copolymer (CAS Reg. No. 68622–60–4).

For use only:
1. As an antistatic agent at levels not to exceed 0.15 pct by weight in molded or extruded polyethylene containers that contact food only of the types identified in §176.170(c) of this chapter, table 1, under Types I, IV-B, VII-B, and VIII, under the conditions of use E through G described in table 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter provided such foods have a pH above 5.0.
2. As an antistatic agent at levels not to exceed 0.10 mg. per square inch of food-contact surface in vinylidene chloride copolymer coatings complying with §176.320, §177.1900, or §177.1630 of this chapter, provided that such coatings contact food only of the types identified in §176.170(c) of this chapter, table 1, under Types I, IV, VII, VIII, and IX under the conditions of use E through G described in table 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter. The finished copolymers shall contain at least 70 weight pct of polymer units derived from vinylidene chloride; and shall contain not more than 5 weight pct of total polymer units derived from acrylamide, acrylic acid, fumaric acid, itaconic acid, methacrylic acid, octodecy methacrylate, and vinyl sulfonic acid.

For use only as an antistatic agent at levels not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight of molded or extruded polyethylene containers intended for contact with honey, chocolate syrup, liquid sweeteners, condiments, flavor extracts and liquid flavor concentrates, grated cheese, light and heavy cream, yogurt, and foods of Type VIII as described in table 1 of §176.170(c) of this chapter.

For use only as an antistatic agent at levels not to exceed 0.2 percent by weight in polypropylene films complying with §177.1520 of this chapter, and used in contact with food of Types I, II, III, IV, V, VI-B, VII, VIII, and IX described in table 1 of §176.170(c) of this chapter, and under conditions of use B through H described in table 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter. The average thickness of such polypropylene film shall not exceed 0.001 inches (30 micrometers).

For use only as an antistatic agent at levels not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight of molded or extruded polyethylene containers intended for contact with honey, chocolate syrup, liquid sweeteners, condiments, flavor extracts and liquid flavor concentrates, grated cheese, light and heavy cream, yogurt, and foods of Type VIII as described in table 1 of §176.170(c) of this chapter.

For use only as an antistatic agent at levels not to exceed 0.45 percent by weight in polypropylene films complying with §177.1520 of this chapter, and used for packaging food of Types I, II, III, IV, V, VI-B, VII, VIII, and IX described in table 1 of §176.170(c) of this chapter, and under conditions of use B through H described in table 2 of §176.170(c). The average thickness of such polypropylene film shall not exceed 0.002 inch.

For use only as an antistatic agent at levels not to exceed 0.2 pct by weight in low-density polyethylene film having an average thickness not exceeding 0.005 inch.

As an antistatic agent at levels not exceeding 1.5 pect by weight of permitted plasticized vinyl chloride homopolymers.

For use only as an antistatic agent at levels not to exceed 0.2 percent by weight of polyolefin films that contact foods under the conditions of use B through H described in table 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter. The average thickness of such polyolefin film shall not exceed 0.02 centimeter (0.008 inch).
Octadecanoic acid 2-(2-hydroxyethyl) octadecylaminoethyl ester (CAS Reg. No. 52497–24–3), (octadecylimino) diethylène distearate (CAS Reg. No. 94945–28–5), and octadecylbis(hydroxyethyl)amine (CAS Reg. No. 10213–78–2), as the major components of a mixture prepared by reacting ethylene oxide with octadecylamine and further reacting this product with octadecanoic acid, such that the final product has: a maximum acid value of 5 mg KOH/g and total amine value of 86 ± 6 mg KOH/g as determined by a method entitled "Total Amine Value," which is incorporated by reference. Copies of the method are available from the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFS–200), Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, or available for inspection 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.

For use only as an antistatic agent at levels such that the product of film thickness in microns times the weight percent additive does not exceed 16, in polypropylene films complying with §177.1520(c)1.1 of this chapter, and used for packaging food (except for food containing more than 8 percent alcohol) under conditions of use B through H described in table 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter.


§ 178.3280 Castor oil, hydrogenated.

Hydrogenated castor oil may be safely used in the manufacture of articles or components of articles intended for use in contact with food subject to the provisions of this section:

(a) The quantity used shall not exceed the amount reasonably required to accomplish the intended technical effect.

(b) The additive is used as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Use</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. As a lubricant for vinyl chloride polymers used in the manufacture of articles or components of articles authorized for food-contact use.</td>
<td>For use only at levels not to exceed 4 pct by weight of vinyl chloride polymers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. As a component of cellophane</td>
<td>Complying with §177.1200 of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. As a component of resins and polymeric coatings</td>
<td>Complying with §175.300 of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. As a component of paper and paperboard in contact with aqueous and fatty food.</td>
<td>Complying with §176.170 of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. As a component of closures with sealing gaskets for food containers.</td>
<td>Complying with §177.1210 of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. As a component of cross-linked polyester resins</td>
<td>Complying with §177.2420 of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. As a component of olefin polymers complying with §177.1520 of this chapter.</td>
<td>For use only at levels not to exceed 2 percent by weight of the polymer.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[42 FR 14609, Mar. 15, 1977, as amended at 55 FR 8914, Mar. 9, 1990]

§ 178.3290 Chromic chloride complexes.

Myristo chromic chloride complex and stearato chromic chloride complex may be safely used as release agents in the closure area of packaging containers intended for use in producing, manufacturing, packing, processing, preparing, treating, packaging, transporting, or holding food, subject to the provisions of this section:

(a) The quantity used shall not exceed that reasonably required to accomplish the intended technical effect nor exceed 7 micrograms of chromium per square inch of closure area.

(b) The packaging container which has its closure area treated with the release agent shall have a capacity of not less than 120 grams of food per square inch of such treated closure area.
§ 178.3295 Clarifying agents for polymers.

Clarifying agents may be safely used in polymers that are articles or components of articles intended for use in contact with food, subject to the provisions of this section:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substances</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aluminum, hydroxybis[2,4,8,10-tetrakis(1,1-dimethylethyl)-6-hydroxy-12H-dibenzoc[d,g][1,3,2]dioxaphosphocin 6-oxidato] (CAS Reg. No. 151841–65–5).</td>
<td>For use only as a clarifying agent at levels not to exceed 0.25 percent by weight of polypropylene and polypropylene copolymers complying with § 177.1520(c) of this chapter, items 1.1, 1.3, 1.1, and 3.2. The finished polymers contact food only of types I, II, IV-B, VI-B, VII-B, and VIII as identified in Table 1 of § 176.170(c) of this chapter, under conditions of use B through H described in Table 2 of § 176.170(c) of this chapter or foods only of types III, IV-A, V, VI-A, VI-C, VII-A, and IX as identified in Table 1 of § 176.170(c) of this chapter, under conditions of use C through G described in Table 2 of § 176.170(c) of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bis(p-ethylbenzylidene) sorbitol (CAS Reg. No. 79072–96–1) ..................</td>
<td>For use only as a clarifying agent at a level not to exceed 0.35 percent by weight of olefin polymers complying with § 177.1520(c) of this chapter, items 1.1a, 1.1b, 3.1a, 3.2a, or 3.2b, where the copolymers complying with items 3.1a, 3.2a, or 3.2b contain not less than 85 weight percent of polymer units derived from propylene.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Di(p-tolylidene) sorbitol (CAS Reg. No. 54686–97–4) ............................</td>
<td>For use only as a clarifying agent at a level not to exceed 0.32 percent by weight in propylene homopolymer complying with § 177.1520(c) of this chapter, item 1.1, and in olefin copolymers complying with § 177.1520(c) of this chapter, item 3.1 (containing at least 85 weight percent of polymer units derived from propylene), in contact with all food types under conditions of use C through G described in table 2 of § 176.170(c) of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dibenzylidene sorbitol (CAS Reg. No. 32647–67–9) formed by the condensation of two moles of benzaldehyde with one mole of sorbitol, such that the final product has a minimum content of 95 percent dibenzylidene sorbitol.</td>
<td>For use only as a clarifying agent for olefin polymers complying with § 177.1520(c) of this chapter, items 1.1, 3.1, and 3.2 of this chapter under conditions of use C, D, E, F, and G, described in table 2 of § 176.170(c) of this chapter at a level not exceeding 0.25 percent by weight of the polymer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimethyl dibenzylidene sorbitol (CAS Reg. No. 135861–56–2) ......................</td>
<td>For use only as a clarifying agent at a level not to exceed 0.4 percent by weight of olefin polymers complying with § 177.1520(c) of this chapter, items 1.1, 3.1, and 3.2, where the copolymers complying with items 3.1 and 3.2 contain not less than 85 weight percent of polymer units derived from polypropylene. The finished polymers shall be used in contact with food under conditions of use A through H described in table 2 of § 176.170(c) of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyvinylcyclonexane (CAS Reg. No. 25498–06–0) ..................................</td>
<td>For use only as a clarifying agent for polypropylene complying with § 177.1520(c) of this chapter, item 1.1., and in propylene containing copolymers complying with § 177.1520(c) of this chapter, items 3.1 and 3.2, at a level not exceeding 0.1 percent by weight of the polyolefin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium di(p-tolyl)phosphinate (CAS Reg. No. 10491–31–3). .......................</td>
<td>For use only as a clarifying agent at a level not exceeding 0.35 parts per hundred of the resin in olefin polymers complying with § 177.1520(c) of this chapter, items 1.1, 3.1, 3.2, or 3.3 contain not less than 85 weight percent of polymer units derived from propylene.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
§ 178.3297 Colorants for polymers.

The substances listed in paragraph (e) of this section may be safely used as colorants in the manufacture of articles or components of articles intended for use in producing, manufacturing, packing, processing, preparing, treating, packaging, transporting, or holding food, subject to the provisions and definitions set forth in this section:

(a) The term colorant means a dye, pigment, or other substance that is used to impart color to or to alter the color of a food-contact material, but that does not migrate to food in amounts that will contribute to that food any color apparent to the naked eye. For the purpose of this section, the term “colorant” includes substances such as optical brighteners and fluorescent whiteners, which may not themselves be colored, but whose use is intended to affect the color of a food-contact material.

(b) The colorant must be used in accordance with current good manufacturing practice, including use levels which are not in excess of those reasonably required to accomplish the intended coloring effect.

(c) Colorants in this section must conform to the description and specifications indicated. If a polymer described in this section is itself the subject of a regulation promulgated under section 409 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, it shall also comply with any specifications and limitations prescribed by that regulation. Extraction testing guidelines to conduct studies for additional uses of colorants under this section are available from the Food and Drug Administration free of charge from the Food and Drug Administration, Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, 240–402–1200.
(d) Color additives and their lakes listed for direct use in foods, under the provisions of the color additive regulations in parts 73, 74, 81, and 82 of this chapter, may also be used as colorants for food-contact polymers.

(e) List of substances:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substances</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aluminum.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aluminum hydrate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aluminum and potassium silicate (mica).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aluminum mono-, di-, and tristearate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aluminum silicate (China clay).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-[[[[4-(Aminocarbonyl)phenyl] amino]carbonyl]-2-methoxyphenyl][azo]-N-(4-chloro-2,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-3-hydroxy-2-naphthalamine-carboxamide (C.I. Pigment Red 187, CAS Reg. No. 94987-23-9).</td>
<td>For use at levels not to exceed 1 percent by weight of polymers. The finished articles are to contact foods only under conditions of use B through H described in table 2 of § 176.170(c) of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N'(4-(Aminocarbonyl)phenyl)-4-[[1-[[2,3-dihydro-2-oxo-1H-benzoimidazol-5-yl]azo]carbonyl]2-oxopropyl][azo]carbonamide (C. I. Pigment Yellow 181, CAS Reg. No. 74441-05-7).</td>
<td>For use at levels not to exceed 1% by weight of polymers. The finished articles are to contact food only under conditions of use B through H as described in Table 2 of § 176.170(c) of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthra(2,1,9-def:(6,5,10-de)quinoline-1,3,8,10(2H,9H)-tetraone (C.I. Pigment Violet 29; CAS Reg. No. 81–33–4).</td>
<td>For use at levels not to exceed 1% by weight of polymers. The finished articles are to contact food only under conditions of use B through H as described in Table 2 of § 176.170(c) of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barium sulfate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bentonite.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bentonite, modified with 3-dimethyldioctadecyloxonium ion.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,4-Bis(2,6-dimethylphenyl)amino)-9,10-anthracenedione (CAS Reg. No. 116–75–6).</td>
<td>For use at levels not to exceed 1 percent by weight of polymers. The finished articles are to contact food only under conditions of use B through H described in table 2 of § 176.170(c) of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3,6-Bis(4-chlorophenyl)-2,5-dihydro-pyrol(3,4-c)pyrrole-1,4-dione (C. I. Pigment Red 254, CAS Reg. No. 84632–65–5).</td>
<td>For use at levels not to exceed 1 percent by weight of polymers. The finished articles are to contact food only under conditions of use B through H described in table 2 of § 176.170(c) of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4,4′-Bis(6-diethanolamine-4-triazin-2-ylamino)-2,2′-stilbene disulfonic acid, disodium salt.</td>
<td>For use only in the textile fibers specified in § 177.2800 of this chapter. Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4,4′-Bis(6-methylethanolamine-4-triazin-2-ylamino)-2,2′-stilbene disulfonic acid, disodium salt.</td>
<td>For use only in the textile fibers specified in § 177.2800 of this chapter. Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burnt umber.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium carbonate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium silicate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chromium oxide green, CrO3 (C.I. Pigment Green 17, C.I. No. 77288).</td>
<td>For use only: 1. In polymers used in contact with food at a level not to exceed 5 percent by weight of the polymer, except as specified below. 2. In olefin polymers complying with § 177.1520 of this chapter. 3. In repeat-use rubber articles complying with § 177.2600 of this chapter; total use is not to exceed 10 percent by weight of rubber articles.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
§ 178.3297

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substances</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Cobalt aluminate                                                          | For use only:  
|                                                                             | 1. In resinous and polymeric coatings complying with §175.300 of this chapter.  
|                                                                             | 2. Melamine-formaldehyde resins in molded articles complying with §177.1460 of this chapter.  
|                                                                             | 3. Xylene-formaldehyde resins condensed with 4-4′-isopropylidenediphenol-epichlorohydrin epoxy resins complying with §175.380 of this chapter.  
|                                                                             | 4. Ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymers complying with §177.1350 of this chapter.  
|                                                                             | 5. Urea-formaldehyde resins in molded articles complying with §177.1900 of this chapter.  
|                                                                             | 6. At levels not to exceed 5 percent by weight of all polymers except those listed under limitations 1 through 5 of this item.  
|                                                                             | The finished articles are to contact food under conditions of use A through H described in table 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter.  |
| Copper chromite black spinel (C.I. Pigment Black 28, CAS Reg. No. 68186–91–4). | For use at levels not to exceed 5 percent by weight of polymers.  
|                                                                             | The finished articles are to contact food only under conditions of use A through H as described in table 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter.  |
| D&G Red No. 7 and its lakes. Diatomaceous earth.                           | For use at levels not to exceed 1 percent by weight of polymers.  
|                                                                             | The finished articles are to contact food only under conditions of use B through H described in table 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter.  |
| 4,4′-Diamino-[1,1′-binaphthacene]-9,9′,10,10′-tetrone (CAS Reg. No. 4051–63–2). | For use at levels not to exceed 1.0 percent by weight of polymers.  
|                                                                             | For use only:  
|                                                                             | 1. At levels not to exceed 1 percent by weight of polypropylene polymers and copolymers complying with §177.1520(c) of this chapter, items 1.1a, 1.1b, 1.2, 1.3, 3.1a, 3.1b, 3.1c, 3.2a, 3.2b, 3.4, or 3.5. The finished articles are to contact food only under conditions of use E through G, as described in Table 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter.  
|                                                                             | 2. At levels not to exceed 1 percent by weight of high density polyethylene polymers and copolymers complying with §177.1520(c) of this chapter, items 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1a, 3.1b, 3.1c, 3.2a, 3.2b, 3.6 (density not less than 0.94 grams per cubic centimeter), or 5. The finished articles are to contact food only under conditions of use E through G, as described in Table 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter.  |
|                                                                             | The finished articles are to contact food only under conditions of use B through H described in table 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter.  |
| 4,5-Dichloro-2-[(5-hydroxy-3-methyl-1-(3-sulfophenyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)azo]benzenesulfonic acid, calcium salt(1:1), (C.I. Pigment Yellow 183, CAS Reg. No. 65212–77–3). | For use at levels not to exceed 1 percent by weight of polymers.  
|                                                                             | The finished articles are to contact food only under conditions of use B through H described in table 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter.  |
| 5-[2,3-Dihydro-6-methyl-2-oxo-1H-benzimidazole-5-ylazo]-2,4,6(1H,3H)-1,3,8,10(2H,9H)-tetrone (CAS Reg. No. 72102–84–2). | For use at levels not to exceed 1 percent by weight of polymers.  
|                                                                             | The finished articles are to contact food only under conditions of use B through H described in table 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter.  |
| 2,9-Dimethylanthra[2,1,9-def:6,5,10-d′e′f′]disquinoline-1,3,8,10(2H,9H)-tetrone (C.I. Pigment Red 179, CAS Reg. No. 5521–31–3). | For use at levels not to exceed 1 percent by weight of polymers.  
|                                                                             | The finished articles are to contact food only under conditions of use B through H described in table 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter.  |
| 3,3′-[2,5-Dimethyl-1,4-phenylene]bis[iminocarbonyl(2-oxo-2,1-ethanediyl)azo][bis(4-chloro-N-(5-chloro-2-methylphenyl)benzamide] (CAS Reg. No. 5280–80–8). | For use at levels not to exceed 1 percent by weight of polymers.  
|                                                                             | The finished articles are to contact food only under conditions of use B through H described in table 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter.  |
| 3,3′-[2,5-Dimethyl-1,4-phenylene]bis[iminocarbonyl(2-hydroxy-3,1-naphthalenediy1)azo][bis(4-methylbenzoic acid), bis(2-chloroethyl)ester (CAS Reg. No. 68259–05–2). | For use at levels not to exceed 1 percent by weight of polymers.  
|                                                                             | The finished articles are to contact food only under conditions of use B through H described in table 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter.  |
| 2,2′-[1,2-Ethanediybis(oxy-2,1-phenylene)azo][bis(N-(2,3-dihydro-2-oxo-1H-benzimidazole-5-yl)-3-oxo-butanamide] (C.I. Pigment Yellow 180, CAS Reg. No. 77804–81–0). | For use at levels not to exceed 1 percent by weight of polymers.  
|                                                                             | The finished articles are to contact food only under conditions of use B through H described in table 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter.  |
| 2,2′-[1,2-Ethanediybis(4,1-phenylene)]bis(benzoxazole) (CAS Reg. No. 1533–45–5). | For use as an optical brightener for all polymers at a level not to exceed 0.025 percent by weight of polymer.  
|                                                                             | The finished polymer shall contact foods only of the types identified in table 1 of §176.170(c) of this chapter, under categories I, II, IV-B, VI-A, VII-B, VIII-B, and VIII at temperatures not to exceed 275 °F.  |
High-purity furnace black (CAS Reg. No. 1333–86–4) containing total polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons not to exceed 0.5 parts per million, and benzo(a)pyrene not to exceed 5.0 parts per billion, as determined by a method entitled “Determination of PAH Content of Carbon Black,” dated July 8, 1994, as developed by the Cabot Corp., which is incorporated by reference in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 81. Copies may be obtained from the Office of Food Additive Safety (HFS–200), Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition, Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, 240–402–1200, or may be examined 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.

For use at levels not to exceed 2.5 percent by weight of the polymer.

Kaolin-modified, produced by treating kaolin with a reaction product of isopropyl titanate and oleic acid in which 1 mole of isopropyl titanate is reacted with 1 to 2 moles of oleic acid. The reaction product will not exceed 8 percent of the modified kaolin. The oleic acid used shall meet the requirements specified in §172.860 of this chapter.

For use at levels not to exceed 40 percent by weight of olefin polymer.

Magnesium oxide.

Magnesium silicate (talc).

Manganese Violet (manganese ammonium pyrophosphate; CAS Reg. No. 10101–66–3).

Mixed methylated 4,4′-bis(2-benzoxazolyl)stilbene with the major portion consisting of 4-(2-benzoxazolyl)4,4′-(5-methyl-2-benzoxazolyl)stilbene (CAS Registry No. 5242–49–9) and lesser portions consisting of 4,4′-bis(5-methyl-2-benzoxazolyl)stilbene (CAS Registry No. 2397–00–4) and 4,4′-bis(2-benzoxazolyl)stilbene (CAS Registry No. 1533–45–5).

Iron oxides.


Phthalocyanine blue (C.I. pigment blue 15, 15:1, 15:2, 15:3, and 15:4; C.I. No. 74160; CAS Reg. No. 147–14–8).

Phthalocyanine green (C.I. pigment green 7, C.I. No. 74260).

C.I. Pigment red 38 (C.I. No. 21120) .......................................... For use only in rubber articles for repeated use complying with §177.2600 of this chapter; total use is not to exceed 10 percent by weight of rubber article.

Phthalocyanine green (C.I. pigment green 7, C.I. No. 74260).

C.I. Pigment red 38 (C.I. No. 21120) .......................................... For use only in rubber articles for repeated use complying with §177.2600 of this chapter; total use is not to exceed 10 percent by weight of rubber article.
### § 178.3297

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substances</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quinacridone red (C.I. Pigment violet 19, C.I. No. 73900).</td>
<td>For use only at levels not to exceed 1 percent by weight of polymers. The finished articles are to contact food only under conditions of use B through H, described in table 2, of §176.170(c) of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sienna (raw and burnt).</td>
<td>For use only at levels not to exceed 1 percent by weight of polymers. The finished articles shall not be filled at temperatures exceeding 158°F (70°C).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,3,4,5-Tetrachloro-6-cyanobenzonic acid, methyl ester reaction products with p-phenylenediamine and sodium methoxide (CAS reg. No. 106276-80-6).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4,5,6,7-Tetrachloro-2-[2-(4,5,6,7-tetrachloro-2,3-dihydro-1H-inden-2-yl)-8-quinolinyl]-1H-isindole-1,3(2H)-dione (C.I. Pigment Yellow 138, CAS Reg. No.30125-47-4).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,2'- (2,5-Thiophenediyl)-bis(5-tert-butylbenzoxazole) (CAS Reg. No. 7128-64-5).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Titanium dioxide.</td>
<td>As identified in §73.2725 of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Titanium dioxide-barium sulfate.</td>
<td>For use only:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Titanium dioxide-magnesium silicate.</td>
<td>1. In all polymers at levels not to exceed 0.015 percent by weight of the polymer. The finished articles are to contact food only under conditions of use A through H described in table 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ultramarines</td>
<td>2. In all polymers at levels not to exceed 0.05 percent by weight of the polymer. The finished articles shall contact foods only of the types identified in table 1 of §176.170(c) of this chapter, under Categories I, II, IV-B, VI-A, VI-B, VI-C, VII-B, and VIII under conditions of use A through H described in table 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zinc carbonate</td>
<td>3. In adhesives complying with §175.105 of this chapter and in pressure-sensitive adhesives complying with §175.125 of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zinc chromate</td>
<td>4. In adhesives complying with §176.170 of this chapter; provided further that the finished articles shall not be filled at temperatures exceeding 158°F (70°C).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zinc oxide</td>
<td>5. Urea-formaldehyde resins in molded articles complying with §177.1900 of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zinc sulfide</td>
<td>For use only in rubber articles for repeated use complying with §177.1900 of this chapter; total use is not to exceed 10 percent by weight of rubber article.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Zinc carbonate .......................................................... For use only in rubber articles for repeated use complying with §177.2600 of this chapter; total use is not to exceed 10 percent by weight of rubber article.

Zinc chromate .......................................................... For use only in rubber articles for repeated use complying with §177.1900 of this chapter.

Zinc oxide .............................................................. For use only:

1. In resins and polymeric coatings complying with §175.300 of this chapter.
2. Melaminemaldehyde resins in molded articles complying with §177.1460 of this chapter.
3. Xylene-formaldehyde resins condensed with 4-4'-isopropylidene diphenol-epichlorohydrin epoxy resins complying with §175.380 of this chapter.
4. Ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymers complying with §177.1350 of this chapter.
5. Urea-formaldehyde resins in molded articles complying with §177.1900 of this chapter.

Zinc sulfide ............................................................ For use at levels not to exceed 10 percent by weight.


Editorial Note: For Federal Register citations affecting §178.3297, see the List of CFR Sections Affected, which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and at www.fdsys.gov.
Food and Drug Administration, HHS

§ 178.3300 Corrosion inhibitors used for steel or tinplate.

Corrosion inhibitors may be safely used for steel or tinplate intended for use in, or to be fabricated as, food containers or food-processing or handling equipment, subject to the provisions of this section.

(a) The corrosion inhibitors are prepared from substances identified in this section and used subject to the limitations prescribed.

(b) The following corrosion inhibitors or adjuvants are used in amounts not to exceed those reasonably required to accomplish the intended physical or technical effect:

1. Corrosion inhibitors (active ingredients) used in packaging materials for the packaging of steel or tinplate or articles fabricated therefrom:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List of substances</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dicyclohexylamine and its salts of fatty acids derived from animal or vegetable oil.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dicyclohexylamine nitrite.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morpholine and its salts of fatty acids derived from animal or vegetable oils.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Adjuvants employed in the application and use of corrosion inhibitors:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List of substances</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>n-Alkyl- and n-alkenyl-omega-hydroxy(poly(oxyethylene)) mixture consisting of at least 95 percent C10 to C16 and its ammonium, calcium, magnesium, potassium, and sodium salts.</td>
<td>For use only at levels not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight of coatings complying with §175.320 of this chapter and limited to use as an emulsifier for polyhydric alcohol diesters used as provided in §178.3770(b). The weight of the finished coating shall not exceed 2 milligrams per square inch of food-contact surface.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

§ 178.3400 Emulsifiers and/or surface-active agents.

The substances listed in paragraph (c) of this section may be safely used as emulsifiers and/or surface-active agents in the manufacture of articles or components of articles intended for use in producing, manufacturing, packing, processing, preparing, treating, packaging, transporting, or holding food, subject to the provisions of this section.

(a) The quantity used shall not exceed the amount reasonably required to accomplish the intended technical effect; and the quantity that may become a component of food as a result of such use shall not be intended to, nor in fact, accomplish any physical or technical effect in the food itself.

(b) The use as an emulsifier and/or surface-active agent in any substance or article that is the subject of a regulation in parts 174, 175, 176, 177, 178 and §179.45 of this chapter conforms with any specifications and limitations prescribed by such regulation for the finished form of the substance or article.

(c) List of substances:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List of substances</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>For use only as emulsifiers and/or surface-active agents as components of nonfood articles complying with §§175.300, 175.320, 175.365, 175.380, 176.170, 176.180, 177.1010, 177.1200, 177.1210, 177.1630, 177.2600, and 177.2800 of this chapter and §178.3120.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### § 178.3400

#### List of substances

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alkyl mono- and disulfonic acids, sodium salts (produced from (n)-alkanes in the range of C(<em>{16})–C(</em>{18}) with not less than 50 percent C(<em>{16})–C(</em>{18}))</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>α-Alkyl-omega-hydroxypoly(oxyethylene) produced by condensation of 1 mole of C(<em>{16})–C(</em>{18}) straight-chain randomly substituted secondary alcohols with an average of 7–20 moles of ethylene oxide. alpha Olefin sulfonate (alkyl group is in the range of C(<em>{16})–C(</em>{18}) with not less than 50 percent C(<em>{16})–C(</em>{18})), ammonium, calcium, magnesium, potassium, and sodium salts.</td>
<td>For use only: 1. As provided in §176.170 of this chapter. 2. At levels not to exceed 2 percent by weight of polyvinyl chloride and/or vinyl chloride copolymers complying with §177.1980 of this chapter. 3. As emulsifiers in vinylidene chloride copolymer or homopolymer coatings at levels not to exceed a total of 2.6 percent by weight of coating solids. The finished polymer contacts food only of the Types I, II, III, IV, V, VIA, VIIB, VII, VIII, and IX as identified in table 1 of §178.170(c) of this chapter, and limited to conditions of use E, F, and G described in table 2 of §176.170 of this chapter. 4. As emulsifiers and/or surface-active agents at levels not to exceed 3.0 percent by weight of polystyrene or rubber-modified polystyrene complying with §177.1640(c) of this chapter under conditions of use B through H described in table 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ammonium salt of epoxidized oleic acid, produced from epoxidized oleic acid (predominantly dihydroxytartaric and acetoxypoly(oxyethylene) esters) meeting the following specifications: Acid number 160–180, saponification number 210–235, iodine number 2–15, and epoxy groups 0–0.4 percent.</td>
<td>For use only: 1. In acrylonitrile-butadiene copolymers identified in §177.2600(c)(4)(ii) of this chapter. 2. At levels not to exceed 1 percent by weight of acrylic coatings complying with §175.300(b)(3)(xxv) of this chapter and having a maximum thickness of 0.051 millimeter (0.002 inch). The finished polymers contact food only of the Types V, VIII, and IX as identified in table 1 of §176.170(c) of this chapter. 3. At levels not to exceed 2 percent by weight of vinyl chloride copolymer coatings having a maximum thickness of 0.051 millimeter (0.002 inch) and complying with §175.300(b)(3)(xxv) of this chapter. The finished polymers contact food only of the Types V, VIII, and IX as identified in table 1 of §176.170(c) of this chapter. 4. As provided in §175.105 of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butanediolic acid, sulfo-1,4-di(C(<em>{12})–C(</em>{14}), alkyl) ester, ammonium salt (also known as butanediolic acid, sulfo-1,4-didodecyl ester, ammonium salt [CAS Reg. No. 144093–88–9])</td>
<td>For use only: 1. As provided in §175.105 of this chapter. 2. At levels not to exceed 2 percent by weight of acrylic coatings complying with §175.300(b)(3)(xxv) of this chapter. The finished polymers contact food only of the Types V, VIII, and IX as identified in table 1 of §176.170(c) of this chapter. 3. As an emulsifier at levels not to exceed 0.3 percent by weight of styrene-butadiene copolymer coatings for paper and paperboard complying with §176.170 of this chapter. 4. As a surface active agent as provided in §§175.105, 175.125, 176.170, and 176.180 of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diodecyl 4-isooctyl sulfosuccinate (CAS Reg. No. 37294–49–8)</td>
<td>For use only as an emulsifier at levels not to exceed 5 percent by weight of polymers intended for use in coatings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List of substances</td>
<td>Limitations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>(p-Dodecylphenyl)-omega-hydroxy poly (oxyethylene)</strong> produced by the condensation of 1 mole of dodecylphenol (dodecyl group is a propylene tetramer isomer) with an average of 4–14 or 30–50 moles of ethylene oxide, if a blend of products is used, the average number of moles of ethylene oxide reacted to produce any product that is a component of the blend shall be in the range 4–14 or 30–50.</td>
<td>For use only: 1. At levels not to exceed 10 micrograms/in² (0.16 mg/dm²) in vinylidene chloride copolymer or homopolymer coatings applied to films of polyethylene polymers complying with §177.1520 of this chapter. 2. At levels not to exceed 14 micrograms/in² (0.21 mg/dm²) in vinylidene chloride copolymer or homopolymer coatings applied to films of polyethylene phthalate polymers complying with §177.1630 of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naphthalene sulfonic acid-formaldehyde condensate, sodium salt (CAS Reg. No. 9084–06–4).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>(p-Nonylphenyl)-omega-hydroxy poly (oxyethylene)</strong> mixture of dihydrogen phosphate and monohydrogen phosphate esters that have an acid number (to pH 5.2) of 49–59 and that are produced by the esterification of <strong>(p-Nonylphenyl)-omega-hydroxy poly (oxyethylene)</strong> complying with the identity prescribed in §178.3400(c) and having an average poly(oxyethylene) content of 5.5–6.5 moles.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>(p-Nonylphenyl)-omega-hydroxy poly (oxyethylene)</strong> mixture of dihydrogen phosphate and monohydrogen phosphate esters that have an acid number (to pH 5.2) of 68–70.5 and that are produced by the esterification of <strong>(p-Nonylphenyl)-omega-hydroxy poly (oxyethylene)</strong> complying with the identity prescribed in §178.3400(c) and having an average poly(oxyethylene) content of 45–55 moles.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>(p-Nonylphenyl)-omega-hydroxy poly (oxyethylene)</strong> produced by the condensation of 1 mole of nonylphenol (nonyl group is a propylene trimer isomer) with an average of 4–14 or 30–50 moles of ethylene oxide, if a blend of products is used, the average number of moles of ethylene oxide reacted to produce any product that is a component of the blend shall be in the range 4–14 or 30–50.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyethyleneglycol alkyl(C₁₀–C₁₂) ether sulfosuccinate, disodium salt (CAS Reg. No. 68954–91–6).</td>
<td>For use only at levels not to exceed 5 percent by weight of total monomers used in the emulsion polymerization of polyvinyl acetate, acrylic, and vinyl/acrylic polymers intended for use as coatings for paper and paperboard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poly[(methylene-p-nonylphenoxy) poly(oxypropylene)(4–12 moles) propanol] of minimum molecular weight 3500. Poly(oxypropylene) (45–48 moles) block polymer with poly(oxyethylene). The finished block polymers meet the following specifications: Average molecular weight 11,000–18,000; hydroxyl number 6.2–10.2; cloud point above 100 °C.</td>
<td>For use only as a surface-active agent at levels not to exceed 0.005 inch and shall be limited to use in contact with foods that have a pH above 5.0 and that contain no more than 8 pct of alcohol.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polysorbate 20 (polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monolaurate) meeting the following specifications: Saponification number 40–50, acid number 0–2, hydroxyl number 60–108, oxyethylene content 70–74 pct.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polysorbate 40 (polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monopalmitate) meeting the following specifications: Saponification number 41–52, oxyethylene content 68–70.5 pct.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polysorbate 60 conforming to the identity prescribed in §172.836 of this chapter.</td>
<td>For use only at levels not to exceed 1 mg per square foot of food-contact surface. For use only as a surface-active agent at levels not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight of polyolefin film or polyolefin coatings. Such polyolefin film and polyolefin coatings shall have an average thickness not to exceed 0.005 inch and shall be limited to use in contact with foods that have a pH above 5.0 and that contain no more than 8 pct of alcohol.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polysorbate 65 conforming to the identity prescribed in §172.838 of this chapter.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polysorbate 80 conforming to the identity prescribed in §172.840 of this chapter.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Polysorbate 85 (polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan trioleate) meeting the following specifications: Saponification number 80–95, oxyethylene content 46–50 percent.
Sodium 1,4-dicyclohexyl sulfosuccinate.
Sodium 1,4-dimethyle sulfosuccinate.
Sodium diolyl sulfosuccinate.
Sodium 1,4-dipropyl sulfosuccinate.
Sodium 1,4-ditridecyl sulfosuccinate.
Sodium lauryl sulfate.
Sodium monoalkylphenoxybenzenedisulfonate and sodium dialkylphenoxybenzenedisulfonate mixtures containing not less than 70 pct of the monoalkylated product where the alkyl group is C\textsubscript{8–16}.
Sorbitan monolaurate meeting the following specifications: Saponification number 153–170; and hydroxyl number 330–360.
Sorbitan monooleate meeting the following specifications: Saponification number 145–160, hydroxyl number 193–210.
Sorbitan monopalmitate meeting the following specifications: Saponification No. 140–150; and hydroxyl No. 275–305.
Sorbitan monostearate conforming to the identity prescribed in §172.842 of this chapter.
Sorbitan trioleate meeting the following specifications: Saponification No. 170–190; and hydroxyl No. 66–80.
Sulfosuccinic acid 4-ester with polyethylene glycol dodecyl ether, disodium salt (CAS Reg. No. 39354–45–5).
Sulfosuccinic acid 4-ester with polyethylene glycol nonylphenyl ether, disodium salt (alcohol moiety produced by condensation of 1 mole nonylphenol and an average of 9–10 moles of ethylene oxide) (CAS Reg. No. 9040–38–4).
\(\alpha\)-[p-(1,1,3,3-Tetramethylbutyl)phenyl]omega-hydroxypropyleneoxytetrasodiumsalt (CAS Reg. No. 9040–38–4).
Tetrasodium \(\alpha\)-(1,2-dicarboxyethyl)-\(\alpha\)-octadecyl-sulfosuccinate
\(\alpha\)-Tridecyl-omega-hydroxypropyl (oxyethylene) mixture of dihydrogen phosphate and monohydrogen phosphate esters that have an acid number (to pH 5.2) of 75–85 and that are produced by the esterification of the condensation product of one mole of "oxo" process tridecyl alcohol with 5.5–6.5 moles of ethylene oxide.
\(\alpha\)-Tridecyl-omega-hydroxypropyl (oxyethyl-ene) mixture of dihydrogen phosphate and monohydrogen phosphate esters that have an acid number (to pH 5.2) of 58–70 and that are produced by the esterification of the condensation product of one mole of "oxo" process tridecyl alcohol with 9–10 moles of ethylene oxide.

(d) The provisions of this section are not applicable to emulsifiers and/or surface-active agents listed in §175.105(\(\alpha\))(5) of this chapter and used in food-packaging adhesives complying with §175.105 of this chapter.

(42 FR 14609, Mar. 15, 1977)

EDITORIAL NOTE: For Federal Register citations affecting §178.3400, see the List of CFR Sections Affected, which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and at www.fdsys.gov.

§178.3450 Esters of stearic and palmitic acids.

The ester stearyl palmitate or palmityl stearate or mixtures thereof may be safely used as adjuvants in food-packaging materials when used in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:
Food and Drug Administration, HHS

§ 178.3505 Glyceryl tri-(12-acetoxy-stearate).

Glyceryl tri-(12-acetoxy-stearate) (CAS Reg. No. 139–43–5) may be safely

verDate Mar<15>2010 07:47 May 23, 2013 Jkt 229070 PO 00000 Frm 00425 Fmt 8010 Sfmt 8010 Y:\SGML\229070.XXX 229070wreier-aviles on DSK5TPTVN1PROD with CFR


(1) Synthetic fatty alcohols. (i) Hexyl, octyl, decyl, lauryl, myristyl, cetyl, and stearyl alcohols meeting the specifications and definition prescribed in §172.864 of this chapter, except that they may contain not more than 0.8 weight percent total diols.

(ii) Lauryl, myristyl, cetyl, and stearyl alcohols manufactured by the process described in §172.864(a)(2) of this chapter such that lauryl and myristyl alcohols meet the specifications in §172.864(a)(1)(i) of this chapter, and cetyl and stearyl alcohols meet the specifications in §172.864(a)(1)(ii) of this chapter.

(2) Conditions of use. (i) Synthetic fatty alcohols as substitutes for the corresponding naturally derived fatty alcohols permitted for use in compliance with §178.3910.

(ii) Synthetic lauryl alcohol as a substitute for the naturally derived lauryl alcohol permitted as an intermediate in the synthesis of sodium lauryl sulfate used in compliance with §178.3400.


§ 178.3500 Glycerin, synthetic.

Synthetic glycerin may be safely used as a component of articles intended for use in packaging materials for food, subject to the provisions of this section:

(a) It is produced by the hydrogenolysis of carbohydrates, and shall contain not in excess of 0.2 percent by weight of a mixture of butanetriols.

(b) It is used in a quantity not to exceed that amount reasonably required to produce its intended physical or technical effect, and in accordance with any limitations prescribed by applicable regulations in parts 174, 175, 176, 177, 178 and 179 of this chapter. It shall not be intended to, nor in fact accomplish, any direct physical or technical effect in the food itself.

§ 178.3480 Fatty alcohols, synthetic.

Synthetic fatty alcohols may be safely used as components of articles intended for use in contact with food, and in synthesizing food additives and other substances permitted for use as components of articles intended for use in contact with food in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) The food additive consists of fatty alcohols meeting the specifications and definition prescribed in §172.864 of this chapter, except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section.

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

(1) As substitutes for the corresponding naturally derived fatty alcohols permitted for use as components of articles intended for use in contact with food by existing regulations in parts 174, 175, 176, 177, 178 and §179.45 of this chapter: Provided, That the use is in compliance with any prescribed limitations.

(2) As substitutes for the corresponding naturally derived fatty alcohols used as intermediates in the synthesis of food additives and other substances permitted for use as components of food-contact articles.

(c) Synthetic fatty alcohols identified in paragraph (c)(1) of this section may contain not more than 0.8 weight percent of total diols as determined by a method titled “Diols in Monoxydiol Alcohol by Miniature Thin Layer Chromatography (MTLC),” which is incorporated by reference. Copies are available from the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFS–200), Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, or available for inspection 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.

§ 178.3485 Glycerin, synthetic.

Glycerin may be safely used as a component of articles intended for use in contact with food, except that (a) They are used or intended for use as plasticizers or lubricants in polystyrene intended for use in contact with food.

(b) They are added to the formulated polymer prior to extrusion.

(c) The quantity used shall not exceed that required to accomplish the intended technical effect.

(1) Synthetic fatty alcohols. (i) Hexyl, octyl, decyl, lauryl, myristyl, cetyl, and stearyl alcohols meeting the specifications and definition prescribed in §172.864 of this chapter, except that they may contain not more than 0.8 weight percent total diols.

(ii) Lauryl, myristyl, cetyl, and stearyl alcohols manufactured by the process described in §172.864(a)(2) of this chapter such that lauryl and myristyl alcohols meet the specifications in §172.864(a)(1)(i) of this chapter, and cetyl and stearyl alcohols meet the specifications in §172.864(a)(1)(ii) of this chapter.

(2) Conditions of use. (i) Synthetic fatty alcohols as substitutes for the corresponding naturally derived fatty alcohols permitted for use in compliance with §178.3910.

(ii) Synthetic lauryl alcohol as a substitute for the naturally derived lauryl alcohol permitted as an intermediate in the synthesis of sodium lauryl sulfate used in compliance with §178.3400.

used as a component of articles intended for use in producing, manufacturing, packing, processing, preparing, treating, packaging, transporting, or holding food, subject to the provisions of this section.

(a) The additive is applied to the surface of calcium carbonate at a level not to exceed 1 weight-percent of the total mixture.

(b) The calcium carbonate/glyceryl tri(12-acetoxystearate) mixture is used as an adjuvant in polymers in contact with nonfatty foods at a level not to exceed 20 weight-percent of the polymer.

[50 FR 1503, Jan. 11, 1985]

§ 178.3520 Industrial starch-modified.

Industrial starch-modified may be safely used as a component of articles intended for use in producing, manufacturing, packing, processing, preparing, treating, packaging, transporting, or holding food, subject to the provisions of this section.

(a) Industrial starch-modified is identified as follows:

(1) A food starch-modified or starch or any combination thereof that has been modified by treatment with one of the reactants hereinafter specified, in an amount reasonably required to achieve the desired functional effect but in no event in excess of any limitation prescribed, with or without subsequent treatment as authorized in §172.892 of this chapter.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List of reactants</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ammonium persulfate, not to exceed 0.3 pct. or in alkaline starch not to exceed 0.6 pct.</td>
<td>Industrial starch modified by this treatment shall be used only as internal sizing for paper and paperboard intended for food packaging.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4-Chlorobutene-2) trimethylammonium chloride, not to exceed 5 pct.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>β-Diethylaminoethyl chloride hydrochloride, not to exceed 4 pct.</td>
<td>Industrial starch modified by this treatment shall be used only as internal sizing for paper and paperboard intended for food packaging.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate, not to exceed 3 pct.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimethylol ethylene urea, not to exceed 0.375 pct</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,3-Epoxypropyltrimethylammonium chloride, not to exceed 5 pct.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethylene oxide, not to exceed 3 pct of reacted ethylene oxide in finished product.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phosphoric acid, not to exceed 6 pct and urea, not to exceed 20 pct.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(2) A starch irradiated under one of the following conditions to produce free radicals for subsequent graft polymerization with the reactants listed in this paragraph (a)(2):

(i) Radiation from a sealed cobalt 60 source, maximum absorbed dose not to exceed 5.0 megareads.

(ii) An electron beam source at a maximum energy of 7 million electron volts of ionizing radiation, maximum absorbed dose not to exceed 5.0 megareads.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List of reactants</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acrylamide and [2-(methacryloyloxy)ethyl]trimethylammonium methyl sulfate, such that the finished industrial starch-modified shall contain:</td>
<td>For use only as a retention aid and dry strength agent employed before the sheet-forming operation in the manufacture of paper and paperboard intended to contact food, and used at a level not to exceed 0.25 pct by weight of the finished dry paper and paperboard fibers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Not more than 60 weight percent vinyl copolymer (of which not more than 32 weight percent is [2-(methacryloyloxy)ethyl]trimethylammonium methyl sulfate).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(b) The following adjuvants may be used as surface-active agents in the processing of industrial starch-modified:

Polyethylene glycol (400) dilaurate.
Polyethylene glycol (400) monolaurate.
Polyoxyethylene (4) lauryl ether.

(c) To insure safe use of the industrial starch-modified, the label of the food additive container shall bear the name of the additive “industrial starch-modified,” and in the instance of an industrial starch-modified which is limited with respect to conditions of use, the label of the food additive container shall contain a statement of such limited use.


§ 178.3530 Isoparaffinic petroleum hydrocarbons, synthetic.

Isoparaffinic petroleum hydrocarbons, synthetic, may be safely used in the production of nonfood articles intended for use in producing, manufacturing, packing, processing, preparing, treating, packaging, transporting, or holding food, subject to the provisions of this section.

(a) The isoparaffinic petroleum hydrocarbons, produced by synthesis from petroleum gases consist of a mixture of liquid hydrocarbons meeting the following specifications:

Boiling point 63°–260° C, as determined by ASTM method D86–82, “Standard Method for Distillation of Petroleum Products,” which is incorporated by reference. Copies may be obtained from the American Society for Testing Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Dr., West Conshohocken, Philadelphia, PA 19428–2959, 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.

Ultraviolet absorbance:

260–319 millimicrons—1.5 maximum.
320–329 millimicrons—0.08 maximum.
330–350 millimicrons—0.05 maximum.

Nonvolatile residue 0.002 gram per 100 milliliters maximum.

Synthetic isoparaffinic petroleum hydrocarbons containing antioxidants shall meet the specified ultraviolet absorbance limits after correction for any absorbance due to the antioxidants. The ultraviolet absorbance shall be determined by the procedure described for application to mineral oil under “Specifications” on page 66 of the “Journal of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists,” Vol. 45 (February 1962), which is incorporated by reference, disregarding the last sentence of that procedure. For hydrocarbons boiling below 121° C, the nonvolatile residue shall be determined by ASTM method D1353–78, “Standard Test Method for Nonvolatile Matter in Volatile Solvents for Use in Paint, Varnish, Lacquer, and Related Products;” for those boiling above 121° C, ASTM procedure D381–80, “Standard Test Method for Existent Gum in Fuels by Jet Evaporation,” which are incorporated by reference. Copies may be obtained from the American Society for Testing Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Dr., West Conshohocken, Philadelphia, PA 19428–2959, 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.

(b) Isoparaffinic petroleum hydrocarbons may contain antioxidants authorized for use in food in an amount not to exceed that reasonably required to accomplish the intended technical effect.

(c) Isoparaffinic petroleum hydrocarbons are used in the production of nonfood articles. The quantity used shall not exceed the amount reasonably required to accomplish the intended technical effect, and the residual remaining in the finished article shall be the minimum amount reasonably attainable.

§ 178.3570  

Lubricants with incidental food contact.  

Lubricants with incidental food contact may be safely used on machinery used for producing, manufacturing, packing, processing, preparing, treating, packaging, transporting, or holding food, subject to the provisions of this section:

(a) The lubricants are prepared from one or more of the following substances:

(1) Substances generally recognized as safe for use in food.

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

(3) Substances identified in this paragraph (a)(3).

### Substances

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substances</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aluminum stearoyl benzoyl hydroxide .................................................</td>
<td>For use only as a thickening agent in mineral oil lubricants at a level not to exceed 10 pct by weight of the mineral oil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N,N-Bis(2-ethylhexyl)-ar-methyl-1H-benzotriazole-1-methanamine (CAS Reg. No. 94270–86–7).</td>
<td>For use as a copper deactivator at a level not to exceed 0.1 percent by weight of the lubricant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>α-Butyl-omega-hydroxy(poly(oxyethylene) poly(oxypropylene) produced by random condensation of a 1:1 mixture by weight of ethylene oxide and propylene oxide with butanol; minimum molecular weight 1,500; Chemical Abstracts Service Registry No. 9038–95–3.</td>
<td>Addition to food not to exceed 10 parts per million.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castor oil, dehydrated .............................................................................</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castor oil, partially dehydrated ................................................................</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dialkyldimethylammonium aluminum silicate (CAS Reg. No. 68953–58–2), which may contain up to 7 percent by weight 1,6-hexanediol (CAS Reg. No. 629–11–8), where the alkyl groups are derived from hydrogenated tallow fatty acids (C&lt;sub&gt;14&lt;/sub&gt;-C&lt;sub&gt;18&lt;/sub&gt;) and where the aluminum silicate is derived from bentonite.</td>
<td>For use only as a gelling agent in mineral oil lubricants at a level not to exceed 15 percent by weight of the mineral oil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimethylpolysiloxane (viscosity greater than 300 centistokes) ..................</td>
<td>Addition to food not to exceed 1 part per million.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Di (n-octyl) phosphate (CAS Reg. No. 1809–14–9) .....................................</td>
<td>For use only as an extreme pressure-antiwear adjuvant at a level not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight of the lubricant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disodium decanedioate (CAS Reg. No. 17266–14–4) .................................</td>
<td>For use only:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. As a corrosion inhibitor or rust preventative in mineral oil-bentonite lubricants at a level not to exceed 2 percent by weight of the grease.</td>
<td>1. As a corrosion inhibitor or rust preventative in mineral oil-bentonite lubricants at a level not to exceed 2 percent by weight of the grease.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. As a corrosion inhibitor or rust preventative only in greases at a level not to exceed 0.06 percent by weight of lubricant at final use dilution.</td>
<td>2. As a corrosion inhibitor or rust preventative only in greases at a level not to exceed 0.06 percent by weight of the grease.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disodium EDTA (CAS Reg. No. 139–33–3) ..................................................</td>
<td>For use only as a surfactant to improve lubricity in lubricating fluids complying with this section at a level not to exceed 5 percent by weight of the lubricating fluid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethoxylated resin phosphate ester mixture consisting of the following compounds:</td>
<td>For use at levels not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight of the lubricant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Poly(methylene-p-tertbutyl-phenoxypoly(oxyethylene) mixture of dihydrogen phosphate and monohydrogen phosphate esters (0 to 40 percent of the mixture). The resin is formed by condensation of 1 mole of p-tert-butylphenol with 2 to 4 moles of formaldehyde and subsequent ethoxylation with 4 to 12 moles of ethylene oxide;</td>
<td>For use at levels not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight of the lubricant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Poly(methylene-p-nonylphenoxypoly(oxyethylene) mixture of dihydrogen phosphate and monohydrogen phosphate esters (0 to 40 percent of the mixture). The resin is formed by condensation of 1 mole of p-nonylphenol with 2 to 4 moles of formaldehyde and subsequent ethoxylation with 4 to 12 moles of ethylene oxide; and,</td>
<td>For use as an antioxidant at levels not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight of the lubricant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. n-Tridecyl alcohol mixture of dihydrogen phosphate and monohydrogen phosphate esters (40 to 80 percent of the mixture; CAS Reg. No. 56831–62–0).</td>
<td>For use as an antioxidant at levels not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight of the lubricant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fatty acids derived from animal or vegetable sources, and the hydrogenated forms of such fatty acids.</td>
<td>For use as an antioxidant at levels not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight of the lubricant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-(8-Heptadecenyl)-4,5-dihydro-1H-imidazole-1-ethanol (CAS Reg. No. 95–38–5).</td>
<td>For use as an antioxidant at levels not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight of the lubricant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hexamethylenelimin(3,5-di-tert-buty1-4-hydroxyhydrocinnamate) (CAS Reg. No. 35074–77–2).</td>
<td>For use as an antioxidant at levels not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight of the lubricant.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The lubricants are used on food-processing equipment as a protective antitrust film, as a release agent on gaskets or seals of tank closures, and as a lubricant for machine parts and equipment in locations in which there is exposure of the lubricated part to food. The amount used is the minimum required to accomplish the desired technical effect on the equipment, and the addition to food of any constituent identified in this section does not exceed the limitations prescribed.

(c) Any substance employed in the production of the lubricants described in this section that is the subject of a regulation in parts 174, 175, 176, 177, 178 and §179.45 of this chapter conforms with any specification in such regulation.

[42 FR 14609, Mar. 15, 1977]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For Federal Register citations affecting §178.3570, see the List of CFR Sections Affected, which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and at www.fdsys.gov.
§ 178.3600 Methyl glucoside-coconut oil ester.

Methyl glucoside-coconut oil ester identified in §172.816(a) of this chapter may be safely used as a processing aid (filter aid) in the manufacture of starch, including industrial starch-modified complying with §178.3520, intended for use as a component of articles that contact food.

§ 178.3610 α-Methylstyrene-vinyltoluene resins, hydrogenated.

Hydrogenated α-methylstyrene-vinyltoluene copolymer resins having a molar ratio of 1 α-methylstyrene to 3 vinyltoluene may be safely used as components of polyolefin film intended for use in contact with food, subject to the following provisions:

(a) Hydrogenated α-methylstyrene-vinyltoluene copolymer resins have a drop-softening point of 125° to 165 °C and a maximum absorptivity of 0.17 liter per gram centimeter at 266 nanometers, as determined by methods titled “Determination of Softening Point (Drop Method)” and “Determination of Unsaturation of Resin 1977,” which are incorporated by reference. Copies are available from the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFS–200), Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, or available for inspection 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.

(b) The polyolefin film is produced from olefin polymers complying with §177.1520 of this chapter, and the average thickness of the film in the form in which it contacts food does not exceed 0.002 inch.


§ 178.3620 Mineral oil.

Mineral oil may be safely used as a component of nonfood articles intended for use in contact with food, subject to the provisions of this section:

(a) White mineral oil meeting the specifications prescribed in §172.878 of this chapter may be used as a component of nonfood articles provided such use complies with any applicable limitations in parts 170 through 189 of this chapter. The use of white mineral oil in or on food itself, including the use of white mineral oil as a protective coating or release agent for food, is subject to the provisions of §172.878 of this chapter.

(b) Technical white mineral oil identified in paragraph (b)(1) of this section may be used as provided in paragraph (b)(2) of this section.

(1) Technical white mineral oil consists of specially refined distillates of virgin petroleum or of specially refined distillates that are produced synthetically from petroleum gases. Technical white mineral oil meets the following specifications:

(i) Saybolt color 20 minimum as determined by ASTM method D156–82, “Standard Test Method for Saybolt Color of Petroleum Products (Saybolt Chromometer Method),” which is incorporated by reference. Copies may be obtained from the American Society for Testing Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Dr., West Conshohocken, Philadelphia, PA 19428-2959, 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.

(ii) Ultraviolet absorbance limits as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wavelength (μm)</th>
<th>Maximum absorbance per centimeter optical pathlength</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>280 to 289</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>290 to 299</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300 to 329</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>330 to 350</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Technical white mineral oil containing antioxidants shall meet the specified ultraviolet absorbance limits after correction for any absorbance due to the antioxidants. The ultraviolet absorbance shall be determined by the procedure described for application to mineral oil under “Specification” on page 66 of the “Journal of the Association of...
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Official Agricultural Chemists,” Volume 45 (February 1962) (which is incorporated by reference; copies are available from the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFS–200), Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, or available for inspection 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., disregarding the last two sentences of that procedure and substituting therefor the following: Determine the absorbance of the mineral oil extract in a 10-millimeter cell in the range from 260–350 μm, inclusive, compared to the solvent control. If the absorbance so measured exceeds 2.0 at any point in range 280–350 μm, inclusive, dilute the extract and the solvent control, respectively, to twice their volume with dimethyl sulfoxide and remeasure the absorbance. Multiply the remeasured absorbance values by 2 to determine the absorbance of the mineral oil extract per centimeter optical pathlength.

(2) Technical white mineral oil may be used wherever mineral oil is permitted for use as a component of nonfood articles complying with §§175.105 and 176.210 of this chapter and §§178.3910 (for use only in rolling of metallic foil and sheet stock), §§176.200, 177.2260, 177.2600, and 177.2800 of this chapter.

(3) The analytical method for determining ultraviolet absorbance limit is as follows:

**GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS**

Because of the sensitivity of the test, the possibility of errors arising from contamination is great. It is of the greatest importance that all glassware be scrupulously cleaned to remove all organic matter such as oil, grease, detergent residues, etc. Examine all glassware, including stoppers and stopcocks, under ultraviolet light to detect any residual fluorescent contamination. As a precautionary measure it is recommended practice to rinse all glassware with purified iso-octane immediately before use. No grease is to be used on stopcocks or joints. Great care to avoid contamination of oil samples in handling and to assure absence of any extraneous material arising from inadequate packaging is essential. Because some of the polynuclear hydrocarbons sought in this test are very susceptible to photo-oxidation, the entire procedure is to be carried out under subdued light.

**APPARATUS**

Separatory funnels. 250-milliliter, 500-milliliter, 1,000-milliliter, and preferably 2,000-milliliter capacity, equipped with tetrafluoroethylene polymer stopcocks.

Reservoir. 500-milliliter capacity, equipped with a 24/40 standard taper male fitting at the bottom and a suitable ball-joint at the top for connecting to the nitrogen supply. The male fitting should be equipped with glass hooks.

---

### Table: Ultraviolet Absorbance Limits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wavelength (μm)</th>
<th>Maximum absorbance per centimeter optical pathlength</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>280 to 289</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>290 to 299</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300 to 359</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>360 to 400</td>
<td>0.09</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

The mineral oil may be used wherever mineral oil is permitted for use as a component of nonfood articles complying with §§175.105 and 176.210 of this chapter and §§178.3910 (for use only in rolling of metallic foil and sheet stock), §§176.200, 177.2260, 177.2600, and 177.2800 of this chapter.

(3) The analytical method for determining ultraviolet absorbance limit is as follows:

**GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS**

Because of the sensitivity of the test, the possibility of errors arising from contamination is great. It is of the greatest importance that all glassware be scrupulously cleaned to remove all organic matter such as oil, grease, detergent residues, etc. Examine all glassware, including stoppers and stopcocks, under ultraviolet light to detect any residual fluorescent contamination. As a precautionary measure it is recommended practice to rinse all glassware with purified iso-octane immediately before use. No grease is to be used on stopcocks or joints. Great care to avoid contamination of oil samples in handling and to assure absence of any extraneous material arising from inadequate packaging is essential. Because some of the polynuclear hydrocarbons sought in this test are very susceptible to photo-oxidation, the entire procedure is to be carried out under subdued light.

**APPARATUS**

Separatory funnels. 250-milliliter, 500-milliliter, 1,000-milliliter, and preferably 2,000-milliliter capacity, equipped with tetrafluoroethylene polymer stopcocks.

Reservoir. 500-milliliter capacity, equipped with a 24/40 standard taper male fitting at the bottom and a suitable ball-joint at the top for connecting to the nitrogen supply. The male fitting should be equipped with glass hooks.
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Chromatographic tube. 180 millimeters in length, inside diameter to be 15.7 millimeters ±0.1 millimeter, equipped with a coarse, fritted-glass disc, a tetrafluoroethylene polymer stopcock, and a female 24/40 standard tapered fitting at the opposite end. (Overall length of the column with the female joint is 235 millimeters.) The female fitting should be equipped with glass hooks.

Disc. Tetrafluoroethylene polymer 2-inch diameter disk approximately ½-inch thick with a hole bored in the center to closely fit the stem of the chromatographic tube.

Suction flask. 250-milliliter or 500-milliliter filter flask.

Condenser. 24/40 joints, fitted with a drying tube, length optional.

Evaporation flask (optional). 250-milliliter or 500-milliliter capacity all-glass flask equipped with standard taper stopper having inlet and outlet tubes to permit passage of nitrogen across the surface of contained liquid to be evaporated.

Spectrophotometric cells. Fused quartz cells, optical path length in the range of 5,000 centimeter ±0.005 centimeter; also for checking spectrophotometer performance only, optical path length in the range 1,000 centimeter ±0.005 centimeter. With distilled water in the cells, determine any absorbance differences.

Spectrophotometer. Spectral range 250 millimicrons–400 millimicrons with spectral slit width of 2 millimicrons or less; under instrument operating conditions for these absorbance measurements, the spectrophotometer shall also meet the following performance requirements:

Absorbance repeatability, ±0.01 at 0.4 absorbance.

Absorbance accuracy 1±0.05 at 0.4 absorbance.

Wavelength accuracy ±1.0 millimicron.

Nitrogen cylinder. Water-pumped or equivalent purity nitrogen in cylinder equipped with regulator and valve to control flow at 5 liters per minute.

REAGENTS AND MATERIALS

Organic solvents. All solvents used throughout the procedure shall meet the specifications and tests described in this specification. The isooctane, benzene, acetone, and methyl alcohol designated in the list following this paragraph shall pass the following test:

To the specified quantity of solvent in a 250-milliliter round-bottomed flask, add 1 milliliter of purified n-hexadecane and evaporate on the steam bath under a stream of nitrogen across the surface of the liquid to be evaporated. (A loose aluminum foil jacket around the flask will speed evaporation). Discontinue evaporation when not over 1 milliliter of residue remains. (To the residue from benzene or isooctane, evaporate, and repeat once to ensure complete removal of benzene.)

Alternatively, the evaporation time can be reduced by using the optional evaporation flask. In this case the solvent and n-hexadecane are placed in the flask on the steam bath, the tube assembly is inserted, and a stream of nitrogen is fed through the inlet tube while the outlet tube is connected to a solvent trap and vacuum line in such a way as to prevent any flow-back of condensate into the flask.

Dissolve the 1 milliliter of hexadecane residue in isooctane and make to 25 milliliters volume. Determine the absorbance in the 5-centimeter path length cells compared to isooctane as reference. The absorbance of the solution of the solvent residue (except for methyl alcohol) shall not exceed 0.01 per centimeter path length between 280 and 400 millimeters. For methyl alcohol this absorbance value shall be 0.00.

Isooctane (2,2,4-trimethylpentane). Use 180 milliliters for the test described in this paragraph. Purify, if necessary, by passage through a column of activated silica gel (Grade 12, Davison Chemical Company, Baltimore, Maryland, or equivalent) about 90 centimeters in length and 5 centimeters to 8 centimeters in diameter.

Benzene, A.C.S. reagent grade. Use 150 milliliters for the test. Purify, if necessary, by distillation or otherwise.

Acetone, A.C.S. reagent grade. Use 200 milliliters for the test. Purify, if necessary, by distillation.

Eluting mixtures:

1. 10 percent benzene in isooctane. Pipet 50 milliliters of benzene into a 250-milliliter glass-stoppered volumetric flask and adjust to volume with isooctane, with mixing.

2. 20 percent benzene in isooctane. Pipet 50 milliliters of benzene into a 250-milliliter glass-stoppered volumetric flask and adjust to volume with isooctane, with mixing.

3. Acetone-benzene-water mixture. Add 20 milliliters of water to 300 milliliters of acetone and 200 milliliters of benzene, and mix.

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1As determined by procedure using potassium chromate for reference standard and described in National Bureau of Standards Circular 484, Spectrophotometry, U.S. Department of Commerce (1949). The accuracy is to be determined by comparison with the standard values at 290, 345, and 400 millimicrons. Circular 484 is incorporated by reference. Copies are available from the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFS–200), Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, or available for inspection at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). For information on the availability of this material at NARA, call 202–741–6930, or go to: http://www.archives.gov/federal_register/code_of_federal_regulations/ibr_locations.html.
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n-Hexadecane, 98-percent olefin-free. Dilute 1.0 milliliter of n-hexadecane to 25 milliliters with isooctane and determine the absorbance in a 5-centimeter cell compared to isooctane as reference point between 280 m\(\mu\)–400 m\(\mu\). The absorbance per centimeter path length shall not exceed 0.00 in this range. Purify, if necessary, by percolation through activated silica gel or by distillation.

Methyl alcohol, A.C.S. reagent grade. Use 10.0 milliliters of methyl alcohol. Purify, if necessary, by distillation.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wavelength</th>
<th>Absorbance (maximum)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>261.5</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>270</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>275</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>280</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>305</td>
<td>0.15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There shall be no irregularities in the absorbance curve within these wavelengths.

Phosphoric acid. 85 percent A.C.S. reagent grade.

Sodium borohydride. 98 percent.

Magnesium oxide (Sea Sorb 43, Food Machinery Company, Westsaco Division, distributed by chemical supply firms, or equivalent). Place 300 milliliters of dimethyl sulfoxide in a 1-liter separatory funnel and add 75 milliliters of phosphoric acid. Mix the contents of the funnel and allow to stand for 10 minutes. (The reaction between the sulfoxide and the acid is exothermic. Release pressure after mixing, then keep funnel stoppered.) Add 150 milliliters of isooctane and shake to pre-equilibrate the solvents. Draw off the individual layers and store in glass-stoppered flasks.

Weigh a 20-gram sample of the oil and transfer to a 500-milliliter separatory funnel containing 100 milliliters of pre-equilibrated sulfoxide-phosphoric acid mixture. Complete the transfer of the sample with small portions of presaturated isooctane to give a total volume of the oil and solvent of 75 milliliters. Shake the funnel vigorously for 2 minutes. Set up three 250-milliliter separatory funnels with each containing 30 milliliters of pre-equilibrated isooctane. After separation of liquid phases, carefully draw off lower layer into the first 250-milliliter separatory funnel and wash in tandem with the 30-milliliter portions of isooctane contained in the 250-milliliter separatory funnels. Shaking time for each wash is 1 minute. Repeat the extraction operation.
with two additional portions of the sulfide-oxide-acid mixture and wash each extractive in tandem through the same three portions of isooctane.

Collect the successive extractives (300 milliliters total) in a separatory funnel (preferably 2-liter) containing 480 milliliters of distilled water; mix, and allow to cool for a few minutes after the last extractive has been added. Add 80 milliliters of isooctane to the solution and extract by shaking the funnel vigorously for 2 minutes. Discard the lower aqueous layer and repeat the extraction with 80 milliliters of isooctane. Wash each of the 80-milliliter extractives three times with 100-milliliter portions of distilled water. Shaking time for each wash is 1 minute. Discard the aqueous layers. Filter the first extractive through anhydrous sodium sulfate, then wash with isooctane. Then wash the second and first separatory funnels successively with a 20-milliliter portion of isooctane and pass the solvent through the sodium sulfate. Then wash the second and first separatory funnels successively with a 20-milliliter portion of isooctane and pass the solvent through the sodium sulfate into the flask. Add 1 milliliter of n-hexadecane and evaporate the isooctane on the steam bath under nitrogen. Discontinue evaporation when not over 1 milliliter of residue remains. To the residue, add a 10-milliliter portion of isooctane, reevaporate to 1 milliliter of hexadecane, and repeat this operation once.

Quantitatively transfer the residue with isooctane to a 200-milliliter volumetric flask, make to volume, and mix. Determine the absorbance of the solution in the 1-centimeter path length cells compared to isooctane as reference between 280 μ–400 μ (take care to lose none of the solution in filling the sample cell). Correct the absorbance values for any absorbance derived from reagents as determined by carrying out the procedure without an oil sample. If the corrected absorbance per centimeter pathlength exceeds the limits prescribed in this paragraph, the oil meets the ultraviolet absorbance specifications. If the corrected absorbance per centimeter pathlength exceeds the limits prescribed in this paragraph, proceed as follows: Quantitatively transfer the isooctane solution to a 125-milliliter flask equipped with 24/40 joint, and evaporate the isooctane on the steam bath under a stream of nitrogen to a volume of 1 milliliter of hexadecane. Add 10 milliliters of methyl alcohol and approximately 0.3 gram of sodium borohydride. (Minimize exposure of the borohydride to the atmosphere. A measuring dipper may be used.) Immediately fit a water-cooled condenser equipped with a 24/40 joint and with a drying tube into the flask, mix until the borohydride is dissolved, and allow to stand for 30 minutes at room temperature, with intermittent swirling. At the end of this period, disconnect the flask and evaporate the methyl alcohol on the steam bath under nitrogen until the sodium borohydride begins to come out of the solution. Then add 10 milliliters of isooctane and evaporate to a volume of about 2–3 milliliters. Again, add 10 milliliters of isooctane and concentrate to a volume of approximately 5 milliliters. Swirl the flask repeatedly to assure adequate washing of the sodium borohydride residues.

Fit the tetrafluoroethylene polymer disc on the upper part of the stem of the chromatographic tube, then place the tube with the disc on the suction flask and the base of the vacuum (approximately 135 millimeters Hg pressure). Weigh out 14 grams of the 2:1 magnesium oxide–Celite 545 mixture and pour the adsorbent mixture into the chromatographic tube in approximately 3-centimeter layers. After the addition of each layer, level off the top of the adsorbent with a flat glass rod or metal plunger by pressing down firmly until the adsorbent is well packed. Loosen the topmost few millimeters of each adsorbent layer with the end of a metal rod before the addition of the next layer. Continue packing in this manner until all the 14 grams of the adsorbent is added to the tube. Level off the top of the adsorbent by pressing down firmly with a flat glass rod or metal plunger to make the depth of the adsorbent bed approximately 12.5 centimeters in depth. Turn off the vacuum and remove the suction flask. Fit the 500-milliliter reservoir onto the top of the chromatographic column and prewet the column by passing 100 milliliters of isooctane through the column. Adjust the nitrogen pressure so that the rate of descent of the isooctane coming off the column is between 2–3 milliliters per minute. Discontinue pressure just before the last of the isooctane reaches the level of the adsorbent. (Caution: Do not allow the liquid level to recede below the adsorbent level at any time.) Remove the reservoir and decant the 5-milliliter isooctane concentrate solution onto the column and with slight pressure again allow the liquid level to recede to barely above the adsorbent level. Rapidly complete the transfer similarly with two 5-milliliter portions of isooctane, swirling the flask repeatedly each time to assure adequate washing of the residue. Just before the final 5-milliliter wash reaches the top of the adsorbent, add 100 milliliters of isooctane to the reservoir and continue the percolation at the 2–3 milliliters per minute rate. Just before the last of the isooctane reaches the adsorbent level, add
100 milliliters of 10 percent benzene in isooctane to the reservoir and continue the percolation at the aforementioned rate. Just before the solvent mixture reaches adsorbent level, add 25 milliliters of 20 percent benzene in isooctane to the reservoir and continue the percolation to 2–3 milliliters per minute until all this solvent mixture has been removed from the column. Discard all the elution solvents collected up to this point. Add 300 milliliters of the acetone-benzene-water mixture to the reservoir and percolate through the column to elute the polynuclear compounds. Collect the eluate in a clean 1-liter separatory funnel. Allow the column to drain until most of the solvent mixture is removed. Wash the eluate three times with 300-milliliter portions of distilled water, shaking well for each wash. (The addition of small amounts of sodium chloride facilitates separation.) Discard the aqueous layer after each wash. After the final separation, filter the residual benzene through anhydrous sodium sulfate pre-washed with benzene (see Sodium sulfate under “Reagents and Materials” for preparation of filter) into a 250-milliliter Erlenmeyer flask (or optionally into the evaporation flask). Wash the separatory funnel with two additional 20-milliliter portions of benzene which are also filtered through the sodium sulfate. Add 1 milliliter of n-hexadecane and completely remove the benzene by evaporation under nitrogen, using the special procedure to eliminate benzene as previously described under “Organic solvents.” Quantitatively transfer the residue with isooctane to a 200-milliliter volumetric flask and adjust to volume. Determine the absorbance of the solution in the 1-centimeter pathlength cells compared to isooctane as reference between 250 μ–400 μm. Correct for any absorbance derived from the reagents as determined by carrying out the procedure without an oil sample. If either spectrum shows the characteristic benzene peaks in the 250 μ–260 μm region, evaporate the solution to remove benzene by the procedure under “Organic solvents.” Dissolve the residue, transfer quantitatively, and adjust to volume in isooctane in a 200-milliliter volumetric flask. Record the absorbance again. If the corrected absorbance does not exceed the limits proposed in this paragraph, the oil meets the proposed ultraviolet absorbance specifications.

(d) Mineral oil identified in paragraph (d)(1) of this section may be used only as provided in paragraph (d)(2) of this section.

(1) The mineral oil consists of virgin petroleum distillates refined to meet the following specifications:

(i) Distillation endpoint at 760 millimeters pressure not to exceed 371 °C, with a maximum residue not to exceed 2 percent, as determined by ASTM method D86–82, “Standard Method for Distillation of Petroleum Products,” which is incorporated by reference. The availability of this incorporation by reference is given in paragraph (b)(1)(i) of this section.

(ii) Ultraviolet absorbance limits as follows as determined by the method described in paragraph (d)(3) of this section.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wavelength (μm)</th>
<th>Maximum absorbance per centimeter optical pathlength</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>280 to 299</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300 to 319</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>320 to 359</td>
<td>.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>360 to 400</td>
<td>.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(iii) Pyrene content not to exceed a maximum of 25 parts per million as determined by the method described in paragraph (d)(3) of this section.

(2) The mineral oil may be used only in the processing of jute fiber employed in the production of textile bags intended for use in contact with the following types of food: Dry grains and dry seeds (for example, beans, peas, rice, and lentils); whole root crop vegetables of the types identified in 40 CFR 180.34(f); unshelled and shelled nuts (including peanuts); and dry animal feed. The finished processed jute fiber shall contain no more than 6 percent by weight of residual mineral oil.

(3) The analytical method for determining ultraviolet absorbance limits and pyrene content is as follows:

I. Apparatus. A. Assorted beakers, separatory funnels fitted with tetrafluoroethylene polymer stopcocks, and graduated cylinders.

B. Volumetric flasks, 200-milliliter.

C. A chromatographic column made from nominal 1.3 centimeters outside diameter × 75 centimeters glass tubing tapered at one end and joined to a 2-millimeter-bore tetrafluoroethylene polymer stopcock. The opposite end is flanged and joined to a female 24/40 standard taper fitting. This provides for accommodating the 500-milliliter reservoir described in item I.E below.

D. A chromatographic column made from nominal 1.7 centimeters outside diameter × 115 centimeters glass tubing tapered at one
end and joined to a 2-millimeter-bore tetrafluoroethylene polymer stopcock. The opposite end is flanged and joined to a 2.5 centimeter outside diameter × 9.0 centimeters glass tube by means of a female 24/40 taper fitting. This provides for accommodating the 500-milliliter reservoir described in item I, E below.

B. A 500-milliliter reservoir having a 24/40 standard taper male fitting at bottom and a suitable ball joint at the top for connecting to the nitrogen supply. The female fitting of the chromatographic columns described in items I, C and D above and the male fitting of the reservoir described in this item E should both be equipped with glass hooks.

(Note: Rubber stoppers are not to be used. Stopcock grease is not to be used on ground-glass joints in this method.)

F. A spectrophotometer equipped to automatically record absorbance of liquid samples in 1-centimeter pathlength cells in the spectral region of 280–400 μm with a spectral slit width of 2 μm or less. At an absorbance level of about 0.4, absorbance measurements shall be repeatable within ±0.01 and accurate within ±0.05. Wavelength measurements shall be repeatable with ±0.2 μm and accurate within ±1.0 μm. Instrument operating conditions are selected to realize this performance under dynamic (automatic) recording operations. Accuracy of absorbance measurements are determined at 290, 345, and 400 μm, using potassium chromate as the reference standard. (National Bureau of Standards Circular 484, Spectrophotometry, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1949.)

I. Organic solvents

A. Silica gel.

Use 200 milliliters for the above test. Purify, if necessary, by passage through a column of activated silica gel.

B. Benzene.

Use 200 milliliters for the above test. Purify, if necessary, by distillation or otherwise.

C. Cyclohexane.

Use 70 milliliters for the above test. Purify, if necessary, by distillation, silica gel percolation, or otherwise.

D. Nitromethane.

Use 125 milliliters for the above test. Purify, if necessary, by distillation or otherwise.

E. Isooctane.

Determine the absorbance on this solvent directly. Purify, if necessary, by silica gel percolation or otherwise.

F. Other materials—1. Pyrene standard reference. Pyrene, reagent grade, melting point range 150–152 °C. (Organic Chemical 3627, Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N.Y., or equivalent). The standard reference absorbance is the absorbance at 334 millimicrons of a standard reference solution of pyrene containing a concentration of 1.0 milligram per liter in purified isooctane measured against isooctane of the same spectral purity in 1.0-centimeter cells. (This absorbance will be approximately 0.28.)

2. Chrysene solution. Prepare a solution at a concentration of 5.0 milligrams per liter by dissolving 5.0 milligrams of chrysene in purified isooctane in a 1-liter volumetric flask. Adjust to volume with isooctane.

3. Nitrogen gas. Water pumped or equivalent purity, cylinder with regulator, and valve control flow at 5 p.s.i.

4. Silica gel. 100–200 mesh (Davison Chemical, Baltimore, Md., Grade 923, or equivalent), purified and activated by the following procedure: Place about 1 kilogram of silica gel in a large column and wash with contaminant-free benzene until a 200-milliliter sample of the benzene coming off the column will pass the ultraviolet absorption test for benzene. This test is performed as stipulated under “Organic solvents” in A under III above. When the silica gel has been sufficiently cleaned, activate the gel before use by placing the 1-kilogram batch in a shallow container in a layer no greater than 1 inch in depth and heating in an oven (Caution! Explosion Hazard) at 130 °C for 16 hours, and store in a vacuum desiccator. Reheating about once a week is necessary if the silica gel is repeatedly removed from the desiccator.

5. Aluminum oxide (Aluminum Co. of America, Grade F-20, or equivalent grade). 80–200 mesh, purified and activated by the following procedure: Place about 1 kilogram of aluminum n-hexadecane residue in isooctane and make to 10-milliliter volume. Determine the absorbance in 1.0-centimeter pathlength cells compared to water as reference. The absorbance of the solution of solvent residue shall not exceed 0.05 between 280 and 400 μm.

1. Isooctane (2,2,4-trimethylpentane). Use 240 milliliters for the above test. Purify, if necessary, by passage through a column of activated silica gel.

2. Benzene. Use 200 milliliters for the above test. Purify, if necessary, by distillation or otherwise.

3. Cyclohexane. Use 70 milliliters for the above test. Purify, if necessary, by distillation, silica gel percolation, or otherwise.

4. Nitromethane. Use 125 milliliters for the above test. Purify, if necessary, by distillation or otherwise.

5. n-Hexadecane. Determine the absorbance on this solvent directly. Purify, if necessary, by silica gel percolation or otherwise.

II. Purity of reagents and materials. Reagent-grade chemicals shall be used in all tests. It is further specified that each chemical shall be tested for purity in accordance with the instruction given under “Reagents and Materials” in III below. In addition, a blank run by the procedure shall be made to realize this performance under dynamic (automatic) recording operations. Accuracy of absorbance measurements are determined at 290, 345, and 400 μm, using potassium chromate as the reference standard. (National Bureau of Standards Circular 484, Spectrophotometry, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1949.)

G. Two fused quartz cells having pathlengths of 1.00±0.005 centimeter or better.

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oxide in a large column and wash with contaminant-free benzene until a 200-milliliter sample of the benzene coming off the column will pass the ultraviolet absorption test for benzene. This test is performed as stipulated under “Organic solvents” in A under III above. (Caution! Remove Benzene From Adsorbent Under Vacuum To Minimize Explosion Hazard in Subsequent Heating!) When the aluminum oxide has been sufficiently cleaned and freed of solvent, activate it before use by placing the 1-kilogram batch in a shallow container in a layer no greater than 1 inch in depth. Heat in an oven at 130 °C for 16 hours. Upon removal from heat, store at atmospheric pressure over 80 percent (by weight) sulfuric acid in a desiccator for at least 36 hours before use. This gives aluminum oxide with between 6 to 9.5 percent volatiles. This is determined by heating a weighed sample of the prepared aluminum oxide at 2,000 °F for 2 hours and then quickly reweighing. To insure the proper adsorptive properties of the aluminum oxide, perform the following test:

a. Weigh 50 grams ±1 gram of the activated aluminum oxide and pack into the chromatographic column (1.3 centimeters × 75 centimeters) described under “Apparatus” in C under I above. Use glass wool at the column exit to prevent the aluminum oxide from passing through the column.

b. Place a 250-milliliter graduated cylinder under the column to measure the amount of eluate coming from the column.

c. Prewet the aluminum oxide by passing 40 milliliters of isooctane through the column. Adjust the nitrogen pressure so that the rate of descent of the isooctane coming off the column is between 1.5 to 2.5 milliliters per minute.

d. Just prior to the last of the isooctane reaching the top of the aluminum oxide bed, add 10 milliliters of the isooctane solution containing 5.0 milligrams of chrysene per liter.

e. Continue percolation until the isooctane is just above the aluminum oxide. Then add 200 milliliters of a mixture of benzene and isooctane (32% percent benzene and 66% percent isooctane by volume) to the reservoir and continue percolation.

f. Continue percolation, collecting the eluates (40 milliliters of the prewet solution, 10 milliliters of the sample solution, and 200 milliliters of the gradient solution) in the 250-milliliter graduated cylinder until the level of the gradient solution is just above the aluminum oxide. Add 200 milliliters of the eluting solution of benzene and isooctane (90 percent benzene and 10 percent isooctane by volume) to the column and continue collecting until a total of 250 milliliters of solution has been obtained. This may be discarded. Now begin to collect the final eluate.

g. Place a 100-milliliter graduated cylinder under the column and continue the percolation until a 100-milliliter eluate has been obtained.

h. Measure the amount of chrysene in this 100-milliliter fraction by ultraviolet analysis. If the aluminum oxide is satisfactory, more than 80 percent of the original amount of chrysene should be found in this fraction. (Nore: If the amount of chrysene recovered is less than 80 percent, the original batch of aluminum oxide should be sieved between 100-160 mesh. Activation and testing of this sieved batch should indicate a satisfactory aluminum oxide for use.)

IV. Sampling. Precautions must be taken to insure that an uncontaminated sample of the mineral oil is obtained since ultraviolet absorption is very sensitive to small amounts of extraneous material contaminating the sample through careless handling.

A. Sample. 1. Weigh out 20.0 grams ±0.1 gram of the mineral oil into a beaker and transfer to a 250-milliliter separatory funnel fitted with a tetrafluoroethylene polymer stopcock, using enough cyclohexane (25 milliliters) to give a final total volume of 50 milliliters (mineral oil plus cyclohexane).

2. Add 25 milliliters of nitromethane saturated with cyclohexane and shake by hand vigorously for 3 minutes. Recover the lower nitromethane layer in a 150-milliliter beaker containing 1 milliliter of n-hexadecane and evaporate on the steam bath under nitrogen. Repeat the extraction four more times, recovering each extract in the 150-milliliter beaker. Exercise care not to fill the beaker to such a capacity that solvent losses may occur. Evaporate the combined nitromethane extracts to 1 milliliter of n-hexadecane and evaporate on the steam bath under nitrogen. (NOTE: Complete removal of the nitromethane is essential. This can be assured by two successive additions of 5 milliliters of isoctane and reevaporation.)

3. Remove the beaker from the steam bath and allow to cool.

4. Weigh 50 grams ±1 gram of activated aluminum oxide and pack into the chromatographic column (1.3 centimeters × 75 centimeters) described under “Apparatus” in C under I above. (Nore: A small plug of glass wool is placed at the column exit to prevent the aluminum oxide from passing through the column. After adding aluminum oxide, tap the column lightly to remove air voids. All percolations using aluminum oxide are performed under nitrogen pressure. The 500-milliliter reservoir described under “Apparatus” in E under I above is to be used to hold the elution solvents.)

5. Prewet the column by adding 40 milliliters of isoctane to the column. Adjust nitrogen pressure so that rate of descent of the
isooctane coming off the column is 2.0 to 3.0 milliliters per minute. Be careful to maintain the level of solvent in the reservoir to prevent air from entering the aluminum oxide bed. Additional solvent is added just before the last portion of the previous solvent enters the bed. To minimize possible photo-oxidation effects, the following procedures (steps 8 through 16) shall be carried out in subdued light.

6. Before the last of the isooctane reaches the top of the aluminum oxide bed, release the nitrogen pressure and turn off the stopcock on the column. Transfer the n-hexadecane residue from the 150-milliliter beaker from procedure step 3 above onto the column, using several washes of isooctane (total volume of washes should be no greater than 10–15 milliliters).

7. Open the stopcock and continue percolation until the isooctane is about 1 centimeter above the top of the aluminum oxide bed. Add 200 milliliters of isooctane to the reservoir, and continue the percolation at the specified rate.

8. Just before the isooctane surface reaches the top of the aluminum oxide bed, release the nitrogen pressure, turn off the stopcock, and discard all the elution solvents collected up to this point.

9. Just before the surface of this mixture reaches the top of the aluminum oxide bed, release the nitrogen pressure, turn off the stopcock, and discard all the elution solvents collected up to this point.

10. Add to the reservoir 300 milliliters of a mixture of benzene and isooctane (90 percent benzene and 10 percent isooctane by volume), place a 25-milliliter graduated cylinder under the column, continue the percolation until 20 milliliters of eluate has been collected, and then discard the eluate.

11. At this point, place a clean 250-milliliter Erlenmeyer flask under the column. Continue the percolation and collect all the remaining eluates.

(Note: Allow the column to drain completely. An increase in the nitrogen pressure may be necessary as the last of the solvent comes off the column.)

12. Place 1 milliliter of n-hexadecane into a 150-milliliter beaker. Place this onto a steam bath under a nitrogen stream and transfer in small portions the eluate from step 11 above. Wash out the Erlenmeyer flask with small amounts of benzene and transfer to the evaporation beaker. Evaporate until only 1 milliliter of hexadecane residue remains. (Note: Complete removal of the benzene is essential. This can be assured by two successive additions of 5 milliliters of isooctane and reevaporation.)

13. Remove the beaker from the steam bath and cool.

14. Place a sample of 113.5 grams activated 100–200-mesh silica gel in a 500-milliliter glass-stoppered Erlenmeyer flask. Add to the silica gel 46.2 grams (41 milliliters) of nitromethane. Stopper and shake the flask vigorously until no lumps of silica gel are observed and then shake occasionally over a period of 1 hour. The resultant nitromethane-treated silica gel is 29 weight-percent nitro-methane and 71 weight-percent isooctane gel.

15. Place a small plug of glass wool in the tapered end of the 1.7 centimeters outside diameter × 115 centimeters column, described under “Apparatus” in D of I above, adjacent to the stopcock to prevent silica gel from passing through the stopcock. Pack the nitromethane-treated silica gel into the column, tapping lightly. The resultant silica gel bed should be about 95 centimeters in depth. Place into a flask 170 milliliters of isooctane saturated with nitromethane.

16. Place a 100-milliliter graduated cylinder under the column and transfer the residue from the beaker in procedure step 13 above with several washes of the 170 milliliters of isooctane, saturated with nitromethane, onto the top of the column. (Total volume of washes should be no greater than 10 to 15 milliliters.) Permit isooctane solution to enter the silica gel bed until the liquid level is at the top bed level. Place the remaining amount of the 170 milliliters of isooctane, saturated with nitromethane, in the reservoir above the bed for percolation through the silica gel. Apply nitrogen pressure to the top of the column, adjusting the pressure so that the isooctane is collected at the rate of 2.5 to 3.5 milliliters per minute, and percolate isooctane through the bed until a quantity of 75.0 milliliters of eluate is collected. Discard the 75 milliliters of eluate. Turn off the stopcock and add 250 milliliters of benzene to the reservoir above the bed. Use a 400-milliliter beaker to collect the remaining eluate.

17. Open the stopcock, renew the pressure, and percolate the remaining isooctane and benzene through the column eluting the remaining aromatics. Transfer the eluate in small portions from the 400 milliliter beaker to a 150-milliliter beaker containing 1 milliliter of n-hexadecane and evaporate on the steam bath under nitrogen. Rinse the 400-milliliter beaker well with small portions of isooctane to obtain a complete transfer.

(Note: Complete removal of the nitromethane and benzene is essential. This can be assured by successive additions of 5 milliliters of isooctane and reevaporation.)

18. Transfer the residue with several washes of isooctane into a 200-milliliter volumetric flask. Add isooctane to mark.

19. Record the spectrum of the sample solution in a 1-centimeter cell compared to isooctane from 270 to 400 μm. After making necessary corrections in the spectrum for cell differences and for the blank absorbance, record the maximum absorbance in each of
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the wavelength intervals (μm), 280–299, 300–319, 320–359, 360–400.

a. If the spectrum then shows no discernible peak corresponding to the absorbance maximum of the pyrene reference standard solution at 334 μm, the maximum absorbances in the respective wavelength intervals recorded shall not exceed those prescribed in paragraph (d)(1)(ii) of this section.

b. If such a peak is evident in the spectrum of the sample solution, and the spectrum as a whole is not incompatible with that of a pyrene contaminant yielding such a peak of the observed absorbance, calculate the concentration of pyrene that would yield this peak (334 μm) by the base-line technique described in ASTM method E169–63 (Re-approved 1981), “Standard Recommended Practices for General Techniques of Ultraviolet Quantitative Analysis,” which is incorporated by reference. The availability of this incorporation by reference is given in paragraph (b)(1)(i) of this section. Correct each of the maximum absorbances in the respective specified wavelength intervals by subtracting the absorbance due to pyrene, determined as follows:

\[
\text{Absorbance due to pyrene} = \frac{C_p \times S_a}{S_p}
\]

where:

- \(C_p\) = Calculated concentration of pyrene in sample solution;
- \(S_p\) = Concentration of pyrene reference standard solution in same units of concentration;
- \(S_a\) = Absorbance of pyrene reference standard solution at wavelength of maximum absorbance of sample solution in the respective specified wavelength intervals.

Also calculate the pyrene content of the oil sample in parts per million as follows:

\[
\text{Pyrene content} = \frac{(200/1000) \times C}{20/1000} = 10C
\]

where:

- \(C\) = Calculated concentration of pyrene in milligrams per liter of sample solution.

c. The pyrene content so determined shall not exceed 25 p.p.m. The maximum absorbances corrected for pyrene content as described in this step 19 for each of the specified wavelength intervals shall not exceed the limits prescribed in paragraph (d)(1)(ii) of this section.

d. If the spectrum as a whole of the sample solution is in any respect clearly incompatible with the presence of pyrene as the source of the peak at 334 μm, then the maximum absorbances in the respective wavelength intervals without correction for any assumed pyrene content shall not exceed the limits prescribed in paragraph (d)(1)(ii) of this section.


§ 178.3650 Odorless light petroleum hydrocarbons.

Odorless light petroleum hydrocarbons may be safely used, as a component of nonfood articles intended for use in contact with food, in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) The additive is a mixture of liquid hydrocarbons derived from petroleum or synthesized from petroleum gases. The additive is chiefly paraffinic, isoparaffinic, or naphthenic in nature.

(b) The additive meets the following specifications:

1. Odor is faint and not kerosenic.
2. Initial boiling point is 300 °F minimum.
3. Final boiling point is 650 °F maximum.
4. Ultraviolet absorbance limits determined by method specified in §178.3620(b)(1)(ii), as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wavelength (μm)</th>
<th>Maximum absorbance per centimeter optical pathlength</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>280 to 289</td>
<td>4.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>290 to 299</td>
<td>3.3</td>
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<td>300 to 329</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>330 to 360</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

c. The additive is used as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Use</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>As a plasticizer and absorber oil in the manufacture of polyolefin articles authorized for food contact use.</td>
<td>In an amount not to exceed that required to produce intended effect, consistent with good manufacturing practice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As a lubricant of fibers of textiles authorized for food contact use.</td>
<td>At a use level not to exceed 0.15 percent by weight of finished fibers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As a component of adhesives.</td>
<td>Complying with §175.105 of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As a defoamer in the manufacture of paper and paperboard.</td>
<td>Complying with §176.210 of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As a defoamer in coatings.</td>
<td>Complying with §176.200 of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
§ 178.3690 Pentaerythritol adipate-stearate.

Pentaerythritol adipate-stearate identified in paragraph (a) of this section may be safely used as a lubricant in the fabrication of rigid and semi-rigid polyvinyl chloride and/or vinyl chloride-propylene copolymers complying with §177.1980 of this chapter used as articles or components of articles that contact food, excluding food with alcohol content greater than 8 percent under conditions of use of E, F, and G described in table 2 in §175.300(d) of this chapter, subject to the provisions of this section.

(a) Identity. For the purpose of this section, pentaerythritol adipate-stearate is an ester of pentaerythritol with adipic acid and stearic acid and its associated fatty acids (chiefly palmitic), with adipic acid comprising 14 percent and stearic acid and its associated acids (chiefly palmitic) comprising 71 percent of the organic moieties.

(b) Specifications. Pentaerythritol adipate-stearate has the following specifications:

1. Melting point (dropping) of 55–58 °C as determined by ASTM method D566–76 (Reapproved 1982), “Standard Test Method for Dropping Point of Lubricating Grease,” which is incorporated by reference. Copies may be obtained from the American Society for Testing Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Dr., West Conshohocken, Philadelphia, PA 19428-2959, 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.


4. Iodine number not to exceed 2 as determined by Iodine Absorption Number, Hanus Method, of the “Official Methods of Analysis of the Association of Official Analytical Chemists.” sections 28.018–28.019, 13th Ed. (1980), which is incorporated by reference. Copies may be obtained from the AOAC INTERNATIONAL, 481 North Frederick Ave., suite 500, Gaithersburg, MD 20877, 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 total amount of ester (calculated as free pentaerythritol) shall not exceed 0.4 percent by weight of the polyvinyl chloride and/or vinyl chloride-propylene copolymers complying with §177.1980.


§ 178.3700 Petrolatum.

Petrolatum may be safely used as a component of nonfood articles in contact with food, in accordance with the following conditions:

(a) Petrolatum complies with the specifications set forth in the United States Pharmacopeia. (21 CFR Ch. I (4–1–13 Edition))
§ 178.3725 Pigment dispersants.

Subject to the provisions of this regulation, the substances listed in this section may be safely used as pigment dispersants in food-contact materials.

§ 178.3720 Petroleum wax, synthetic.

Synthetic petroleum wax may be safely used in applications and under the same conditions where naturally derived petroleum wax is permitted in subchapter B of this chapter as a component of articles intended to contact food, provided that the synthetic petroleum wax meets the definition and specifications prescribed in §172.888 of this chapter.

§ 178.3710 Petroleum wax.

Petroleum wax may be safely used as a component of nonfood articles in contact with food, in accordance with the following conditions:

(a) Petroleum wax is a mixture of solid hydrocarbons, paraffinic in nature, derived from petroleum, and refined to meet the specifications prescribed in this section.

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

<p>| Ultraviolet absorbance per centimeter pathlength: |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|</p>
<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) Petroleum wax 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.

(d) Petroleum wax may contain a total of not more than 1 weight percent of residues of the following polymers when such residues result from use of the polymers as processing aids (filter aids) in the production of the petroleum wax: Homopolymers and/or copolymers derived from one or more of the mixed n-alkyl (C₁₂, C₁₄, C₁₆, and C₁₈) methacrylate esters where the C₁₂ and C₁₄ alkyl groups are derived from coconut oil and the C₁₆ and C₁₈ groups are derived from tallow.

(e) Petroleum wax may contain 2-hydroxy-4-n-octoxybenzophenone as a stabilizer at a level not to exceed 0.01 weight percent of the petroleum wax.

(f) Petroleum wax may contain poly(alkylacrylate) (CAS Reg. No. 27029–57–8), as described in §172.886(c)(2) of this chapter, as a processing aid in the manufacture of petroleum wax.

Substances Limitations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substances</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dimethylolpropionic acid (CAS Reg. No. 4767–03–7)</td>
<td>For use only at levels not to exceed 0.45 percent by weight of the pigment. The pigmented articles may contact all foods under conditions of use A through H as described in Table 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phosphorylated tall oil fatty acids (CAS Reg. No. 68604–99–9), prepared by the reaction of dimethyl hydrogen phosphite with tall oil fatty acids.</td>
<td>For use only at levels not to exceed 1.0 percent by weight of the pigment. The pigmented polymeric films may contact all food under conditions of use D, E, F, and G described in Table 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propanoic acid, 3-hydroxy-2-(hydroxymethyl)-2-methyl-, compd. with 1,1′,1″-nitrilotris [2-propanol] (1:1) (CAS Reg. No. 221381–21–6).</td>
<td>For use only at levels not to exceed 0.45 percent by weight of the pigment. The pigmented polymeric films may contact all food under conditions of use A through H as described in Table 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siloxanes and silicones; cetylmethyl, dimethyl, methyl 11-methoxy-11-oxoundecyl (CAS Reg. No. 155419–59–3).</td>
<td>For use only at levels not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight of the pigment. The pigmented polymeric films may contact all food under conditions of use C, D, E, F, and G described in Table 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trimethylolethane (CAS Reg. No. 77–85–0)</td>
<td>For use only at levels not to exceed 0.45 percent by weight of the pigment. The pigmented polymeric films may contact all food under conditions of use A through H as described in Table 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

§ 178.3730 Piperonyl butoxide and pyrethrins as components of bags.

Piperonyl butoxide in combination with pyrethrins may be safely used for insect control on bags that are intended for use in contact with dried feed in compliance with §§561.310 and 561.340 of this chapter, or that are intended for use in contact with dried food in compliance with §§193.60 and 193.390 of this chapter.

§ 178.3740 Plasticizers in polymeric substances.

Subject to the provisions of this regulation, the substances listed in paragraph (b) of this section may be safely used as plasticizers in polymeric substances used in the manufacture of articles or components of articles intended for use in producing, manufacturing, packing, processing, preparing, treating, packaging, transporting, or holding food.

(a) The quantity used shall not exceed the amount reasonably required to accomplish the intended technical effect.

(b) List of substances:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substances</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Butylbenzyl phthalate</td>
<td>For use only:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. As provided in §§175.105 and 176.180 of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. In polymeric substances used in food-contact articles complying with §§175.300, §175.302, or §176.170 of this chapter: Provided, that the butyl benzyl phthalate contains not more than 1 percent by weight of dibenzyl phthalate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. In polymeric substances used in other permitted food-contact articles: Provided, that the butyl benzyl phthalate contains not more than 1 percent by weight of dibenzyl phthalate; and Provided further, that the finished food-contact article, when extracted with the solvent or solvents characterizing the type of food and under the conditions of time and temperature characterizing the conditions of its intended use as determined from tables 1 and 2 of §175.300(d) of this chapter, shall yield net chloroform-soluble extractives not to exceed 0.5 mg. per square inch, as determined by the methods prescribed in §175.300(e) of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,3-Butylene glycol adipic acid polyester (1,700–2,200 molecular weight) terminated with a 16 percent by weight mixture of myristic, palmitic, and stearic acids.</td>
<td>For use at levels not exceeding 33 percent by weight of polyvinyl chloride homopolymers used in contact with food (except foods that contain more than 8 percent of alcohol) at temperatures not to exceed room temperature. The average thickness of such homopolymers in the form in which they contact food shall not exceed 0.004 inch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substances</td>
<td>Limitations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Di(C₇, C₉-alkyl) adipate, in which the C₇, C₉-alkyl groups are derived from linear alpha olefins by the oxo process.</td>
<td>For use only under the conditions listed below, and excluding use as a component of resinous and polymeric coatings described in § 175.300 of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. At levels not to exceed 24 percent by weight of permitted vinyl chloride homo- and/or copolymers used in contact with nonfatty foods. The average thickness of such polymers in the form in which they contact food shall not exceed 0.005 inch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. At levels not to exceed 24 percent by weight of permitted vinyl chloride homo- and/or copolymers used in contact, under conditions of use F and G described in table 2 of § 176.170(c) of this chapter, with fatty foods having a fat and oil content not exceeding a total of 40 pct by weight. The average thickness of such polymers in the form in which they contact food shall not exceed 0.005 inch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. At levels not exceeding 35 pct by weight of permitted vinyl chloride homo- and/or copolymers used in contact with nonfatty foods. The average thickness of such polymer in the form in which they contact food shall not exceed 0.002 inch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. At levels not exceeding 35 pct by weight of permitted vinyl chloride homo- and/or copolymers used in contact, under conditions of use F and G described in table 2 of § 176.170(c) of this chapter with fatty foods having a fat and oil content not exceeding a total of 40 pct by weight. The average thickness of such polymers in the form in which they contact food shall not exceed 0.002 inch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Di-n-alkyl adipate made from C₆-C₈₉-C₁₀₉ (predomi-nantly C₈ and C₁₀) or C₈-C₁₀ synthetic fatty alcohols complying with § 172.864 of this chapter.</td>
<td>For use only:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. At levels not exceeding 24 percent by weight of permitted vinyl chloride homo- and/or copolymers used in contact with nonfatty foods. The average thickness of such polymers in the form in which they contact food shall not exceed 0.005 inch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. At levels not exceeding 24 percent by weight of permitted vinyl chloride homo- and/or copolymers used in contact, under conditions of use F and G described in table 2 of § 176.170(c) of this chapter, with fatty foods having a fat and oil content not exceeding a total of 40 pct by weight. The average thickness of such polymers in the form in which they contact food shall not exceed 0.005 inch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. At levels not exceeding 35 percent by weight of permitted vinyl chloride homo- and/or copolymers used in contact with nonfatty foods. The average thickness of such polymers in the form in which they contact food shall not exceed 0.002 inch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. At levels not exceeding 35 percent by weight of permitted vinyl chloride homo- and/or copolymers used in contact, under conditions of use F and G described in table 2 of § 176.170(c) of this chapter, with fatty foods having a fat and oil content not exceeding a total of 40 pct by weight. The average thickness of such polymers in the form in which they contact food shall not exceed 0.002 inch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dicyclohexyl phthalate ............................................</td>
<td>For use only:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. As provided in §§ 175.105, 176.170, 176.180, and 177.1200 of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Alone or in combination with other phthalates, in plastic film or sheet prepared from polyvinyl acetate, polyvinyl chloride, and/or vinyl chloride copolymers complying with § 177.1980 of this chapter. Such plastic film or sheet shall be used in contact with food at temperatures not to exceed room temperature and shall contain no more than 10 pct by weight of total phthalates, calculated as phthalic acid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate .............................................</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
§ 178.3740

Substances Limitations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substances</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Diisononyl adipate                            | For use only:
|                                               | 1. At levels not exceeding 24 pct by weight of permitted vinyl chloride homo- and/or copolymers used in contact with nonfatty, nonalcoholic foods. The average thickness of such polymers in the form in which they contact food shall not exceed 0.006 inch. |
|                                               | 2. At levels not exceeding 24 pct by weight of permitted vinyl chloride homo- and/or copolymers used in contact under conditions of use F and G described in table 2 of § 176.170(c) of this chapter with fatty, non-alcoholic foods having a fat and oil content not exceeding a total of 30 pct by weight. The average thickness of such polymers in the form in which they contact food shall not exceed 0.005 inch. |
|                                               | 3. At levels not exceeding 35 pct by weight of permitted vinyl chloride homo- and/or copolymers used in contact with nonfatty, nonalcoholic foods. The average thickness of such polymers in the form in which they contact food shall not exceed 0.002 inch. |
|                                               | 4. At levels not exceeding 35 pct by weight of permitted vinyl chloride homo- and/or copolymers used in contact, under conditions of use F and G described in table 2 of § 176.170(c) of this chapter with fatty, non-alcoholic foods having a fat and oil content not exceeding a total of 40 pct by weight. The average thickness of such polymers in the form in which they contact food shall not exceed 0.002 inch. |
| Diisononyl phthalate                          | For use only at levels not exceeding 43 pct by weight of permitted vinyl chloride homo- and/or copolymers used in contact with food only of the types identified in § 176.170(c) of this chapter, table 1, under Categories I, II, IV-B, and VIII, at temperatures not exceeding room temperature. The average thickness of such polymers in the form in which they contact food shall not exceed 0.005 inch. |
| Di(2-ethylhexyl) azelate                      | For use only:
|                                               | 1. At levels not exceeding 24 pct by weight of permitted vinyl chloride homo- and/or copolymers used in contact with nonfatty, nonalcoholic food. The average thickness of such polymers in the form in which they contact food shall not exceed 0.003 inch. |
|                                               | 2. At levels not exceeding 24 pct by weight of permitted vinyl chloride homo- and/or copolymers used in contact, under conditions of use F and G described in table 2 of § 176.170(c) of this chapter, with fatty, non-alcoholic food having a fat and oil content not exceeding a total of 30 percent by weight. The average thickness of such polymers in the form in which they contact food shall not exceed 0.003 inch. |
| Di-n-hexylazelate                             | For use only:
|                                               | 1. In polymeric substances used in contact with nonfatty food. |
|                                               | 2. In polymeric substances used in contact with fatty food and limited to use at levels not exceeding 15 pct by weight of such polymeric substance except as provided under limitation 3. |
|                                               | 3. At levels greater than 15 but not exceeding 24 pct by weight of permitted vinyl chloride homo- and/or copolymers used in contact, under conditions of use F or G described in table 2 of § 176.170(c) of this chapter, with fatty food having a fat and oil content not exceeding a total of 30 pct by weight. The average thickness of such polymers in the form in which they contact food shall not exceed 0.003 inch. |
| Dihexyl phthalate                             | For use only:
|                                               | 1. As provided in § 175.105 of this chapter. |
|                                               | 2. In articles that contact food only of the types identified in § 176.170(c) of this chapter, table 1, under Categories I, II, IV-B, VI-B, and VIII. |
| Diphenyl phthalate                            | For use only:
|                                               | 1. As provided in § 175.105 of this chapter. |
|                                               | 2. Alone or in combination with other phthalates, in plastic film or sheet prepared from polyvinyl acetate, polyvinyl chloride, and/or vinyl chloride copolymers complying with § 177.1380 of this chapter. Such plastic film or sheet shall be used in contact with food at temperatures not to exceed room temperature and shall contain no more than 10 pct by weight of total phthalates, calculated as phthalic acid. |
| Epoxidized butyl esters of linseed oil fatty acids | Iodine number, maximum 5; oxirane oxygen, minimum 7.8 pct. |
| Epoxidized linseed oil                         | Iodine number, maximum 5; oxirane oxygen, minimum 9.0 pct. |
| Mineral oil, white                            |                                                                                                                                        |
§ 178.3760 Polyethylene glycol (mean molecular weight 200–9,500).

Polyethylene glycol identified in this section may be safely used as a component of articles intended for use in contact with food, in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) The additive is an addition polymer of ethylene oxide and water with a mean molecular weight of 200 to 9,500.

(b) It contains no more than 0.2 percent total by weight of ethylene and diethylene glycols if its mean molecular weight is 350 or higher and no more than 0.5 percent total by weight of ethylene and diethylene glycols if its mean molecular weight is below 350, when tested by the analytical methods prescribed in §172.820(b) of this chapter.

(c) The use of the plasticizers in any polymeric substance or article subject to any regulation in parts 174, 175, 176, 177, 178 and 179 of this chapter must comply with any specifications and limitations prescribed by such regulation for the finished form of the substance or article.

be used for tying meat provided the twine fibers are produced from nylon resins complying with §177.1500 of this chapter.

§ 178.3770 Polyhydric alcohol esters of oxidatively refined (Gersthofen process) montan wax acids.

Polyhydric alcohol esters of oxidatively refined (Gersthofen process) montan wax acids identified in this section may be safely used as components of articles intended for use in contact with food in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) The polyhydric alcohol esters identified in this paragraph may be used as lubricants in the fabrication of vinyl chloride plastic food-contact articles prepared from polyvinyl chloride and/or from vinyl chloride copolymers complying with §177.1980 of this chapter. Such esters meet the following specifications and are produced by partial esterification of oxidatively refined (Gersthofen process) montan wax acids by either ethylene glycol or 1,3-butane-diol with or without neutralization of unreacted carboxylic groups with calcium hydroxide:

(1) Dropping point 76–105 °C, as determined by ASTM method D566–76 (Reapproved 1982), "Standard Test Method for Dropping Point of Lubricating Grease," which is incorporated by reference. Copies may be obtained from the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM), 100 Barr Harbor Dr., West Conshohocken, Philadelphia, PA 19428-2959, or available for inspection 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.

(2) Acid value 10–20, as determined by ASTM method D1386–78 ("Standard Test Method for Acid Number (Empirical) of Synthetic and Natural Waxes" (Revised 1978), which is incorporated by reference; copies are available from American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM), 100 Barr Harbor Dr., West Conshohocken, Philadelphia, PA 19428-2959, or available for inspection 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) Saponification value 100–160, as determined by ASTM method D1387–78 ("Standard Test Method for Saponification Number (Empirical) of Synthetic and Natural Waxes" (Revised 1978), which is incorporated by reference; copies are available from American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM), 100 Barr Harbor Dr., West Conshohocken, Philadelphia, PA 19428-2959, or available for inspection 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. using xylene-ethyl alcohol in a 2:1 ratio instead of ethylene-ethyl alcohol in a 2:1 ratio.

(4) Ultraviolet absorbance limits as follows, as determined by the analytical method described in this subparagraph:

Ultraviolet absorbance per centimeter pathlength.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Millimicrons</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>280 to 289</td>
<td>0.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>290 to 299</td>
<td>0.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300 to 359</td>
<td>0.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>360 to 400</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Because of the sensitivity of the test, the possibility of errors arising from contamination is great. It is of the greatest importance that all glassware be scrupulously cleaned to remove all organic matter such as oil, grease, detergent residues, etc. Examine all glassware, including stoppers and stopcocks, under ultraviolet light to detect any residual fluorescent contamination. As a precautionary measure it is recommended practice to rinse all glassware with purified isooctane immediately before use. No grease is to be used on stopcocks or joints. Great care to avoid contamination of wax samples in handling and to assure absence of any extraneous material arising from inadequate packaging is essential. Because some of the polynuclear hydrocarbons sought in this test...
are very susceptible to photo-oxidation, the entire procedure is to be carried out under subdued light.

APPARATUS

Separatory funnels. 250-milliliter, 500-milliliter, 1,000-milliliter, and preferably 2,000-milliliter capacity, equipped with tetrafluoroethylene polymer stopcocks.

Reservoir. 1,000-milliliter capacity, equipped with a 24/40 standard taper male fitting at the bottom and a suitable balljoint at the top.

Chromatographic tube. 1,200 millimeters in length, inside diameter to be 16.5 millimeters ±0.5 millimeter, equipped with a coarse, fritted-glass disc, a tetrafluoroethylene polymer stopcock, and a female 24/40 standard tapered fitting at the opposite end. (Overall length of the column with the female joint is 1,255 millimeters.) The female fitting should be equipped with glass hooks.

Disc. Tetrafluoroethylene polymer 2-inch diameter disc (3⁄16-inch thick with a hole bored in the center to closely fit the stem of the chromatographic tube).

Stopcock. Conical, 250-milliliter and 1,000-milliliter separatory funnels. (Used with variable transformer heat control.)

Suction flask. 250-milliliter or 500-milliliter filter flask.

Condenser. 24/40 joints, fitted with a drying tube, length optional.

Evaporation flasks (optional). A 250-milliliter or 500-milliliter capacity and a 1-liter capacity all-glass flask equipped with standard taper stopper having inlet and outlet tubes to permit passage of nitrogen across the surface of contained liquid to be evaporated.

Vacuum distillation assembly. All glass (for purification of dimethyl sulfoxide) 2-liter distillation flask with heating mantle; Vigreaux vacuum-jacketed condenser (or equivalent) about 45 centimeters in length and distilling head with separable cold finger condenser. Use of tetrafluoroethylene polymer sleeves on the glass joints will prevent freezing. Do not use grease on stopcocks or joints.

Oil bath. Capable of heating to 90 °C.

Spectrophotometric cells. Fused quartz cells, optical pathlength in the range 1,000 centimeter ±0.005 centimeter. With distilled water in the cells, determine any absorbance differences.

Spectrophotometer. Spectral range 250 millimicrons-400 millimicrons with spectral slit width of 0.2 millimicron or less; under instrument operating conditions for these absorbance measurements. The spectrophotometer shall also meet the following performance requirements:

Absorbance repeatability, ±0.01 at 0.4 absorbance.

Absorbance accuracy, ±0.05 at 0.4 absorbance.

Wavelength repeatability. ±0.2 millimicron.

Wavelength accuracy. ±1.0 millimicron.

Time constant, 0.6 second.

Sensitivity, 30.

Ordinate scale, 90-100 percent transmission through scale.

1,000-milliliter capacity all-glass flask equipped with regulator and valve to control flow at 5 p.s.i.g.

REAGENTS AND MATERIALS

Organic solvents. All solvents used throughout the procedure shall meet the specifications and tests described in this specification. The isooctane and benzene designated in the list following this paragraph shall pass the following test:

To be specified quantity of solvent in a 250-milliliter Erlenmeyer flask, add 1 milliliter of purified n-hexadecane and evaporate on the steam bath under a stream of nitrogen (a loose aluminum foil jacket around the flask will speed evaporation). Discontinue evaporation when not over 1 milliliter of residue remains. (To the residue from benzene add a 10-milliliter portion of purified isooctane, re-evaporate, and repeat once to insure complete removal of benzene.) Alternatively, the evaporation time can be reduced by using the optional evaporation flask. In this case the solvent and n-hexadecane are placed in the flask on the steam bath, the tube assembly is inserted, and a stream of nitrogen is led through the inlet tube while the outlet tube is connected to a solvent trap and vacuum line in such a way as to prevent any flow-back of condensate into the flask.

1 As determined by procedure using potassium chromate for reference standard and described in National Bureau of Standards Circular 48, Spectrometry, U.S. Department of Commerce (1949). The accuracy is to be determined by comparison with the standard values at 290, 345, and 400 millimicrons. Circular 48 is incorporated by reference. Copies are available from the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFS–200), Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, or available for inspection 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.

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Dissolve the 1 milliliter of hexadecane residue in isooctane and make up to 25 milliliters volume. Determine the absorbance in the 1-centimeter pathlength cells compared to isooctane as reference. The absorbance of the solution of the solvent residue (except for methyl alcohol) shall not exceed 0.01 per centimeter pathlength between 280 μm and 400 μm.

Isooctane (2,2,4-trimethylpentane). Use 180 milliliters for the test described in the preceding paragraph. Purify, if necessary, by passage through a column of activated silica gel (Grade 12, Davison Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md., or equivalent) about 90 centimeters in length and 5 centimeters to 8 centimeters in diameter.

Benzene, A.C.S. reagent grade. Use 150 milliliters for the test. Purify, if necessary, by distillation or otherwise.

n-Hexadecane, 99 percent olefin-free. Dilute 1.0 milliliter of n-hexadecane to 25 milliliters with isooctane and determine the absorbance in a 1-centimeter cell compared to isooctane as reference point between 280 μm-400 μm. The absorbance per centimeter pathlength shall not exceed 0.00 in this range. If necessary, purity by filtering through a column containing 100 grams of aluminum oxide (use same grade as described below) in the lower half and 100 grams of activated silica gel in the upper half keeping the column at 150°C., for a period of 15 hours or overnight. The first 100 milliliters of eluate are used. Purification can also be accomplished by distillation.

Dimethyl sulfoxide. Pure grade, clear, water-white, m.p. 18°C. minimum. Dilute 120 milliliters of dimethyl sulfoxide with 240 milliliters of distilled water in a 500-milliliter separatory funnel, mix and allow to cool for 5-10 minutes. Add 40 milliliters of isooctane to the solution and extract by shaking the funnel vigorously for 2 minutes. Draw off the lower aqueous layer into a second 500-milliliter separatory funnel and repeat the extraction with 40 milliliters of isooctane. Draw off and discard the aqueous layer. Wash each of the 40-milliliter extractives three times with 50-milliliter portions of distilled water. Shaking time for each wash is 1 minute. Discard the aqueous layers. Filter the first extractive through anhydrous sodium sulfate prewashed with isooctane (see Sodium sulfate under “Reagents and materials” for preparation of filter), into a 250-milliliter Erlenmeyer flask, or optionally into the evaporating flask. Wash the first separatory funnel with the second 40-milliliter isooctane extractive, and pass through the sodium sulfate into the flask. Then wash the second and first separatory funnels successively with a 10-milliliter portion of isooctane, and pass the solvent through the sodium sulfate into the flask. Add 1 milliliter of n-hexadecane and evaporate the isooctane on the steam bath under nitrogen. Discontinue evaporation when not over 1 milliliter of residue remains. To the residue, add a 10-milliliter portion of isooctane and reevaporate to 1 milliliter of hexadecane. Again, add 19 milliliters of isooctane to the residue and evaporate to 1 milliliter of hexadecane in isooctane and make up to 25-milliliter volume. Determine the absorbance in 1-centimeter pathlength cells compared to isooctane as reference. The absorbance of the solution should not exceed 0.02 per centimeter pathlength in the 280 μm-400 μm range. (Note: Difficulty in meeting this absorbance specification may be due to organic impurities in the distilled water. Repetition of the test omitting the dimethyl sulfoxide will disclose their presence. If necessary to meet the specification, purify the water by redistillation, passage through an ion-exchange resin, or otherwise.) Purify, if necessary, by the following procedure: To 1,500 milliliters of dimethyl sulfoxide in a 2-liter glass-stoppered flask, add 6.0 milliliters of phosphoric acid and 50 grams of Norit A (decolorizing carbon, alkaline) or equivalent. Stopper the flask, and with the use of a magnetic stirrer (tetrafluoroethylene polymer coated bar) stir the solvent for 15 minutes. Filter the dimethyl sulfoxide through four thicknesses of fluted paper (18.5 centimeters, Schleicher & Schuell, No. 597, or equivalent). If the initial filtrate contains carbon fines, refilter through the same filter until a clear filtrate is obtained. Protect the sulfoxide from air and moisture during this operation by covering the solvent in the funnel and collection flask with a layer of isooctane. Transfer the filtrate to a 2-liter separatory funnel and draw off the dimethyl sulfoxide into the 2-liter distillation flask of the vacuum distillation assembly and distill at approximately 3-millimeter Hg pressure or less. Discard the first 200-milliliter fraction of the distillate and replace the distillate collection flask with a clean one. Continue the distillation until approximately 1 liter of the sulfoxide has been collected.

At completion of the distillation, the reagent should be stored in glass-stoppered bottles since it is very hygroscopic and will react with some metal containers in the presence of air.

Phosphoric acid. 85 percent A.C.S. reagent grade.

Aluminum oxide (80–200 mesh Woelm neutral activity grade I [Brockmann], Alupharm Chemicals, New Orleans, La., or equivalent). Pipette 1 milliliter of distilled water into a dry 250-milliliter Erlenmeyer flask equipped with a ground-glass stopper. Stopper the flask and rotate it in such a manner as to completely wet out the inside surfaces. When this has been done add 180 grams of the aluminum oxide and shake until no lumps or wet spots
remain. Allow to stand at room temperature for a period of 2 hours. At the end of this time the water should be evenly distributed throughout the aluminum oxide powder, and it should have the same free flowing properties as the original material (flow velocity with water 0.2 milliliter per minute). At this point the aluminum oxide has an activity of 1 as expressed in a mull by carrying out the procedure, without a wax sample, at room temperature, recording the spectrum after the complete procedure as prescribed. The absorbance per centimeter pathlength following the complete procedure should not exceed 0.04 in the wavelength range from 280 μm to 299 μm. Inclusive, nor 0.02 in the wavelength range from 300 μm to 400 μm. If in either spectrum the characteristic benzene peaks in the 250 μm-260 μm region are present, remove the benzene by the procedure under “Organic solvents” and record absorbance again. Place 300 milliliters of dimethyl sulfoxide in a 1-liter separatory funnel and add 75 milliliters of phosphoric acid. Mix the contents of the funnel and allow to stand for 10 minutes. (The reaction between the sulfoxide and the acid is exothermic. Release pressure after mixing, then keep funnel stopped.) Add 150 milliliters of isooctane and shake to pre-equilibrate the solvents. Draw off the individual layers and store in glass-stoppered flasks.

In a 1-liter separatory funnel place a representative 25-gram sample of wax, add 50 milliliters of isooctane, heat gently, stir until the wax is in solution; add 100 milliliters of pre-equilibrated sulfoxide-phosphoric acid mixture and shake, making sure it remains in solution. If the wax comes out of solution during these operations, let the stoppered funnel remain in the jacket until the wax redissolves. (Remove stopper from the funnel at intervals to release pressure.) When the wax is in solution, remove the funnel from the jacket and shake it vigorously for 2 minutes. Set up three 250-milliliter separatory funnels with each containing 30 milliliters of pre-equilibrated isooctane. After separation of the liquid phases, allow to cool until the main isooctane solution begins to show a precipitate. Gently swirl the funnel when precipitation first occurs on the inside surface of the funnel to accelerate this process. Carefully draw off the lower layer, filter it slowly through a thin layer of glass wool fitted loosely in a filter funnel into the first 250-milliliter separatory funnel, and wash in tandem with the 30-milliliter portions of isooctane contained in the 250-milliliter separatory funnels. Shaking time for each wash is 1 minute. Repeat the extraction operation with two additional portions of the sulfoxide-acid mixture, replacing the funnel in the jacket after each extraction to keep the wax in solution and washing each extractive in tandem through the same three portions of isooctane.

Collect the successive extractives (300 milliliters total) in a separatory funnel (preferably 2-liter), containing 480 milliliters of distilled water, mix, and allow to cool for a few minutes after the last extractive has been added. Add 80 milliliters of isooctane to the solution and extract by shaking the funnel vigorously for 2 minutes. Draw off the lower aqueous layer into a second separatory funnel (preferably 2-liter) and repeat the extraction with 80 milliliters of isooctane. Draw off and discard the aqueous layer. Wash each of the 80-milliliter extractives three times with 100-milliliter portions of distilled water. Shaking time for each wash is 1 minute. Discard the aqueous layers. Filter the first extractive through anhydrous sodium sulfate prewashed with isooctane (see Sodium sulfate under “Reagents and Materials” for preparation of filter) into a 250-milliliter Erlenmeyer flask (or optionally into the evaporation flask). Wash the first separatory funnel with the second 80-milliliter isooctane extractive and pass through the sodium sulfate. Then wash the second and first separatory funnels successively with a 20-milliliter portion of isooctane and pass the solvent through the sodium sulfate into the flask. Add 1 milliliter of n-hexadecane and evaporate the isooctane using an aspirator vacuum under nitrogen and in an oil bath temperature of approximately 90 ºC. Discontinue evaporation when not over 1 milliliter of residue remains. To the residue, add a 10-milliliter portion of isooctane, re- evaporate to 1 milliliter of hexadecane, and repeat this operation once.

Reserve the residue for column chromatography on the aluminum oxide. Fit the tetrafluoroethylene polymer disc on the upper part of the stem of the
chromatographic tube, then place the tube with the disc on the suction flask and apply the vacuum (approximately 135 millimeters Hg pressure). Weigh out 180 grams of the aluminum oxide and pour the adsorbent mixture into the chromatographic tube in approximately 30-centimeter layers. After the addition of each layer, level off the top of the adsorbent with a flat glass rod or metal plunger by pressing down firmly until the adsorbent is well packed. Loosen the topmost few millimeters of each adsorbent layer with the end of a metal rod before the addition of the next layer. Continue packing in this manner until all the 180 grams of the adsorbent is added to the tube. Level off the top of the adsorbent by pressing down firmly with a flat glass rod or metal plunger to make the depth of the adsorbent bed approximately 80 centimeters in depth. Turn off the vacuum and remove the suction flask. Dissolve the hexadecane residue in 10 milliliters of warm benzene and decant the solution onto the column and allow the liquid level to recede to barely above the adsorbent level. Rapidly complete the transfer similarly with two 10-milliliter portions of benzene swirling the flask repeatedly each time to assure adequate washing of the residue. Fix the 1,000-milliliter reservoir onto the top of the chromatographic column. Just before the final 10-milliliter wash reaches the top of the adsorbent, add 670 milliliters of benzene to the reservoir and continue the percolation at the 2-3 milliliter per minute rate until a total of 670 milliliters of benzene has been utilized. Collect the eluate in a clean 1-liter flask repeatedly each time to assure adequate washing of the residue. Fix the 1,000-milliliter reservoir onto the top of the chromatographic column. Just before the final 10-milliliter wash reaches the top of the adsorbent, add 670 milliliters of benzene to the reservoir and continue the percolation at the 2-3 milliliter per minute rate until a total of 670 milliliters of benzene has been utilized. Collect the eluate in a clean 1-liter Erlehmeyer flask (or optionally into a 1-liter evaporation flask). Allow the column to drain until most of the solvent mixture is removed. Add 1 milliliter of n-hexadecane and completely remove the benzene by evaporation under nitrogen, using the special procedure to eliminate benzene as previously described under “Organic Solvents.” Quantitatively transfer the residue with isooctane to a 25-milliliter volumetric flask and adjust to volume. Determine the absorbance of the solution in the 1-centimeter pathlength cells compared to isooctane as reference between 250 μm - 400 μm. Correct for any absorbance derived from the reagents as determined by carrying out the procedure without a wax sample. If either spectrum shows the characteristic benzene peaks in the 250 μm - 260 μm region, evaporate the solution to remove benzene by the procedure under “Organic Solvents.” Dissolve the residue, transfer quantitatively, and adjust to volume in isooctane in a 25-milliliter volumetric flask. Record the absorbance again. If the corrected absorbance does not exceed the limits prescribed in paragraph (a) of this section, the wax meets the ultraviolet absorbance specifications.

(b) The polyhydric alcohol esters identified in this paragraph may be used as release agents in resinous and polymeric coatings for polyolefin films complying with §175.320 of this chapter. Such esters meet the following specifications and are produced by partial esterification of oxidatively refined Gerstoßen process montan wax acids with equimolar proportions of ethylene glycol and 1,3-butaneoildiol:

(1) Dropping point 77–82 °C, as determined by ASTM method D366–76 (Re-approved 1982), “Standard Test Method for Dropping Point of Lubricating Grease,” which is incorporated by reference. The availability of this incorporation by reference is given in paragraph (a)(1) of this section.

(2) Acid value 25–35, as determined by ASTM method D1386–78 (“Standard Test Method for Acid Number (Empirical) of Synthetic and Natural Waxes” (Revised 1978), which is incorporated by reference; copies are available from American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM), 100 Barr Harbor Dr., West Conshohocken, Philadelphia, PA 19428-2959, or available for inspection 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) using as solvent xylene-ethyl alcohol in a 2:1 ratio instead of toluene-ethyl alcohol in a 1:2 ratio.

(3) Saponification value 135–150, as determined by ASTM method D1387–78 (“Standard Test Method for Saponification Number (Empirical) of Synthetic and Natural Waxes” (Revised 1978), which is incorporated by reference; copies are available from American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM), 100 Barr Harbor Dr., West Conshohocken, Philadelphia, PA 19428-2959, or available for inspection 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) using xylene-ethyl alcohol in a 2:1 ratio instead of ethyl alcohol in preparation of potassium hydroxide solution.
§ 178.3780 Polyhydric alcohol esters of long chain monobasic acids.

Polyhydric alcohol esters of long chain monobasic acids identified in this section may be safely used as lubricants in the fabrication of polyvinyl chloride and/or polyvinyl chloride copolymer articles prepared from vinyl chloride polymers. Such esters meet the following specifications and are produced by partial esterification of oxidatively refined (Gersthofen process) montan wax acids with glycerol followed by neutralization:

(1) Dropping point 79 to 85 °C, as determined by the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM), Method D-566-76 (Reapproved 1982), “Standard Test Method for Dropping Point of Lubricating Grease,” which is incorporated by reference in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a); the availability of this incorporation by reference is given in paragraph (a)(2) of this section, using as a solvent xylene-ethyl alcohol in a 2:1 ratio instead of toluene-ethyl alcohol in a 2:1 ratio. (3) Saponification value 130–160, as determined by ASTM Method D–1387–78 “Standard Test Method for Saponification Number (Empirical) of Synthetic and Natural Waxes” (Revised 1978), (which is incorporated by reference in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a); the availability of this incorporation by reference is given in paragraph (a)(3) of this section), using xylene-ethyl alcohol in a 2:1 ratio instead of ethyl alcohol in the preparation of potassium hydroxide solution.

(4) Ultraviolet absorbance limits specified in paragraph (a)(4) of this section, as determined by the analytical method described therein.

neutralized with calcium hydroxide to produce a composition having up to 2 percent by weight calcium. The alpha-olefins, obtained from the polymerization of ethylene, have 20 to 50 carbon atoms and contain a minimum of 75 percent by weight straight chain alpha-olefins and not more than 25 percent vinylidene compounds.

(b) Specifications. The polyhydric alcohol esters have the following specifications:


(2) Acid value 15–25 for each ester as determined by the A.O.C.S. method Trla-64T "Titer Test," which is incorporated by reference. Copies are available from American Association of Oil Chemists, 36 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, IL 60601, or available for inspection 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) Saponification value 120–160 for the ethylene glycol ester and 90–130 for the glycerol ester as determined the A.O.C.S. method Trla-64T "Saponification Value," which is incorporated by reference. Copies are available from American Association of Oil Chemists, 36 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, IL 60601, or available for inspection 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) Ultraviolet absorbance as specified in §178.3770(a)(4) of this chapter when tested by the analytical method described therein.

Food and Drug Administration, HHS

§ 178.3800 Preservatives for wood.

Preservatives may be safely used on wooden articles that are used or intended for use in packaging, transporting, or holding raw agricultural products subject to the provisions of this section:

(a) The preservatives are prepared from substances identified in paragraph (b) of this section and applied in amounts not to exceed those necessary to accomplish the technical effect of protecting the wood from decay, mildew, and water absorption.

(b) The substances permitted are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List of substances</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Copper-8-quinolinolate</td>
<td>Used singly or in combination so as to constitute not less than 50% of the solids.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mineral spirits</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paraffin wax</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petroleum hydrocarbon resin, produced by the homo- and copolymerization of dienes and dienes of the aliphatic, alicyclic, and monobenzenoid arylalkene type from distillates of cracked petroleum stocks.</td>
<td>Not to exceed 50 p.p.m. in the treated wood, calculated as pentachlorophenol.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pentachlorophenol and its sodium salt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(iii) Polymers identified in paragraphs (a)(1)(i) and (ii) of this section containing no more than 5 weight-percent of total polymer units derived by copolymerization with one or more of the following monomers:

- Acrylic acid.
- 1,3-Butylene glycol dimethacrylate.
- Divinylbenzene.
- Methacrylic acid.

(iv) Mixtures of polymers identified in paragraph (a)(1)(i), (ii), and (iii) of this section; provided that no chemical reactions, other than addition reactions, occur when they are mixed.

(2) Polymers identified in paragraph (a)(1) of this section combined during their polymerization with butadiene-styrene copolymers; provided that no chemical reactions, other than addition reactions, occur when they are combined. Such combined polymers may contain 50 weight-percent or more of total polymer units derived from the butadiene-styrene copolymers.

(b) The polymer content of the finished plastic food-contact article consists of:

(1) Not less than 80 weight-percent of polymer units derived from the vinyl chloride polymers identified in the introduction to this section and not more than 5 weight-percent of polymer units derived from polymers identified in paragraph (a)(1) of this section and may optionally contain up to 15 weight-percent of polymer units derived from butadiene-styrene copolymers; or

(2) Not less than 50 weight-percent of polymer units derived from the vinyl chloride polymers identified in the introduction to this section, not more than 50 weight-percent of polymer units derived from homopolymers and/or copolymers of ethyl acrylate and methyl methacrylate, and not more than 30 weight-percent of polymer units derived from copolymers of methyl methacrylate, α-methylstyrene and acrylonitrile and may optionally contain up to 15 weight-percent of polymer units derived from butadiene-styrene copolymers.

(c) No chemical reactions, other than addition reactions, occur among the vinyl chloride polymers and the modifying polymers present in the polymer mixture used in the manufacture of the finished plastic food-contact article.

(d) The finished plastic food-contact article, when extracted with the solvent or solvents characterizing the type of food and under the conditions of time and temperature characterizing the conditions of its intended use as determined from tables 1 and 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter, yields extractives not to exceed the limits prescribed in §177.1010 (b) (1), (2), (3), and (4) of this chapter when tested by the methods prescribed in §177.1010 (c) of this chapter.

(e) Acrylonitrile copolymers identified in this section shall comply with the provisions of §180.22 of this chapter.
§ 178.3850 Reinforced wax.

Reinforced wax may be safely used as an article or component of articles intended for use in producing, manufacturing, packing, processing, transporting, or holding food subject to the provisions of this section.

(a) Reinforced wax consists of petroleum wax to which have been added certain optional substances required in its production, or added to impart desired physical or technical properties.

(b) The quantity of any optional adjuvant substance employed in the production of or added to reinforced wax does not exceed the amount reasonably required to accomplish the intended physical or technical effect or any limitation provided in this section.

(c) Any substance employed in the production of reinforced wax, including any optional substance, that is the subject of a regulation in parts 174, 175, 176, 177, 178 and § 179.45 of this chapter, conforms with any specification in such regulation.

(d) The substances and optional adjuvant substances employed in the production of or added to reinforced wax include:

1. Substances generally recognized as safe in food.
2. Substances subject to prior sanction for use in reinforced wax and used in accordance with such sanction or approval.
3. Substances identified in this subparagraph and subject to any limitations provided therein:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List of substances</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rosins and rosin derivatives</td>
<td>As provided in § 178.3870.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zinc salt of sulfonated petroleum.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(e) Reinforced wax conforming with the specifications in this paragraph is used as provided in paragraph (e)(2) of this section.

1. The chloroform-soluble portion of the water extract obtained by exposing reinforced wax to demineralized water at 70 °F for 48 hours shall not exceed 0.5 milligram per square inch of food-contact surface.

2. It is used as a packaging material or component of packaging materials for cheese and cheese products.

§ 178.3860 Release agents.

Substances listed in paragraph (b) of this section may be safely used as release agents in petroleum wax complying with §178.3710 and in polymeric resins that contact food, subject to the provisions of this section.

(a) The quantity used shall not exceed the amount reasonably required to accomplish the intended technical effect or any limitations prescribed in this section.

(b) Release agents:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List of substances</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Erucamide (erucylamide).</td>
<td>For use only as an antiscaling or release agent, applied on the internal parts of reactors employed in the production of polyvinyl chloride and acrylic copolymers, provided that the residual levels of the additive in the polymer do not exceed 4 parts per million.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formaldehyde, polymer with 1-naphthalenol (CAS Reg. No. 25359–91–5).</td>
<td>For use only in polyvinyl chloride films in amounts such that the concentration of the substance in these films in the form in which the films contact food shall not exceed 0.055 milligram of the substance per square inch of film.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N,N′-Dioleoylethylene diamine</td>
<td>For use only subject to the limitations prescribed for hydrogenated polybutene under §178.3740(b).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oleyl palmamidc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polybutene, hydrogenated, complying with the identity prescribed under §178.3740(b).</td>
<td>For use only subject to the limitations prescribed for hydrogenated polybutene under §178.3740(b).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### § 178.3870 Rosins and rosin derivatives.

The rosins and rosin derivatives identified in paragraph (a) of this section may safely be used in the manufacture of articles or components of articles intended for use in producing, manufacturing, packing, processing, preparing, treating, packaging, transporting, or holding food, subject to the provisions of this section.

(a) The rosins and rosin derivatives are identified as follows:

1. **Rosins:**
   - Gum rosin, refined to color grade of K or paler.
   - Wood rosin, refined to color grade of K or paler.
   - Tall oil rosin, refined to color grade of K or paler.
   - Dark tall oil rosin, a fraction resulting from the refining of tall oil rosin produced by multicolumnar distillation of crude tall oil to effect removal of fatty acids and pitch components and having a saponification number of from 110–135 and 32 percent–44 percent rosin acids.

2. **Modified rosins manufactured from rosins identified in paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section:**
   - Partially hydrogenated rosin, catalytically hydrogenated to a maximum refractive index of 1.5012 at 100 °C, and a color of WG or paler.
   - Fully hydrogenated rosin, catalytically hydrogenated to a maximum dehydroabietic acid content of 2 percent, a minimum drop-softening point of 79 °C, and a color of X or paler.

3. **Rosin esters manufactured from rosins and modified rosins identified in paragraphs (a) of this section:**
   - Glycerol ester of wood rosin purified by steam stripping to have an acid number of 3 to 9, a drop-softening point of 88–96 °C, and a color of N or paler.
   - Glycerol ester of partially hydrogenated wood rosin, having an acid number of 3 to 10, a drop-softening point of 79–88 °C, and a color of N or paler.
   - Glycerol ester of partially dimerized rosin, having an acid number of 3 to 8, a drop-softening point of 109–119 °C, and a color of M or paler.

Basis: Food and Drug Administration, HHS § 178.3870

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List of substances</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poly(vinyl acetate/vinyl N-octadecylcarbamate) (CAS Reg. No. 70892–21–6) produced by the reaction between stoichiometrically equivalent amounts of octadecyl isocyanate and vinyl alcohol/vinyl acetate copolymer; minimum average molecular weight is 500,000.</td>
<td>For use only in application to the backing of pressure-sensitive adhesive tapes at levels not to exceed 0.2 milligram per square centimeter (1.29 milligrams per square inch) of backing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice bran wax</td>
<td>For use only in plastics intended for contact with dry foods identified as Type VIII in table 1 of § 176.170(c) of this chapter, at levels not in excess of 1.0 percent by weight of the polymer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saturated fatty acid amides manufactured from fatty acids derived from animal, marine, or vegetable fats and oils.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stearyl erucamide</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(v) Glycerol ester of maleic anhydride-modified wood rosin, having an acid number of 30 to 40, a drop-softening point of 138°–146 °C, a color of M or paler, and a saponification number less than 280.

(vi) Methyl ester of rosins, partially hydrogenated, purified by steam stripping to have an acid number of 4 to 8, a refractive index of 1.5170 to 1.5205 at 20 °C, and a viscosity of 23 to 66 poises at 25 °C.

(vii) Pentaerythritol ester of wood rosin, having an acid number of 6 to 16, a drop-softening point of 109°–116 °C, and a color of M or paler.

(viii) Pentaerythritol ester of maleic anhydride-modified wood rosin, having an acid number of 8 to 16, a drop-softening point of 154°–162 °C, a color of M or paler, and having a saponification number less than 280.

(ix) Pentaerythritol ester of maleic anhydride-modified wood rosin, having an acid number of 9 to 16, a drop-softening point of 102°–110 °C, and a color of K or paler.

(x) Pentaerythritol ester of maleic anhydride-modified wood rosin, having an acid number of 9 to 16, a drop-softening point of 130°–140 °C, a color of N or paler, and having a saponification number less than 280.

(xi) Pentaerythritol ester of maleic anhydride-modified wood rosin, having an acid number of 134 to 145, a drop-softening point of 127°–137 °C, a color of M or paler, and having a saponification number less than 280.

(xii) Pentaerythritol ester of maleic anhydride-modified wood rosin, having an acid number of 30 to 40, a drop-softening point of 131°–137 °C, a color of N or paler, and having a saponification number less than 280.

(xiii) Pentaerythritol ester of maleic anhydride-modified wood rosin, further modified by reaction with 4,4′-isopropylidenediphenol-formaldehyde condensate, having an acid number of 10 to 22, a drop-softening point of 162°–172 °C, a color of K or paler, a saponification number less than 280, and a maximum ultraviolet absorbance of 0.14 at 296 μm (using a 1-centimeter cell and 200 milligrams of the rosin ester per liter of solvent consisting of ethyl alcohol made alkaline by addition of 0.1 percent of potassium hydroxide).

(xiv) Mixed methyl and pentaerythritol ester of maleic anhydride-modified wood rosin, having an acid number of 73 to 83, a drop-softening point of 113°–123 °C, a color of M or paler, and a saponification number less than 280.

(xv) Triethylene glycol ester of partially hydrogenated wood rosin, having an acid number of 2 to 10, a color of K or paler, and a viscosity of 350 to 425 seconds Saybolt at 100 °C.

(xvi) Glycerol ester of maleic anhydride-modified wood rosin, having an acid number of 17 to 23, a drop-softening point of 136°–140 °C, a color of M or paler, and a saponification number less than 280. For use only in cellophane complying with §177.1200 of this chapter.

(xvii) Citric acid-modified glycerol ester of rosin, having an acid number of less than 20, a drop-softening point of 105°–115 °C, and a color of K or paler. For use only as a blending agent in coatings for cellophane complying with §177.1200 of this chapter.

(xviii) Glycerol ester of tall oil rosin, purified by steam stripping to have an acid number of 5–12, a softening point of 80°–88 °C, and a color of N or paler.

(xix) Glycerol ester of maleic anhydride-modified tall oil rosin, having an acid number of 20 to 40, a drop-softening point of 141°–146 °C, a color of N or paler, and a saponification number less than 280.

(xx) Glycerol ester of disproportionated tall oil rosin, having an acid number of 5 to 10, a drop-softening point of 84°–93 °C, a color of WG or paler, and a saponification number less than 180.

(4) Rosin salts and sizes—Ammonium, calcium, potassium, sodium, or zinc salts of rosin manufactured by the partial or complete saponification of any one of the rosins or modified rosins identified in paragraph (a)(1) and (2) of this section, or blends thereof, and with or without modification by reaction with one or more of the following:

(i) Formaldehyde.

(ii) Fumaric acid.

(iii) Maleic anhydride.

(iv) Saligenin.

(b) The quantity used shall not exceed the amount reasonably required to accomplish the intended technical effect.
(c) The use in any substance or article that is the subject of a regulation in parts 174, 175, 176, 177, 178 and § 179.45 of this chapter shall conform with any specifications and limitations prescribed by such regulation for the finished form of the substance or article.

(d) The provisions of this section are not applicable to rosins and rosin derivatives identified in § 175.300(b)(3)(v) of this chapter and used in resinous and polymeric coatings complying with § 175.300 of this chapter.

(e) The provisions of this section are not applicable to rosins and rosin derivatives identified in § 175.105(c)(5) of this chapter and used in defoaming agents complying with § 176.210 of this chapter, food-packaging adhesives complying with § 176.106 of this chapter, and rubber articles complying with § 177.2600 of this chapter.

(f) The analytical methods for determining whether rosins and rosin derivatives conform to the specifications prescribed in paragraph (a) of this section are as follows:

1. Color: Color shall be as determined by ASTM method D509–70 (Reapproved 1981), “Standard Methods of Sampling and Grading Rosin,” which is incorporated by reference. Copies may be obtained from the American Society for Testing Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Dr., West Conshohocken, Philadelphia, PA 19428-2959, 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.


3. Acid number: Acid number shall be as determined by ASTM method D465–82, “Standard Test Methods for Acid Number of Rosin,” which is incorporated by reference. The availability of this incorporation by reference is given in paragraph (f)(1) of this section.


6. Analytical methods for determining drop-softening point, saponification number, and any other specifications not listed under paragraphs (f)(1) through (5) of this section, titled: (i) “Determination of Abietic Acid and Dehydroabietic Acid in Rosins”; (ii) “Determination of Softening Point of Solid Resins”; (iii) “Determination of Saponification Number of Rosin Esters”; and (iv) “Determination of Phenolic Modification of Rosin Derivatives,” which are incorporated by reference. Copies are available from the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFS–200), Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, or available for inspection 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/


§ 178.3900 Sodium pentachlorophenate.

Sodium pentachlorophenate may be safely used as a preservative for ammonium alginate employed as a processing aid in the manufacture of polyvinyl chloride emulsion polymers intended for use as articles or components of articles that contact food at temperatures not to exceed room temperature. The quantity of sodium pentachlorophenate used shall not exceed 0.5 percent by weight of ammonium alginate solids.

§ 178.3910 Surface lubricants used in the manufacture of metallic articles.

The substances listed in this section may be safely used in surface lubricants employed in the manufacture of metallic articles that contact food, subject to the provisions of this section.

(a) The following substances may be used in surface lubricants used in the rolling of metallic foil or sheet stock provided that total residual lubricant remaining on the metallic article in the form in which it contacts food does not exceed 0.015 milligram per square inch of metallic food-contact surface:

(1) Substances identified in paragraphs (b)(1) and (2) of this section.

(2) Substances identified in this paragraph.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List of substances</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>α-Butyl-ω-hydroxypoly(oxyethylene)-poly(oxypropylene) (CAS Reg. No. 9038-95-3) produced by random condensation of a 1:1 mixture by weight of ethylene oxide and propylene oxide with butanol and having a minimum molecular weight of 1,000.</td>
<td>Not to be used in combination with sodium nitrite.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>α-Butyl-ω-hydroxypoly(oxypropylene) (CAS Reg. No. 9003-13-6) having a minimum molecular weight of 1000.</td>
<td>For use only at a level not to exceed 10 percent by weight of finished lubricant formulation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>α-Lauroyl-ω-hydroxypoly(oxyethylene) (CAS Reg. No. 9004-81-3) having a minimum molecular weight of 200.</td>
<td>For use at a level not to exceed 10 percent by weight of finished lubricant formulation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acetate esters derived from synthetic straight chain alcohols (complying with § 172.864 of this chapter) that have even numbers of carbon atoms in the range C₈-C₁₈.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>α-Alkyl-ω-hydroxypoly(oxyethylene) produced by the condensation of 1 mole of C₁₂-C₁₅ straight chain primary alcohols with an average of 3 moles of ethylene oxide (CAS Reg. No. 68002-97-1).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzotriazole (CAS Reg. No. 95-14-7).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bis(hydrogenated tallow alkyl)amine (CAS Reg. No. 61789-79-5).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bis(hydrogenated tallow alkyl)aminoethanol (CAS Reg. No. 116438-56-3).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N,N-Bis(2-hydroxyethyl)butylamine (CAS Reg. No. 102-79-4).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tert-Butyl alcohol.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diethyl phthalate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diethylene glycol monobutylether (CAS Reg. No. 112-34-5).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimers, trimers, and/or their partial methyl esters; such dimers and trimers are of unsaturated C₁₈ fatty acids derived from animal and vegetable fats and oils and/or tall oil, and such partial methyl esters meet the following specifications: Saponification value 180–200, acid value 70–130, and maximum iodine value 120.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Di-n-octyl sebacate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid, sodium salts.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isopropyl alcohol.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isopropyl oleate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isotridecyl alcohol, ethoxylated (CAS Reg. No. 9043-30-5).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methyl esters of coconut oil fatty acids.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methyl esters of fatty acids (C₁₆-C₁₈) derived from animal and vegetable fats and oils.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polybutene, hydrogenated: complying with the identity prescribed under §178.3740(b).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyethylene glycol (400) monostearate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyisobutylene (minimum molecular weight 300).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## List of substances

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Polyoxyethylated (5 moles) tallow amine (CAS Reg. No. 61701-26-2), Polyvinyl alcohol. Sodium nitrite</td>
<td>For use only as a rust inhibitor in lubricant formulations provided the total residual sodium nitrite on the metallic article in the form in which it contacts food does not exceed 0.007 milligram per square inch of metallic food-contact surface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium petroleum sulfonate, MW 440–450 (CAS Reg. No. 68608-26-4) derived from naphthenic oil having a Saybolt viscosity range of 500–600 Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS at 37–8 °C (100–18 °F) as determined by ASTM method D88-81, “Standard Test Method for Saybolt Viscosity,” which is incorporated by reference. Copies are available from the American Society for Testing Materials, 1961 Race St., Philadelphia, PA 19103, or available for inspection 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: <a href="http://www.archives.gov/federal_register/code_of_federal_regulations/ibr_locations.html">http://www.archives.gov/federal_register/code_of_federal_regulations/ibr_locations.html</a>. Synthetic alcohol mixture of straight-and branched-chain alcohols that have even numbers of carbon atoms in the range C_{4}–C_{18} and that are prepared from ethylene, aluminum, and hydrogen such that the finished synthetic alcohol mixture contains not less than 75 pct of straight-chain primary alcohols and contains not less than 85 pct total C_{10} and C_{12} alcohols.</td>
<td>For use at a level not to exceed 8 pct by weight of the finished lubricant formulation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Synthetic primary alcohol mixture of straight- and branched-chain alcohols that contain at least 99 pct primary alcohols consisting of the following: not less than 70 pct normal alcohols; not less than 96.5 pct C_{12}–C_{14}; alcohols; and not more than 2.5 pct alpha, omega C_{13}–C_{16} diols. The alcohols are prepared from linear olefins from a purified kerosene fraction, carbon monoxide and hydrogen using a modified oxo process, such that the finished primary alcohol mixture meets the following specifications: Molecular weight, 207±4; hydroxyl number, 283–296.</td>
<td>For use only at a level not to exceed 8 pct by weight of the finished lubricant formulation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyvinyl alcohol.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium petroleum sulfonate, MW 440–450 (CAS Reg. No. 68608-26-4) derived from naphthenic oil having a Saybolt viscosity range of 500–600 Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS at 37–8 °C (100–18 °F) as determined by ASTM method D88-81, “Standard Test Method for Saybolt Viscosity,” which is incorporated by reference. Copies are available from the American Society for Testing Materials, 1961 Race St., Philadelphia, PA 19103, or available for inspection 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: <a href="http://www.archives.gov/federal_register/code_of_federal_regulations/ibr_locations.html">http://www.archives.gov/federal_register/code_of_federal_regulations/ibr_locations.html</a>. Synthetic alcohol mixture of straight-and branched-chain alcohols that have even numbers of carbon atoms in the range C_{4}–C_{18} and that are prepared from ethylene, aluminum, and hydrogen such that the finished synthetic alcohol mixture contains not less than 75 pct of straight-chain primary alcohols and contains not less than 85 pct total C_{10} and C_{12} alcohols.</td>
<td>For use at a level not to exceed 8 pct by weight of the finished lubricant formulation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Synthetic primary alcohol mixture of straight- and branched-chain alcohols that contain at least 99 pct primary alcohols consisting of the following: not less than 70 pct normal alcohols; not less than 93 pct C_{12}–C_{13} alcohols; not more than 5 pct C_{14}–C_{15} alcohols; and not more than 2.5 pct alpha, omega, C_{13}–C_{16} diols. The alcohols are prepared from linear olefins from a purified kerosene fraction, carbon monoxide and hydrogen using a modified oxo process, such that the finished primary alcohol mixture meets the following specifications: Molecular weight, 194±5; hydroxyl number, 266–276.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tallow, sulfonated.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triethanolamine.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
residual lubricants are as follows:

determined by the analytical method limits prescribed in §178.3620(c) as shall not exceed 32 percent.

erence is given in paragraph (a)(4)(i)(a) of this section.

Saybolt color 20 minimum as determined by ASTM method D156–82, “Standard Test Method for Saybolt Color of Petroleum Products (Saybolt Chromometer Method),” which is incorporated by reference. The availability of this incorporation by reference is given in paragraph (a)(4)(i)(c) of this section.

Aromatic component content shall not exceed 32 percent.

Conforms with ultraviolet absorbance limits prescribed in §178.3620(c) as determined by the analytical method described therein.

(iii) The analytical method for determining ultraviolet absorbance limits on residual lubricants is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wavelength (μm)</th>
<th>Maximum absorbance per 5 centimeters optical pathlength</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>280–289</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>290–299</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300–350</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>360–400</td>
<td>0.09</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The accuracy is to be determined by comparison with the standard values at 210, 240, and 400 millimicrons.

Because of the sensitivity of the test, the possibility of errors arising from contamination is great. It is of the greatest importance that all glassware be scrupulously cleaned to remove all organic matter such as oil, grease, detergent, residues, etc. Examine all glassware including stoppers and stopcocks, under ultraviolet light to detect any residual fluorescent contamination. As a precautionary measure it is recommended practice to rinse all glassware with purified isooctane immediately before use. No grease is to be used on stopcocks or joints. Great care to avoid contamination of oil samples in handling and to assure absence of any extraneous material arising from inadequate packaging is essential. Because some of the polynuclear hydrocarbons sought in this test are very susceptible to photo-oxidation, the entire procedure is to be carried out under subdued light.

**APPARATUS**

**Separatory funnels.** 250-milliliter, 500-milliliter, 1,000-milliliter, and preferably 2,000-milliliter capacity, equipped with tetrfluoroethylene polymer stopcocks.

**Evaporation flask (optional).** 250-milliliter or 500-milliliter capacity all-glass flask equipped with standard-taper stopper having inlet and outlet tubes to permit passage of nitrogen across the surface of contained liquid to be evaporated.

**Spectrophotometer.** Special range 250 millimicrons-400 millimicrons with spectral slit width of 2 millimicrons or less; under instrument operating conditions for these absorbance measurements, the spectrophotometer shall also meet the following performance requirements:

Absorbance repeatability, ±0.01 at 0.4 absorbance.

Absorbance accuracy, ±0.05 at 0.4 absorbance.

Wavelength repeatability, ±0.2 millimicron.

Wavelength accuracy, ±1.0 millimicron.

1 As determined by procedure using potassium chromate for reference standard and described in National Bureau of Standards Circular 484, Spectrometry, U.S. Department of Commerce (1949), which is incorporated by reference. Copies are available from the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFS–200), Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, or available for inspection 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. The accuracy is to be determined by comparison with the standard values at 210, 240, and 400 millimicrons.
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wavelength</th>
<th>Absorbance (max)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>280</td>
<td>.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300</td>
<td>.15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There shall be no irregularities in the absorbance curve within these wavelengths.

**Phosphoric acid.** 85 percent A.C.S. reagent grade.

**Sodium sulfate, anhydrous, A.C.S. reagent grade, preferably in granular form.** For each bottle of sodium sulfate reagent used, establish as follows the necessary sodium sulfate prewash to provide such filters required in the method: Place approximately 35 grams of anhydrous sodium sulfate in a 30-milliliter coarse, fritted-glass funnel or in a 65-milliliter filter funnel with glass wool plug; wash with successive 15-milliliter portions of the indicated solvent until a 15-milliliter portion of the wash shows 0.00 absorbance per centimeter path length between 280 mμ and 400 mμ when tested as prescribed under "Organic solvents." Usually three portions of wash solvent are sufficient.

Before proceeding with analysis of a sample, determine the absorbance in a 5-centimeter path cell between 250 millimicrons and 400 millimicrons for the reagent blank by carrying out the procedure, without a metal sample. The absorbance per centimeter path length should not exceed 0.02 in the wavelength range from 280 mμ to 400 mμ.

Place 300 milliliters of dimethyl sulfoxide in a 1-liter separatory funnel and add 75 milliliters of phosphoric acid. Mix the contents of the funnel and allow to stand for 10 minutes. (The reaction between the sulfoxide and the acid is exothermic. Release pressure after mixing, then keep funnel stoppered.) Add 150 milliliters of isooctane and shake to pre-equilibrate the solvents. Draw off the individual layers and store in glass-stoppered flasks.

**Procedure**

**Sample.** Select metal foil or sheet stock for the test which has not been previously contaminated by careless handling or exposure to atmospheric dust and fumes. A commercial coil in the form supplied for spindle mounting in a packaging line or wrapping machine is most suitable. Strip off the outside turn of metal and discard. Carefully avoid contamination or damage from handling the metal (wear gloves). Remove a 16-18-foot length from the coil and place it on a flat surface protected by a length of new kraft paper. Cut four 15-foot strips from the sample, each 3 inches wide (avoid tearing the edges of the strips). Using a piece of suitable glass rod, roll the strips of metal into loose coils and insert each into a Soxhlet thimble. Each turn of coil should be visibly separated from the adjacent turn.
§ 178.3910

**Extraction.** Fill each of the four Soxhlet tubes with purified isooctane (see under heading “Reagents and Materials,” above) until siphon action occurs and then refill the tube body. Slightly heat to the boiling flask and allow extraction to continue for at least 8 hours or until repeated weighings of the dried and cooled coil show no further weight loss.

Combine the isooctane extracts from the four Soxhlet units in a suitable beaker, rinsing each tube and flask into the beaker with fresh purified solvent. Evaporate the solvent under an atmosphere of inert gas (nitrogen) to residual volume of 50–60 milliliters and transfer this solution to a 500-milliliter separatory funnel containing 100 milliliters of pre-equilibrated sulfoxide-phosphoric acid mixture. Complete the transfer of the sample with small portions of pre-equilibrated isooctane to give a total volume of the residue and solvent of 75 milliliters. Shake the funnel vigorously for 2 minutes. Set up three 250-milliliter separatory funnels with each containing 30 milliliters of pre-equilibrated isooctane. After separation of liquid phases, carefully draw off lower layer into the first 250-milliliter separatory funnel and wash in tandem with the 30-milliliter portion of isooctane contained in the 250-milliliter separatory funnel. Shaking time for each wash is 1 minute. Repeat the extraction operation with two additional portions of the sulfoxide-acid mixture and wash each extractive in tandem through the same three portions of isooctane.

Collect the successive extractives (300 milliliters total) in a separatory funnel (preferably 2-liter) containing 480 milliliters of distilled water; mix, and allow to cool for a few minutes after the last extractive has been added. Add 80 milliliters of isooctane to the solution and extract by shaking the funnel vigorously for 2 minutes. Draw off the lower aqueous layer into a second separatory funnel (preferably 2-liter) and repeat the extraction with 80 milliliter of isooctane. Draw off and discard the aqueous layer. Wash each of the 80 milliliter extractives three times with 100-milliliter portions distilled water. Shaking time for each wash is 1 minute. Discard the aqueous layers. Filter the first extractive through anhydrous sodium sulfate pre-washed with isooctane (see sodium sulfate under “Reagents and Materials” for preparation of filter) into a 250-milliliter Erlenmeyer flask (or optionally into the evaporation flask). Wash the first separatory funnel with the second 80-milliliter isooctane extractive and pass through the sodium sulfate. Then wash the second and first separatory funnels successively with a 20-milliliter portion of isooctane and pass the solvent through the sodium sulfate into the flask. Add 1 milliliter of n-hexadecane and evaporate the isooctane on the steam bath under nitrogen. Discontinue evaporation when not over 1 milliliter of residue remains. To the residue, add a 10-milliliter portion of isooctane, reevaporate to 1 milliliter of hexadecane, and repeat this operation once.

Quantitatively transfer the residue with isooctane to a 25-milliliter volumetric flask, make to volume, and mix. Determine the absorbance of the solution in 5-centimeter pathlength cells compared to isooctane as reference between 380μm–400μm (take care to lose none of the solution in filling the sample cell). Correct the absorbance values for any absorbance derived from reagents as determined by carrying out the procedure without a metal sample. If the corrected absorbance does not exceed the limits prescribed in this paragraph, the residue meets the ultraviolet absorbance specifications.

(b) The following substances may be used in surface lubricants used to facilitate the drawing, stamping, or forming of metallic articles from rolled foil or sheet stock by further processing provided that the total residual lubricant remaining on the metallic article in the form in which it contacts food does not exceed 0.2 milligram per square inch of food-contact surface:

1. Antioxidants used in compliance with regulations in parts 170 through 189 of this chapter.
2. Substances identified in this subparagraph.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List of substances</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acetyl tributyl citrate.</td>
<td>Conforming to the identity prescribed in §181.28 of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acetyl triethyl citrate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butyl stearate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castor oil.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dibutyl sebacate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Di(2-ethylhexyl) azelate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Di(2-ethylhexyl) sebacate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disodecyl phthalate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimethylpolysiloxane</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dipropylene glycol.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epoxidized soybean oil</td>
<td>Conforming to the identity prescribed in §181.27 of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### List of substances

| Fatty acids derived from animal and vegetable fats and oils, and salts of such acids, single or mixed, as follows: |
| Aluminum |
| Magnesium |
| Potassium |
| Sodium |
| Zinc |
| Fatty alcohols, straight-chain with even number carbon atoms (C<sub>10</sub> or greater). |
| Isobutyl stearate. |
| Lanolin. |
| Linoleic acid amide. |
| Mineral oil |
| Mono-, di-, and tristearil citrate. |
| Oleic acid amide. |
| Palmitic acid amide. |
| Petrolatum |
| Phosphoric acid, mono- and dihexyl esters, compounds with tetramethylnonylamines and C<sub>11</sub>–14-alkylamines (CAS Reg. No. 80939–62–4). For use only at levels not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight of the finished surface lubricant formulation. |
| Polyethylene glycol (molecular weight 300 or greater) |
| Stannous stearate. |
| Stearic acid amide. |
| Stearyl stearate. |
| Tetraakis[methylene (3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyhydrocinnamate)] methane (CAS Registry No. 6683–19–8). |
| Triethylene glycol |

#### Limitations

- Conforming to the identity prescribed in §178.3620 (a) or (b).
- Conforming to the identity prescribed in §178.3700.
- Mono- and diethylene glycol content not to exceed a total of 0.2 pct.
- For use at a level not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight of the finished surface lubricant formulation.
- Triethylene glycol content not to exceed 0.1 pct. Complying with §178.3710.

(c) The substances identified in paragraph (a)(2) of this section may be used in surface lubricants used to facilitate the drawing, stamping, and forming of metallic articles from rolled foil and sheet stock provided that total residual lubricant remaining on the metallic article in the form in which it contacts food does not exceed 0.015 milligram per square inch of food-contact surface.

(d) Subject to any prescribed limitations, the quantity of surface lubricant used in the manufacture of metallic articles shall not exceed the least amount reasonably required to accomplish the intended technical effect and shall not be intended to nor, in fact, accomplish any technical effect in the food itself.

(e) The use of the surface lubricants in the manufacture of any article that is the subject of a regulation in parts 174, 175, 176, 177, 178 and §179.45 of this chapter must comply with any specifications prescribed by such regulation.

(f) Any substance that is listed in this section and the subject of a regulation in parts 174, 175, 176, 177, 178 and §179.45 of this chapter shall comply with any applicable specifications prescribed by such regulation.

§178.3930 **Terpene resins.**

The terpene resins identified in paragraph (a) of this section may be safely used as components of polyporpylene film intended for use in contact with food, and the terpene resins identified in paragraph (b) of this section may be safely used as components of polyolefin film intended for use in contact with food;

(a) Terpene resins consisting of the hydrogenated polymers of terpene hydrocarbons obtainable from sulfate turpentine and meeting the following specifications: Drop-softening point of 118°–138 °C; iodine value less than 20.

(b) Terpene resins consisting of polymers of beta-pinene and meeting the following specifications: Acid value less than 1; saponification value less than 1; color less than 4 on the Gardner
§ 178.3940 Tetraethylene glycol di-(2-ethylhexoate).

Tetraethylene glycol di-(2-ethylhexoate) containing not more than 22 parts per million ethylene and/or diethylene glycols may be used at a level not to exceed 0.7 percent by weight of twine as a finish on twine to be used for tying meat provided the twine fibers are produced from nylon resins complying with §177.1500 of this chapter.

§ 178.3950 Tetrahydrofuran.

Tetrahydrofuran may be safely used in the fabrication of articles intended for packaging, transporting, or storing foods, subject to the provisions of this section.

(a) It is used as a solvent in the casting of film from a solution of polymeric resins of vinyl chloride, vinyl acetate, or vinylidene chloride that have been polymerized singly or copolymerized with one another in any combination, or it may be used as a solvent in the casting of film prepared from vinyl chloride copolymers complying with §177.1980 of this chapter.

(b) The residual amount of tetrahydrofuran in the film does not exceed 1.5 percent by weight of film.

PART 179—IRRADIATION IN THE PRODUCTION, PROCESSING AND HANDLING OF FOOD

Subpart A [Reserved]

Subpart B—Radiation and Radiation Sources

Sec. 179.21 Sources of radiation used for inspection of food, for inspection of packaged food, and for controlling food processing.

179.25 General provisions for food irradiation.

179.26 Ionizing radiation for the treatment of food.

179.30 Radiofrequency radiation for the heating of food, including microwave frequencies.

179.39 Ultraviolet radiation for the processing and treatment of food.

179.41 Pulsed light for the treatment of food.

179.43 Carbon dioxide laser for etching food.

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Subpart C—Packaging Materials for Irradiated Foods

179.45 Packaging materials for use during the irradiation of prepackaged foods.


SOURCE: 42 FR 14635, Mar. 15, 1977, unless otherwise noted.


Subpart A [Reserved]

Subpart B—Radiation and Radiation Sources

§ 179.21 Sources of radiation used for inspection of food, for inspection of packaged food, and for controlling food processing.

Sources of radiation for the purposes of inspection of foods, for inspection of packaged food, and for controlling food processing may be safely used under the following conditions:

(a) The radiation source is one of the following:

(1) X-ray tubes producing X-radiation from operation of the tube source at a voltage of 500 kilovolt peak or lower.

(2) Sealed units producing radiations at energy levels of not more than 2.2 million electron volts from one of the following isotopes: Americium-241, cesium-137, cobalt-60, iodine-125, krypton-85, radium-226, and strontium-90.

(3) Sealed units producing neutron radiation from the isotope Californium-252 (CAS Reg. No. 13981–17–4) to measure moisture in food.

(4) Machine sources producing X-radiation at energies no greater than 10 million electron volts (MeV).

(5) Monoenergetic neutron sources producing neutrons at energies not less than 1 MeV but no greater than 14 MeV.

(b) To assure safe use of these radiation sources:

(1) The label of the sources shall bear, in addition to the other information required by the Act:

(i) Appropriate and accurate information identifying the source of radiation.

(ii) The maximum energy of radiation emitted by X-ray tube sources.
Food and Drug Administration, HHS § 179.26

(iii) The maximum energy of X-radiation emitted by machine source.
(iv) The minimum and maximum energy of radiation emitted by neutron source.

(2) The label or accompanying labeling shall bear:
(i) Adequate directions for installation and use.
(ii) A statement that no food shall be exposed to radiation sources listed in paragraph (a) (1) and (2) of this section so as to receive an absorbed dose in excess of 10 grays.
(iii) A statement that no food shall be exposed to a radiation source listed in paragraph (a)(3) of this section so as to receive an absorbed dose in excess of 2 milligrays.
(iv) A statement that no food shall be exposed to a radiation source listed in paragraph (a)(4) of this section so as to receive a dose in excess of 0.5 gray (Gy).
(v) A statement that no food shall be exposed to a radiation source listed in paragraph (a)(5) of this section so as to receive a dose in excess of 0.01 gray (Gy).

For the purposes of § 179.26, current good manufacturing practice is defined to include the following restrictions:

(a) Any firm that treats foods with ionizing radiation shall comply with the requirements of part 110 of this chapter and other applicable regulations.

(b) Food treated with ionizing radiation shall receive the minimum radiation dose reasonably required to accomplish its intended technical effect and not more than the maximum dose specified by the applicable regulation for that use.

(c) Packaging materials subjected to irradiation incidental to the radiation treatment and processing of prepackaged food shall be in compliance with § 179.45, shall be the subject of an exemption for such use submitted under §170.100 of this chapter.

(d) Radiation treatment of food shall conform to a scheduled process. A scheduled process for food irradiation is a written procedure that ensures that the radiation dose range selected by the food irradiation processor is adequate under commercial processing conditions (including atmosphere and temperature) for the radiation to achieve its intended effect on a specific product and in a specific facility. A food irradiation processor shall operate with a scheduled process established by qualified persons having expert knowledge in radiation processing requirements of food and specific for that food and for that irradiation processor’s treatment facility.

(e) A food irradiation processor shall maintain records as specified in this section for a period of time that exceeds the shelf life of the irradiated food product by 1 year, up to a maximum of 3 years, whichever period is shorter, and shall make these records available for inspection and copy by authorized employees of the Food and Drug Administration. Such records shall include the food treated, lot identification, scheduled process, evidence of compliance with the scheduled process, ionizing energy source, source calibration, dosimetry, dose distribution in the product, and the date of irradiation.

§ 179.25 General provisions for food irradiation.

Ionizing radiation for treatment of foods may be safely used under the following conditions:

(a) Energy sources. Ionizing radiation is limited to:
(1) Gamma rays from sealed units of the radionuclides cobalt-60 or cesium-137.
(2) Electrons generated from machine sources at energies not to exceed 10 million electron volts.
(3) X rays generated from machine sources at energies not to exceed 5 million electron volts (MeV), except as
§ 179.26

permitted by paragraph (a)(4) of this section.
(4) X rays generated from machine sources using tantalum or gold as the target material and using energies not to exceed 7.5 (MeV).

(b) Limitations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Use</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. For control of Trichinella spiralis in pork carcasses or fresh, non-heat-processed cuts of pork carcasses.</td>
<td>Minimum dose 0.3 kiloGray (kGy) (30 kilorad (krad)); maximum dose not to exceed 1 kGy (100 krad). Not to exceed 10 kGy (1 megarad (Mrad)). Not to exceed 30 kGy (3 Mrad).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. For growth and maturation inhibition of fresh foods.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. For disinfection of arthropod pests in food.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. For microbial disinfection of dry or dehydrated enzyme preparations (including immobilized enzymes).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. For microbial disinfection of the following dry or dehydrated aromatic vegetable substances when used as ingredients in small amounts solely for flavoring or aroma: culinary herbs, seeds, spices, vegetable seasonings that are used to impart flavor but that are not either represented as, or appear to be, a vegetable that is eaten for its own sake, and blends of these aromatic vegetable substances. Turmeric and paprika may also be irradiated when they are to be used as color additives. The blends may contain sodium chloride and minor amounts of dry food ingredients ordinarily used in such blends.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. For control of foodborne pathogens in fresh (refrigerated or unrefrigerated) or frozen, uncooked poultry products that are: (1) Whole carcasses or disjointed portions (or other parts) of such carcasses that are &quot;ready-to-cook poultry&quot; within the meaning of 9 CFR 381.2(b) (with or without nonfluid seasoning; includes, e.g., ground poultry), or (2) mechanically separated poultry product (a finely comminuted ingredient produced by the mechanical deboning of poultry carcasses or parts of carcases).</td>
<td>Not to exceed 4.5 kGy for non-frozen products; not to exceed 7.0 kGy for frozen products.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. For the sterilization of frozen, packaged meats used solely in the National Aeronautics and Space Administration space flight programs.</td>
<td>Minimum dose 44 kGy (4.4 Mrad). Packaging materials used need not comply with § 179.25(c) provided that their use is otherwise permitted by applicable regulations in parts 174 through 186 of this chapter. Not to exceed 4.5 kGy maximum for refrigerated products; not to exceed 7.0 kGy maximum for frozen products.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. For control of foodborne pathogens in, and extension of the shelf-life of, refrigerated or frozen, uncooked products that are meat within the meaning of 9 CFR 301.2(rr), meat byproducts within the meaning of 9 CFR 301.2(tt), or meat food products within the meaning of 9 CFR 301.2(uu), with or without nonfluid seasoning, that are otherwise composed solely of intact or ground meat, meat byproducts, or both meat and meat byproducts.</td>
<td>Not to exceed 3.0 kGy. Not to exceed 8.0 kGy. Not to exceed 5.5 kGy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. For control of Salmonella in fresh shell eggs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. For control of microbial pathogens on seeds for sprouting.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. For the control of Vibrio bacteria and other foodborne microorganisms in or on fresh or frozen molluscan shellfish.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. For control of foodborne pathogens and extension of shelf-life in fresh iceberg lettuce and fresh spinach.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. For control of foodborne pathogens, and extension of shelf-life, in unrefrigerated (as well as refrigerated) uncooked meat, meat byproducts, and certain meat food products.</td>
<td>Not to exceed 4.0 kGy. Not to exceed 4.5 kGy.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(c) Labeling. (1) The label and labeling of retail packages of foods irradiated in conformance with paragraph (b) of this section shall bear the following logo along with either the statement
“Treated with radiation” or the statement “Treated by irradiation” in addition to information required by other regulations. The logo shall be placed prominently and conspicuously in conjunction with the required statement. The radiation disclosure statement is not required to be more prominent than the declaration of ingredients required under §101.4 of this chapter. As used in this provision, the term “radiation disclosure statement” means the written statement that discloses that a food has been intentionally subject to irradiation.

(2) For irradiated foods not in package form, the required logo and phrase “Treated with radiation” or “Treated by irradiation” shall be displayed to the purchaser with either (i) the labeling of the bulk container plainly in view or (ii) a counter sign, card, or other appropriate device bearing the information that the product has been treated with radiation. As an alternative, each item of food may be individually labeled. In either case, the information must be prominently and conspicuously displayed to purchasers. The labeling requirement applies only to a food that has been irradiated, not to a food that merely contains an irradiated ingredient but that has not itself been irradiated.

(3) For a food, any portion of which is irradiated in conformance with paragraph (b) of this section, the label and labeling and invoices or bills of lading shall bear either the statement “Treated with radiation—do not irradiate again” or the statement “Treated by irradiation—do not irradiate again” when shipped to a food manufacturer or processor for further processing, labeling, or packing.

§ 179.30 Radiofrequency radiation for the heating of food, including microwave frequencies.

Radiofrequency radiation, including microwave frequencies, may be safely used for heating food under the following conditions:

(a) The radiation source consists of electronic equipment producing radio waves with specific frequencies for this purpose authorized by the Federal Communications Commission.

(b) The radiation is used or intended for use in the production of heat in food wherever heat is necessary and effective in the treatment or processing of food.

§ 179.39 Ultraviolet radiation for the processing and treatment of food.

Ultraviolet radiation for the processing and treatment of food may be safely used under the following conditions:

(a) The radiation sources consist of low pressure mercury lamps emitting
90 percent of the emission at a wavelength of 253.7 nanometers (2,537 Angstroms).

(b) The ultraviolet radiation is used or intended for use as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Irradiated food</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
<th>Use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Food and food products</td>
<td>Without ozone production: high fat-content food irradiated in vacuum or in an</td>
<td>Surface microorganism control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>inert atmosphere; intensity of radiation, 1 W (of 2,537 A. radiation) per 5 to 10 ft²;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potable water</td>
<td>Without ozone production; coefficient of absorption, 0.19 per cm or less; flow rate, 100 gal/h per watt of 2,537 A. radiation; water depth, 1 cm or less; lamp-operating temperature, 36 to 46 °C.</td>
<td>Sterilization of water used in food production;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juice products</td>
<td>Turbulent flow through tubes with a minimum Reynolds number of 2,200.</td>
<td>Reduction of human pathogens and other microorganisms.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

§ 179.41 Pulsed light for the treatment of food.

Pulsed light may be safely used for treatment of foods under the following conditions:

(a) The radiation sources consist of xenon flashlamps designed to emit broadband radiation consisting of wavelengths covering the range of 200 to 1,100 nanometers (nm), and operated so that the pulse duration is no longer than 2 milliseconds (msec);

(b) The treatment is used for surface microorganism control;

(c) Foods treated with pulsed light shall receive the minimum treatment reasonably required to accomplish the intended technical effect; and

(d) The total cumulative treatment shall not exceed 12.0 Joules/square centimeter (J/cm²).

§ 179.43 Carbon dioxide laser for etching food.

Carbon dioxide laser light may be safely used for etching information on the surface of food under the following conditions:

(a) The radiation source consists of a carbon dioxide laser designed to emit pulsed infrared radiation with a wavelength of 10.6 micrometers such that the maximum energy output of the laser does not exceed 9.8 × 10⁻³ joules per square centimeter (J/cm²);

(b) The carbon dioxide laser shall be used only for etching information on the skin of fresh, intact citrus fruit, providing the fruit has been adequately washed and waxed prior to laser etching, and the etched area is immediately rewaxed after treatment; and

(c) The maximum total energy to which the etched citrus fruit is exposed from the use of the carbon dioxide laser shall not exceed 1.5 × 10⁻¹ J, and the maximum total etched surface area of the citrus fruit shall not exceed 0.122 cm².

[77 FR 34215, June 11, 2012]

Subpart C—Packaging Materials for Irradiated Foods

§ 179.45 Packaging materials for use during the irradiation of prepackaged foods.

The packaging materials identified in this section may be safely subjected to irradiation incidental to the radiation treatment and processing of prepackaged foods, subject to the provisions of this section and to the requirement that no induced radioactivity is detectable in the packaging material itself:

(a) The radiation of the food itself shall comply with regulations in this part.

(b) The following packaging materials may be subjected to a dose of radiation, not to exceed 10 kilograys, unless otherwise indicated, incidental to the use of gamma, electron beam, or X-radiation in the radiation treatment of prepackaged foods:

(1) Nitrocellulose-coated or vinylidene chloride copolymer-coated cellophane complying with § 177.1200 of this chapter.
Glassine paper complying with §176.170 of this chapter.

(3) Wax-coated paperboard complying with §176.170 of this chapter.

(4) Polyolefin film prepared from one or more of the basic olefin polymers complying with §177.1520 of this chapter.

(i) Adjuvant substances used in compliance with §§178.3740 and 181.22 through 181.30 of this chapter, sodium citrate, sodium lauryl sulfate, polyvinyl chloride, and materials as listed in paragraph (d)(2)(i) of this section.

(ii) Coatings comprising a vinylidene chloride copolymer containing a minimum of 85 percent vinylidene chloride with one or more of the following comonomers: Acrylic acid, acrylonitrile, itaconic acid, methyl acrylate, and methyl methacrylate.

(5) Kraft paper prepared from unbleached sulfate pulp to which rosin, complying with §178.3870 of this chapter, and alum may be added. The kraft paper is used only as a container for flour and is irradiated with a dose not exceeding 500 grays.

(6) Polyethylene terephthalate film prepared from the basic polymer as described in §177.1630(e)(4)(i) and (ii) of this chapter. The finished film may contain:

(i) Adjuvant substances used in compliance with §§178.3740 and 181.22 through 181.30 of this chapter, sodium citrate, sodium lauryl sulfate, polyvinyl chloride, and materials as listed in paragraph (d)(2)(i) of this section.

(ii) Coatings comprising a vinylidene chloride copolymer containing a minimum of 85 percent vinylidene chloride with one or more of the following comonomers: Acrylic acid, acrylonitrile, itaconic acid, methyl acrylate, and methyl methacrylate.

(iii) Coatings consisting of polyethylene conforming to §177.1520 of this chapter.

(7) Polystyrene film prepared from styrene basic polymer. The finished film may contain adjuvant substances used in compliance with §§178.3740 and 181.22 through 181.30 of this chapter.

(8) Rubber hydrochloride film prepared from rubber hydrochloride basic polymer having a chlorine content of 30–32 weight percent and having a maximum extractable fraction of 2 weight percent when extracted with n-hexane at reflux temperature for 2 hours. The finished film may contain adjuvant substances used in compliance with §§178.3740 and 181.22 through 181.30 of this chapter.

(9) Vinylidene chloride-vinyl chloride copolymer film prepared from vinylidene chloride-vinyl chloride basic copolymers containing not less than 70 weight percent of vinylidene chloride and having a viscosity of 0.50–1.50 centipoises as determined by ASTM method D729–81, “Standard Specification for Vinylidene Chloride Molding Compounds,” which is incorporated by reference. Copies may be obtained from the American Society for Testing Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Dr., West Conshohocken, Philadelphia, PA 19428-2959, 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. The finished film may contain adjuvant substances used in compliance with §§178.3740 and 181.22 through 181.30 of this chapter.

(10) Nylon 11 conforming to §177.1500 of this chapter.

(11) Ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymers complying with §177.1350 of this chapter.

(12) The following packaging materials may be subjected to a dose of radiation, not to exceed 60 kilograys incidental to the use of gamma, electron beam, or X-radiation in the radiation processing of prepackaged foods:

(a) Vegetable parchments, consisting of a cellulose material made from waterleaf paper (unsized) treated with concentrated sulfuric acid, neutralized, and thoroughly washed with distilled water.

(b) Films prepared from basic polymers and with or without adjuvants, as follows:

(i) Polyethylene film prepared from the basic polymer as described in

percent when extracted with n-hexane at reflux temperature for 2 hours. The finished film may contain adjuvant substances used in compliance with §§178.3740 and 181.22 through 181.30 of this chapter.

(9) Vinylidene chloride-vinyl chloride copolymer film prepared from vinylidene chloride-vinyl chloride basic copolymers containing not less than 70 weight percent of vinylidene chloride and having a viscosity of 0.50–1.50 centipoises as determined by ASTM method D729–81, “Standard Specification for Vinylidene Chloride Molding Compounds,” which is incorporated by reference. Copies may be obtained from the American Society for Testing Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Dr., West Conshohocken, Philadelphia, PA 19428-2959, 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. The finished film may contain adjuvant substances used in compliance with §§178.3740 and 181.22 through 181.30 of this chapter.

(10) Nylon 11 conforming to §177.1500 of this chapter.

(11) Ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymers complying with §177.1350 of this chapter.

(12) The following packaging materials may be subjected to a dose of radiation, not to exceed 60 kilograys incidental to the use of gamma, electron beam, or X-radiation in the radiation processing of prepackaged foods:

(a) Vegetable parchments, consisting of a cellulose material made from waterleaf paper (unsized) treated with concentrated sulfuric acid, neutralized, and thoroughly washed with distilled water.

(b) Films prepared from basic polymers and with or without adjuvants, as follows:

(i) Polyethylene film prepared from the basic polymer as described in

percent when extracted with n-hexane at reflux temperature for 2 hours. The finished film may contain adjuvant substances used in compliance with §§178.3740 and 181.22 through 181.30 of this chapter.

(9) Vinylidene chloride-vinyl chloride copolymer film prepared from vinylidene chloride-vinyl chloride basic copolymers containing not less than 70 weight percent of vinylidene chloride and having a viscosity of 0.50–1.50 centipoises as determined by ASTM method D729–81, “Standard Specification for Vinylidene Chloride Molding Compounds,” which is incorporated by reference. Copies may be obtained from the American Society for Testing Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Dr., West Conshohocken, Philadelphia, PA 19428-2959, 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. The finished film may contain adjuvant substances used in compliance with §§178.3740 and 181.22 through 181.30 of this chapter.

(10) Nylon 11 conforming to §177.1500 of this chapter.

(11) Ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymers complying with §177.1350 of this chapter.

(12) The following packaging materials may be subjected to a dose of radiation, not to exceed 60 kilograys incidental to the use of gamma, electron beam, or X-radiation in the radiation processing of prepackaged foods:

(a) Vegetable parchments, consisting of a cellulose material made from waterleaf paper (unsized) treated with concentrated sulfuric acid, neutralized, and thoroughly washed with distilled water.

(b) Films prepared from basic polymers and with or without adjuvants, as follows:

(i) Polyethylene film prepared from the basic polymer as described in

percent when extracted with n-hexane at reflux temperature for 2 hours. The finished film may contain adjuvant substances used in compliance with §§178.3740 and 181.22 through 181.30 of this chapter.
§ 177.1520(a) of this chapter. The finished film may contain one or more of the following added substances:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substances</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amides of erucic, linoleic, oleic, palmitic, and stearic acid</td>
<td>Not to exceed 1 pct by weight of the polymer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BHT as described in § 172.115 of this chapter</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium and sodium propionates</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petroleum wax as described in § 178.3710 of this chapter</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polypropylene, noncrystalline, as described in § 177.1520(c) of this chapter.</td>
<td>Not to exceed 2 pct by weight of the polymer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stearates of aluminum, calcium, magnesium, potassium, and sodium as described in § 172.863(a) of this chapter.</td>
<td>Not to exceed 1 pct by weight of the polymer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triethylene glycol as described in § 178.3740(b) of this chapter</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mineral oil as described in § 178.3620 (a) or (b) of this chapter</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(ii) Polyethylene terephthalate film prepared from the basic polymer as described in § 177.1630(e)(4)(ii) of this chapter. The finished film may contain one or more of the added substances listed in paragraph (d)(2)(i) of this section.

(iii) Nylon 6 films prepared from the nylon 6 basic polymer as described in § 177.1500(a)(6) of this chapter and meeting the specifications of item 6.1 of the table in § 177.1500(b) of this chapter. The finished film may contain one or more of the added substances listed in paragraph (d)(2)(i) of this section.

(iv) Vinyl chloride-vinyl acetate copolymer film prepared from the basic copolymer containing 88.5 to 90.0 weight percent of vinyl chloride with 10.0 to 11.5 weight percent of vinyl acetate and having a maximum volatility of not over 3.0 percent (1 hour at 105 °C) and viscosity not less than 0.30 determined by ASTM method D1243–79, “Standard Test Method for Dilute Solution Viscosity of Vinyl Chloride Polymers,” Method A, which is incorporated by reference. The availability of this incorporation by reference is given in paragraph (b)(9) of this section. The finished film may contain one or more of the added substances listed in paragraph (d)(2)(i) of this section.

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

PART 180—FOOD ADDITIVES PERMITTED IN FOOD OR IN CONTACT WITH FOOD ON AN INTERIM BASIS PENDING ADDITIONAL STUDY

Subpart A—General Provisions

Sec. 180.1 General.

Subpart B—Specific Requirements for Certain Food Additives

180.22 Acrylonitrile copolymers.
180.25 Mannitol.
180.30 Brominated vegetable oil.
180.37 Saccharin, ammonium saccharin, calcium saccharin, and sodium saccharin.


Subpart A—General Provisions

§ 180.1 General.

(a) Substances having a history of use in food for human consumption or in food contact surfaces may at any time have their safety or functionality brought into question by new information that in itself is not conclusive. An interim food additive regulation for the use of any such substance may be promulgated in this subpart when new information raises a substantial question about the safety or functionality of the substance but there is a reasonable certainty that the substance is not harmful and that no harm to the
public health will result from the continued use of the substance for a limited period of time while the question raised is being resolved by further study.

(b) No interim food additive regulation may be promulgated if the new information is conclusive with respect to the question raised or if there is a reasonable likelihood that the substance is harmful or that continued use of the substance will result in harm to the public health.

(c) The Commissioner, on his own initiative or on the petition of any interested person, pursuant to part 10 of this chapter, may propose an interim food additive regulation. A final order promulgating an interim food additive regulation shall provide that continued use of the substance in food is subject to each of the following conditions:

(1) Use of the substance in food or food contact surfaces must comply with whatever limitations the Commissioner deems to be appropriate under the circumstances.

(2) Within 60 days following the effective date of the regulation, an interested person shall satisfy the Commissioner in writing that studies adequate and appropriate to resolve the questions raised about the substance have been undertaken, or the Food and Drug Administration may undertake the studies. The Commissioner may extend this 60-day period if necessary to review and act on proposed protocols. If no such commitment is made, or adequate and appropriate studies are not undertaken, an order shall immediately be published in the Federal Register revoking the interim food additive regulation effective upon publication.

(3) A progress report shall be filed on the studies every January 1 and July 1 until completion. If the progress report is inadequate or if the Commissioner concludes that the studies are not being pursued promptly and diligently or if interim results indicate a reasonable likelihood that a health hazard exists, an order will promptly be published in the Federal Register revoking the interim food additive regulation effective upon publication.

(4) If nonclinical laboratory studies are involved, studies filed with the Commissioner shall include, with respect to each study, either a statement that the study has been or will be conducted in compliance with the good laboratory practice regulations as set forth in part 58 of this chapter, or, if any such study was not conducted in compliance with such regulations, a brief statement of the reason for the noncompliance.

(5) [Reserved]

(6) If clinical investigations involving human subjects are involved, such investigations filed with the Commissioner shall include, with respect to each investigation, a statement that the investigation either was conducted in compliance with the requirements for institutional review set forth in part 56 of this chapter, or was not subject to such requirements in accordance with §§56.104 or 56.105, and that it has been or will be conducted in compliance with the requirements for informed consent set forth in part 50 of this chapter.

(d) Promptly upon completion of the studies undertaken on the substance, the Commissioner will review all available data, will terminate the interim food additive regulation, and will either issue a food additive regulation or will require elimination of the substance from the food supply.

(e) The Commissioner may consult with advisory committees, professional organizations, or other experts in the field, in evaluating:

(1) Whether an interim food additive regulation is justified;

(2) The type of studies necessary and appropriate to resolve questions raised about a substance;

(3) Whether interim results indicate the reasonable likelihood that a health hazard exists, or

(4) Whether the data available at the conclusion of those studies justify a food additive regulation.

(f) Where appropriate, an emergency action level may be issued for a substance subject to paragraph (a) of this section that is not an approved food additive, pending the issuance of a final interim food additive regulation. Such an action level shall be issued pursuant to sections 306 and 402(a) of the act to identify, based upon available data, a safe level of use for the substance.
§ 180.22 Acrylonitrile copolymers.

Acrylonitrile copolymers may be safely used on an interim basis as articles or components of articles intended for use in contact with food, in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) Limitations for acrylonitrile monomer extraction for finished food-contact articles, determined by a method of analysis titled “Gas-Solid Chromatographic Procedure for Determining Acrylonitrile Monomer in Acrylonitrile-Containing Polymers and Food Simulating Solvents,” which is incorporated by reference. Copies are available from the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFS–200), Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, or available for inspection 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.

(1) In the case of single-use articles having a volume to surface ratio of 10 milliliters or more per square inch of food contact surface—0.003 milligram/square inch when extracted at a time equivalent to initial batch usage utilizing food-simulating solvents and temperatures appropriate to the intended conditions of use.

(2) In the case of single-use articles having a volume to surface ratio of less than 10 milliliters per square inch of food contact surface—0.3 part per million calculated on the basis of the volume of the container when extracted to equilibrium at 120 °F with food-simulating solvents appropriate to the intended conditions of use.

(3) In the case of repeated-use articles—0.003 milligram/square inch when extracted at a time equivalent to initial batch usage utilizing food-simulating solvents and temperatures appropriate to the intended conditions of use.

The food-simulating solvents shall include, where applicable, distilled water, 8 percent or 50 percent ethanol, 3 percent acetic acid, and either n-heptane or an appropriate oil or fat.

(b) Where necessary, current regulations permitting the use of acrylonitrile copolymers shall be revised to specify limitations on acrylonitrile/mercaptan complexes utilized in the production of acrylonitrile copolymers. Such copolymers, if they contain reversible acrylonitrile/mercaptan complexes and are used in other than repeated-use conditions, shall be tested to determine the identity of the complex and the level of the complex present in the food-contact article. Such testing shall include determination of the rate of decomposition of the complex at temperatures of 100 °F, 160 °F, and 212 °F using 3 percent acetic acid as the hydrolytic agent. Acrylonitrile monomer levels, acrylonitrile/mercaptan complex levels, acrylonitrile oligomer levels, descriptions of the analytical methods used to determine the complex and the acrylonitrile migration, and validation studies of these analytical methods shall be submitted by June 9, 1977, to the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFS-200), Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, unless an extension is granted by the Food and Drug Administration for good cause shown. Analytical methods for the determination of acrylonitrile complexes with n-dodecyl-mercaptan, n-octyl mercaptan, and 2-mercaptoethanol, titled “Determination of β-Dodecylmercaptopropionitrile in NR–16R Aqueous Extracts” and “Measurement of β-(2-Hydroxyethylmercapto) Propionitrile in Heptane Food-Simulating Solvent,”
Food and Drug Administration, HHS § 180.22

are incorporated by reference. Copies are available from the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFS–200), Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, or available for inspection 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 following data shall be provided for finished food-contact articles intended for repeated use:

(1) Qualitative and quantitative migration values at a time equivalent to initial batch usage, utilizing solvents and temperatures appropriate to the intended conditions of use.

(2) Qualitative and quantitative migration values at the time of equilibrium extractions, utilizing solvents and temperatures appropriate to the intended conditions of use.

(3) Data on the volume and/or weight of food handled during the initial batch time period(s), during the equilibrium test period, and over the estimated life of the food-contact surface.

(d) Where acrylonitrile copolymers represent only a minor component of a polymer system, calculations based on 100 percent migration of the acrylonitrile component may be submitted in lieu of the requirements of paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of this section in support of the continued safe use of acrylonitrile copolymers.

(e) On or before September 13, 1976, any interested person shall satisfy the Commissioner of Food and Drugs that toxicological feeding studies adequate and appropriate to establish safe conditions for the use of acrylonitrile copolymers have been, or soon will be, undertaken. Toxicity studies of acrylonitrile monomer shall include: (1) Lifetime feeding studies with a mammalian species, preferably with animals exposed in utero to the chemical, (2) studies of multigeneration reproduction with oral administration of the test material, (3) assessment of teratogenic and mutagenic potentials, (4) subchronic oral administration in a nonrodent mammal, (5) tests to determine any synergistic toxic effects between acrylonitrile monomer and cyanide ion, and (6) a literature search on the effects of chronic ingestion of hydrogen cyanide. Data on levels of acrylicamide extractable from acrylonitrile copolymers shall also be submitted. Protocols of testing should be submitted for review to the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFS–200), Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740.

(f) Acrylonitrile copolymers may be used in contact with food only if authorized in parts 174 through 179 or §181.32 of this chapter, except that other uses of acrylonitrile copolymers in use prior to June 14, 1976, may continue under the following conditions:

(1) On or before August 13, 1976, each use of acrylonitrile copolymers in a manner not authorized by §181.32 of this chapter or parts 174 through 179 of this chapter shall be the subject of a notice to the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFS–200), Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740. Such notice shall be accompanied by a statement of the basis, including any articles and correspondence, on which the user in good faith believed the use to be prior-sanctioned. The Commissioner of Food and Drugs shall, by notice in the Federal Register, identify any use of acrylonitrile copolymers not in accordance with this paragraph. Those uses are thereafter unapproved food additives and consequently unlawful.

(2) Any use of acrylonitrile copolymers subject to paragraph (f)(1) of this section shall meet the acrylonitrile

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monomer extraction limitation set forth in paragraph (a) of this section and shall be subject to the requirements of paragraph (b) of this section.

(g) In addition to the requirements of this section, the use of acrylonitrile copolymers shall comply with all applicable requirements in other regulations in this part.

§ 180.25 Mannitol.

(a) Mannitol is the chemical 1,2,3,4,5,6-hexahexol (\(\text{C}_{6}\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_{6}\)) a hexahydric alcohol, differing from sorbitol principally by having a different optical rotation. Mannitol is produced by one of the following processes:

1. The electrolytic reduction or transition metal catalytic hydrogenation of sugar solutions containing glucose or fructose.

2. The fermentation of sugars or sugar alcohols such as glucose, sucrose, fructose, or sorbitol using the yeast Zygosaccharomyces rouxii.

3. A pure culture fermentation of sugars such as fructose, glucose, or maltose using the yeast Lactobacillus intermedius (fermentum).

(b) The ingredient meets the specifications of the "Food Chemicals Codex," 3d Ed. (1981), pp. 188–190, 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 an anticoagulating agent and free-flow agent as defined in §170.3(o)(1) of this chapter, formulation aid as defined in §170.3(o)(14) of this chapter, firming agent as defined in §170.3(o)(10) of this chapter, flavoring agent and adjuvant as defined in §170.3(o)(12) of this chapter, lubricant and release agent as defined in §170.3(o)(30) of this chapter, nutritive sweetener as defined in §170.3(o)(21) of this chapter, processing aid as defined in §170.3(o)(24) of this chapter, stabilizer and thickener as defined in §170.3(o)(28) of this chapter, surface-finishing agent as defined in §170.3(o)(30) of this chapter, and texturizer as defined in §170.3(o)(32) of this chapter.

(d) The ingredient is used in food at levels not to exceed 98 percent in pressed mints and 5 percent in all other hard candy and cough drops as defined in §170.3(n)(25) of this chapter, 31 percent in chewing gum as defined in §170.3(n)(6) of this chapter, 40 percent in soft candy as defined in §170.3(n)(28) of this chapter, 8 percent in confections and frostings as defined in §170.3(n)(9) of this chapter, 15 percent in non-standardized jams and jellies, commercial, as defined in §170.3(n)(6) of this chapter, and at levels less than 2.5 percent in all other foods.

(e) The label and labeling of food whose reasonably foreseeable consumption may result in a daily ingestion of 20 grams of mannitol shall bear the statement "Excess consumption may have a laxative effect".

(f) In accordance with §180.1, adequate and appropriate feeding studies have been undertaken for this substance. Continued uses of this ingredient are contingent upon timely and adequate progress reports of such tests, and no indication of increased risk to public health during the test period.

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


§ 180.30 Brominated vegetable oil.

The food additive brominated vegetable oil may be safely used in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) The additive complies with specifications prescribed in the "Food Chemicals Codex," 3d Ed. (1981), pp. 40–41, which is incorporated by reference, except that free fatty acids (as oleic) shall not exceed 2.5 percent and iodine value shall not exceed 16. Copies of the material incorporated by reference may be obtained from the National Academy Press, 2101 Constitution Ave.
§ 180.37 Saccharin, ammonium saccharin, calcium saccharin, and sodium saccharin.

The food additives saccharin, ammonium saccharin, calcium saccharin, and sodium saccharin may be safely used as sweetening agents in food in accordance with the following conditions, if the substitution for nutritive sweeteners is for a valid special dietary purpose and is in accord with current special dietary food regulations and policies or if the use or intended use is for an authorized technological purpose other than calorie reduction:

(a) Saccharin is the chemical, 1,2-benzisothiazolin-3-one - 1,1 - dioxide (C$_7$H$_5$NO$_3$S). The named salts of saccharin are produced by the additional neutralization of saccharin with the proper base to yield the desired salt.

(b) The food additives meet the specifications of the “Food Chemicals Codex,” 3d Ed. (1981), pp. 22, 62, 266-267, 297-299, 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/code_of_federal_regulations/ibr_locations.html.

(b) The additive is used on an interim basis as a stabilizer for flavoring oils used in fruit-flavored beverages, for which any applicable standards of identity do not preclude such use, in an amount not to exceed 15 parts per million in the finished beverage, pending the outcome of additional toxicological studies on which periodic reports at 6-month intervals are to be furnished and final results submitted to the Food and Drug Administration promptly after completion of the studies.

(ii) The amount of the additive, calculated as saccharin, as follows:
(a) For beverages, in milligrams per fluid ounce;
(b) For cooking or table use products, in milligrams per dispensing unit;
(c) For processed foods, in terms of the weight or size of a serving which shall be that quantity of the food containing 30 milligrams or less of the additive.

(iii) When the additive is used for calorie reduction, such other labeling as is required by part 155 of this chapter.


PART 181—PRIOR-SANCTIONED FOOD INGREDIENTS

Subpart A—General Provisions

Sec.
181.1 General.
181.5 Prior sanctions.

Subpart B—Specific Prior-Sanctioned Food Ingredients

181.22 Certain substances employed in the manufacture of food-packaging materials.
181.23 Antimycotics.
181.24 Antioxidants.
181.25 Driers.
181.26 Drying oils as components of finished resins.
181.27 Plasticizers.
181.28 Release agents.
181.29 Stabilizers.
181.30 Substances used in the manufacture of paper and paperboard products used in food packaging.
181.32 Acrylonitrile copolymers and resins.
181.33 Sodium nitrate and potassium nitrate.
181.34 Sodium nitrite and potassium nitrite.


§ 181.5 Prior sanctions.

(a) A prior sanction shall exist only for a specific use(s) of a substance in food, i.e., the level(s), condition(s), product(s), etc., for which there was explicit approval by the Food and Drug Administration or the United States Department of Agriculture prior to September 6, 1958.

(b) The existence of a prior sanction exempts the sanctioned use(s) from the food additive provisions of the Act but
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Subpart B—Specific Prior-Sanctioned Food Ingredients

§ 181.22 Certain substances employed in the manufacture of food-packaging materials.

Prior to the enactment of the food additives amendment to the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, sanctions were granted for the usage of the substances listed in §§ 181.23, 181.24, 181.25, 181.26, 181.27, 181.28, 181.29, and 181.30 in the manufacture of packaging materials. So used, these substances are not considered “food additives” within the meaning of section 201(s) of the Act, provided that they are of good commercial grade, are suitable for association with food, and are used in accordance with good manufacturing practice. For the purpose of this subpart, good manufacturing practice for food-packaging materials includes the restriction that the quantity of any of these substances which becomes a component of food as a result of use in food-packaging materials shall not be intended to accomplish any physical or technical effect in the food itself, shall be reduced to the least amount reasonably possible, and shall not exceed any limit specified in this subpart.

§ 181.23 Antimycotics.

Substances classified as antimycotics, when migrating from food-packaging material shall include:

- Calcium propionate.
- Methylparaben (methyl p-hydroxybenzoate).
- Propylparaben (propyl p-hydroxybenzoate).
- Sodium benzoate.
- Sodium propionate.
- Sorbic acid.

§ 181.24 Antioxidants.

Substances classified as antioxidants, when migrating from food-packaging material (limit of addition to food, 0.005 percent) shall include:

- Butylated hydroxyanisole.
- Butylated hydroxytoluene.
- Dilauryl thiodipropionate.
- Distearyl thiodipropionate.
- Gum guaiac.
- Nordihydroguaiaretic acid.
- Propyl gallate.
§ 181.25 Driers.

Substances classified as driers, when migrating from food-packaging material shall include:

Cobalt caprylate.
Cobalt linoleate.
Cobalt naphthenate.
Cobalt tallate.
Iron caprylate.
Iron linoleate.
Iron naphthenate.
Iron tallate.
Manganese caprylate.
Manganese linoleate.
Manganese naphthenate.
Manganese tallate.


§ 181.26 Drying oils as components of finished resins.

Substances classified as drying oils, when migrating from food-packaging material (as components of finished resins) shall include:

Chinawood oil (tung oil).
Dehydrated castor oil.
Linseed oil.
Tall oil.


§ 181.27 Plasticizers.

Substances classified as plasticizers, when migrating from food-packaging material shall include:

Acetyl tributyl citrate.
Acetyl triethyl citrate.
$\beta$-tert-Butylphenyl salicylate.
Butyl stearate.
Butylyphthalyl butyl glycolate.
Dibutyl sebacate.
Di-(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (for foods of high water content only).
Diethyl phthalate.
Didodecyl adipate.
Dilsoeotyl phthalate (for foods of high water content only).
Diphenyl-2-ethylhexyl phosphate.
Epoxidized soybean oil (iodine number maximum 6; and oxirane oxygen, minimum, 6.0 percent).
Ethylphthalyl ethyl glycolate.
Glycerol monooleate.
Monoisopropyl citrate.
Mono, di-, and tristearyl citrate.
Triacetin (glycerol triacetate).
Triethyl citrate.
3-(2-Xenolyl)-1,2-epoxypropane.


§ 181.28 Release agents.

Substances classified as release agents, when migrating from food-packaging material shall include:

Dimethylpolysiloxane (substantially free from hydrolyzable chloride and alkoxy groups, no more than 18 percent loss in weight after heating 4 hours at 200 °C.; viscosity 300 centisokes, 600 centisokes at 25 °C, specific gravity 0.96 to 0.97 at 25 °C, refractive index 1.400 to 1.404 at 25 °C).
Linoleamide (linoleic acid amide).
Oleamide (oleic acid amide).
Palmitamide (palmitic acid amide).
Stearamide (stearic acid amide).


§ 181.29 Stabilizers.

Substances classified as stabilizers, when migrating from food-packaging material shall include:

Aluminum mono-, di-, and tristearate.
Ammonium citrate.
Ammonium potassium hydrogen phosphate.
Calcium glycerophosphate.
Calcium phosphate.
Calcium hydrogen phosphate.
Calcium oleate.
Calcium acetate.
Calcium carbonate.
Calcium ricinoleate.
Calcium stearate.
Disodium hydrogen phosphate.
Magnesium glycerophosphate.
Magnesium stearate.
Magnesium phosphate.
Magnesium hydrogen phosphate.
Mono-, di-, and trisodium citrate.
Mono-, di-, and tripotassium citrate.
Potassium oleate.
Potassium stearate.
Sodium pyrophosphate.
Sodium stearate.
Sodium tetrapyrophosphate.
Stannous stearate (not to exceed 50 parts per million tin as a migrant in finished food).
Zinc orthophosphate (not to exceed 50 parts per million zinc as a migrant in finished food).
Zinc resinate (not to exceed 50 parts per million zinc as a migrant in finished food).

§ 181.30 Substances used in the manufacture of paper and paperboard products used in food packaging.

Substances used in the manufacture of paper and paperboard products used in food packaging shall include:

- Aliphatic polyoxyethylene ethers.*
- 1-Alkyl (C_{10}-C_{18}) 3-amino-3-aminopropane monoacetate.*
- Borax or boric acid for use in adhesives, sizes, and coatings.*
- Butadiene-styrene copolymer.
- Chromium complex of perfluorooctane sulfonyl glycine for use on paper and paperboard which is waxed.*
- Disodium cyanodithiocarbamate with ethylene diamine and potassium N-methyl dithiocarbamate and/or sodium 2-mercaptopbenzothiazole (silicides).*
- Ethyl acrylate and methyl methacrylate copolymers of itaconic acid or methacrylic acid for use only on paper and paperboard which is waxed.*
- Hexamethylene tetramine as a setting agent for protein, including casein.*
- 1-(2-Hydroxyethyl)-1-(4-chlorobutyl)-2-alkyl (C_{6}-C_{17}) imidazolinium chloride.*
- Itaconic acid (polymerized).
- Melamine formaldehyde polymer.
- Methyl acrylate (polymerized).
- Methyl ethers of mono-, di-, and tripropylene glycol.*
- Myristo chromic chloride complex.
- Nitrocellulose.
- Polyethylene glycol 400.
- Polyvinyl acetate.
- Potassium pentachlorophenate as a slime control agent.*
- Potassium trichlorophenate as a slime control agent.*
- Resins from high and low viscosity polyvinyl alcohol for fatty foods only.
- Rubber hydrochloride.
- Sodium pentachlorophenate as a slime control agent.*
- Sodium-trichlorophenate as a slime control agent.*
- Stearato-chromic chloride complex.
- Titanium dioxide.*
- Urea formaldehyde polymer.
- Vinylidene chlorides (polymerized).

§ 181.32 Acrylonitrile copolymers and resins.

(a) Acrylonitrile copolymers and resins listed in this section, containing less than 30 percent acrylonitrile and complying with the requirements of paragraph (b) of this section, may be safely used as follows:

1. **Films.** (i) Acrylonitrile/butadiene/styrene copolymers—no restrictions.
   (ii) Acrylonitrile/butadiene copolymers—no restrictions.
   (iii) Acrylonitrile/butadiene copolymer blended with vinyl chloride-vinyl acetate (optional at level up to 5 percent by weight of the vinyl chloride resin)—for use only in contact with oleomargarine.
   (iv) Acrylonitrile/styrene copolymers—no restrictions.

2. **Coatings.** (i) Acrylonitrile/butadiene copolymer blended with polyvinyl chloride resins—for use only on paper and paperboard in contact with meats and lard.
   (ii) Polyvinyl chloride resin blended with either acrylonitrile/butadiene copolymer or acrylonitrile/butadiene styrene copolymer mixed with neoprene, for use as components of conveyor belts to be used with fresh fruits, vegetables, and fish.
   (iii) Acrylonitrile/butadiene/styrene copolymer—no restrictions.
   (iv) Acrylonitrile/styrene copolymer—no restrictions.

3. **Rigid and semirigid containers.** (i) Acrylonitrile/butadiene/styrene copolymer—for use only as piping for handling food products and for repeated-use articles intended to contact food.
   (ii) Acrylonitrile/styrene resin—no restrictions.
   (iii) Acrylonitrile/butadiene copolymer blended with polyvinyl chloride resin—for use only as extruded pipe.

(b) Limitations for acrylonitrile monomer extraction for finished food-contact articles, determined by using the method of analysis titled "Gas-Solid Chromatographic Procedure for Determining Acrylonitrile Monomer in Acrylonitrile-Containing Polymers and Food-Simulating Solvents," which is incorporated by reference. Copies are available from the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFS-200), Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, or available for inspection 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/
(1) In the case of single-use articles having a volume to surface ratio of 10 milliliters or more per square inch of food-contact surface—0.003 milligram/square inch when extracted to equilibrium at 120 °F with food-simulating solvents appropriate to the intended conditions of use.

(2) In the case of single-use articles having a volume to surface ratio of less than 10 milliliters per square inch of food-contact surface—0.3 part per million calculated on the basis of the volume of the container when extracted to equilibrium at 120 °F with food-simulating solvents appropriate to the intended conditions of use.

(3) In the case of repeated-use articles—0.003 milligram/square inch when extracted at a time equivalent to initial batch usage utilizing food-simulating solvents and temperatures appropriate to the intended conditions of use.

The food-simulating solvents shall include, where applicable, distilled water, 8 percent or 50 percent ethanol, 3 percent acetic acid, and either n-heptane or an appropriate oil or fat.

(c) Acrylonitrile monomer may present a hazard to health when ingested. Accordingly, any food-contact article containing acrylonitrile copolymers or resins that yield acrylonitrile monomer in excess of that amount provided for in paragraph (b) of this section shall be deemed to be adulterated in violation of section 402 of the Act.


§ 181.34 Sodium nitrite and potassium nitrite.

Sodium nitrite and potassium nitrite are subject to prior sanctions issued by the U.S. Department of Agriculture for use as color fixatives and preservative agents, with or without sodium or potassium nitrate, in the curing of red meat and poultry products.

[48 FR 1705, Jan. 14, 1983]

PART 182—SUBSTANCES GENERALLY RECOGNIZED AS SAFE

Subpart A—General Provisions

Sec. 182.1 Substances that are generally recognized as safe.

182.10 Spices and other natural seasonings and flavorings.

182.20 Essential oils, oleoresins (solvent-free), and natural extractives (including distillates).

182.40 Natural extractives (solvent-free) used in conjunction with spices, seasonings, and flavorings.

182.50 Certain other spices, seasonings, essential oils, oleoresins, and natural extracts.

182.60 Synthetic flavoring substances and adjuvants.

182.70 Substances migrating from cotton and cotton fabrics used in dry food packaging.

182.80 Substances migrating to food from paper and paperboard products.

182.99 Adjuvants for pesticide chemicals.

Subpart B—Multiple Purpose GRAS Food Substances

182.1045 Glutamic acid.

182.1047 Glutamic acid hydrochloride.

182.1057 Hydrochloric acid.

182.1073 Phosphoric acid.

182.1087 Sodium acid pyrophosphate.

182.1125 Aluminum sulfate.

182.1127 Aluminum ammonium sulfate.

182.1129 Aluminum potassium sulfate.

182.1131 Aluminum sodium sulfate.

182.1180 Caffeine.

182.1217 Calcium phosphate.

182.1235 Caramel.

182.1320 Glycerin.

182.1480 Methylcellulose.

182.1500 Monoammonium glutamate.

182.1516 Monopotassium glutamate.

182.1711 Silica aerogel.

182.1745 Sodium carboxymethylcellulose.

182.1748 Sodium caseinate.

182.1778 Sodium phosphate.

182.1781 Sodium aluminum phosphate.

182.1810 Sodium tripolyphosphate.
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### Subpart C—Anticaking Agents

182.2122 Aluminum calcium silicate.
182.2227 Calcium silicate.
182.2337 Magnesium silicate.
182.2727 Sodium aluminosilicate.
182.2729 Sodium calcium aluminosilicate, hydrated.
182.3006 Tricalcium silicate.

### Subpart D—Chemical Preservatives

182.3013 Ascorbic acid.
182.3041 Erythorbic acid.
182.3089 Sorbic acid.
182.3109 Thiodipropionic acid.
182.3149 Ascorbyl palmitate.
182.3169 Butylated hydroxyanisole.
182.3173 Butylated hydroxytoluene.
182.3189 Calcium ascorbate.
182.3225 Calcium sorbate.
182.3280 Dilauryl thiodipropionate.
182.3616 Potassium bisulfite.
182.3637 Potassium metabisulfite.
182.3640 Potassium sorbate.
182.3731 Sodium ascorbate.
182.3739 Sodium bisulfite.
182.3766 Sodium metabisulfite.
182.3775 Sodium sorbate.
182.3786 Sodium sulfite.
182.3892 Tocopherol acetate.
182.3985 Zinc chloride.
182.3988 Zinc gluconate.
182.6991 Zinc oxide.
182.6994 Zinc stearate.
182.6997 Zinc sulfate.

**AUTHORITY:** 21 U.S.C. 321, 342, 348, 371. **SOURCE:** 42 FR 14640, Mar. 15, 1977, unless otherwise noted.

### Subpart A—General Provisions

§ 182.1 Substances that are generally recognized as safe.

(a) It is impracticable to list all substances that are generally recognized as safe for their intended use. However, by way of illustration, the Commissioner regards such common food ingredients as salt, pepper, vinegar, baking powder, and monosodium glutamate as safe for their intended use. This part includes additional substances that, when used for the purposes indicated, in accordance with good manufacturing practice, are regarded by the Commissioner as generally recognized as safe for such uses.

(b) For the purposes of this section, good manufacturing practice shall be defined to include the following restrictions:

1. The quantity of a substance added to food does not exceed the amount reasonably required to accomplish its intended physical, nutritional, or other technical effect in food; and

2. The quantity of a substance that becomes a component of food as a result of its use in the manufacturing, processing, or packaging of food, and which is not intended to accomplish any physical or other technical effect in the food itself, shall be reduced to the extent reasonably possible.

3. The substance is of appropriate food grade and is prepared and handled as a food ingredient. Upon request the Commissioner will offer an opinion, based on specifications and intended use, as to whether or not a particular grade or lot of the substance is of suitable purity for use in food and would generally be regarded as safe for the purpose intended, by experts qualified to evaluate its safety.

(c) The inclusion of substances in the list of nutrients does not constitute a
finding on the part of the Department that the substance is useful as a supplement to the diet for humans.

(d) Substances that are generally recognized as safe for their intended use within the meaning of section 409 of the act are listed in this part. When the status of a substance has been reevaluated, it will be deleted from this part, and will be issued as a new regulation under the appropriate part, e.g., “affirmed as GRAS” under part 184 or 186 of this chapter; “food additive regulation” under parts 170 through 180 of this chapter; “interim food additive regulation” under part 180 of this chapter; or “prohibited from use in food” under part 189 of this chapter.

Spices and other natural seasonings and flavorings.

Spices and other natural seasonings and flavorings that are generally recognized as safe for their intended use, within the meaning of section 409 of the Act, are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common name</th>
<th>Botanical name of plant source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alfalfa herb and seed</td>
<td>Medicago sativa L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allspice</td>
<td>Pimenta officinalis Lindl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ambrette seed</td>
<td>Hibiscus abelmoschus L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angelica</td>
<td>Angelica archangelica L. or other spp. of Angelica.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angelica root</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angelica seed</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angostura (cassia bark)</td>
<td>Galipea officinalis Hancock.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anise</td>
<td>Pimpinella anisum L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anise, star</td>
<td>Illicium verum Hook. f.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balm (lemon balm)</td>
<td>Melissa officinalis L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basil, bush</td>
<td>Ocimum minimum L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basil, sweet</td>
<td>Ocimum basilicum L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bay</td>
<td>Laurus nobilis L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calendula</td>
<td>Calendula officinalis L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camomile (chamomile), English or Roman</td>
<td>Matricaria chamomilla L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camomile (chamomile), German or Hungarian</td>
<td>Capitatus spinosa L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capers</td>
<td>Capsicum frutescens L or Capsicum annuum L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caraway</td>
<td>Carum canvi L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caraway, black (black cumin)</td>
<td>Nigella sativa L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardamon (cardamom)</td>
<td>Elelaria cardamomum Maton.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cassia, Chinese</td>
<td>Cinnamomum cassia Blume.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cassia, Padang or Batavia</td>
<td>Cinnamomum burmannii Blume.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cassia, Saigon</td>
<td>Cinnamomum loureirii Nees.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cayenne pepper</td>
<td>Capsicum frutescens L. or Capsicum annuum L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Celery seed</td>
<td>Apium graveolens L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chervil</td>
<td>Anthrosus cerelolium (L) Hoffm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chives</td>
<td>Allium schoenoprasum L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cinnamon, Ceylon</td>
<td>Cinnamomum zeylanticum Nees.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cinnamon, Chinese</td>
<td>Cinnamomum cassia Blume.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cinnamon, Saigon</td>
<td>Cinnamomum loureirii Nees.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clary (clary sage)</td>
<td>Salvia scarea L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clover</td>
<td>Trifolium spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coriander</td>
<td>Coriandrum sativum L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumin (cummin)</td>
<td>Cuminum cumminum L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumin, black (black caraway)</td>
<td>Nigella sativa L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elder flowers</td>
<td>Sambucus canadensis L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fennel, common</td>
<td>Foeniculum vulgare Mill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fennel, sweet (fennel, Florence fennel)</td>
<td>Foeniculum vulgare Mill. var. duice (DC.) Alex.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fenugreek</td>
<td>Trigonella foenum-graecum L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galangal (galangal)</td>
<td>Alpina officinarum Hance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geranium</td>
<td>Pelargonium spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ginger</td>
<td>Zingiber officinale Rosc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grains of paradise</td>
<td>Amomum melegueta Rosc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horehound (hoarhound)</td>
<td>Marrubium vulgare L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horesadish</td>
<td>Amoracia lapathifolia Gilib.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyssop</td>
<td>Hyssopus officinalis L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lavender</td>
<td>Lavandula officinalis Chaix.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linden flowers</td>
<td>Tilia spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mace</td>
<td>Myristica fragrans Houtt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marigold, pot</td>
<td>Calandula officinalis L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marjoram, pot</td>
<td>Majorana tinctoria (L) Benth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marjoram, sweet</td>
<td>Majorana hortensis Moench.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mustard, black or brown</td>
<td>Brassica nigra (L) Koch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mustard, brown</td>
<td>Brassica juncea (L) Coss.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
§ 182.20 Essential oils, oleoresins (solvent-free), and natural extractives (including distillates).

Essential oils, oleoresins (solvent-free), and natural extractives (including distillates) that are generally recognized as safe for their intended use, within the meaning of section 409 of the Act, are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common name</th>
<th>Botanical name of plant source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mustard, white or yellow</td>
<td>Brassica hirta Moench.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutmeg</td>
<td>Myristica fragrans Hout.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregano (oregano, Mexican oregano, Mexican sage, origan)</td>
<td>Lippia spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paprika</td>
<td>Capsicum annuum L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parsley</td>
<td>Petroselinum crispum (Mill.) Mansf.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pepper, black</td>
<td>Piper nigrum L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pepper, cayenne</td>
<td>Capsicum frutescens L. or Capsicum annuum L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pepper, red</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pepper, white</td>
<td>Piper nigrum L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peppermint</td>
<td>Mentha piperita L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poppy seed</td>
<td>Papaver somniferum L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pot marigold</td>
<td>Calendula officinalis L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pot marjoram</td>
<td>Majorana oites (L.) Benth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosemary</td>
<td>Rosmarinus officinalis L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salvia</td>
<td>Scutellaria lateriflora L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sage</td>
<td>Salvia officinalis L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sage, Greek</td>
<td>Salvia officinalis L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Savory, summer</td>
<td>Satureja hortensis L. (Satureja)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Savory, winter</td>
<td>Satureja montana L. (Satureja)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sesame</td>
<td>Sesamum indicum L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spearmint</td>
<td>Mentha spicata L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Star anise</td>
<td>Illicium verum Hook f.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tarragon</td>
<td>Artemisia dracunculus L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thyme</td>
<td>Thymus vulgaris L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thyme, wild or creeping</td>
<td>Thymus serpyllum L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turmeric</td>
<td>Curcuma longa L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vanilla</td>
<td>Vanilla planifolia Andr. or Vanilla tahitensis J. W. Moore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zedoary</td>
<td>Curcuma zedoaria Rosc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common name</th>
<th>Botanical name of plant source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cascarilla bark</td>
<td>Croton eluteria Benn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cassia bark, Chinese</td>
<td>Cinnamomum cassia Blume.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cassia bark, Padang or</td>
<td>Cinnamomum burmanni Blume.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Batavia</td>
<td>Cinnamomum loueri Nees.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cassia bark, Saigon</td>
<td>Aplum graveolens L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Celery seed</td>
<td>Antheris olearifolium (L.) Hoffm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cherry, wild, bark</td>
<td>Prunus serotina Ehrh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chervil</td>
<td>Chicorium intybus L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cinnamon bark, Ceylon</td>
<td>Cinnamomum zeylanicum Nees.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cinnamon bark, Chinese</td>
<td>Cinnamomum cassia Blume.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cinnamon bark, Saigon</td>
<td>Cinnamomum loueri Nees.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cinnamon leaf, Ceylon</td>
<td>Cinnamomum zeylanicum Nees.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cinnamon leaf, Chinese</td>
<td>Cinnamomum cassia Blume.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cinnamon leaf, Saigon</td>
<td>Cinnamomum loueri Nees.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citronella</td>
<td>Cymbopogon nardus Rendile.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citrus peels</td>
<td>Citrus spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clary (diary sage)</td>
<td>Salvia sclarea L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clover</td>
<td>Trilobium spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coca (decoctainsed)</td>
<td>Erythroxylum Coca Lam. and other spp. of Erythroxylum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coffee</td>
<td>Coffea spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cola nut</td>
<td>Cola acuminata Schott and Endl., and other spp. of Cola.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coriander</td>
<td>Coriandrum sativum L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumin (cuminin)</td>
<td>Cuminum cyminum L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curacao orange peel</td>
<td>Curcuma longa L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cusparia bark</td>
<td>Galipea officinalis Hancock.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dandelion</td>
<td>Taraxacum officinale Weber and T. viscoifolium DC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dandelion root</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dog grass (quackgrass,</td>
<td>Agropyron repens (L.) Beauv.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>triticum)</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elder flowers</td>
<td>Sambucus canadensis L. and S. nigra L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estragole (esdragol,</td>
<td>Artemisia dracunculus L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>esdragon, tarragon)</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estragon (tarragon)</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fennel, sweet</td>
<td>Foeniculum vulgare Mill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fennugreek</td>
<td>Trigonella foenum-graecum L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galanga (galingal)</td>
<td>Alpinia officinarum Hance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geranium</td>
<td>Pelargonium spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geranium, East Indian</td>
<td>Pelargonium martius Stapf.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geranium, rose</td>
<td>Pelargonium graveolens L'Her.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ginger</td>
<td>Zingiber officinale Rosc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grapefruit</td>
<td>Citrus paradisi Macf.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guava</td>
<td>Psidium spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hickory bark</td>
<td>Carya spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horehound (heathound)</td>
<td>Marrubium vulgare L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hops</td>
<td>Humulus lupulus L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horsemint</td>
<td>Monarda punctata L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyssop</td>
<td>Hyssopus officinalis L'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immortelle</td>
<td>Helichrysum augustifolium DC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jasmine</td>
<td>Jasminum officinale L. and other spp. of Jasminum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juniper (berries)</td>
<td>Juniperus communis L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kola nut</td>
<td>Cola acuminata Schott and Endl., and other spp. of Cola.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laurel berries</td>
<td>Laurus nobils L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laurel leaves</td>
<td>Laurus spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lavender</td>
<td>Lavandula officinata Chaix.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lavender, spike</td>
<td>Lavandula latifolia VIII.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lavandin</td>
<td>Hybrids between Lavandula officinata Chaix and Lavandula latifolia VIII.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lemon</td>
<td>Citrus limon (L.) Burm. f.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lemon balm (see balm)</td>
<td>Cymbopogon citratus DC. and Cymbopogon lexuosus Stapf.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lemon grass</td>
<td>Citrus limon (L.) Burm. f.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lemon peel</td>
<td>Citrus aurantiifolia Swingle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lime</td>
<td>Tilia spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linden flowers</td>
<td>Ceratonia silqua L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Locust bean</td>
<td>Humulus lupulus L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lupulin</td>
<td>Myristica fragrans Houtt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mandarin</td>
<td>Citrus reticulata Blanco.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marjoram, sweet</td>
<td>Majorana hortensis Moench.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maté</td>
<td>Inex paraguariensis St. Hil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melissa (see balm)</td>
<td>Mentha spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Menthol</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Menthy acetate</td>
<td>Saccarum officinarum L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molasses (extract)</td>
<td>Brassica spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mustard</td>
<td>Citrus paradisi Macf.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neroli, bigarade</td>
<td>Citrus aurantiifolia L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutmeg</td>
<td>Myristica fragrans Houtt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common name</td>
<td>Botanical name of plant source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onion</td>
<td>Allium cepa L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange, bitter, flowers</td>
<td>Citrus aurantium L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange, bitter, peel</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange leaf</td>
<td>Citrus sinensis (L.) Osbeck.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange, sweet</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange, sweet, flowers</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange, sweet, peel</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Origanum</td>
<td>Origanum spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palmarosa</td>
<td>Cymbopogon martini Stapf.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paprika</td>
<td>Capsicum annuum L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parsley</td>
<td>Petroselinum crispum (Mill.) Mansf.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pepper, black</td>
<td>Piper nigrum L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pepper, white</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peppermint</td>
<td>Mentha piperita L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peruvian balsam</td>
<td>Myroxylon pereirae Klotzsch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petitgrain</td>
<td>Citrus aurantium L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petitgrain lemon</td>
<td>Citrus limon (L.) Burm. f.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petitgrain mandarin or tangerine</td>
<td>Citrus reticulata Blanco.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pimento</td>
<td>Pimenta officinalis Lindl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pimento leaf</td>
<td>Pimenta officinalis Lindl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pipsissewa leaves</td>
<td>Chimaphila umbellata Nutt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pomegranate</td>
<td>Punica granatum L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prickly ash bark</td>
<td>Xanthoxyllum (or Zanthoxyllum) Americanum Mill. or Xanthoxyllum clava-herculis L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rose absolute</td>
<td>Rosa alba L., Rosa centifolia L., Rosa damascena Mill., Rosa gallica L., and vars. of these spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rose (otto of roses, attar of roses)</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rose buds</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rose flowers</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rose fruit (hips)</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rose geranium</td>
<td>Pelargonium graveolens L’Her.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rose leaves</td>
<td>Rosa spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosemary</td>
<td>Rosmarinus officinalis L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saffron</td>
<td>Crocus sativus L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sage</td>
<td>Salvia officinalis L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sage, Greek</td>
<td>Salvia triobla L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sage, Spanish</td>
<td>Salvia lavandulifolia Vahl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. John’s bread</td>
<td>Ceratonia siliqua L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Savory, summer</td>
<td>Satureia hortensis L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Savory, winter</td>
<td>Satureia montana L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schinus molle</td>
<td>Schinus molle L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sloe berries (blackthorn berries)</td>
<td>Prunus spinosa L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spearmint</td>
<td>Mentha spicata L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spike lavender</td>
<td>Lavandula latifolia VII.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamarind</td>
<td>Tamarindus indica L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tangerine</td>
<td>Citrus reticulata Blanco.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tarragon</td>
<td>Artemisia dracunculus L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tea</td>
<td>Thea sinensis L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thyme</td>
<td>Thymus vulgaris L. and Thymus zygis var. gracilis Boiss.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thyme, white</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thyme, wild or creeping</td>
<td>Thymus serpyllum L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triticum (see dog grass)</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuberose</td>
<td>Polianthes tuberosa L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tumeric</td>
<td>Curcuma longa L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vanilla</td>
<td>Vanilla planifolia Andr. or Vanilla tahitensis J. W. Moore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violet flowers</td>
<td>Viola odorata L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violet leaves</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violet leaves absolute</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild cherry bark</td>
<td>Prunus serotina Ehrh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yang-ylang</td>
<td>Cananga odorata Hook. f. and Thoms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zedoary bark</td>
<td>Curcuma zedoaria Rosc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
§ 182.40 Natural extractives (solvent-free) used in conjunction with spices, seasonings, and flavorings.

Natural extractives (solvent-free) used in conjunction with spices, seasonings, and flavorings that are generally recognized as safe for their intended use, within the meaning of section 409 of the Act, are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common name</th>
<th>Botanical name of plant source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Apricot kernel (persic oil)</td>
<td>Prunus armeniaca L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peach kernel (persic oil)</td>
<td>Prunus persica Sieb. et Zucc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peanut stearine</td>
<td>Arachis hypogaea L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persic oil (see apricot kernel and peach kernel).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quince seed</td>
<td>Cydonia oblonga Miller.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


§ 182.50 Certain other spices, seasonings, essential oils, oleoresins, and natural extracts.

Certain other spices, seasonings, essential oils, oleoresins, and natural extracts that are generally recognized as safe for their intended use, within the meaning of section 409 of the Act, are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common name</th>
<th>Derivation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ambergris</td>
<td>Physeter macrocephalus L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castoreum</td>
<td>Castor fiber L. and C. canadensis Kuhl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civet (zibeth, zibet, zibetum)</td>
<td>Civet cats, Viverra civetta Schreber and Viverra zibetha Schreber.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cognac oil, white and green</td>
<td>Ethyl oenanthate, so-called.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Musk (Tonquin musk)</td>
<td>Musk deer, Moschus moschifens L.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


§ 182.60 Synthetic flavoring substances and adjuvants.

Synthetic flavoring substances and adjuvants that are generally recognized as safe for their intended use, within the meaning of section 409 of the Act, are as follows:

- Acetaldehyde (ethanal).
- Acetoin (acetyl methylcarbinol).
- Anethole (parapropenyl anisole).
- Benzaldehyde (benzoic aldehyde).
- N-Butyric acid (butanoic acid).
- d- or /-Carvone (carvol).
- Cinnamaldehyde (cinnamic aldehyde).
- Citral (2,6-dimethyloctadien-2,6-al-8, geranial, neral).
- Decanal (N-decylaldehyde, capraldehyde, capric aldehyde, caprinaide, aldehyde C-10).
- Ethyl acetate.
- Ethyl butyrate.
- 3-Methyl-3-phenyl glycidic acid ethyl ester (ethy1-methyl-phenyl-glycidate, so-called strawberry aldehyde, C-16 aldehyde).
- Ethyl vanillin.
- Geraniol (3,7-dimethyl-2,6 and 3,6-octadien-1-ol).
- Geranyl acetate (geraniol acetate).
- Limonene (d-, l-, and dl-).
- Linalool (linalol, 3,7-dimethyl-1,6-octadien-3-ol).
- Linalyl acetate (bergamol).
- Methyl anthranilate (methyl-2-aminobenzoate).
- Piperonal (3,4-methylenedioxy-benzaldehyde, heliotropin).
- Vanillin.


§ 182.70 Substances migrating from cotton and cotton fabrics used in dry food packaging.

Substances migrating to food from cotton and cotton fabrics used in dry food packaging that are generally recognized as safe for their intended use, within the meaning of section 409 of the Act, are as follows:

- Beef tallow.
- Carboxymethylcellulose.
- Coconut oil, refined.
- Cornstarch.
- Gelatin.
- Lard.
- Lard oil.
- Oleic acid.
- Peanut oil.
- Potato starch.
- Sodium acetate.
- Sodium chloride.
Substances migrating to food from paper and paperboard products.

Substances migrating to food from paper and paperboard products used in food packaging that are generally recognized as safe for their intended use, within the meaning of section 409 of the Act, are as follows:

- Alum (double sulfate of aluminum and ammonium potassium, or sodium).
- Aluminum hydroxide.
- Aluminum oleate.
- Aluminum palmitate.
- Casein.
- Cellulose acetate.
- Cornstarch.
- Diatomaceous earth filler.
- Ethyl cellulose.
- Ethyl vanillin.
- Glycerin.
- Oleic acid.
- Potassium sorbate.
- Silicon dioxide.
- Sodium aluminate.
- Sodium chloride.
- Sodium hexametaphosphate.
- Sodium hydroxide.
- Sodium phosphoaluminate.
- Sodium silicate.
- Sodium sorbate.
- Sodium tripolyphosphate.
- Sorbitol.
- Soy protein, isolated.
- Starch, acid modified.
- Starch, pregelatinized.
- Starch, unmodified.
- Talc.
- Vanillin.
- Zinc hydrosulfite.
- Zinc sulfate.

In the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and at www.fdsys.gov.

Subpart B—Multiple Purpose GRAS Food Substances

§ 182.1045 Glutamic acid.

(a) Product. Glutamic acid.

(b) [Reserved]

(c) Limitations, restrictions, or explanation. This substance is generally recognized as safe when used as a salt substitute in accordance with good manufacturing practice.

§ 182.1047 Glutamic acid hydrochloride.

(a) Product. Glutamic acid hydrochloride.

(b) [Reserved]

(c) Limitations, restrictions, or explanation. This substance is generally recognized as safe when used as a salt substitute in accordance with good manufacturing practice.

§ 182.1057 Hydrochloric acid.

(a) Product. Hydrochloric acid.

(b) [Reserved]

(c) Limitations, restrictions, or explanation. This substance is generally recognized as safe when used as a buffer and neutralizing agent in accordance with good manufacturing practice.

§ 182.1073 Phosphoric acid.

(a) Product. Phosphoric acid.

(b) Conditions of use. This substance is generally recognized as safe when used in accordance with good manufacturing practice.

§ 182.1087 Sodium acid pyrophosphate.

(a) Product. Sodium acid pyrophosphate.
§ 182.1125  Aluminum sulfate.
   (a) Product. Aluminum sulfate.
   (b) Conditions of use. This substance is generally recognized as safe when used in accordance with good manufacturing practice.

§ 182.1127  Aluminum ammonium sulfate.
   (a) Product. Aluminum ammonium sulfate.
   (b) Conditions of use. This substance is generally recognized as safe when used in accordance with good manufacturing practice.

§ 182.1129  Aluminum potassium sulfate.
   (a) Product. Aluminum potassium sulfate.
   (b) Conditions of use. This substance is generally recognized as safe when used in accordance with good manufacturing practice.

§ 182.1131  Aluminum sodium sulfate.
   (a) Product. Aluminum sodium sulfate.
   (b) Conditions of use. This substance is generally recognized as safe when used in accordance with good manufacturing practice.

§ 182.1180  Caffeine.
   (a) Product. Caffeine.
   (b) Tolerance. 0.02 percent.
   (c) Limitations, restrictions, or explanation. This substance is generally recognized as safe when used in cola-type beverages in accordance with good manufacturing practice.

§ 182.1217  Calcium phosphate.
   (a) Product. Calcium phosphate (mono-, di-, and tribasic).
   (b) Conditions of use. This substance is generally recognized as safe when used in accordance with good manufacturing practice.

§ 182.1235  Caramel.
   (a) Product. Caramel.
   (b) Conditions of use. This substance is generally recognized as safe when used in accordance with good manufacturing practice.

§ 182.1320  Glycerin.
   (a) Product. Glycerin.

§ 182.1480  Methylcellulose.
   (a) Product. U.S.P. methylcellulose, except that the methoxy content shall not be less than 27.5 percent and not more than 31.5 percent on a dry-weight basis.
   (b) Conditions of use. This substance is generally recognized as safe when used in accordance with good manufacturing practice.

§ 182.1500  Monoammonium glutamate.
   (a) Product. Monoammonium glutamate.
   (b) Conditions of use. This substance is generally recognized as safe when used in accordance with good manufacturing practice.

§ 182.1516  Monopotassium glutamate.
   (a) Product. Monopotassium glutamate.
   (b) Conditions of use. This substance is generally recognized as safe when used in accordance with good manufacturing practice.

§ 182.1711  Silica aerogel.
   (a) Product. Silica aerogel as a finely powdered microcellular silica foam having a minimum silica content of 89.5 percent.
   (b) [Reserved]
   (c) Limitations, restrictions, or explanation. This substance is generally recognized as safe when used as a component of an anti-foaming agent in accordance with good manufacturing practice.

§ 182.1745  Sodium carboxymethylcellulose.
   (a) Product. Sodium carboxymethylcellulose is the sodium salt of carboxymethylcellulose not less than 99.5 percent on a dry-weight basis, with maximum substitution of 0.95 carboxymethyl groups per...
anhydroglucose unit, and with a minimum viscosity of 25 centipoises for 2 percent by weight aqueous solution at 25 °C.

(b) **Conditions of use.** This substance is generally recognized as safe when used in accordance with good manufacturing practice.

§ 182.1748 **Sodium caseinate.**

(a) **Product.** Sodium caseinate.

(b) **Conditions of use.** This substance is generally recognized as safe when used in accordance with good manufacturing practice.

§ 182.1778 **Sodium phosphate.**

(a) **Product.** Sodium phosphate (mono-, di-, and tribasic).

(b) **Conditions of use.** This substance is generally recognized as safe when used in accordance with good manufacturing practice.

§ 182.1781 **Sodium aluminum phosphate.**

(a) **Product.** Sodium aluminum phosphate.

(b) **Conditions of use.** This substance is generally recognized as safe when used in accordance with good manufacturing practice.

§ 182.1810 **Sodium tripolyphosphate.**

(a) **Product.** Sodium tripolyphosphate.

(b) **Conditions of use.** This substance is generally recognized as safe when used in accordance with good manufacturing practice.

**Subpart C—Anticaking Agents**

§ 182.2122 **Aluminum calcium silicate.**

(a) **Product.** Aluminum calcium silicate.

(b) **Tolerance.** 2 percent.

(c) **Limitations, restrictions, or explanation.** This substance is generally recognized as safe when used in table salt in accordance with good manufacturing practice.

§ 182.2227 **Calcium silicate.**

(a) **Product.** Calcium silicate.

(b) **Tolerance.** 2 percent and 5 percent.

(c) **Limitations, restrictions, or explanation.** This substance is generally recognized as safe when used at levels not exceeding 2 percent in table salt and 5 percent in baking powder in accordance with good manufacturing practice.

§ 182.2347 **Magnesium silicate.**

(a) **Product.** Magnesium silicate.

(b) **Tolerance.** 2 percent.

(c) **Limitations, restrictions, or explanation.** This substance is generally recognized as safe when used at a level not exceeding 2 percent in accordance with good manufacturing practice.

§ 182.2727 **Sodium aluminosilicate.**

(a) **Product.** Sodium aluminosilicate (sodium silicoaluminate).

(b) **Tolerance.** This substance is generally recognized as safe for use at a level not exceeding 2 percent in accordance with good manufacturing practice.

§ 182.2729 **Sodium calcium aluminosilicate, hydrated.**

(a) **Product.** Hydrated sodium calcium aluminosilicate (sodium calcium silicoaluminate).

(b) **Tolerance.** This substance is generally recognized as safe for use at a level not exceeding 2 percent in accordance with good manufacturing practice.

§ 182.2906 **Tricalcium silicate.**

(a) **Product.** Tricalcium silicate.

(b) **Tolerance.** 2 percent.

(c) **Limitations, restrictions, or explanation.** This substance is generally recognized as safe when used in table salt in accordance with good manufacturing practice.

**Subpart D—Chemical Preservatives**

§ 182.3013 **Ascorbic acid.**

(a) **Product.** Ascorbic acid.

(b) **Conditions of use.** This substance is generally recognized as safe when used in accordance with good manufacturing practice.

§ 182.3041 **Erythorbic acid.**

(a) **Product.** Erythorbic acid.

(b) **Conditions of use.** This substance is generally recognized as safe when used in accordance with good manufacturing practice.
§ 182.3089 Sorbic acid.

(a) Product. Sorbic acid.
(b) Conditions of use. This substance is generally recognized as safe when used in accordance with good manufacturing practice.

§ 182.3109 Thiodipropionic acid.

(a) Product. Thiodipropionic acid.
(b) Tolerance. This substance is generally recognized as safe for use in food when the total content of antioxidants is not over 0.02 percent of fat or oil content, including essential (volatile) oil content of the food, provided the substance is used in accordance with good manufacturing practice.

§ 182.3149 Ascorbyl palmitate.

(a) Product. Ascorbyl palmitate.
(b) Conditions of use. This substance is generally recognized as safe when used in accordance with good manufacturing practice.

§ 182.3169 Butylated hydroxyanisole.

(a) Product. Butylated hydroxyanisole.
(b) Tolerance. This substance is generally recognized as safe for use in food when the total content of antioxidants is not over 0.02 percent of fat or oil content, including essential (volatile) oil content of food, provided the substance is used in accordance with good manufacturing practice.

§ 182.3189 Calcium ascorbate.

(a) Product. Calcium ascorbate.
(b) Conditions of use. This substance is generally recognized as safe when used in accordance with good manufacturing practice.

§ 182.3225 Calcium sorbate.

(a) Product. Calcium sorbate.
(b) Conditions of use. This substance is generally recognized as safe when used in accordance with good manufacturing practice.

§ 182.3280 Dilauryl thiodipropionate.

(a) Product. Dilauryl thiodipropionate.
(b) Tolerance. This substance is generally recognized as safe for use in food when the total content of antioxidants is not over 0.02 percent of fat or oil content, including essential (volatile) oil content of the food, provided the substance is used in accordance with good manufacturing practice.

§ 182.3616 Potassium bisulfite.

(a) Product. Potassium bisulfite.
(b) [Reserved]
(c) Limitations, restrictions, or explanation. This substance is generally recognized as safe when used in accordance with good manufacturing practice, except that it is not used in meats; in food recognized as a source of vitamin B₁; on fruits and vegetables intended to be served raw to consumers or sold raw to consumers, or to be presented to consumers as fresh.


§ 182.3637 Potassium metabisulfite.

(a) Product. Potassium metabisulfite.
(b) [Reserved]
(c) Limitations, restrictions, or explanation. This substance is generally recognized as safe when used in accordance with good manufacturing practice, except that it is not used in meats; in food recognized as a source of vitamin B₁; on fruits and vegetables intended to be served raw to consumers or sold raw to consumers, or to be presented to consumers as fresh.


§ 182.3640 Potassium sorbate.

(a) Product. Potassium sorbate.
(b) Conditions of use. This substance is generally recognized as safe when used in accordance with good manufacturing practice.
§ 182.3731 Sodium ascorbate.
(a) Product. Sodium ascorbate.
(b) Conditions of use. This substance is generally recognized as safe when used in accordance with good manufacturing practice.

§ 182.3739 Sodium bisulfite.
(a) Product. Sodium bisulfite.
(b) [Reserved]
(c) Limitations, restrictions, or explanation. This substance is generally recognized as safe when used in accordance with good manufacturing practice, except that it is not used in meats; in food recognized as a source of vitamin B₁; on fruits or vegetables intended to be served raw to consumers or sold raw to consumers, or to be presented to the consumer as fresh.

§ 182.3766 Sodium metabisulfite.
(a) Product. Sodium metabisulfite.
(b) [Reserved]
(c) Limitations, restrictions, or explanation. This substance is generally recognized as safe when used in accordance with good manufacturing practice, except that it is not used in meats; in food recognized as a source of vitamin B₁; on fruits or vegetables intended to be served raw to consumers or sold raw to consumers, or to be presented to the consumer as fresh.

§ 182.3795 Sodium sorbate.
(a) Product. Sodium sorbate.
(b) Conditions of use. This substance is generally recognized as safe when used in accordance with good manufacturing practice.

§ 182.3798 Sodium sulfite.
(a) Product. Sodium sulfite.
(b) [Reserved]
(c) Limitations, restrictions, or explanation. This substance is generally recognized as safe when used in accordance with good manufacturing practice, except that it is not used in meats; in food recognized as a source of vitamin B₁; on fruits or vegetables intended to be served raw to consumers or sold raw to consumers, or to be presented to the consumer as fresh.

§ 182.3862 Sulfur dioxide.
(a) Product. Sulfur dioxide.
(b) [Reserved]
(c) Limitations, restrictions, or explanation. This substance is generally recognized as safe when used in accordance with good manufacturing practice, except that it is not used in meats; in food recognized as a source of vitamin B₁; on fruits or vegetables intended to be served raw to consumers or sold raw to consumers, or to be presented to consumers as fresh.

§ 182.3890 Tocopherols.
(a) Product. Tocopherols.
(b) Conditions of use. This substance is generally recognized as safe when used in accordance with good manufacturing practice.

Subpart E—Emulsifying Agents
[Reserved]

Subpart F—Dietary Supplements
[Reserved]

Subpart G—Sequestrants

§ 182.6085 Sodium acid phosphate.
(a) Product. Sodium acid phosphate.
(b) Conditions of use. This substance is generally recognized as safe when used in accordance with good manufacturing practice.

§ 182.6197 Calcium diacetate.
(a) Product. Calcium diacetate.
(b) Conditions of use. This substance is generally recognized as safe when used in accordance with good manufacturing practice.

1For the purpose of this subpart, no attempt has been made to designate those sequestrants that may also function as chemical preservatives.
§ 182.6203 Calcium hexametaphosphate.

(a) Product. Calcium hexametaphosphate.

(b) Conditions of use. This substance is generally recognized as safe when used in accordance with good manufacturing practice.

§ 182.6215 Monobasic calcium phosphate.

(a) Product. Monobasic calcium phosphate.

(b) Conditions of use. This substance is generally recognized as safe when used in accordance with good manufacturing practice.

§ 182.6285 Dipotassium phosphate.

(a) Product. Dipotassium phosphate.

(b) Conditions of use. This substance is generally recognized as safe when used in accordance with good manufacturing practice.

§ 182.6290 Disodium phosphate.

(a) Product. Disodium phosphate.

(b) Conditions of use. This substance is generally recognized as safe when used in accordance with good manufacturing practice.

§ 182.6757 Sodium gluconate.

(a) Product. Sodium gluconate.

(b) Conditions of use. This substance is generally recognized as safe when used in accordance with good manufacturing practice.

§ 182.6760 Sodium hexametaphosphate.

(a) Product. Sodium hexametaphosphate.

(b) Conditions of use. This substance is generally recognized as safe when used in accordance with good manufacturing practice.

§ 182.6769 Sodium metaphosphate.

(a) Product. Sodium metaphosphate.

(b) Conditions of use. This substance is generally recognized as safe when used in accordance with good manufacturing practice.

§ 182.6778 Sodium phosphate.

(a) Product. Sodium phosphate (mono-, di-, and tribasic).

(b) Conditions of use. This substance is generally recognized as safe when used in accordance with good manufacturing practice.

§ 182.6787 Sodium pyrophosphate.

(a) Product. Sodium pyrophosphate.

(b) Conditions of use. This substance is generally recognized as safe when used in accordance with good manufacturing practice.

§ 182.6789 Tetra sodium pyrophosphate.

(a) Product. Tetra sodium pyrophosphate.

(b) Conditions of use. This substance is generally recognized as safe when used in accordance with good manufacturing practice.

§ 182.6810 Sodium tripolyphosphate.

(a) Product. Sodium tripolyphosphate.

(b) Conditions of use. This substance is generally recognized as safe when used in accordance with good manufacturing practice.

Subpart H—Stabilizers

§ 182.7255 Chondrus extract.

(a) Product. Chondrus extract (carageenin).

(b) Conditions of use. This substance is generally recognized as safe when used in accordance with good manufacturing practice.

Subpart I—Nutrients

§ 182.8013 Ascorbic acid.

(a) Product. Ascorbic acid.

(b) Conditions of use. This substance is generally recognized as safe when used in accordance with good manufacturing practice.

§ 182.8159 Biotin.

(a) Product. Biotin.

(b) Conditions of use. This substance is generally recognized as safe when used in accordance with good manufacturing practice.
§ 182.8217 Calcium phosphate.
(a) Product. Calcium phosphate (mono-, di-, and tribasic).
(b) Conditions of use. This substance is generally recognized as safe when used in accordance with good manufacturing practice.

§ 182.8223 Calcium pyrophosphate.
(a) Product. Calcium pyrophosphate.
(b) Conditions of use. This substance is generally recognized as safe when used in accordance with good manufacturing practice.

§ 182.8250 Choline bitartrate.
(a) Product. Choline bitartrate.
(b) Conditions of use. This substance is generally recognized as safe when used in accordance with good manufacturing practice.

§ 182.8252 Choline chloride.
(a) Product. Choline chloride.
(b) Conditions of use. This substance is generally recognized as safe when used in accordance with good manufacturing practice.

§ 182.8778 Sodium phosphate.
(a) Product. Sodium phosphate (mono-, di-, and tribasic).
(b) Conditions of use. This substance is generally recognized as safe when used in accordance with good manufacturing practice.

§ 182.8890 Tocopherols.
(a) Product. Tocopherols.
(b) Conditions of use. This substance is generally recognized as safe when used in accordance with good manufacturing practice.

§ 182.8892 α-Tocopherol acetate.
(a) Product. α-Tocopherol acetate.
(b) Conditions of use. This substance is generally recognized as safe when used in accordance with good manufacturing practice.

§ 182.8985 Zinc chloride.
(a) Product. Zinc chloride.
(b) Conditions of use. This substance is generally recognized as safe when used in accordance with good manufacturing practice.

§ 182.8988 Zinc gluconate.
(a) Product. Zinc gluconate.
(b) Conditions of use. This substance is generally recognized as safe when used in accordance with good manufacturing practice.

§ 182.8991 Zinc oxide.
(a) Product. Zinc oxide.
(b) Conditions of use. This substance is generally recognized as safe when used in accordance with good manufacturing practice.

§ 182.8994 Zinc stearate.
(a) Product. Zinc stearate prepared from stearic acid free from chickedema factor.
(b) Conditions of use. This substance is generally recognized as safe when used in accordance with good manufacturing practice.

§ 182.8997 Zinc sulfate.
(a) Product. Zinc sulfate.
(b) Conditions of use. This substance is generally recognized as safe when used in accordance with good manufacturing practice.

PART 184—DIRECT FOOD SUBSTANCES AFFIRMED AS GENERALLY RECOGNIZED AS SAFE

Subpart A—General Provisions

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184.1 Substances added directly to human food affirmed as generally recognized as safe (GRAS).

Subpart B—Listing of Specific Substances Affirmed as GRAS

184.1005 Acetic acid.
184.1007 Aconitic acid.
184.1009 Adipic acid.
184.1011 Alginate acid.
184.1012 α-Amylase enzyme preparation from Bacillus stearothermophilus.
184.1021 Benzoic acid.
184.1024 Bromelain.
184.1025 Caprylic acid.
184.1027 Mixed carbohydrate and protease enzyme product.
184.1033 Citric acid.
184.1034 Catalase (bovine liver).
184.1061 Lactic acid.
184.1063 Enzyme-modified lecithin.
184.1065 Linoleic acid.
184.1069 Malic acid.
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184.1077 Potassium acid tartrate.
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184.1091 Succinic acid.
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184.1099 Tartaric acid.
184.1101 Diacetyl tartaric acid esters of mono- and diglycerides.
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184.1121 Red algae.
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184.1135 Ammonium bicarbonate.
184.1136 Ammonium carbonate.
184.1137 Ammonium chloride.
184.1138 Ammonium hydroxide.
184.1139 Ammonium citrate, dibasic.
184.1141a Ammonium phosphate, monobasic.
184.1141b Ammonium phosphate, dibasic.
184.1143 Ammonium sulfate.
184.1148 Bacterially-derived carbohydrase enzyme preparation.
184.1150 Bacterially-derived protease enzyme preparation.
184.1155 Bentonite.
184.1157 Benzoyl peroxide.
184.1165 n-Butane and iso-butane.
184.1185 Calcium acetate.
184.1187 Calcium alginate.
184.1191 Calcium carbonate.
184.1193 Calcium chloride.
184.1195 Calcium citrate.
184.1199 Calcium gluconate.
184.1201 Calcium glycerophosphate.
184.1205 Calcium hydroxide.
184.1206 Calcium iodate.
184.1207 Calcium lactate.
184.1210 Calcium oxide.
184.1212 Calcium pantothenate.
184.1221 Calcium propionate.
184.1230 Calcium stearate.
184.1240 Carbon dioxide.
184.1245 Beta-carotene.
184.1250 Cellulase enzyme preparation derived from Trichoderma longibrachiatum.
184.1257 Clove and its derivatives.
184.1259 Cocoa butter substitute.
184.1260 Copper gluconate.
184.1261 Copper sulfate.
184.1262 Corn silk and corn silk extract.
184.1265 Cuprous iodide.
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184.1297 Ferric chloride.
184.1298 Ferric citrate.
184.1301 Ferric phosphate.
184.1304 Ferric pyrophosphate.
Subpart A—General Provisions

§ 184.1 Substances added directly to human food affirmed as generally recognized as safe (GRAS).

(a) The direct human food ingredients listed in this part have been reviewed by the Food and Drug Administration and determined to be generally recognized as safe (GRAS) for the purposes and under the conditions prescribed. The regulations in this part shall sufficiently describe each ingredient to identify the characteristics of the ingredient that has been affirmed as GRAS and to differentiate it from other possible versions of the ingredient that have not been affirmed as GRAS. Ingredients affirmed as GRAS in this part are also GRAS as indirect human food ingredients, subject to any limitations prescribed in parts 174, 175, 176, 177, 178 or § 179.45 of this chapter or in part 186 of this chapter. The purity specifications in this part do not apply when the ingredient is used in indirect applications. However, when used in indirect applications, the ingredient must be of a purity suitable for its intended use in accordance with § 170.30(h)(1) of this chapter.

(b) Any ingredient affirmed as GRAS in this part shall be used in accordance with current good manufacturing practice. For the purpose of this part, current good manufacturing practice includes the requirements that a direct
human food ingredient be of appropriate food grade; that it be prepared and handled as a food ingredient; and that the quantity of the ingredient added to food does not exceed the amount reasonably required to accomplish the intended physical, nutritional, or other technical effect in food.

(1) If the ingredient is affirmed as GRAS with no limitations on its conditions of use other than current good manufacturing practice, it shall be regarded as GRAS if its conditions of use are consistent with the requirements of paragraph (b), (c), and (d) of this section. When the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) determines that it is appropriate, the agency will describe one or more current good manufacturing practice conditions of use in the regulation that affirms the GRAS status of the ingredient. For example, when the safety of an ingredient has been evaluated on the basis of limited conditions of use, the agency will describe in the regulation that affirms the GRAS status of the ingredient, one or more of these limited conditions of use, which may include the category of food(s), the technical effect(s) or functional use(s) of the ingredient, and the level(s) of use. If the ingredient is used under conditions that are significantly different from those described in the regulation, that use of the ingredient may not be GRAS. In such a case, a manufacturer may not rely on the regulation as authorizing that use but shall independently establish that that use is GRAS or shall use the ingredient in accordance with a food additive regulation. Persons seeking FDA approval of an independent determination that a use of an ingredient is GRAS may submit a GRAS petition in accordance with §170.35 of this chapter.

(2) If the ingredient is affirmed as GRAS with specific limitation(s), it shall be used in food only within such limitation(s), including the category of food(s), the functional use(s) of the ingredient, and the level(s) of use. Any use of such an ingredient not in full compliance with each such established limitation shall require a food additive regulation.

(3) If the ingredient is affirmed as GRAS for a specific use, without a general evaluation of use of the ingredient, other uses may also be GRAS.

(c) The listing of a food ingredient in this part does not authorize the use of such substance in a manner that may lead to deception of the consumer or to any other violation of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (the Act).

(d) The listing of more than one ingredient to produce the same technological effect does not authorize use of a combination of two or more ingredients to accomplish the same technological effect in any one food at a combined level greater than the highest level permitted for one of the ingredients.

(e) If the Commissioner of Food and Drugs is aware of any prior sanction for use of an ingredient under conditions different from those proposed to be affirmed as GRAS, he will concurrently propose a separate regulation covering such use of the ingredient under part 181 of this chapter. If the Commissioner is unaware of any such applicable prior sanction, the proposed regulation will so state and will require any person who intends to assert or rely on such sanction to submit proof of its existence. Any regulation promulgated pursuant to this section constitutes a determination that excluded uses would result in adulteration of the food in violation of section 402 of the Act, and the failure of any person to come forward with proof of such an applicable prior sanction in response to the proposal will constitute a waiver of the right to assert or rely on such sanction at any later time. The notice will also constitute a proposal to establish a regulation under part 181 of this chapter, incorporating the same provisions, in the event that such a regulation is determined to be appropriate as a result of submission of proof of such an applicable prior sanction in response to the proposal.

(f) The label and labeling of the ingredient and any intermediate mix of the ingredient for use in finished food shall bear, in addition to the other labeling required by the Act:

(1) The name of the ingredient, except where exempted from such labeling in part 101 of this chapter.
(2) A statement of concentration of the ingredient in any intermediate mix; or other information to permit a food processor independently to determine that use of the ingredients will be in accordance with any limitations and good manufacturing practice guidelines prescribed.

(3) Adequate directions for use to provide a final food product that complies with any limitations prescribed for the ingredient(s).


Subpart B—Listing of Specific Substances Affirmed as GRAS

§ 184.1005 Acetic acid.

(a) Acetic acid (C₂H₄O₂, CAS Reg. No. 64–19–7) is known as ethanoic acid. It occurs naturally in plant and animal tissues. It is produced by fermentation of carbohydrates or by organic synthesis. The principal synthetic methods currently employed are oxidation of acetaldehyde derived from ethylene, liquid phase oxidation of butane, and reaction of carbon monoxide with methanol derived from natural gas.

(b) The ingredient meets the specifications of the Food Chemicals Codex, 3d Ed. (1981), p. 8, which is incorporated by reference. Copies are available from the National Academy Press, 2101 Constitution Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20418, or available for inspection 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 curing and pickling agent as defined in §170.3(o)(5) of this chapter; flavor enhancer as defined in §170.3(o)(11) of this chapter; flavoring agent and adjuvant as defined in §170.3(o)(12) of this chapter; pH control agent as defined in §170.3(o)(23) of this chapter; as a solvent and vehicle as defined in §170.3(o)(27) of this chapter; and as a boiler water additive complying with §173.310 of this chapter.

(d) The ingredient is used in food at levels not to exceed current good manufacturing practice in accordance with §184.1(b)(1). Current good manufacturing practice results in a maximum level as served, of 0.25 percent for baked goods as defined in §170.3(n)(1) of this chapter; 0.8 percent for cheeses as defined in §170.3(n)(5) of this chapter and dairy product analogs as defined in §170.3(n)(10) of this chapter; 0.5 percent for chewing gum as defined in §170.3(n)(6) of this chapter; 9.0 percent for condiments and relishes as defined in §170.3(n)(8) of this chapter; 0.5 percent for fats and oils as defined in §170.3(n)(12) of this chapter; 3.0 percent for gravies and sauces as defined in §170.3(n)(24) of this chapter; 0.6 percent for meat products as defined in §170.3(n)(29) of this chapter; and 0.15 percent or less for all other food categories. The ingredient may also be used in boiler water additives at levels not to exceed current good manufacturing practice.

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

[47 FR 27814, June 25, 1982]

§ 184.1007 Aconitic acid.

(a) Aconitic acid (1,2,3-propenetricarboxylic acid (C₆H₆O₆), CAS Reg. No. 000499–12–7) occurs in the leaves and tubers of Aconitum napellus L. and other Ranunculaceae. Transaconitic acid can be isolated during sugarcane processing, by precipitation as the calcium salt from cane sugar or molasses. It may be synthesized by sulfuric acid dehydration of citric acid, but not by the methanesulfonic acid method.

(b) The ingredient meets the following specifications:

(1) Assay. Not less than 98.0 percent of C₃H₃(COOH)₃, using the “Food Chemicals Codex,” 4th ed. (1996), pp. 102–103, test for citric acid, which is incorporated by reference in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51, and a molecular weight of 174.11. Copies of the material incorporated by reference are available from the National Academy Press, Box 285, 2101 Constitution Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20055 (Internet address http://www.nap.edu), or may be examined at the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition’s
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Library, Food and Drug Administration, 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.

(2) Melting point. Not less than 195 °C and the determination results in decomposition of aconitic acid.

(3) Heavy metals (as Pb). Not more than 10 parts per million.

(4) Arsenic (as As). Not more than 3 parts per million.

(5) Oxalate. Passes test.

(6) Readily carbonizable substances. Passes the test for citric acid of the "Food Chemicals Codex," 3d ed. (1981), p. 11, which is incorporated by reference (Copies are available from the National Academy Press, 2101 Constitution Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20418, or available for inspection 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.), and the following additional specifications:

(a) The ingredient is used as a flavoring agent as defined in §170.3(o)(12) of this chapter; leavening agent as defined in §170.3(o)(17) of this chapter; and pH control agent as defined in §170.3(o)(23) of this chapter.

(b) The ingredient is used in foods at levels not to exceed current good manufacturing practice in accordance with §184.1(b)(1). Current good manufacturing practice results in maximum levels, as served, of 0.05 percent for baked goods as defined in §170.3(n)(1) of this chapter; 0.0015 percent for frozen dairy products as defined in §170.3(n)(20) of this chapter; 0.0005 percent for soft candy as defined in §170.3(n)(38) of this chapter; and 0.0005 percent for all other food categories.

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

§ 184.1009 Adipic acid.

(a) Adipic acid (C6H10O4, CAS Reg. No. 00124–04–9) is also known as 1,4-butanedicarboxylic acid or hexanedioic acid. It is prepared by nitric acid oxidation of cyclohexanol or cyclohexanone or a mixture of the two.

(b) The ingredient meets the specifications of the Food Chemicals Codex, 3d Ed. (1981), p. 11, which is incorporated by reference (Copies are available from the National Academy Press, 2101 Constitution Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20418, or available for inspection 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.).
percent for fats and oil as defined in §170.3(n)(12) of this chapter; 0.0004 percent for frozen dairy desserts as defined in §170.3(n)(20) of this chapter; 0.1 percent for gelatin and puddings as defined in §170.3(n)(22) of this chapter; 0.3 percent for meat products as defined in §170.3(n)(29) of this chapter; 1.3 percent for snack foods as defined in §170.3(n)(37) of this chapter; and 0.02 percent or less for all other food categories.

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

§184.1011 Alginic acid.

(a) Alginic acid is a colloidal, hydrophilic polysaccharide obtained from certain brown algae by alkaline extraction.


(c) In accordance with §184.1(b)(2), the ingredient is used in food only within the following specific limitations:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category of food</th>
<th>Maximum level of use in food (as served)</th>
<th>Functional use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Soup and soup mixes, §170.3(n)(40) of this chapter.</td>
<td>Not to exceed current good manufacturing practice.</td>
<td>Emulsifier, emulsifier salt, §170.3(o)(8) of this chapter; formulation aid, §170.3(o)(14) of this chapter; stabilizer, thickener, §170.3(o)(28) of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

§184.1012 α-Amylase enzyme preparation from Bacillus stearothermophilus.

(a) α-Amylase enzyme preparation is obtained from the culture filtrate that results from a pure culture fermentation of a nonpathogenic and nontoxicogenic strain of Bacillus stearothermophilus. Its characterizing enzyme activity is α-amylase (1,4 α-D glucan glucanohydrolase (E.C. 3.2.1.1)).

(b) The ingredient meets the general and additional requirements for enzyme preparations in the “Food Chemicals Codex,” 3d ed. (1981), pp. 107–110, 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, or may be examined at the Office Food Additive Safety (HFS–200), Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition, Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, 240–402–1200, 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.

(c) In accordance with §184.1(b)(2), the ingredient is used in food with no limitation other than current good manufacturing practices. The affirmation of this ingredient as 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 an enzyme, as defined in §170.3(o)(9) of this chapter, in the hydrolysis of edible starch to produce maltodextrins and nutritive carbohydrate sweeteners.

(2) The ingredient is used at levels not to exceed current good manufacturing practices.

[60 FR 55789, Nov. 3, 1995, as amended at 78 FR 14666, Mar. 7, 2013]
§ 184.1021 Benzoic acid.

(a) Benzoic acid is the chemical benzenecarboxylic acid (C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>6</sub>O<sub>2</sub>), occurring in nature in free and combined forms. Among the foods in which benzoic acid occurs naturally are cranberries, prunes, plums, cinnamon, ripe cloves, and most berries. Benzoic acid is manufactured by treating molten phthalic anhydride with steam in the presence of a zinc oxide catalyst, by the hydrolysis of benzotrichloride, or by the oxidation of toluene with nitric acid or sodium bichromate or with air in the presence of a transition metal salt catalyst.

(b) The ingredient meets the specifications of the “Food Chemicals Codex,” 3d Ed. (1981), p. 35, 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: www.archives.gov/federal_register/code_of_federal_regulations/ibr_locations.html.

(c) The ingredient is used as an antimicrobial agent as defined in §170.3(o)(2) of this chapter, and as a flavoring agent and adjuvant as defined in §170.3(o)(12) of this chapter.

(d) The ingredient is used in food at levels not to exceed good manufacturing practice. Current usage results in a maximum level of 0.1 percent in food. (The Food and Drug Administration has not determined whether significantly different conditions of use would be GRAS).

(e) Prior sanctions for this ingredient different from those used established in this section, or different from that set forth in part 181 of this chapter, do not exist or have been waived.


§ 184.1024 Bromelain.

(a) Bromelain (CAS Reg. No. 9001–00–7) is an enzyme preparation derived from the pineapples Ananas comosus and A. bracteatus L. It is a white to light tan amorphous powder. Its characterizing enzyme activity is that of a peptide hydrolase (EC 3.4.22.32).

(b) The ingredient meets the general requirements and additional requirements for enzyme preparations in the Food Chemicals Codex, 3d ed. (1981), p. 110, 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, or may be examined at Office of Food Additive Safety (HFS–200), Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition, Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, 240–402–1200, and 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: 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 GRAS as a direct food ingredient is based upon the following current good manufacturing practice conditions of use:

(1) The ingredient is used as an enzyme as defined in §170.3(o)(9) of this chapter to hydrolyze proteins or polypeptides.

(2) The ingredient is used in food at levels not to exceed current good manufacturing practice.

[60 FR 32910, June 26, 1995, as amended at 78 FR 14666, Mar. 7, 2013]

§ 184.1025 Caprylic acid.

(a) Caprylic acid [CH<sub>3</sub>(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>6</sub>COOH, CAS Reg. No. 124–07–2] is the chemical name for octanoic acid. It is considered to be a short or medium chain fatty acid. It occurs normally in various foods and is commercially prepared by oxidation of n-octanol or by fermentation and fractional distillation of the volatile fatty acids present in coconut oil.

(b) The ingredient meets the specifications of the “Food Chemicals Codex,” 3d Ed. (1981), p. 207, which is incorporated by reference. Copies may be obtained from the National Academy Press, 2101 Constitution Ave. NW.,
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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 as a direct human food ingredient is based upon the following current good manufacturing practice conditions of use:

1. The ingredient is used as an enzyme, as defined in § 170.3(o)(9) of this chapter, to hydrolyze proteins or carbohydrates.
2. The ingredient is used in the following foods at levels not to exceed current good manufacturing practice: alcoholic beverages, as defined in § 170.3(n)(2) of this chapter, candy, nutritive sweeteners, and protein hydrolysates.

[48 FR 260, Jan. 4, 1983]

§ 184.1033 Citric acid.

(a) Citric acid (C₆H₈O₇, CAS Reg. No. 77–92–9) is the compound 2-hydroxy-1,2,3-propanetricarboxylic acid. It is a naturally occurring constituent of plant and animal tissues. It occurs as colorless crystals or a white powder and may be anhydrous or contain one mole of water per mole of citric acid. Citric acid may be produced by recovery from sources such as lemon or pineapple juice; by mycological fermentation using Candida spp., described in §§ 173.160 and 173.165 of this chapter; and by the solvent extraction process described in § 173.280 of this chapter for the recovery of citric acid from Aspergillus niger fermentation liquor.

(b) The ingredient meets the specifications of the Food Chemicals Codex, 3d ed. (1981), pp. 86–87, and its third supplement (March 1992), pp. 107–108, which are 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.
§ 184.1034 Catalase (bovine liver).

(a) Catalase (bovine liver) (CAS Reg. No. 81457–95–6) is an enzyme preparation obtained from extracts of bovine liver. It is a partially purified liquid or powder. Its characterizing enzyme activity is catalase (EC 1.11.1.6).

(b) The ingredient meets the general requirements and additional requirements for enzyme preparations in the Food Chemicals Codex, 3d ed. (1981), p. 110, 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, or may be examined at the Office of Food Additive Safety (HFS–200), Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition, Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, 240–402–1200, and 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 limitations other than current good manufacturing practice.

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

[59 FR 63895, Dec. 12, 1994]

§ 184.1061 Lactic acid.

(a) Lactic acid (C$_3$H$_6$O$_3$, CAS Reg. Nos.: DL mixture, 598–82–3; L-isomer, 79–33–4; D-isomer, 10326–41–7), the chemical 2-hydroxypropanoic acid, occurs naturally in several foods. It is produced commercially either by fermentation of carbohydrates such as glucose, sucrose, or lactose, or by a procedure involving formation of lactonitrile from acetaldehyde and hydrogen cyanide and subsequent hydrolysis to lactic acid.

(b) The ingredient meets the specifications of the Food Chemicals Codex, 3d Ed. (1981), p. 159, 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 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 an antimicrobial agent as defined in §170.3(o)(2) of this chapter; a curing and pickling agent as defined in §170.3(o)(5) of this chapter; a flavor enhancer as defined in §170.3(o)(12) of this chapter; and a pH control agent as defined in §170.3(o)(11) of this chapter; a flavoring agent and adjuvant as defined in §170.3(o)(23) of this chapter; and a solvent and vehicle as defined in §170.3(o)(27) of this chapter.
(2) The ingredient is used in food, except in infant foods and infant formulas, at levels not to exceed current good manufacturing practice.

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

[49 FR 35367, Sept. 7, 1984]

§ 184.1063 Enzyme-modified lecithin.

(a) Enzyme-modified lecithin is prepared by treating lecithin with either phospholipase A₂ (EC 3.1.1.4) or pancreatin.

(b) The ingredient meets the specifications in paragraphs (b)(1) through (b)(8) of this section. Unless otherwise noted, compliance with the specifications listed below is determined according to the methods set forth for lecithin in the Food Chemicals Codex, 4th ed. (1996), pp. 220–221, which are 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, or may be examined 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.

(1) Acetone-insoluble matter (phosphatides), not less than 50.0 percent.

(2) Acid value, not more than 40.

(3) Lead, not more than 1.0 part per million, as determined by atomic absorption spectroscopy.

(4) Heavy metals (as Pb), not more than 20 parts per million.

(5) Hexane-insoluble matter, not more than 0.3 percent.

(6) Peroxide value, not more than 20.

(7) Water, not more than 4.0 percent.

(8) Lyssolecithin, 50 to 80 mole percent of total phosphatides as determined by “Determination of Lyssolecithin Content of Enzyme-Modified Lecithin: Method I,” dated 1985, which is incorporated by reference in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51.

Copies are available from the Office of Food Additive Safety (HFS–200), Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition, Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, 240–402–1200, or may be examined 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.

(c) In accordance with §184.1(b)(1), the ingredient is used as an emulsifier as defined in §170.3(o)(8) of this chapter.

(2) The ingredient is used at levels not to exceed current good manufacturing practice.


§ 184.1065 Linoleic acid.

(a) Linoleic acid ((Z, Z)-9, 12-octadecadienoic acid (C₁₇H₃₁COOH) (CAS Reg. No. 60–33–3)), a straight chain unsaturated fatty acid with a molecular weight of 280.5, is a colorless oil at room temperature. Linoleic acid may be prepared from edible fats and oils by various methods including hydrolysis and saponification, the Twitchell method, low pressure splitting with catalyst, continuous high pressure counter current splitting, and medium pressure autoclave splitting with catalyst.

(b) The ingredient must be of a purity suitable for its intended use. The ingredient must also meet the specifications in §172.860(b) of this chapter.

(c) In accordance with §184.1(b)(1), the ingredient is used in food with no limitation other than current good manufacturing practice.
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 flavoring agent and adjuvant as defined in §170.3(o)(12) of this chapter and as a nutrient supplement as defined in §170.3(o)(20) of this chapter.

2. The ingredient is used in foods at levels not to exceed current good manufacturing practice. The ingredient may 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.


§ 184.1069 Malic acid.

(a) Malic acid (C4H6O5, CAS Reg. No. of L-form 97–67–6, CAS Reg. No. of DL-form 617–48–1) is the common name for 1-hydroxy-1,2-ethanedicarboxylic acid. L(+)-malic acid, referred to as L-malic acid, occurs naturally in various foods. Racemic DL-malic acid does not occur naturally. It is made commercially by hydration of fumaric acid or maleic acid.

(b) The ingredient meets the specifications of the “Food Chemicals Codex,” 3d Ed. (1981), pp. 183–184, 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 ingredients are used as a flavor enhancer as defined in §170.3(o)(11) of this chapter, flavoring agent and adjuvant as defined in §170.3(o)(12) of this chapter, and pH control agent as defined in §170.3(o)(23) of this chapter.

(d) The ingredients are used in food, except baby food, at levels not to exceed good manufacturing practice in accordance with §184.1(b)(1). Current good manufacturing practice results in a maximum level, as served, of 3.4 percent for nonalcoholic beverages as defined in §170.3(n)(3) of this chapter; 3.0 percent for chewing gum as defined in §170.3(n)(6) of this chapter; 0.8 percent for gelatins, puddings, and fillings as defined in §170.3(n)(22) of this chapter; 6.9 percent for hard candy as defined in §170.3(n)(25) of this chapter; 2.6 percent for jams and jellies as defined in §170.3(n)(28) of this chapter; 3.5 percent for processed fruits and fruit juices as defined in §170.3(n)(35) of this chapter; 3.0 percent for soft candy as defined in §170.3(n)(38) of this chapter; and 0.7 percent for all other food categories.

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

[44 FR 20656, Apr. 6, 1979, as amended at 49 FR 5611, Feb. 14, 1984]

§ 184.1077 Potassium acid tartrate.

(a) Potassium acid tartrate (C4H5KO6, CAS Reg. No. 868–14–4) is the potassium acid salt of L(+)-tartaric acid and is also called potassium bitartrate or cream of tartar. It occurs as colorless or slightly opaque crystals or as a white, crystalline powder. It has a pleasant, acid taste. It is obtained as a byproduct of wine manufacture.

(b) The ingredient meets the specifications of the Food Chemicals Codex, 3d Ed. (1981), P. 238, which is incorporated by reference. Copies are available from the National Academy Press, 2101 Constitution Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20418, or available for inspection 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
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§ 184.1090  Stearic acid.

(a) Stearic acid (C₁₈H₃₆O₂, CAS Reg. No. 57–11–4) is a white to yellowish white solid. It occurs naturally as a glyceride in tallow and other animal or vegetable fats and oils and is a principal constituent of most commercially hydrogenated fats. It is produced commercially from hydrolyzed tallow derived from edible sources or from hydrolyzed, completely hydrogenated vegetable oil derived from edible sources.

(b) The ingredient meets the specifications of the Food Chemicals Codex, 3d Ed. (1981), p. 213, which is incorporated by reference, and the requirements of §172.860(b)(2) of this chapter. Copies of the Food Chemicals Codex are available from the National Academy Press, 2101 Constitution Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20418, or available for inspection 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 an antimalarial agent as defined in §170.3(o)(2) of this chapter; an antimicrobial agent as defined in §170.3(o)(17) of this chapter; a pH control agent as defined in §170.3(o)(23) of this chapter; a processing aid as defined in §170.3(o)(24) of this chapter; a stabilizer and thickener as defined in §170.3(o)(28) of this chapter; and a surface-active agent as defined in §170.3(o)(29) of this chapter.

(2) The ingredient is used in foods at levels not to exceed current good manufacturing practice.

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

[49 FR 13141, Apr. 3, 1984]

§ 184.1090  Stearic acid.

(a) Stearic acid (C₁₈H₃₆O₂, CAS Reg. No. 57–11–4) is a white to yellowish white solid. It occurs naturally as a glyceride in tallow and other animal or vegetable fats and oils and is a principal constituent of most commercially hydrogenated fats. It is produced commercially from hydrolyzed tallow derived from edible sources or from hydrolyzed, completely hydrogenated vegetable oil derived from edible sources.

(b) The ingredient meets the specifications of the Food Chemicals Codex, 3d Ed. (1981), p. 213, which is incorporated by reference, and the requirements of §172.860(b)(2) of this chapter. Copies of the Food Chemicals Codex are available from the National Academy Press, 2101 Constitution Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20418, or available for inspection 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 an antimalarial agent as defined in §170.3(o)(2) of this chapter and a flavoring agent as defined in §170.3(o)(12) of this chapter.

(2) The ingredient is used in foods at levels not to exceed current good manufacturing practice.

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

[49 FR 13141, Apr. 3, 1984]
§ 184.1091 Succinic acid.

(a) Succinic acid (C₄H₆O₄, CAS Reg. No. 110–15–6), also referred to as amber acid and ethylenesuccinic acid, is the chemical 1,4-butanedioic acid. It is commercially prepared by hydrogenation of maleic or fumaric acid. It can also be produced by aqueous alkali or acid hydrolysis of succinonitrile.

(b) The ingredient meets the specifications of the “Food Chemicals Codex,” 3d Ed. (1981), pp. 314–315, 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 flavor enhancer as defined in §170.3(o)(11) of this chapter and pH control agent as defined in §170.3(o)(23) of this chapter.

(d) The ingredient is used in food at levels not to exceed good manufacturing practice in accordance with §184.1(b)(1). Current good manufacturing practice results in a maximum level, as served, of 0.084 percent in condiments and relishes as defined in §170.3(n)(8) of this chapter and 0.0061 percent in meat products as defined in §170.3(n)(29) of this chapter.

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

§ 184.1095 Sulfuric acid.

(a) Sulfuric acid (H₂SO₄, CAS Reg. No. 7664–93–9), also known as oil of vitriol, is a clear, colorless, oily liquid. It is prepared by reacting sulfur dioxide (SO₂) with oxygen and mixing the resultant sulfur trioxide (SO₃) with water, or by reacting nitric oxide (NO) with sulfur dioxide and water.

(b) The ingredient meets the specifications of the “Food Chemicals Codex,” 3d Ed. (1981), pp. 317–318, 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 pH control agent as defined in §170.3(o)(23) of this chapter and processing aid as defined in §170.3(o)(24) of this chapter.

(d) The ingredient is used in food at levels not to exceed good manufacturing practice in accordance with §184.1(b)(1). Current good manufacturing practice results in a maximum level, as served, of 0.014 percent for alcoholic beverages as defined in §170.3(n)(2) of this chapter and 0.0003 percent for cheeses as defined in §170.3(n)(5) of this chapter.

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

§ 184.1097 Tannic acid.

(a) Tannic acid (CAS Reg. No. 1401–55–4), or hydrolyzable gallotannin, is a complex polyphenolic organic structure that yields gallic acid and either glucose or quinic acid as hydrolysis products. It is a yellowish-white to light brown substance in the form of an
amorphous, bulky powder, glistening scales, or spongy masses. It is also odorless, or has a faint characteristic odor, and has an astringent taste. Tannic acid is obtained by solvent extraction of nutgalls or excrescences that form on the young twigs of Quercus infectoria Oliver and related species of Quercus. Tannic acid is also obtained by solvent extraction of the seed pods of Tara (Caesalpinia spinosa) or the nutgalls of various sumac species, including Rhus semialata, R. coriaria, R. galabra, and R. typhia.


(c)(1) In accordance with §184.1(b)(2), the ingredient is used in food only within the following specific limitations:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category of food</th>
<th>Maximum level of use in food (as served) (per-cent)</th>
<th>Functional use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baked goods and baking mixes, §170.3(n)(1) of this chapter.</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>Flavouring agent and adjuvant, §170.3(o)(12) of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcoholic beverages, §170.3(n)(2) of this chapter</td>
<td>0.015</td>
<td>Flavour enhancer, §170.3(o)(11) of this chapter; flavouring agent and adjuvant, §170.3(o)(12) of this chapter; processing aid, §170.3(o)(24) of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage bases, §170.3(n)(3) of this chapter and for gelatins, puddings, and fillings, §170.3(n)(22) of this chapter.</td>
<td>0.005</td>
<td>Flavouring agent and adjuvant, §170.3(o)(12) of this chapter; pH control agent, §170.3(o)(23) of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frozen dairy desserts and mixes, §170.3(n)(25) of this chapter and for soft candy, §170.3(n)(38) of this chapter.</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>Flavouring agent and adjuvant, §170.3(o)(12) of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hard candy and cough drops, §170.3(n)(25) of this chapter.</td>
<td>0.013</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meat products, §170.3(n)(29) of this chapter</td>
<td>0.001</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(2) Tannic acid may be used in rendered animal fat in accordance with 9 CFR 318.7.

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

[50 FR 21043, May 22, 1985]

§ 184.1099 Tartaric acid.

(a) Food grade tartaric acid (C4H6O6, CAS Reg. No. 87–69–4) has the L-configuration. The L form of tartaric acid is dextrorotatory in solution and is also known as L-(+)-tartaric acid. Tartaric acid occurs as colorless or translucent crystals or as a white, crystalline powder. It is odorless and has an acid taste. It is obtained as a byproduct of wine manufacture.

(b) The ingredient meets the specifications of the Food Chemicals Codex, 3d Ed. (1981), P. 320, which is incorporated by reference. Copies are available from the National Academy Press, 2101 Constitution Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20418, or available for inspection 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:
§ 184.1101 Diacetyl tartaric acid esters of mono- and diglycerides.

(a) Diacetyl tartaric acid esters of mono- and diglycerides, also known as DATEM, are composed of mixed esters of glycerol in which one or more of the hydroxyl groups of glycerol has been esterified by diacetyl tartaric acid and by fatty acids. The ingredient is prepared by the reaction of diacetyl tartaric anhydride with mono- and diglycerides that are derived from edible sources.


(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 in food as an emulsifier and emulsifier salt as defined in §170.3(o)(8) of this chapter and a flavoring agent and adjuvant as defined in §170.3(o)(12) of this chapter.

(2) The ingredient is used in the following foods at levels not to exceed current good manufacturing practice:

baked goods and baking mixes as defined in §170.3(n)(10) of this chapter; fats and oils as defined in §170.3(n)(12) of this chapter.

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

§ 184.1115 Agar-agar.

(a) Agar-agar (CAS Reg. No. PM 9002–18–0) is a dried, hydrophobic, colloidal polysaccharide extracted from one of a number of related species of red algae (class Rhodophyceae).

(b) The ingredient meets the specifications of the “Food Chemicals Codex,” 3d Ed. (1981), p. 11, 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 in food in accordance with §184.1(b)(2) under the following conditions:
§ 184.1121 Red algae.

(a) Red algae are seaweeds of the species Gloiopeltis furcata, Porphyra crispata, Porphyra deusta, Porphyra perforata, Porphyra suborbiculata, Porphyra tenera and Rhodymenia palmata. Porphyra and Rhodymenia are harvested principally along the coasts of Japan, Korea, China, Taiwan, and the East and West coasts of the United States. Gloiopeltis is harvested principally in southern Pacific coastal waters. The material is dried and ground or chopped for use in food.

(b) The ingredient meets the specifications for kelp in the Food Chemicals Codex, 3d Ed. (1981), p. 157, which is incorporated by reference, except that the loss on drying is not more than 20 percent and the maximum allowable level for iodine is 0.05 percent. Copies are available from the National Academy Press, 2101 Constitution Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20418, or available for inspection 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)(2), the ingredient is used in food only within the following specific limitations:

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

[47 FR 47376, Oct. 26, 1982]

§ 184.1120 Brown algae.

(a) Brown algae are seaweeds of the species Analipus japonicus, Eisenia bicyclis, Hizikia fusiforme, Kjellmaniella gyrata, Laminaria angustata, Laminaria clauztonia, Laminaria digitata, Laminaria japonica, Laminaria longicruris, Laminaria longissima, Laminaria ochotensis, Laminaria saccharina, Macrocystis pyrifera, Petalonia fascia, Scytosiphon lomentaria and Undaria pinnatifida. They are harvested principally in coastal waters of the northern Atlantic and Pacific oceans. The material is dried and ground or chopped for use in food.


(c) In accordance with §184.1(b)(2), the ingredient is used in food only within the following specific limitations:

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

§ 184.1133  

Ammonium alginate.  

(a) Ammonium alginate (CAS Reg. No. 9005–34–9) is the ammonium salt of alginic acid, a natural polyuronide constituent of certain brown algae. Ammonium alginate is prepared by the neutralization of purified alginic acid with appropriate pH control agents.  

(b) The ingredient meets the specifications of the Food Chemicals Codex, 3d Ed. (1981), p. 18, which is incorporated by reference. Copies are available from the National Academy Press, 2101 Constitution Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20418, or available for inspection 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)(2), the ingredient is used in food only within the following specific limitations:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category of food</th>
<th>Maximum level of use in food (as served) (percent)</th>
<th>Functional use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Confections, frostings, § 170.3(n)(9) of this chapter.</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>Stabilizer, thickener, § 170.3(o)(28) of this chapter; Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fats and oils, § 170.3(n)(12) of this chapter.</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

[47 FR 47376, Oct. 26, 1982]

§ 184.1135  

Ammonium bicarbonate.  

(a) Ammonium bicarbonate (\(\text{NH}_4\text{HCO}_3\), CAS Reg. No. 1066–33–7) is prepared by reacting gaseous carbon dioxide with aqueous ammonia. Crystals of ammonium bicarbonate are precipitated from solution and subsequently washed and dried.  


(c) In accordance with §184.1(b)(2), the ingredient is used in food only within the following specific limitations:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category of food</th>
<th>Maximum level of use in food (as served) (percent)</th>
<th>Functional use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gelatins, puddings, § 170.3(n)(22) of this chapter.</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gravies and sauces, § 170.3(n)(24) of this chapter.</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jams and jellies, § 170.3(n)(28) of this chapter.</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweet sauces, § 170.3(n)(43) of this chapter.</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All other food categories.</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>Humectant, § 170.3(o)(16) of this chapter; stabilizer, thickener, § 170.3(o)(28) of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

[47 FR 29950, July 9, 1982]
(1) The ingredient is used as a dough strengthener as defined in §170.3(o)(6) of this chapter; a leavening agent as defined in §170.3(o)(17) of this chapter; a pH control agent as defined in §170.3(o)(23) of this chapter; and a texturizer as defined in §170.3(o)(32) of this chapter.

(2) The ingredient is used in food at levels not to exceed current good manufacturing practice.

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

[48 FR 52439, Nov. 18, 1983]

§ 184.1138 Ammonium chloride.

(a) Ammonium chloride (NH₄Cl, CAS Reg. No. 12125–02–9) is produced by the reaction of sodium chloride and an ammonium salt in solution. The less soluble sodium salt separates out at elevated temperatures, and ammonium chloride is recovered from the filtrate on cooling. Alternatively, hydrogen chloride formed by the burning of hydrogen in chlorine is dissolved in water and then reacted with gaseous ammonia. Ammonium chloride is crystallized from the solution.

(b) The ingredient meets the specifications of the Food Chemicals Codex, 3d Ed. (1981), p. 20, which is incorporated by reference. Copies are available from the National Academy Press, 2101 Constitution Ave, NW., Washington, DC 20418, or available for inspection 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 leavening agent as defined in §170.3(o)(17) of this chapter and a pH control agent as defined in §170.3(o)(23) of this chapter.

(2) The ingredient is used in food at levels not to exceed current good manufacturing practice.

(d) Prior sanctions for this ingredient different from the uses established in
§ 184.1139 Ammonium hydroxide.

(a) Ammonium hydroxide (NH<sub>4</sub>OH, CAS Reg. No. 1336–21–6) is produced by passing ammonia gas into water.

(b) The ingredient meets the specifications of the Food Chemicals Codex, 3d Ed. (1981), p. 20, which is incorporated by reference. Copies are available from the National Academy Press, 2101 Constitution Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20418, or available for inspection 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 flavor enhancer as defined in §170.3(o)(11) of this chapter and as a pH control agent as defined in §170.3(o)(23) of this chapter.

(2) The ingredient is used in non-alcoholic beverages as defined in §170.3(n)(3) of this chapter and in cheeses as defined in §170.3(n)(5) of this chapter at levels not to exceed current good manufacturing practice.

(d) Prior sanctions for this ingredient different from the uses established in this section, or different from those set forth in part 181 of this chapter, do not exist or have been waived.

§ 184.1140 Ammonium citrate, dibasic.

(a) Ammonium citrate, dibasic (NH<sub>4</sub>HC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>O<sub>7</sub>, CAS Reg. No. 3012–65–5) is the diammonium salt of citric acid. It is prepared by partially neutralizing citric acid with ammonia.

(b) The ingredient must be of a purity suitable for its intended use.

(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 leavening agent as defined in §170.3(o)(17) of this chapter; a pH control agent as defined in §170.3(o)(23) of this chapter; a surface-finishing agent as defined in §170.3(o)(30) of this chapter; and as a boiler water additive complying with §173.310 of this chapter.

(2) The ingredient is used in food at levels not to exceed current good manufacturing practice. The ingredient may also be used as a boiler water additive at levels not to exceed current good manufacturing practice.

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

§ 184.1141a Ammonium phosphate, monobasic.

(a) Ammonium phosphate, monobasic (NH<sub>4</sub>H<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>, CAS Reg. No. 7722–76–1) is manufactured by reacting ammonia with phosphoric acid at a pH below 5.8.

(b) The ingredient meets the specifications of the Food Chemicals Codex, 3d Ed. (1981), p. 21, which is incorporated by reference. Copies are available from the National Academy Press, 2101 Constitution Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20418, or available for inspection 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 dough strengthener as defined in §170.3(o)(6) of this chapter and a pH control agent as defined in §170.3(o)(23) of this chapter.

(2) The ingredient is used in food at levels not to exceed current good manufacturing practice.

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

[48 FR 52440, Nov. 18, 1983]

§ 184.1143 Ammonium sulfate.

(a) Ammonium sulfate ((NH₄)₂SO₄, CAS Reg. No. 7783–20–2) occurs naturally and consists of colorless or white, odorless crystals or granules. It is prepared by the neutralization of sulfuric acid with ammonium hydroxide.

(b) The ingredient meets the specifications of the “Food Chemicals Codex,” 3d Ed. (1981), pp. 22–23, 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 strengthener as defined in §170.3(o)(6) of this chapter, firming agent as defined in §170.3(o)(10) of this chapter, and processing aid as defined in §170.3(o)(24) of this chapter.

(d) The ingredient is used in food at levels not to exceed good manufacturing practice in accordance with §184.1(b)(1). Current good manufacturing practice results in a maximum level, as served, of 0.15 percent for baked goods as defined in §170.3(n)(1) of this chapter and 0.1 percent for gels, tins, and puddings as defined in §170.1(n)(22) of this chapter.

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


§ 184.1148 Bacterially-derived carbohydrate enzyme preparation.

(a) Bacterially-derived carbohydrate enzyme preparation is obtained from the culture filtrate resulting from a pure culture fermentation of a non-pathogenic and nontoxicogenic strain of
§ 184.1150  
Bacillus subtilis or B. amyloliquefaciens. The preparation is characterized by the presence of the enzymes α-amylase (EC 3.2.1.1) and β-glucanase (EC 3.2.1.6), which catalyze the hydrolysis of O-glycosyl bonds in carbohydrates.

(b) The ingredient meets the general requirements and additional requirements in the monograph on enzyme preparations in the Food Chemicals Codex, 4th ed. (1996), pp. 128–135, 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, or may be examined 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. In addition, antibiotic activity is absent in the enzyme preparation when determined by an appropriate validated method such as the method “Determination of antibiotic activity” in the Compendium of Food Additive Specifications, vol. 2, Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives (JECFA), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome, 1992. Copies are available from Bernan Associates, 4611–F Assembly Dr., Lanham, MD 20706, or from The United Nations Bookshop, General Assembly Bldg., rm. 32, New York, NY 10017, or by inquiries sent to http://www.fao.org. Copies may be examined at the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition’s Library, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740.

(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 GRAS as a direct food ingredient is based upon the following current good manufacturing practice conditions of use:

(1) The ingredient is used as an enzyme as defined in §170.3(o)(9) of this chapter to hydrolyze polysaccharides (e.g., starch).

(2) The ingredient is used in food at levels not to exceed current good manufacturing practice.

[64 FR 19894, Apr. 23, 1999]  
§ 184.1150  Bacterially-derived protease enzyme preparation.

(a) Bacterially-derived protease enzyme preparation is obtained from the culture filtrate resulting from a pure culture fermentation of a nonpathogenic and nontoxigenic strain of Bacillus subtilis or B. amyloliquefaciens. The preparation is characterized by the presence of the enzymes subtilisin (EC 3.4.21.62) and neutral proteinase (EC 3.4.24.28), which catalyze the hydrolysis of peptide bonds in proteins.

(b) The ingredient meets the general requirements and additional requirements in the monograph on enzyme preparations in the Food Chemicals Codex, 4th ed. (1996), pp. 128–135, 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, or may be examined 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. In addition, antibiotic activity is absent in the enzyme preparation when determined by an appropriate validated method such as the method “Determination of antibiotic activity” in the Compendium of Food Additive Specifications, vol. 2, Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives (JECFA), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome, 1992. Copies are available from Bernan Associates, 4611–F Assembly Dr., Lanham, MD 20706, or from The United Nations Bookshop, General Assembly Bldg., rm. 32, New York, NY 10017, or by inquiries sent to http://www.fao.org. Copies may be examined at the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition’s Library, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740.
§ 184.1155 Bentonite.

(a) Bentonite (Al₂O₃·4SiO₂nH₂O, CAS Reg. No. 1302–78–9) is principally a colloidal hydrated aluminum silicate. Bentonite contains varying quantities of iron, alkalies, and alkaline earths in the commercial products. Depending on the cations present, natural deposits of bentonite range in color from white to gray, yellow, green, or blue. Bentonite’s fine particles provide large total surface area and, hence, pronounced adsorptive capability.

(b) The ingredient must be of a purity suitable for its intended use.

(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 processing aid as defined in §170.3(o)(24) of this chapter.

(2) The ingredient is used in food at levels not to exceed current good manufacturing practice.

[64 FR 19895, Apr. 23, 1999]

§ 184.1157 Benzoyl peroxide.

(a) Benzoyl peroxide ((C₆H₅CO)₂O₂, CAS Reg. No. 94-36-0) is a colorless, rhombic crystalline solid. It is prepared by reaction of benzoyl chloride, sodium hydroxide, and hydrogen peroxide.

(b) The ingredient meets the specifications of the Food Chemicals Codex, 3d Ed. (1981), p. 35, which is incorporated by reference. Copies are available from the National Academy Press, 2101 Constitution Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20418, or available for inspection 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 bleaching agent in food.

(2) The ingredient is used in the following foods at levels not to exceed current good manufacturing practice: flour; milk used for production of Asiago fresh and Asiago soft cheese (§133.102), Asiago medium cheese (§133.103), Asiago old cheese (§133.104), Blue cheese (§133.106), Caciocavallo siciliano cheesse (§133.111), Gorgonzola cheese (§133.141), Parmesan and reggiano cheese (§133.165), Provolone cheese (§133.181), Romano cheese (§133.183), and Swiss and emmentaler cheese (§133.195) in part 133 of this chapter; and annatto-colored whey, such that the final bleached product conforms to the descriptions and specifications for whey, concentrated whey, or dried whey in §184.1979(a) (1), (2), or (3), respectively.

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

[51 FR 27173, July 30, 1986]
§ 184.1165 n-Butane and iso-butane.

(a) n-Butane and iso-butane (empirical formula C\(_4\)H\(_{10}\), CAS Reg. Nos. 106–97–8 and 75–28–5, respectively) are colorless, flammable gases at normal temperatures and pressures. They are easily liquefied under pressure at room temperature and are stored and shipped in the liquid state. The butanes are obtained from natural gas by fractionation following absorption in oil, adsorption to surface-active agents, or refrigeration.

(b) The ingredients must be of a purity suitable for their intended use.

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

(1) The ingredients are used as propellants, aerating agents, and gases as defined in §170.3(o)(25) of this chapter.

(2) The ingredients are used in food 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 0.2 percent for baked goods as defined in §170.3(n)(1) of this chapter; 0.02 percent for cheese as defined in §170.3(n)(5) of this chapter; 0.2 percent for gelatins, puddings, and fillings as defined in §170.3(n)(22) of this chapter; 0.15 percent for sweet sauces, toppings, and syrups as defined in §170.3(n)(43) of this chapter; and 0.0001 percent for all other food categories.

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


§ 184.1185 Calcium acetate.

(a) Calcium acetate (Ca (C\(_2\)H\(_3\)O\(_2\))\(_2\), CAS Reg. No. 62–54–4), also known as acetate of lime or vinegar salts, is the calcium salt of acetic acid. It may be produced by the calcium hydroxide neutralization of acetic acid.

(b) The ingredient meets the specifications of the Food Chemicals Codex, 3d Ed. (1981), p. 44, which is incorporated by reference. Copies are available from the National Academy Press, 2101 Constitution Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20418, or available for inspection 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/ibr_locations.html.

(c) The ingredient is used as a firming agent as defined in §170.3(o)(10) of this chapter; pH control agent as defined in §170.3(o)(23) of this chapter; processing aid as defined in §170.3(o)(24) of this chapter; sequestrant as defined in §170.3(o)(26) of this chapter; stabilizer and 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 food 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 0.2 percent for baked goods as defined in §170.3(n)(1) of this chapter; 0.02 percent for cheese as defined in §170.3(n)(5) of this chapter; 0.2 percent for gelatins, puddings, and fillings as defined in §170.3(n)(22) of this chapter; 0.15 percent for sweet sauces, toppings, and syrups as defined in §170.3(n)(43) of this chapter; and 0.0001 percent for all other food categories.

(e) Prior sanctions for this ingredient different from the uses established in this section or in part 181 of this chapter do not exist or have been waived.

[47 FR 27807, June 25, 1982]

§ 184.1187 Calcium alginate.

(a) Calcium alginate (CAS Reg. No. 9005–35–0) is the calcium salt of alginic acid, a natural polyuronide constituent of certain brown algae. Calcium alginate is prepared by the neutralization of purified alginic acid with appropriate pH control agents, or from sodium alginate by metathesis with appropriate calcium salts.

(b) The ingredient meets the specifications of the Food Chemicals Codex, 3d Ed. (1981), p. 45, which is incorporated by reference. Copies are available from the National Academy Press, 2101 Constitution Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20418, or available for inspection 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/
§ 184.1191 Calcium carbonate.

(a) Calcium carbonate (CaCO₃, CAS Reg. No. 471-34-1) is prepared by three common methods of manufacture:

(1) As a byproduct in the “Lime soda process”;  
(2) By precipitation of calcium carbonate from calcium hydroxide in the “Carbonation process”; or  
(3) By precipitation of calcium carbonate from calcium chloride in the “Calcium chloride process”.

(b) The ingredient meets the specifications of the Food Chemicals Codex, 3d Ed. (1981), p. 46, which is incorporated by reference. Copies are available from the National Academy Press, 2101 Constitution Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20418, or available for inspection 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 an anticaking agent as defined in §170.3(o)(1) of this chapter; antimicrobial agent as defined in §170.3(o)(2) of this chapter; curing or pickling agent as defined in §170.3(o)(5) of this chapter; firming agent as defined in §170.3(o)(10) of this chapter; flavor enhancer as defined in §170.3(o)(16) of this chapter; nutrient supplement as defined in

§ 184.1193 Calcium chloride.

(a) Calcium chloride (CaCl₂·2H₂O, CAS Reg. No. 10035-04-8) or anhydrous calcium chloride (CaCl₂, CAS Reg. No. 10043-52-4) may be commercially obtained as a byproduct in the ammonia-soda (Solvay) process and as a joint product from natural salt brines, or it may be prepared by substitution reactions with other calcium and chloride salts.

(b) The ingredient meets the specifications of the Food Chemicals Codex, 3d Ed. (1981), p. 47, which is incorporated by reference. Copies are available from the National Academy Press, 2101 Constitution Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20418, or available for inspection 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 an anticaking agent as defined in §170.3(o)(1) of this chapter; antimicrobial agent as defined in §170.3(o)(2) of this chapter; curing or pickling agent as defined in §170.3(o)(5) of this chapter; firming agent as defined in §170.3(o)(10) of this chapter; flavor enhancer as defined in §170.3(o)(16) of this chapter; nutrient supplement as defined in
§ 184.1195 Calcium citrate.

(a) Calcium citrate \(\text{Ca}_{3}(\text{C}_{6}\text{H}_{5}\text{O}_{7})_{2}\cdot4\text{H}_{2}\text{O}\), 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 formulas 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.

[50 FR 63896, Dec. 12, 1994]

§ 184.1199 Calcium gluconate.

(a) Calcium gluconate \((\text{CH}_{2}\text{OH(CHOH)}_{4}\text{COO})_{2}\text{Ca},\) 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.

[47 FR 27808, June 25, 1982]

§ 184.1205 Calcium hydroxide.

(a) Calcium hydroxide (Ca(OH)₂, CAS Reg. No. 1305–62–0) is also known as slaked lime or calcium hydrate. It is produced by the hydration of lime.

(b) The ingredient meets the specifications of the Food Chemicals Codex, 3d Ed. (1981), p. 52, which is incorporated by reference. Copies are available from the National Academy Press, 2101 Constitution Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20418, or available for inspection 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.

(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(IO₃)₂·H₂O, 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 (CaCO₃) 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 strengthener 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 (C₆H₁₀CaO₆xH₂O, 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. (1981), 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 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 flavoring agent as defined in §170.3(o)(12) of this chapter; a flavor enhancer as defined in §170.3(o)(17) of this chapter; a nutrient supplement as defined in §170.3(o)(20) of this chapter; and a stabilizer and thickener as defined in §170.3(o)(28) of this chapter.

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

[49 FR 35367, Sept. 7, 1984]
Food and Drug Administration, HHS

§ 184.1229 Calcium pantothenate.

(a) Calcium pantothenate are used in food. Commercial calcium pantothenate is prepared synthetically from isobutyraldehyde and formaldehyde via 1,1-dimethyl-2-hydroxy-propionaldehyde and pantolactone.

(b) Calcium pantothenate meets the specifications of the Food Chemicals Codex, 3d Ed. (1981), p. 56, which is incorporated by reference. Copies are available from the National Academy Press, 2101 Constitution Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20418, or available for inspection 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 foods at levels not to exceed current good manufacturing practice: Calcium pantothenate may 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.

[48 FR 51908, Nov. 15, 1983]

§ 184.1229 Calcium stearate.

(a) Calcium stearate (Ca(C17H35COO)2, CAS Reg. No. 1529–23–0) is the calcium salt of stearic acid derived from edible sources. It is prepared as a white precipitate by mixing calcium chloride and sodium stearate in aqueous solution. It is prepared as a white precipitate by mixing calcium chloride and sodium stearate in aqueous solution.

(b) The ingredient meets the specifications of the Food Chemicals Codex, 3d Ed. (1981), p. 60, which is incorporated by reference. Copies are available from the National Academy Press, 2101 Constitution Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20418, or available for inspection 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 an antimicrobial agent as defined in §170.3(o)(2) of this chapter.

2. The ingredient is used in the following foods at levels not to exceed current good manufacturing practice: baked goods as defined in §170.3(n)(1) of this chapter; cheeses as defined in §170.3(n)(5) of this chapter; confections and frostings as defined in §170.3(n)(9) of this chapter; gelatins, puddings, and fillings as defined in §170.3(n)(22) of this chapter; and jams and jellies as defined in §170.3(n)(28) of this chapter.

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

[49 FR 13141, Apr. 3, 1984]

§ 184.1229 Calcium propionate.

(a) Calcium propionate (C6H10CaO1, CAS Reg. No. 4075–81–4) is the calcium salt of propionic acid. It occurs as white crystals or a crystalline solid, possessing not more than a faint odor of propionic acid. It is prepared by neutralizing propionic acid with calcium hydroxide.

(b) The ingredient meets the specifications of the Food Chemicals Codex,
§ 184.1230 Calcium sulfate.

(a) Calcium sulfate (CaSO₄, CAS Reg. No. 7778–18–9 or CaSO₄·2H₂O, CAS Reg. No. 10101–41–4), also known as plaster of Paris, anhydrite, and gypsum, occurs naturally and exists as a fine, white to slightly yellow-white odorless powder. The anhydrous form is prepared by complete dehydration of gypsum, below 300 °C, in an electric oven.

(b) The ingredient meets the specifications of the “Food Chemicals Codex,” 3d Ed. (1981), p. 66, 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) 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 flavoring agent and adjuvant as defined in §170.3(o)(12) of this chapter; a lubricant and release agent as defined in §170.3(o)(18) of this chapter; and a stabilizer and thickener as defined in §170.3(o)(28) of this chapter.

(2) The ingredient is used in foods at levels not to exceed current good manufacturing practice.

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

[48 FR 52445, Nov. 18, 1983]

§ 184.1240 Carbon dioxide.

(a) Carbon dioxide (empirical formula CO₂, CAS Reg. No. 124–38–9) occurs as a colorless, odorless, noncombustible gas at normal temperatures and pressures. The solid form, dry ice, sublimes under atmospheric pressure at a temperature of −78.5 °C. Carbon dioxide is prepared

(b) The ingredient is used as an anticaking agent as defined in §170.3(o)(1) of this chapter, color and coloring adjunct as defined in §170.3(o)(4) of this chapter, dough strengthening as defined in §170.3(o)(6) of this chapter, drying agent as defined in §170.3(o)(7) of this chapter, firming agent as defined in §170.3(o)(10) of this chapter, flour treating agent as defined in §170.3(o)(13) of this chapter, formulation aid as defined in §170.3(o)(14) of this chapter, leavening agent as defined in §170.3(o)(17) of this chapter, nutrient supplement as defined in §170.3(o)(20) of this chapter, pH control agent as defined in §170.3(o)(23) of this chapter, processing aid as defined in §170.3(o)(24) of this chapter, stabilizer and thickener as defined in §170.3(o)(28) of this chapter, synergist as defined in §170.3(o)(31) of this chapter, and texturizer as defined in §170.3(o)(32) of this chapter.

(d) The ingredient is used in food at levels not to exceed good manufacturing practice in accordance with §184.1(b)(1). Current good manufacturing practice results in a maximum level, as served, of 1.3 percent for baked goods as defined in §170.3(n)(1) of this chapter, 3.0 percent for confections and frostings as defined in §170.3(n)(9) of this chapter, 0.5 percent for frozen dairy desserts and mixes as defined in §170.3(n)(20) of this chapter, 0.4 percent for gelatins and puddings as defined in §170.3(n)(22) of this chapter, 0.5 percent for grain products and pastas as defined in §170.3(n)(23) of this chapter, 0.35 percent for processed vegetables as defined in §170.3(n)(36) of this chapter, and 0.07 percent or less for all other food categories.

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

§ 184.1250

Cellulase enzyme preparation derived from Trichoderma longibrachiatum.

(a) Cellulase enzyme preparation is derived from a nonpathogenic, nontoxicogenic strain of *Trichoderma longibrachiatum* (formerly *T. reesei*). The enzyme, cellulase, catalyzes the endohydrolysis of 1,4-beta-glycosidic linkages in cellulose. It is obtained from the culture filtrate resulting from a pure culture fermentation process.

(b) The ingredient meets the general and additional requirements for enzyme preparations in the monograph specifications on enzyme preparations in the “Food Chemicals Codex,” 4th ed. (1996), pp. 129 to 134, 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., Box 285, Washington, DC 20055 (Internet http://www.nap.edu), or may be examined at the Center for Food and Drug Administration, HHS

as a byproduct of the manufacture of lime during the “burning” of limestone, from the combustion of carbonaceous material, from fermentation processes, and from gases found in certain natural springs and wells.

(b) The ingredient must be of a purity suitable for its intended use.

(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 the following foods at levels not to exceed current good manufacturing practice: dairy product analogs as defined in §170.3(n)(10) of this chapter; fats and oils as defined in §170.3(n)(12) of this chapter; and processed fruits and fruit juices as defined in §170.3(n)(35) of this chapter. Beta-carotene may be used in infant formula as a source of vitamin A in accordance with section 412(g) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act or with regulations promulgated under section 412(g) of the act.

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

§ 184.1250

Cellulase enzyme preparation derived from Trichoderma longibrachiatum.

(a) Cellulase enzyme preparation is derived from a nonpathogenic, nontoxicogenic strain of *Trichoderma longibrachiatum* (formerly *T. reesei*). The enzyme, cellulase, catalyzes the endohydrolysis of 1,4-beta-glycosidic linkages in cellulose. It is obtained from the culture filtrate resulting from a pure culture fermentation process.

(b) The ingredient meets the general and additional requirements for enzyme preparations in the monograph specifications on enzyme preparations in the “Food Chemicals Codex,” 4th ed. (1996), pp. 129 to 134, 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., Box 285, Washington, DC 20055 (Internet http://www.nap.edu), or may be examined at the Center for Food and Drug Administration, HHS

as a byproduct of the manufacture of lime during the “burning” of limestone, from the combustion of carbonaceous material, from fermentation processes, and from gases found in certain natural springs and wells.

(b) The ingredient must be of a purity suitable for its intended use.

(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 the following foods at levels not to exceed current good manufacturing practice: dairy product analogs as defined in §170.3(n)(10) of this chapter; fats and oils as defined in §170.3(n)(12) of this chapter; and processed fruits and fruit juices as defined in §170.3(n)(35) of this chapter. Beta-carotene may be used in infant formula as a source of vitamin A in accordance with section 412(g) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act or with regulations promulgated under section 412(g) of the act.

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

§ 184.1245

Beta-carotene.

(a) Beta-carotene (CAS Reg. No. 7235–40–7) has the molecular formula C₄₀H₅₆. It is synthesized by saponification of vitamin A acetate. The resulting alcohol is either reacted to form vitamin A Wittig reagent or oxidized to vitamin A aldehyde. Vitamin A Wittig reagent and vitamin A aldehyde are reacted together to form beta-carotene.

(b) The ingredient meets the specifications of the Food Chemicals Codex, 3d Ed. (1981), p. 73, which is incorporated by reference. Copies are available from the National Academy Press, 2101 Constitution Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20418, or available for inspection 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 the following foods at levels not to exceed current good manufacturing practice: dairy product analogs as defined in §170.3(n)(10) of this chapter; fats and oils as defined in §170.3(n)(12) of this chapter; and processed fruits and fruit juices as defined in §170.3(n)(35) of this chapter. Beta-carotene may be used in infant formula as a source of vitamin A in accordance with section 412(g) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act or with regulations promulgated under section 412(g) of the act.

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

§ 184.1257 Clove and its derivatives.

(a) Cloves are the dried unopened flower buds and calyx tubes, harvested before the flowers have opened, of the clove tree *Eugenia caryophyllata* Thunberg, native to tropical Asia. Their derivatives include essential oils (cloves, CAS Reg. No. 8000–34–8; buds; leaves, CAS Reg. No. 8015–97–2; stems, CAS Reg. No. 8015–98–3; and eugenol, CAS Reg. No. 97–53–0), oleoresins, and natural extractives obtained from clove buds, leaves, and stems.

(b) Clove bud oil, clove leaf oil, clove stem oil, and eugenol meet the specifications of the “Food Chemicals Codex,” 4th ed. (1996), pp. 104–105, 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, Box 285, 2101 Constitution Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20055 (Internet address http://www.nap.edu), or may be examined at the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition’s Library, Food and Drug Administration, 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.

(c) As determined by analytical methods in the “Food Chemicals Codex,” clove oleoresin or other natural extractives (other than clove oils) meet the “Food Chemicals Codex” specifications for clove (clove bud) oil and the following modifications:

1. The assay for phenols, as eugenol, by the “Food Chemicals Codex” test, 4th ed. (pp. 104–105), or the volatile oil content by the “Food Chemicals Codex” test, 4th ed. (pp. 104–105) should conform to the representation of the vendor;
2. Optical rotation of the volatile oil between −2° and 0°;
3. Refractive index of the volatile oil between 1.527 and 1.538 at 20°C;
4. Specific gravity of the volatile oil between 1.036 and 1.060; and
5. Residual solvent free, except those solvents that are GRAS or within tolerance levels as specified in part 173, subpart C, of this chapter.

(d) The ingredients are used in food at levels not to exceed good manufacturing practice in accordance with §184.1(b)(1).

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

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Catalyst trifluoromethane sulfonic acid (§173.395 of this chapter), or

(ii) By interesterification of partially saturated 1,2,3-triglycerides (derived from palm oil) with ethyl stearate in the presence of a suitable lipase enzyme preparation that is either generally recognized as safe (GRAS) or has food additive approval for such use.

(2) The ingredient 1-3-distearoyl-2-olein is manufactured by interesterification of partially unsaturated 1,2,3-triglycerides (derived from high-oleic safflower or sunflower oil) with ethyl stearate or stearic acid in the presence of a suitable lipase enzyme preparation that is either GRAS or has food additive approval for such use.

(b) The ingredient meets the following specifications:

(1) Over 90 percent triglycerides, not more than 7 percent diglycerides, not more than 1 percent monoglycerides, and not more than 1 percent free fatty acids.

(2) Total glycerides—98 percent minimum.

(3) Heavy metals (as lead), not more than 10 milligrams per kilogram, as determined by the Heavy Metals Test of the “Food Chemicals Codex,” 4th ed. (1996), pp. 760–761, 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, Box 285, 2101 Constitution Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20055 (Internet address http://www.nap.edu), or may be examined at the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition’s Library, Food and Drug Administration, 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) Color—clear, bright, and free from suspended matter.

(5) Odor and taste—free from foreign and rancid odor and taste.

(6) Residual catalyst (“Official Methods of Analysis of the Association of Official Analytical Chemists,” 13th Ed. (1980), sections 25.049–25.055, which is incorporated by reference), residual fluorine: limit of detection 0.2 part per million F; multiply fluoride result by 2.63 to convert to residual catalyst. Copies of the material incorporated by reference may be obtained from the AOAC INTERNATIONAL, 481 North Frederick Ave., suite 500, Gaithersburg, MD 20877, 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.

(7) Residual methanol—5 parts per million maximum.

(8) Residual fatty acid ethyl esters—not more than 20 parts per million as determined by a “Modification of Japan Institute of Oils and Fats: Analysis Method of Residual Ethyl Esters of Fatty Acids” issued by the Fuji Oil Co., which is incorporated by reference. Copies are available from the Office of Food Additive Safety (HFS–200), Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition, Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, or available for inspection 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.

(9) Hexane—not more than 5 parts per million as determined by the method of Dupuy et al., “Rapid Quantitative Determination of Residual Hexane in Oils by Direct Gas Chromatography,” published in the “Journal of the American Oil Chemists’ Society,” Vol. 52, p. 118–120, 1975, which is incorporated by reference. Copies are available from the Division of Food and Color Additives, Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFS–200), Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, or available for inspection at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA).
§ 184.1260 Copper gluconate.

(a) Copper gluconate (cupric gluconate (CH\(_2\)(OH)\(\text{CHOH}\)\(4\)COO)\(_2\)Cu, CAS Reg. No. 527–09–3) is a substance that occurs as light blue to bluish-green, odorless crystals, or as a fine, light blue powder. It is prepared by the reaction of gluconic acid solutions with cupric oxide or basic cupric carbonate.

(b) The ingredient meets the specifications of the Food Chemicals Codex, 3d Ed. (1981), p. 90, which is incorporated by reference. Copies are available from the National Academy Press, 2101 Constitution Ave. NW., Washington, DC. 20418, or available for inspection 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 in accordance with §184.1(b)(1) at levels not to exceed good manufacturing practice.


§ 184.1261 Copper sulfate.

(a) Copper sulfate (cupric sulfate, CuSO\(_4\)·5 H\(_2\)O, CAS Reg. No. 7758–99–8) usually is used in the pentahydrate form. This form occurs as large, deep blue or ultramarine, triclinic crystals; as blue granules, or as a light blue powder. The ingredient is prepared by the reaction of sulfuric acid with cupric oxide or with copper metal.

(b) The ingredient must be of a purity suitable for its intended use.

(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 and as a synergist as defined in §170.3(o)(31) of this chapter.

(2) The ingredient is used in food at levels not to exceed current good manufacturing practice. Copper gluconate may 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.

[49 FR 24119, June 12, 1984]
§ 184.1262 Corn silk and corn silk extract.

(a) Corn silk is the fresh styles and stigmas of *Zea mays* L. collected when the corn is in milk. The filaments are extracted with dilute ethanol to produce corn silk extract. The extract may be concentrated at a temperature not exceeding 60 °C.

(b) The ingredient must be of a purity suitable for its intended use.

(c) In accordance with §184.1(b)(2), the ingredients are used in food only within the following specific limitations:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category of food</th>
<th>Maximum level of use in food (as served)</th>
<th>Functional use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baked goods and baking mixes, § 170.3(n)(1) of this chapter.</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Flavoring agent, §170.3(o)(12) of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonalcoholic beverages, § 170.3(n)(3) of this chapter.</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frozen dairy desserts, § 170.3(n)(20) of this chapter.</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soft candy, § 170.3(n)(38) of this chapter.</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All other food categories.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1} Parts per million.

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

[49 FR 21119, June 12, 1984, as amended at 73 FR 8607, Feb. 14, 2008]

§ 184.1271 L-Cysteine.

(a) L-Cysteine is the chemical L-2-amino-3-mercapto-1-propanoic acid (C3H7O2NS).

(b) The ingredient meets the appropriate part of the specification set forth in the “Food Chemicals Codex,” 3d Ed. (1981), pp. 92-93, 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 to supply up to 0.009 part of total L-cysteine per 100 parts of flour in dough as a dough strengthener as defined in §170.3(o)(6) of this chapter in yeast-leavened baked goods and baking mixes as defined in §170.3(n)(1) of this chapter.

(d) This regulation is issued prior to a general evaluation of use of this ingredient in order to affirm as GRAS the specific use named.


§ 184.1272 L-Cysteine monohydrochloride.

(a) L-Cysteine monohydrochloride is the chemical L-2-amino-3-mercaptopropanoic acid monohydrochloride monohydrate (C3H7O2NS HCl H2O).

(b) The ingredient meets the specifications of the “Food Chemicals...
Codex,” 3d Ed. (1981), pp. 92–93, 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 to supply up to 0.009 part of total L-cysteine per 100 parts of flour in dough as a dough strengthener as defined in § 170.3(o)(6) of this chapter in yeast-leavened baked goods and baking mixes as defined in § 170.3(n)(1) of this chapter.

(d) This regulation is issued prior to a general evaluation of use of this ingredient in order to affirm as GRAS the specific use named.


§ 184.1277 Dextrin.

(a) Dextrin (C_{6}H_{10}O_{5})_{n}·H_{2}O, CAS Reg. No. 9004–53–9) is an incompletely hydrolyzed starch. It is prepared by dry heating corn, waxy maize, waxy milo, potato, arrowroot, wheat, rice, tapioca, or sago starches, or by dry heating the starches after: (1) Treatment with safe and suitable alkalis, acids, or pH control agents, and (2) drying the acid or alkali treated starch.

(b) The ingredient meets the specifications of the Food Chemicals Codex, 3d Ed. (1981), p. 96, which is incorporated by reference. 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 formulation aid as defined in §170.3(o)(14) of this chapter; as a processing aid as defined in §170.3(o)(24) of this chapter; as a stabilizer and thickener as defined in §170.3(o)(28) of this chapter; and as a surface-finishing agent as defined in §170.3(o)(30) of this chapter.

(2) The ingredient is used in food at levels not to exceed current good manufacturing practice.

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

[48 FR 51909, Nov. 15, 1983]

§ 184.1278 Diacetyl.

(a) Diacetyl (C_{4}H_{6}O_{2}, CAS Reg. No. 431–03–8) is a clear yellow to yellowish green liquid with a strong pungent odor. It is also known as 2,3-butanedione and is chemically synthesized from methyl ethyl ketone. It is miscible in water, glycerin, alcohol, and ether, and in very dilute water solution, it has a typical buttery odor and flavor.

(b) The ingredient meets the specifications of the Food Chemicals Codex, 3d Ed. (1981), p. 368, which is incorporated by reference. Copies are available from the National Academy Press, 2101 Constitution Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20418, or available for inspection 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 flavoring agent and adjuvant as defined in §170.3(o)(12) of this chapter.
§ 184.1282 Dill and its derivatives.

(a) Dill (American or European) is the herb and seeds from *Anethum graveolens* L., and dill (Indian) is the herb and seeds from *Anethum sowa*, D.C. Its derivatives include essential oils, oleoresins, and natural extractives obtained from these sources of dill.

(b) Dill oils meet the description and specifications of the "Food Chemicals Codex," 4th ed. (1996), pp. 122–123, 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, Box 285, 2101 Constitution Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20055 (Internet address http://www.nap.edu), or may be examined at the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition's Library, Food and Drug Administration, 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.

(c) Dill and its derivatives are used as flavoring agents and adjuvants as defined in §170.3(o)(12) of this chapter.

(d) The ingredients are used at levels not to exceed current good manufacturing practice.

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


§ 184.1287 Enzyme-modified fats.

(a) Enzyme-modified refined beef fat, enzyme-modified butterfat, and enzyme-modified steam-rendered chicken fat are prepared from refined beef fat; butterfat or milkfat; and steam-rendered chicken fat, respectively, with enzymes that are generally recognized as safe (GRAS). Enzyme-modified milk powder may be prepared with GRAS enzymes from reconstituted milk powder, whole milk, condensed or concentrated whole milk, evaporated milk, or milk powder. The lipolysis is maintained at a temperature that is optimal for the action of the enzyme until appropriate acid development is attained. The enzymes are then inactivated. The resulting product is concentrated or dried.

(b) The ingredients must be of a purity suitable for their intended use.

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

(1) The ingredients are used as flavoring agents and adjuvants as defined in §170.3(o)(12) of this chapter.

(2) The ingredients are used in food at levels not to exceed current good manufacturing practice.

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


§ 184.1293 Ethyl alcohol.

(a) Ethyl alcohol (ethanol) is the chemical C\(^2\)H\(^5\)OH.

(b) The ingredient meets the specifications of the "Food Chemicals Codex," 4th ed. (1996), p. 136, 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, Box 285, 2101 Constitution Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20055 (Internet address http://www.nap.edu), or may be examined at the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition's Library, Food and Drug Administration, 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
§ 184.1295 Ethyl formate.

(a) Ethyl formate (C\textsubscript{3}H\textsubscript{6}O\textsubscript{2}, CAS Reg. No. 109–94–4) is also referred to as ethyl methanoate. It is an ester of formic acid and is prepared by esterification of formic acid with ethyl alcohol or by distillation of ethyl acetate and formic acid in the presence of concentrated sulfuric acid. Ethyl formate occurs naturally in some plant oils, fruits, and juices but does not occur naturally in the animal kingdom.

(b) The ingredient meets the specifications of the “Food Chemicals Codex,” 3d Ed. (1981), p. 376, 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 flavoring agent and adjuvant as defined in §170.3(o)(12) of this chapter.

(d) The ingredient is used in food at levels not to exceed good manufacturing practice in accordance with §184.1(b)(1). Current good manufacturing practice results in a maximum level, as served, of 0.05 percent in baked goods as defined in §170.3(n)(1) of this chapter; 0.04 percent in chewing gum as defined in §170.3(n)(6); hard candy as defined in §170.3(n)(25); and soft candy as defined in §170.3(n)(38) of this chapter.


§ 184.1296 Ferric ammonium citrate.

(a) Ferric ammonium citrate (iron (III) ammonium citrate) is prepared by the reaction of ferric hydroxide with citric acid, followed by treatment with ammonium hydroxide, evaporating, and drying. The resulting product occurs in two forms depending on the stoichiometry of the initial reactants.

(1) Ferric ammonium citrate (iron (III) ammonium citrate, CAS Reg. No. 1332–98–5) is a complex salt of undetermined structure composed of 16.5 to 18.5 percent iron, approximately 9 percent ammonia, and 65 percent citric acid and occurs as reddish brown or garnet red scales or granules or as a brownish-yellowish powder.

(2) Ferric ammonium citrate (iron (III) ammonium citrate, CAS Reg. No. 1333–00–2) is a complex salt of undetermined structure composed of 14.5 to 16 percent iron, approximately 7.5 percent ammonia, and 75 percent citric acid and occurs as thin transparent green scales, as granules, as a powder, or as transparent green crystals.

(b) The ingredients meet the specifications of the Food Chemicals Codex, 3d Ed. (1981), pp. 116–117 (Ferric ammonium citrate, brown) and p. 117 (Ferric ammonium citrate, green), which is incorporated by reference. Copies are available from the National Academy Press, 2101 Constitution Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20418, or available for inspection 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 ingredients are used in food as nutrient supplements as defined in §170.3(o)(20) of this chapter, with no limitation other than current good manufacturing practice. The ingredients may also be used in infant formula in accordance with section 412(g) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (the act) (21 U.S.C. 350a(g)) or with regulations promulgated under section 412(a)(2) of the act (21 U.S.C. 350a(a)(2)).

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

[53 FR 16864, May 12, 1988]

§ 184.1297 Ferric chloride.

(a) Ferric chloride (iron (III) chloride, FeCl$_3$, CAS Reg. No. 7705–08–0) may be prepared from iron and chlorine or from ferric oxide and hydrogen chloride. The pure material occurs as hydroscopic, hexagonal, dark crystals. Ferric chloride hexahydrate (iron (III) chloride hexahydrate, FeCl$_3$. 6H$_2$O, CAS Reg. No. 10025–77–1) is readily formed when ferric chloride is exposed to moisture.

(b) The ingredient must be of a purity suitable for its intended use.

(c) In accordance with §184.1(b)(1) the ingredient is used in food as a flavoring agent as defined in §170.3(o)(12) of this chapter, with no limitation other than current good manufacturing practice.

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

[53 FR 16864, May 12, 1988, as amended at 73 FR 8607, Feb. 14, 2008]

§ 184.1298 Ferric citrate.

(a) Ferric citrate (iron (III) citrate, C$_6$H$_5$FeO$_7$, CAS Reg. No. 2338–05–8) is prepared from reaction of citric acid with ferric hydroxide. It is a compound of indefinite ratio of citric acid and iron.

(b) The ingredient must be of a purity suitable for its intended use.

(c) In accordance with §184.1(b)(1), the ingredient is used in food as a nutrient supplement as defined in §170.3(o)(20) of this chapter, with no limitation other than current good manufacturing practice. The ingredient may also be used in infant formula in accordance with section 412(g) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (the act) (21 U.S.C. 350a(g)) or with regulations promulgated under section 412(a)(2) of the act (21 U.S.C. 350a(a)(2)).

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

[53 FR 16865, May 12, 1988, as amended at 73 FR 8607, Feb. 14, 2008]

§ 184.1301 Ferric phosphate.

(a) Ferric phosphate (ferric orthophosphate, iron (III) phosphate, FePO$_4$.xH$_2$O, CAS Reg. No. 10045–86–0) is an odorless, yellowish-white to buff-colored powder and contains from one to four molecules of water of hydration. It is prepared by reaction of sodium phosphate with ferric chloride or ferric citrate.

(b) The ingredient meets the specifications of the Food Chemicals Codex, 3d Ed. (1981), pp. 118–120, which is incorporated by reference. Copies are available from the National Academy Press, 2101 Constitution Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20418, or available for inspection 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 as nutrient supplement as defined in §170.3(o)(20) of this chapter, with no limitation other than current good manufacturing practice. The ingredient may also be used in infant formula in accordance with section 412(g) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (the act) (21 U.S.C. 350a(g)) or with regulations promulgated under section 412(a)(2) of the act (21 U.S.C. 350a(a)(2)).

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

[53 FR 16865, May 12, 1988]
§ 184.1304 Ferric pyrophosphate.

(a) Ferric pyrophosphate (iron (III) pyrophosphate, \(\text{Fe}_4(\text{P}_2\text{O}_7)_3 \cdot x\text{H}_2\text{O}\), CAS Reg. No. 10058–44–3) is a tan or yellowish white colorless powder. It is prepared by reacting sodium pyrophosphate with ferric citrate.

(b) The ingredient meets the specifications of the Food Chemicals Codex, 3d Ed. (1981), p. 120, which is incorporated by reference. Copies are available from the National Academy Press, 2101 Constitution Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20418, or available for inspection 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 as a nutrient supplement as defined in §170.3(o)(20) of this chapter, with no limitation other than current good manufacturing practice. The ingredient may also be used in infant formula in accordance with section 412(g) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (the act) (21 U.S.C. 350a(g)) or with regulations promulgated under section 412(a)(2) of the act (21 U.S.C. 350a(a)(2)).

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

[53 FR 16865, May 12, 1988, as amended at 73 FR 8607, Feb. 14, 2008]

§ 184.1307 Ferric sulfate.

(a) Ferric sulfate (iron (III) sulfate, \(\text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3\), CAS Reg. No. 10028–22–5) is a yellow substance that may be prepared by oxidizing iron (II) sulfate or by treating ferric oxide or ferric hydroxide with sulfuric acid.

(b) The ingredient must be of a purity suitable for its intended use.

(c) In accordance with §184.1(b)(1), the ingredient is used in food as a flavoring agent as defined in §170.3(o)(12) of this chapter, with no limitation other than current good manufacturing practice.

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

[53 FR 16865, May 12, 1988; 53 FR 20939, June 7, 1988]

§ 184.1307a Ferrous ascorbate.

(a) Ferrous ascorbate (CAS Reg. No. 24808–52–4) is a reaction product of ferrous hydroxide and ascorbic acid. It is a blue-violet product containing 16 percent iron.

(b) The ingredient must be of a purity suitable for its intended use.

(c) In accordance with §184.1(b)(1), the ingredient is used in food as a nutrient supplement as defined in §170.3(o)(20) of this chapter, with no limitation other than current good manufacturing practice. The ingredient may also be used in infant formula in accordance with section 412(g) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (the act) (21 U.S.C. 350a(g)) or with regulations promulgated under section 412(a)(2) of the act (21 U.S.C. 350a(a)(2)).

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


§ 184.1307b Ferrous carbonate.

(a) Ferrous carbonate (iron (II) carbonate, \(\text{FeCO}_3\), CAS Reg. No. 563–71–3) is an odorless, white solid prepared by treating solutions of iron (II) salts with alkali carbonate salts.

(b) The ingredient must be of a purity suitable for its intended use.

(c) In accordance with §184.1(b)(1), the ingredient is used in food as a nutrient supplement as defined in §170.3(o)(20) of this chapter, with no limitation other than current good manufacturing practice. The ingredient may also be used in infant formula in accordance with section 412(g) of the Federal Foods, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (the act) (21 U.S.C. 350a(g)) or with regulations promulgated under section 412(a)(2) of the act (21 U.S.C. 350a(a)(2)).
§ 184.1307c Ferrous citrate.

(a) Ferrous citrate (iron (II) citrate, \((\text{C}_6\text{H}_6\text{FeO}_7)\), CAS Reg. No. 23383–11–1) is a slightly colored powder or white crystals. It is prepared from the reaction of sodium citrate with ferrous sulfate or by direct action of citric acid on iron filings.

(b) The ingredient must be of a purity suitable for its intended use.

(c) In accordance with §184.1(b)(1) the ingredient is used in food as a nutrient supplement as defined in §170.3(o)(20) of this chapter, with no limitation other than current good manufacturing practice. The ingredient may also be used in infant formula in accordance with section 412(g) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (the act) (21 U.S.C. 350a(g)), or with regulations promulgated under section 412(a)(2) of the act (21 U.S.C. 350a(a)(2)).

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

[53 FR 16866, May 12, 1988, as amended at 73 FR 8607, Feb. 14, 2008]

§ 184.1307d Ferrous fumarate.

(a) Ferrous fumarate (iron (II) fumarate, \((\text{C}_4\text{H}_2\text{FeO}_4)\), CAS Reg. No. 141–01–5) is an odorless, reddish-orange to reddish-brown powder. It may contain soft lumps that produce a yellow streak when crushed. It is prepared by admixing hot solutions of ferrous sulfate and sodium fumarate.

(b) The ingredient meets the specifications of the Food Chemicals Codex, 3d Ed. (1981), pp. 120–122, 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 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 as a nutrient supplement as defined in §170.3(o)(20) of this chapter, with no limitation other than current good manufacturing practice. The ingredient may also be used in infant formula in accordance with section 412(g) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (the act) (21 U.S.C. 350a(g)), or with regulations promulgated under section 412(a)(2) of the act (21 U.S.C. 350a(a)(2)).

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

§ 184.1308 Ferrous gluconate.

(a) Ferrous gluconate (iron (II) gluconate dihydrate, \((\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{22}\text{FeO}_{14}\cdot2\text{H}_2\text{O}\)) CAS Reg. No. 6047-12-7) is a fine yellowish-gray or pale greenish-yellow powder or granules. It is prepared by reacting hot solutions of barium or calcium gluconate with ferrous sulfate or by heating freshly prepared ferrous carbonate with gluconic acid in aqueous solution.

(b) The ingredient meets the specifications of the Food Chemicals Codex, 3d Ed. (1981), pp. 122–123, 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 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 as a nutrient supplement as defined in §170.3(o)(20) of this chapter, with no limitation other than current good manufacturing practice. The ingredient may also be used in infant formula in accordance with section 412(g) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (the act) (21 U.S.C. 350a(g)), or with regulations promulgated under section 412(a)(2) of the act (21 U.S.C. 350a(a)(2)).
§ 184.1311 Ferrous lactate.

(a) Ferrous lactate (iron (II) lactate, C₆H₁₀FeO₆, CAS Reg. No. 5905–52–2) in the trihydrate form is a greenish-white powder or crystalline mass. It is prepared by reacting calcium lactate or sodium lactate with ferrous sulfate, direct reaction of lactic acid with iron filings, reaction of ferrous chloride with sodium lactate, or reaction of ferrous sulfate with ammonium lactate.

(b) The ingredient meets the specifications of the Food Chemicals Codex, 4th ed. (1996), pp. 154 to 155, 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, or may be examined 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.

(c) In accordance with §184.1(b)(1), the ingredient is used in food as a nutrient supplement as defined in §170.3(o)(20) of this chapter and as a color fixative for ripe olives, with no other limitation other than current good manufacturing practice. The ingredient may also be used in infant formula in accordance with section 412(g) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (the act) (21 U.S.C. 350a(g)) or with regulations promulgated under section 412(a)(2) of the act (21 U.S.C. 350a(a)(2)).

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

§ 184.1315 Ferrous sulfate.

(a) Ferrous sulfate heptahydrate (iron (II) sulfate heptahydrate, FeSO₄·7H₂O, CAS Reg. No. 7782–63–4) is prepared by the action of sulfuric acid on iron. It occurs as pale, bluish-green crystals or granules. Progressive heating of ferrous sulfate heptahydrate produces ferrous sulfate (dried). Ferrous sulfate (dried) consists primarily of ferrous sulfate monohydrate (CAS Reg. No. 17375–41–6) with varying amounts of ferrous sulfate tetrahydrate (CAS Reg. No. 20908–72–9) and occurs as a grayish-white to buff-colored powder.

(b) The ingredients meet the specifications of the Food Chemicals Codex, 3d Ed. (1981), p. 123 (Ferrous sulfate heptahydrate) and p. 124 (ferrous sulfate, dried), which is incorporated by reference. Copies are available from the National Academy Press, 2101 Constitution Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20418, or available for inspection 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 ingredients are used in food as nutrient supplements as defined in §170.3(o)(20) of this chapter and as a processing aid as defined in §170.3(o)(24) of this chapter, with no limitation other than current good manufacturing practice. The ingredients may also be used in infant formula in accordance with section 412(g) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (the act) (21 U.S.C. 350a(g)) or with regulations promulgated under section 412(a)(2) of the act (21 U.S.C. 350a(a)(2)).

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

§ 184.1316 Ficin.

(a) Ficin (CAS Reg. No. 9001–33–6) is an enzyme preparation obtained from the latex of species of the genus Ficus, which include a variety of tropical fig trees. It is a white to off-white powder. Its characterizing enzyme activity is
that of a peptide hydrolase (EC 3.4.22.3).

(b) The ingredient meets the general requirements and additional requirements for enzyme preparations in the Food Chemicals Codex, 3d ed. (1981), p. 110, 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, or may be examined at the Office of Food Additive Safety (HFS–200), Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition, Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, 240–402–1200, and 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 GRAS as a direct food ingredient is based upon the following current good manufacturing practice conditions of use:

1. The ingredient is used as an enzyme as defined in §170.3(o)(9) of this chapter to hydrolyze proteins or polypeptides.
2. The ingredient is used in food at levels not to exceed current good manufacturing practice.

§184.1318 Glucono delta-lactone.

(a) Glucono delta-lactone (C$_6$H$_{10}$O$_6$, CAS Reg. No. 90–80–2), also called D-gluconic acid delta-lactone or D-glucono-1,5-lactone, is the cyclic 1,5-intramolecular ester of D-gluconic acid. It is prepared by direct crystallization from the aqueous solution of gluconic acid. Gluconic acid may be produced by the oxidation of D-glucose with bromine water, by the oxidation of D-glucose by microorganisms that are nonpathogenic and nontoxicogenic to man or other animals, or by the oxidation of D-glucose with enzymes derived from these microorganisms.


(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:

§184.1317 Garlic and its derivatives.

(a) Garlic is the fresh or dehydrated bulb or cloves obtained from Allium sativum, a genus of the lily family. Its derivatives include essential oils, oleoresins, and natural extractives obtained from garlic.

(b) Garlic oil meets the specifications of the “Food Chemicals Codex,” 3d Ed. (1981), p. 132, 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) 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 curing and pickling agent as defined in §170.3(o)(5) of this chapter, leavening agent as defined in §170.3(o)(17) of this chapter; pH control agent as defined in §170.3(o)(23) of this chapter; and sequestrant as defined in §170.3(o)(26) of this chapter.

(2) The ingredient is used at levels not to exceed current good manufacturing practice.

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

[51 FR 33896, Sept. 24, 1986]

§ 184.1322 Wheat gluten.

(a) Wheat gluten (CAS Reg. No. 8002–80–0) is the principal protein component of wheat and consists mainly of gliadin and glutenin. Wheat gluten is obtained by hydrating wheat flour and mechanically working the sticky mass to separate the wheat gluten from the starch and other flour components. Vital gluten is dried gluten that has retained its elastic properties.

(b) The ingredient must be of a purity suitable for its intended use.

(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 dough strengthenener as defined in §170.3(o)(6) of this chapter; a formulation aid as defined in §170.3(o)(14) of this chapter; a nutrient supplement as defined in §170.3(o)(20) of this chapter; a processing aid as defined in §170.3(o)(24) of this chapter; a stabilizer and thickener as defined in §170.3(o)(28) of this chapter; a surface-finishing agent as defined in §170.3(o)(30) of this chapter; and a texturizing agent as defined in §170.3(o)(32) of this chapter.

(2) The ingredient is used in food at levels not to exceed current good manufacturing practice.

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

[50 FR 8998, Mar. 6, 1985, as amended at 73 FR 8607, Feb. 14, 2008]

§ 184.1323 Glyceryl monooleate.

(a) Glyceryl monooleate is prepared by esterification of commerical oleic acid that is derived either from edible vegetable sources or from tall oil fatty acids meeting the requirements of §172.862 of this chapter. It contains glyceryl monooleate (C\textsubscript{21}H\textsubscript{40}O\textsubscript{4}, CAS Reg. No. 25496–72–4) and glyceryl esters of fatty acids present in commercial oleic acid.

(b) The ingredient must be of a purity suitable for its intended use.
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§ 184.1329 Glyceryl palmitostearate.

(a) Glyceryl palmitostearate is a mixture of mono-, di-, and triglycerides of palmitic and stearic acids made from glycerin, palmitic acid, and stearic acid.

(b) The ingredient meets the following specifications:

(1) The substance is a mixture of mono-, di-, and triglycerides of palmitic and stearic acids.

(2) Heavy metals (as lead): Not more than 10 parts per million.

(3) Lead: Not more than 0.01 parts per million.

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

§ 184.1328 Glyceryl behenate.

(a) Glyceryl behenate is a mixture of glyceryl esters of behenic acid made from glycerin and behenic acid (a saturated C22 fatty acid). The mixture contains predominately glyceryl dibehenate.

(b) The ingredient meets the following specifications:

(1) 10 to 20 percent monoglyceride, 47 to 59 percent diglyceride, 26 to 38 percent triglyceride, and not more than 2.5 percent free fatty acids.

(2) Behenic acid. Between 80 and 90 percent of the total fatty acid content.

(3) Acid value. Not more than 4.

(4) Saponification value. Between 145 and 165.

(5) Iodine number. Not more than 3.

(6) Heavy metals (as Pb). Not more than 10 parts per million.

(c) In accordance with §184.1(b)(1) of this chapter, the ingredient is used in food with no limitation other than current good manufacturing practice. The affirmation of this ingredient is 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 formulation aid, as defined in §170.3(o)(14) of this chapter.

(2) The ingredient is used in excipient formulations for use in tablets at levels not to exceed good manufacturing practice.

Prior sanctions for this ingredient different from the use established in this section do not exist or have been waived.

§ 184.1324 Glyceryl monostearate.

(a) Glyceryl monostearate, also known as monostearin, is a mixture of variable proportions of glyceryl monostearate (C_{21}H_{42}O_4, CAS Reg. No. 31566–31–1), glyceryl monopalmitate (C_{19}H_{38}O_4, CAS Reg. No. 26657–96–5) and glyceryl esters of fatty acids present in commercial stearic acid. Glyceryl monostearate is prepared by glycerolysis of certain fats or oils that are derived from edible sources or by esterification, with glycerin, of stearic acid that is derived from edible sources.

(b) The ingredient must be of a purity suitable for its intended use.

(c) In accordance with §184.1(b)(1), the ingredient is used in food with no limitation other than current good manufacturing practice.

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

§ 184.1329 Glyceryl palmitostearate.

(a) Glyceryl palmitostearate is a mixture of mono-, di-, and triglycerides of palmitic acid and stearic acid.

(b) The ingredient meets the following specifications:

(1) The substance is a mixture of mono-, di-, and triglycerides of palmitic acid and stearic acid.

(2) Heavy metals (as lead): Not more than 10 parts per million.
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(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 formulation aid, as defined in §170.3(o)(14) of this chapter.

(2) The ingredient is used in excipient formulations for use in tablets at levels not to exceed good manufacturing practice.

[60 FR 63621, Dec. 12, 1995]

§ 184.1330 Acacia (gum arabic).

(a) Acacia (gum arabic) is the dried gummy exudate from stems and branches of trees of various species of the genus Acacia, family Leguminosae.

(b) The ingredient meets the specifications of the “Food Chemicals Codex,” 3d Ed. (1981), p. 7, 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 in food under the following conditions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Maximum Usage Levels Permitted</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beverages and beverage bases, § 170.3(n)(3) of this chapter</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>Emulsifier and emulsifier salt, §170.3(o)(8) of this chapter; flavoring agent and adjuvant, §170.3(o)(12) of this chapter; formulation aid, §170.3(o)(14) of this chapter; stabilizer and thickener, §170.3(o)(28) of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chewing gum, §170.3(n)(6) of this chapter</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>Flavoring agent and adjuvant, §170.3(o)(12) of this chapter; formulation aid, §170.3(o)(14) of this chapter; humectant, §170.3(o)(16) of this chapter; surface-finishing agent, §170.3(o)(30) of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Confections and frostings, §170.3(n)(9) of this chapter</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>Formulation aid, §170.3(o)(14) of this chapter; stabilizer and thickener, §170.3(o)(28) of this chapter; surface-finishing agent, §170.3(o)(30) of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dairy product analogs, §170.3(n)(10) of this chapter</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>Formulation aid, §170.3(o)(14) of this chapter; stabilizer and thickener, §170.3(o)(28) of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fats and oils, §170.3(n)(12) of this chapter</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>Formulation aid, §170.3(o)(14) of this chapter; stabilizer and thickener, §170.3(o)(28) of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gelatins, puddings, and fillings, §170.3(n)(22) of this chapter</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>Emulsifier and emulsifier salt, §170.3(o)(8) of this chapter; formulation aid, §170.3(o)(14) of this chapter; stabilizer and thickener, §170.3(o)(28) of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hard candy and cough drops, §170.3(n)(23) of this chapter</td>
<td>46.5</td>
<td>Flavouring agent and adjuvant, §170.3(o)(12) of this chapter; formulation aid, §170.3(o)(14) of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nuts and nut products, §170.3(n)(32) of this chapter</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>Formulation aid, §170.3(o)(14) of this chapter; surface-finishing agent, §170.3(o)(30) of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quiescently frozen confection products</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>Formulation aid, §170.3(o)(14) of this chapter; stabilizer and thickener, §170.3(o)(28) of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snack foods, §170.3(n)(37) of this chapter</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>Emulsifier and emulsifier salt, §170.3(o)(8) of this chapter; formulation aid, §170.3(o)(14) of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soft candy, §170.3(n)(38) of this chapter</td>
<td>85.0</td>
<td>Emulsifier and emulsifier salt, §170.3(o)(8) of this chapter; flavoring agent and adjuvant, §170.3(o)(12) of this chapter; formulation aid, §170.3(o)(14) of this chapter; humectant, §170.3(o)(16) of this chapter; stabilizer and thickener, §170.3(o)(28) of this chapter; surface-finishing agent, §170.3(o)(30) of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
§ 184.1339 Guar gum.

(a) Guar gum is the natural substance obtained from the maceration of the seed of the guar plant, *Cyamopsis tetragonoloba* (Linn.) Taub., or *Cyamopsis psoraloides* (Lam.) D.C.

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

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(b) The ingredient meets the specifications of the “Food Chemicals Codex,” 3d Ed. (1981), p. 141, 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 in food under the following conditions:

MAXIMUM USAGE LEVELS PERMITTED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Food (as served)</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baked goods and baking mixes, § 170.3(n)(1) of this chapter</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>Emulsifier and emulsifier salts, § 170.3(o)(8) of this chapter; formulation aid, § 170.3(o)(14) of this chapter; stabilizer and thickener, § 170.3(o)(28) of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breakfast cereals, § 170.3(n)(4) of this chapter</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>Formulation aid, § 170.3(o)(14) of this chapter; stabilizer and thickener, § 170.3(o)(28) of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheese, § 170.3(n)(5) of this chapter</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>Firming agent, § 170.3(o)(10) of this chapter; formulation aid, § 170.3(o)(14) of this chapter; stabilizer and thickener, § 170.3(o)(28) of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dairy products analogs, § 170.3(n)(10) of this chapter</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fats and oils, § 170.3(n)(12) of this chapter</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>Formulation aid, § 170.3(o)(14) of this chapter; stabilizer and thickener, § 170.3(o)(28) of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gravies and sauces, § 170.3(n)(24) of this chapter</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jams and jellies, commercial, § 170.3(n)(28) of this chapter</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>Formulation aid, § 170.3(o)(14) of this chapter; stabilizer and thickener, § 170.3(o)(28) of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Processed vegetables and vegetable juices, § 170.3(n)(36) of this chapter</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soups and soup mixes, § 170.3(n)(40) of this chapter</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweet sauces, toppings and syrups, § 170.3(n)(43) of this chapter</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>Emulsifier and emulsifier salts, § 170.3(o)(8) of this chapter; firming agent, § 170.3(o)(10) of this chapter; formulation aid, § 170.3(o)(14) of this chapter; stabilizer and thickener, § 170.3(o)(28) of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All other food categories</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(d) [Reserved]

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


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Locust (carob) bean gum.

(a) Locust (carob) bean gum is primarily the macerated endosperm of the seed of the locust (carob) bean tree, Ceratonia siliqua (Linne), a leguminous evergreen tree, with lesser quantities of seed coat and germ.

MAXIMUM USAGE LEVELS PERMITTED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Food (as served)</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baked goods and baking mixes, § 170.3(n)(1) of this chapter</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>Stabilizer and thickener, § 170.3(o)(28) of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
§ 184.1349 Karaya gum (sterculia gum).

(a) Karaya gum (sterculia gum) is the dried gummy exudate from the trunk of trees of various species of the genus Sterculia.

(b) The ingredient meets the specifications of the “Food Chemicals Codex,” 3d Ed. (1981), p. 157, 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 in food under the following conditions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Food (as served)</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Frozen dairy desserts and mixes, § 170.3(n)(20) of this chapter.</td>
<td>.02</td>
<td>Stabilizer and thickener, § 170.3(o)(28) of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk candies, § 170.3(n)(31) of this chapter</td>
<td>.002</td>
<td>Emulsifier and emulsifier salt, § 170.3(o)(8) of this chapter; stabilizer and thickener, § 170.3(o)(28) of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soft candy, § 170.3(n)(30) of this chapter</td>
<td>.02</td>
<td>Stabilizer and thickener, § 170.3(o)(28) of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All other food categories</td>
<td></td>
<td>.002</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(d) [Reserved]

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

§ 184.1351 Gum tragacanth.

(a) Gum tragacanth is the exudate from one of several species of Astragalus gummifier Labillardiere, a shrub that grows wild in mountainous regions of the Middle East.

(b) The ingredient meets the specifications of the “Food Chemicals Codex,” 3d Ed. (1981), p. 337, 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 in food under the following conditions:
### § 184.1355 Helium.

(a) Helium (empirical formula He, CAS Reg. No. 7440–59–7) is a colorless, odorless, flavorless, nonflammable, inert gas. It is lighter than air and is produced by the liquefaction and purification of natural gas.

(b) The ingredient must be of a purity suitable for its intended use.

(c) In accordance with §184.1(b)(1), the ingredient is used in food with no limitations 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 processing aid as defined in §170.3(o)(24) of this chapter.

2. The ingredient is used in food at levels not to exceed current good manufacturing practice.

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


### § 184.1366 Hydrogen peroxide.

(a) Hydrogen peroxide (H\(_2\)O\(_2\), CAS Reg. No. 7722–84–1) is also referred to as hydrogen dioxide. It is made by the electrolytic oxidation of sulfuric acid or a sulfate to persulfuric acid or a persulfuric acid salt with subsequent hydrolysis and distillation of the hydrogen peroxide formed; by decomposition of barium peroxide with sulfuric or phosphoric acid; by hydrogen reduction of 2-ethylanthraquinone, followed by oxidation with air, to regenerate the quinone and produce hydrogen peroxide; or by electrical discharge through a mixture of hydrogen, oxygen, and water vapor.

(b) The ingredient meets the specifications of the Food Chemicals Codex, 3d ed. (1981), pp. 146-147, which is incorporated by reference.

(c) In accordance with §184.1(b)(2), the ingredient is used to treat food only within the following specific limitations:

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

Food and Drug Administration, HHS

§ 184.1370 Inositol.

(a) Inositol, or myo-inositol (C₆H₁₂O₆, CAS Reg. No. 87–89–8), is cis-1,2,3,5-trans-4,6-cyclohexanehexol. It occurs naturally and is prepared from an aqueous (0.2 percent sulfur dioxide) extract of corn kernels by precipitation and hydrolysis of crude phytate.

(b) The ingredient meets the specifications of the Food Chemicals Codex, 3d Ed. (1981), p. 150, which is incorporated by reference. Copies are available from the National Academy Press, 2101 Constitution Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20418, or available for inspection 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 limitations 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 special dietary foods as defined in part 105 of this chapter at levels not to exceed current good manufacturing practice. It may also be used in infant formula in accordance with section 412(g) of the Act, or with regulations promulgated under section 412(a)(2) of the Act.

(d) Residual hydrogen peroxide is removed by appropriate physical and chemical means during the processing of food where it has been used according to paragraph (c) of this section.

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

§ 184.1372 Insoluble glucose isomerase enzyme preparations.

(a) Insoluble glucose isomerase enzyme preparations are used in the production of high fructose corn syrup described in §184.1866. They are derived from recognized species of precisely classified nonpathogenic and nontoxicogenic microorganisms, including *Streptomyces rubiginosus, Actinoplanes missouriensis, Streptomyces olivaceus, Streptomyces olivochromogenes,* and *Bacillus coagulans,* that have been grown in a pure culture fermentation that produces no antibiotics. They are fixed (rendered insoluble) for batch production with GRAS ingredients or may be fixed for further immobilization with either GRAS ingredients or materials approved under §173.357 of this chapter.

(b) The ingredient meets the general and additional requirements for enzyme preparations in the Food Chemicals Codex, 3d Ed. (1981), p. 107, which is incorporated by reference. Copies are available from the National Academy Press, 2101 Constitution Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20418, or available for inspection 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 an enzyme, as defined in §170.3(o)(9) of this chapter, to convert glucose to fructose.

(2) The ingredient is used in high fructose corn syrup, at levels not to exceed current good manufacturing practice.

[47 FR 38278, Aug. 31, 1982]

§ 184.1375 Iron, elemental.

(a) Iron, elemental (CAS Reg. No. 7439–89–6) is metallic iron obtained by any of the following processes: reduced iron, electrolytic iron, and carbonyl iron.

(1) Reduced iron is prepared by reacting ground ferric oxide with hydrogen or carbon monoxide at an elevated temperature. The process results in a grayish-black powder, all of which should pass through a 100-mesh sieve. It is lusterless or has not more than a slight luster. When viewed under a microscope, it appears as an amorphous powder free from particles having a crystalline structure. It is stable in dry air.

(2) Electrolytic iron is prepared by electrodeposition. It is an amorphous, lusterless, grayish-black powder. It is stable in dry air.

(3) Carbonyl iron is prepared by the decomposition of iron pentacarbonyl. It occurs as a dark gray powder. When viewed under a microscope, it appears as spheres built up with concentric shells. It is stable in dry air.

(b) Iron, elemental (carbonyl, electrolytic, or reduced) meets the specifications of the Food Chemicals Codex, 3d Ed. (1981) (iron, carbonyl, p. 151; iron, electrolytic, pp. 151–152; iron, reduced; pp. 152–153), which is incorporated by reference. Copies are available from the National Academy Press, 2101 Constitution Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20418, or available for inspection 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 as a nutrient supplement as defined in §170.3(o)(20) of this chapter, with no limitation other than current good manufacturing practice. The ingredient may also be used in accordance with section 412(g) of the Federal Food,
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§ 184.1386 Isopropyl citrate.

(a) Isopropyl citrate is a mixture of the mono-, di-, and trisopropyl esters of citric acid. It is prepared by esterifying citric acid with isopropanol.

(b) The ingredient must be of a purity suitable for its intended use.

(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 an antioxidant as defined in §170.3(o)(3) of this chapter; as a sequestrant as defined in §170.3(o)(26) of this chapter; and as a solvent and vehicle as defined in §170.3(o)(27) of this chapter.

(2) The ingredient is used in margarine in accordance with §166.110 of this chapter; in nonalcoholic beverages as defined in §170.3(n)(3) of this chapter; and in fats and oils as defined in §170.3(n)(12) of this chapter at levels not to exceed current good manufacturing practice.

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

[53 FR 16867, May 12, 1988]

§ 184.1387 Lactase enzyme preparation from Candida pseudotropicalis.

(a) This enzyme preparation is derived from the nonpathogenic, nontoxicogenic yeast C. pseudotropicalis. It contains the enzyme lactase (β-D-galactoside galactohydrolase, EC 3.2.1.23), which converts lactose to glucose and galactose. It is prepared from yeast that has been grown by a pure culture fermentation process.

(b) The ingredient meets the general requirements and additional requirements for enzyme preparations in the Food Chemicals Codex, 3d ed. (1981), pp. 107–110, which are incorporated by reference in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 1. Copies are available from the National Academy Press, 2101 Constitution Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20418, or may be examined 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.

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

(1) The ingredient is used as an enzyme, as defined in §170.3(o)(9) of this chapter, to convert lactose to glucose and galactose.

(2) The ingredient is used in food at levels not to exceed current good manufacturing practice. Current good manufacturing practice is limited to use of this ingredient to reduce the lactose content in milk and milk-derived food products where food standards do not preclude such use.

[61 FR 7704, Feb. 29, 1996]

§ 184.1388 Lactase enzyme preparation from Kluyveromyces lactis.

(a) This enzyme preparation is derived from the nonpathogenic, nontoxicogenic yeast Kluyveromyces lactis (previously named Saccharomyces lactis). It contains the enzyme B-galactoside galactohydrolase (CAS Reg. No. CBS 683), which converts lactose to glucose and galactose. It is prepared from yeast that has been grown in a pure culture fermentation and by using
materials that are generally recognized as safe or are food additives that have been approved for this use by the Food and Drug Administration.


(c) In accordance with §184.1(b)(1), the ingredient is used in food with no limitation other than current good manufacturing practice.

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

§ 184.1408 Licorice and licorice derivatives.

(a)(1) Licorice (glycyrrhiza) root is the dried and ground rhizome and root portions of Glycyrrhiza glabra or other species of Glycyrrhiza. Licorice extract is that portion of the licorice root that is, after maceration, extracted by boiling water. The extract can be further purified by filtration and by treatment with acids and ethyl alcohol. Licorice extract is sold as a liquid, paste (“block”), or spray-dried powder.

(2) Ammoniated glycyrrhizin is prepared from the water extract of licorice root by acid precipitation followed by neutralization with dilute ammonia. Monoammonium glycyrrhizinate (C_{42}H_{61}O_{16}NH_{4}5H_{2}O, CAS Reg. No. 1407–03–0) is prepared from ammoniated glycyrrhizin by solvent extraction and separation techniques.

(b) The ingredients shall meet the following specifications when analyzed:

Food and Drug Administration, HHS

§ 184.1409

Ground limestone.

(a) Ground limestone consists essentially (not less than 94 percent) of calcium carbonate (CaCO₃) and is prepared by the crushing, grinding, and classifying of naturally occurring limestone.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category of food</th>
<th>Maximum level in food (percent glycyrrhizin content of food) (as served)</th>
<th>Functional use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baked foods, § 170.3(n)(1) of this chapter</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>Flavor enhancer, § 170.3(o)(11) of this chapter; flavoring agent, § 170.3(o)(12) of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcoholic beverages, § 170.3(n)(2) of this chapter</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>Flavor enhancer, § 170.3(o)(11) of this chapter; flavoring agent, § 170.3(o)(12) of this chapter; surface-active agent, § 170.3(o)(29) of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonalcoholic beverages, § 170.3(n)(3) of this chapter</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>Flavor enhancer, § 170.3(o)(11) of this chapter; flavoring agent, § 170.3(o)(12) of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chewing gum, § 170.3(n)(6) of this chapter</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>Flavor enhancer, § 170.3(o)(11) of this chapter; flavoring agent, § 170.3(o)(12) of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hard candy, § 170.3(n)(25) of this chapter</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herbs and seasonings, § 170.3(n)(26) of this chapter</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant protein products, § 170.3(n)(33) of this chapter</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soft candy, § 170.3(n)(38) of this chapter</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitamin or mineral dietary supplements</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All other foods except sugar substitutes, § 170.3(n)(42) of this chapter</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

[50 FR 21044, May 22, 1985, as amended at 54 FR 24899, June 12, 1989]
§ 184.1415 Animal lipase.

(a) Animal lipase (CAS Reg. No. 9001–62–1) is an enzyme preparation obtained from edible forestomach tissue of calves, kids, or lambs, or from animal pancreatic tissue. The enzyme preparation may be produced as a tissue preparation or as an aqueous extract. Its characterizing enzyme activity is that of a triacylglycerol hydrolase (EC 3.1.1.3).

(b) The ingredient meets the general requirements and additional requirements for enzyme preparations in the Food Chemicals Codex, 3d ed. (1981), p. 110, 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, or may be examined at the Office of Food Additive Safety (HFS–200), Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition, Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, 240–402–1200, and 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.

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

[48 FR 52442, Nov. 18, 1983]

§ 184.1420 Lipase enzyme preparation derived from Rhizopus niveus.

(a) Lipase enzyme preparation contains lipase enzyme (CAS Reg. No. 9001–62–1), which is obtained from the culture filtrate resulting from a pure culture fermentation of a nonpathogenic and nontoxicogenic strain of Rhizopus niveus. The enzyme preparation also contains diatomaceous earth as a carrier. The characterizing activity of the enzyme, which catalyzes the interesterification of fats and oils at the 1- and 3-positions of triglycerides, is triacylglycerol lipase (EC 3.1.1.3).

(b) The ingredient meets the general requirements and additional requirements for enzyme preparations in the monograph on Enzyme Preparations in the "Food Chemicals Codex," 4th ed. (1996), pp. 133 and 134, 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, or may be examined 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.

(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 as a direct human food ingredient is based upon the following current good manufacturing practice conditions of use:

(1) The ingredient is used as an enzyme as defined in §170.3(o)(9) of this chapter to hydrolyze fatty acid glycerides.

(2) The ingredient is used in food at levels not to exceed current good manufacturing practice.

[60 FR 32911, June 26, 1995, as amended at 78 FR 14666, Mar. 7, 2013]
§ 184.1425 Magnesium carbonate.

(a) Magnesium carbonate (molecular formula approximately \((\text{MgCO}_3\cdot\text{Mg(OH)}_2\cdot5\text{H}_2\text{O})\), CAS Reg. No. 39409–82–0) is also known as magnesium carbonate hydroxide. It is a white powder formed either by adding an alkaline carbonate (such as sodium carbonate) to a solution of magnesium sulfate or by carbonation of a slurry of magnesium hydroxide followed by boiling of the resulting magnesium carbonate.

(b) The ingredient meets the specifications of the Food Chemicals Codex, 3d Ed. (1981), p. 177, which is incorporated by reference. Copies are available from the National Academy Press, 2101 Constitution Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20418, or available for inspection 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 an anticaking and free-flow agent as defined in §170.3(o)(1) of this chapter; a flour treating agent as defined in §170.3(o)(13) of this chapter; a lubricant and release agent as defined in §170.3(o)(18) of this chapter; a nutrient supplement as defined in §170.3(o)(20) of this chapter; a pH control agent as defined in §170.3(o)(23) of this chapter; a processing aid as defined in §170.3(o)(24) of this chapter; and a synergist as defined in §170.3(o)(31) of this chapter.

(2) The ingredient is used in foods at levels not to exceed current good manufacturing practice.

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

[50 FR 13558, Apr. 5, 1985; 50 FR 16080, Apr. 24, 1985]

§ 184.1426 Magnesium chloride.

(a) Magnesium chloride (\(\text{MgCl}_2\cdot6\text{H}_2\text{O}\), CAS Reg. No. 7786–30–3) is a colorless, deliquescent, crystalline material that occurs naturally as the mineral bischofite. It is prepared by dissolving magnesium oxide, hydroxide, or carbonate in aqueous hydrochloric acid solution and crystallizing out magnesium chloride hexahydrate.

(b) The ingredient meets the specifications of the Food Chemicals Codex, 3d Ed. (1981), p. 177, which is incorporated by reference. Copies are available from the National Academy Press, 2101 Constitution Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20418, or available for inspection 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 flavoring agent and adjuvant as defined in §170.3(o)(12) of this chapter and a nutrient supplement as defined in §170.3(o)(20) of this chapter.

(2) The ingredient is used in foods at levels not to exceed current good manufacturing practice. The ingredient also may 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.

[50 FR 13559, Apr. 5, 1985; 50 FR 16080, Apr. 24, 1985]
§ 184.1428 Magnesium hydroxide.

(a) Magnesium hydroxide (Mg(OH)₂, CAS Reg. No. 1309–42–8) occurs naturally as the colorless, crystalline mineral brucite. It is prepared as a white precipitate by the addition of sodium hydroxide to a water soluble magnesium salt or by hydration of reactive grades of magnesium oxide.

(b) The ingredient meets the specifications of the Food Chemicals Codex, 3d Ed. (1981), p. 178, which is incorporated by reference. Copies are available from the National Academy Press, 2101 Constitution Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20418, or available for inspection 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; a pH control agent as defined in §170.3(o)(23) of this chapter; and a processing aid as defined in §170.3(o)(24) of this chapter.

2. The ingredient is used in foods at levels not to exceed current good manufacturing practice.

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

[50 FR 13559, Apr. 5, 1985, as amended at 64 FR 405, Jan. 5, 1999]

§ 184.1431 Magnesium oxide.

(a) Magnesium oxide (MgO, CAS Reg. No. 1309–48–4) occurs naturally as the colorless, crystalline mineral periclase. It is produced either as a bulky white powder (light) or a relatively dense white powder (heavy) by heating magnesium hydroxide or carbonate. Heating these magnesium salts under moderate conditions (400° to 900 °C for a few hours) produces light magnesium oxide. Heating the salts under more rigorous conditions (1200 °C for 12 hours) produces heavy magnesium oxide. Light magnesium oxide is converted to heavy magnesium oxide by sustained heating at high temperatures.

(b) The ingredient meets the specifications of the Food Chemicals Codex, 3d Ed. (1981), p. 178, which is incorporated by reference. Copies are available from the National Academy Press, 2101 Constitution Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20418, or available for inspection 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 an anticaking and free-flow agent as defined in §170.3(o)(1) of this chapter; a firming agent as defined in §170.3(o)(10) of this chapter; a lubricant and release agent as defined in §170.3(o)(18) of this chapter; a nutrient supplement as defined in §170.3(o)(20) of this chapter; and a pH control agent as defined in §170.3(o)(23) of this chapter.

2. The ingredient is used in foods at levels not be exceed current good manufacturing practice. The ingredient also may 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.

[50 FR 13559, Apr. 5, 1985]
§ 184.1434 Magnesium phosphate.

(a) Magnesium phosphate includes both magnesium phosphate, dibasic, and magnesium phosphate, tribasic. Magnesium phosphate, dibasic (\(\text{MgHPO}_4\cdot3\text{H}_2\text{O}\), CAS Reg. No. 7782–095–094) occurs naturally as the white, crystalline mineral newberyite. It is prepared commercially as a precipitate formed by treating a solution of magnesium sulfate with disodium phosphate under controlled conditions. Magnesium phosphate, tribasic (\(\text{Mg}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2\cdot x\text{H}_2\text{O}\), CAS Reg. No. 7757–87–1) may contain 4, 5, or 8 molecules of water of hydration. It is produced as a precipitate from a solution of magnesium with phosphoric acid.


(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 and a pH control agent as defined in §170.3(o)(23) of this chapter.

(2) The ingredient is used in foods at levels not to exceed current good manufacturing practice. The ingredient also may 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.


§ 184.1440 Magnesium stearate.

(a) Magnesium stearate (\(\text{Mg}({\text{C}}_{17}\text{H}_{34}\text{COO})_2\), CAS Reg. No. 557–04–0) is the magnesium salt of stearic acid. It is produced as a white precipitate by the addition of an aqueous solution of magnesium chloride to an aqueous solution of sodium stearate derived from stearic acid that is obtained from edible sources and that conforms to the requirements of §172.860(b)(2) of this chapter.

(b) The ingredient meets the specifications of the Food Chemicals Codex, 3d Ed. (1981), p. 182, which is incorporated by reference. Copies are available from the National Academy Press, 2101 Constitution Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20418, or available for inspection 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 lubricant and release agent as defined in §170.3(o)(18) of this chapter; a nutrient supplement as defined in §170.3(o)(20) of this chapter; and a processing aid as defined in §170.3(o)(24) of this chapter.

(2) The ingredient is used in foods at levels not to exceed current good manufacturing practice.

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

[50 FR 13560, Apr. 5, 1985]
§ 184.1443 Magnesium sulfate.

(a) Magnesium sulfate (MgSO\(_4\)·7H\(_2\)O, CAS Reg. No. 10034–99–8) occurs naturally as the mineral epsomite. It is prepared by neutralization of magnesium oxide, hydroxide, or carbonate with sulfuric acid and evaporating the solution to crystallization.


(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 food ingredient is based upon the following current good manufacturing practice conditions of use:

(1) The ingredient is used as a flavor enhancer as defined in §170.3(o)(11) of this chapter; a nutrient supplement as defined in §170.3(o)(20) of this chapter; and a processing aid as defined in §170.3(o)(24) of this chapter.

(2) The ingredient is used in foods at levels not to exceed current good manufacturing practice.

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

[50 FR 13560, Apr. 5, 1985]

§ 184.1443a Malt.

(a) Malt is an enzyme preparation obtained from barley which has been softened by a series of steeping operations and germinated under controlled conditions. It is a brown, sweet, and viscous liquid or a white to tan powder. Its characterizing enzyme activities are α-amylase (EC 3.2.1.1.) and β-amylase (EC 3.2.1.2). (b) The ingredient meets the general requirements and additional requirements for enzyme preparations in the Food Chemicals Codex, 3d ed. (1981), p. 110, 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, or may be examined at the Office of Premarket Approval (HFS–200), Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, and 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 GRAS as a direct food ingredient is based upon the following current good manufacturing practice conditions of use:

(1) The ingredient is used as an enzyme as defined in §170.3(o)(9) of this chapter to hydrolyze starch or starch-derived polysaccharides.

(2) The ingredient is used in food at levels not to exceed current good manufacturing practice.

[60 FR 32911, June 26, 1995]

§ 184.1444 Maltodextrin.

(a) Maltodextrin ((C\(_6\)H\(_{10}\)O\(_5\))\(_n\), CAS Reg. No. 9050–36–6) is a nonsweet nutritive saccharide polymer that consists of D-glucose units linked primarily by α-1-4 bonds and that has a dextrose equivalent (D.E.) of less than 20. It is prepared as a white powder or concentrated solution by partial hydrolysis of corn starch, potato starch, or rice starch with safe and suitable acids and enzymes.

(b)(1) Maltodextrin derived from corn starch must be of a purity suitable for its intended use.

(2) Maltodextrin derived from potato starch meets the specifications of the Food Chemicals Codex, 3d ed., 3d supp. (1992), p. 129, which are incorporated by reference in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. Copies are
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§ 184.1446 Manganese chloride.

(a) Manganese chloride (MnCl₂, CAS Reg. No. 7773-01-5) is a pink, translucent, crystalline product. It is also known as manganese dichloride. It is prepared by dissolving manganous oxide, pyrolusite ore (MnO₂), or reduced manganese ore in hydrochloric acid. The resulting solution is neutralized to precipitate heavy metals, filtered, concentrated, and crystallized.

(b) The ingredient meets the specifications of the Food Chemicals Codex, 3d Ed. (1981), p. 186, which is incorporated by reference. Copies are available from the National Academy Press, 2101 Constitution Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20418, or available for inspection 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.

§ 184.1445 Malt syrup (malt extract).

(a) Malt is the product of barley (Hordeum vulgare L.) germinated under controlled conditions. Malt syrup and malt extract are interchangeable terms for a viscous concentrate of water extract of germinated barley grain, with or without added safe preservative. Malt syrup is usually a brown, sweet, and viscous liquid containing varying amounts of amylolytic enzymes and plant constituents. Barley is first softened after cleaning by steeping operations and then allowed to germinate under controlled conditions. The germinated grain then undergoes processing, such as drying, grinding, extracting, filtering, and evaporating, to produce malt syrup (malt extract) with 75 to 80 percent solids or dried malt syrup with higher solids content.

(b) The ingredient must be of a purity suitable for its intended use.

(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 flavoring agent and adjuvant as defined in §170.3(o)(12) of this chapter.

(2) The ingredient is used in food at levels not to exceed current good manufacturing practice.

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

§ 184.1449 Manganese citrate.

(a) Manganese citrate (Mn_3(C_6H_5O_7)_2, CAS Reg. No. 10024–66–5) is a pale orange or pinkish white powder. It is obtained by precipitating manganese carbonate from manganese sulfate and sodium carbonate solutions. The filtered and washed precipitate is digested first with sufficient citric acid solution to form manganous citrate and then with sodium citrate to complete the reaction.

(b) The ingredient must be of a purity suitable for its intended use.

(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 may be used in infant formulas 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.


§ 184.1452 Manganese gluconate.

(a) Manganese gluconate (C_{12}H_{22}MnO_{14}·2H_2O, CAS Reg. No. 648–0953–0998) is a slightly pink colored powder. It is obtained by reacting manganese carbonate with gluconic acid in aqueous medium and then crystallizing the product.


(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 the following foods at levels not to exceed current good manufacturing practice: baked goods as defined in §170.3(n)(1) of this chapter; meat products as defined in §170.3(n)(29) of this chapter; milk products as defined in §170.3(n)(31) of this chapter; and poultry products as defined in §170.3(n)(34) of this chapter.

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

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this chapter; nonalcoholic beverages as defined in §170.3(n)(3) of this chapter; dairy product analogs as defined in §170.3(n)(10) of this chapter; fish products as defined in §170.3(n)(13) of this chapter; meat products as defined in §170.3(n)(29) of this chapter; milk products as defined in §170.3(n)(31) of this chapter; and poultry products as defined in §170.3(n)(34) of this chapter.

The ingredient may be used in infant formulas 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.

[50 FR 19166, May 7, 1985]

§ 184.1461 Manganese sulfate.

(a) Manganese sulfate (MnSO₄·H₂O, CAS Reg. No. 7785–0987–097) is a pale pink, granular, odorless powder. It is obtained by reacting manganese compounds with sulfuric acid. It is also obtained as a byproduct in the manufacture of hydroquinone. Other manufacturing processes include the action of sulfur dioxide on a slurry of manganese dioxide in sulfuric acid, and the roasting of pyrolusite (MnO₂) ore with solid ferrous sulfate and coal, followed by leaching and crystallization.

(b) The ingredient meets the specifications of the Food Chemicals Codex, 3d Ed. (1981), p. 188, which is incorporated by reference. Copies are available from the National Academy Press, 2101 Constitution Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20418, or available for inspection 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(0)(20) of this chapter.

(2) The ingredient is used in the following foods at levels not to exceed current good manufacturing practice: baked goods as defined in §170.3(n)(1) of this chapter; nonalcoholic beverages as defined in §170.3(n)(3) of this chapter; dairy product analogs as defined in §170.3(n)(10) of this chapter; fish products as defined in §170.3(n)(13) of this chapter; meat products as defined in §170.3(n)(29) of this chapter; milk products as defined in §170.3(n)(31) of this chapter; and poultry products as defined in §170.3(n)(34) of this chapter.

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

[50 FR 19166, May 7, 1985]

§ 184.1472 Menhaden oil.

(a) Menhaden oil. (1) Menhaden oil is prepared from fish of the genus Brevoortia, commonly known as menhaden, by cooking and pressing. The resulting crude oil is then refined using the following steps: Storage (winterization), degumming (optional), neutralization, bleaching, and deodorization. Winterization may separate the oil and produce a solid fraction.

(2) Menhaden oil meets the following specifications:

(i) Color and state. Yellow liquid to white solid.

(ii) Odor. Odorless to slightly fishy.

(iii) Saponification value. Between 180 and 200 as determined by the American Oil Chemists’ Society Official Method Cd 3–25—“Saponification Value” (re-approved 1989), which is incorporated by reference in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. Copies of this publication are available from the Office of Food Additive Safety.
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Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFS–200), Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, or available for inspection at the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition’s Library, Food and Drug Administration, 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.

(iv) **Iodine number.** Not less than 120 as determined by the American Oil Chemists’ Society Recommended Practice Cd 11–92—“Iodine Value of Pats and Oils, Cyclohexane—Acetic Acid Method,’’ which is incorporated by reference in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. The availability of this incorporation by reference is given in paragraph (a)(2)(iii) of this section.

(v) **Unsaponifiable matter.** Not more than 1.5 percent as determined by the American Oil Chemists’ Society Official Method Ca 6b–40—“Unsaponifiable Matter” (reapproved 1989), which is incorporated by reference in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. The availability of this incorporation by reference is given in paragraph (a)(2)(iii) of this section.

(vi) **Free fatty acids.** Not more than 0.1 percent as determined by the American Oil Chemists’ Society Official Method Ca 5a–40—“Free Fatty Acids” (reapproved 1989), which is incorporated by reference in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. The availability of this incorporation by reference is given in paragraph (a)(2)(iii) of this section.

(vii) **Peroxide value.** Not more than 5 milliequivalents per kilogram of oil as determined by the American Oil Chemists’ Society Official Method Cd 8–53—“Peroxide Value, Acetic Acid—Chloroform Method” (updated 1992) or Recommended Practice Cd 8b–90—“Peroxide Value, Acetic Acid—Isooctane Method” (updated 1992), which are incorporated by reference in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. The availability of this incorporation by reference is given in paragraph (a)(2)(iii) of this section.

(viii) **Lead.** Not more than 0.1 part per million as determined by the American Oil Chemists’ Society Official Method Ca 18c–91—“Determination of Lead by Direct Graphite Furnace Atomic Absorption Spectrometry” (revised 1992), which is incorporated by reference in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. The availability of this incorporation by reference is given in paragraph (a)(2)(iii) of this section.

(ix) **Mercury.** Not more than 0.5 part per million as determined by the method entitled “Biomedical Test Materials Program: Analytical Methods for the Quality Assurance of Fish Oil,” published in the “NOAA Technical Memorandum NMFS-SEFC-211.” F. M. Van Dolah and S. B. Galloway, editors, National Marine Fisheries Service, U. S. Department of Commerce, pages 71–88, November, 1988, which is incorporated by reference in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. The availability of this incorporation by reference is given in paragraph (a)(2)(iii) of this section.

(3) In accordance with §184.1(b)(2), the ingredient may be used in food only within the following specific limitations to ensure that total intake of eicosapentaenoic acid or docosahexaenoic acid does not exceed 3.0 grams/person/day:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category of food</th>
<th>Maximum level of use in food (as served)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baked goods, baking mixes, § 170.3(n)(1) of this chapter</td>
<td>5.0 percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cereals, § 170.3(n)(4) of this chapter</td>
<td>4.0 percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheese products, § 170.3(n)(5) of this chapter</td>
<td>5.0 percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chewing gum, § 170.3(n)(6) of this chapter</td>
<td>3.0 percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condiments, § 170.3(n)(8) of this chapter</td>
<td>5.0 percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Confections, frostings, § 170.3(n)(9) of this chapter</td>
<td>5.0 percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dairy product analogs, § 170.3(n)(10) of this chapter</td>
<td>5.0 percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egg products, § 170.3(n)(11) of this chapter</td>
<td>5.0 percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fats, oils, § 170.3(n)(12) of this chapter, but not in infant formula</td>
<td>12.0 percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish products, § 170.3(n)(13) of this chapter</td>
<td>5.0 percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frozen dairy desserts, § 170.3(n)(20) of this chapter</td>
<td>5.0 percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gelatins, puddings, § 170.3(n)(22) of this chapter</td>
<td>1.0 percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gravies, sauces, § 170.3(n)(24) of this chapter</td>
<td>5.0 percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hard candy, § 170.3(n)(25) of this chapter</td>
<td>10.0 percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jams, jellies, § 170.3(n)(28) of this chapter</td>
<td>7.0 percent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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§ 184.1490 Methylparaben.

(a) Methylparaben is the chemical methyl p-hydroxybenzoate. It is produced by the methanol esterification of p-hydroxybenzoic acid in the presence of sulfuric acid, with subsequent distillation.

(b) The ingredient meets the specifications of the “Food Chemicals Codex,” 3d Ed. (1981), p. 199, 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 an antimicrobial agent as defined in §170.3(o)(2) of this chapter.

(d) The ingredient is used in food at levels not to exceed good manufacturing practices. Current good manufacturing practice results in a maximum level of 0.1 percent in food.

(e) Prior sanctions for this ingredient different from the uses established in

(ix) Mercury. Not more than 0.5 part per million.

(x) Arsenic (as As). Not more than 0.1 part per million.

(xi) Lead. Not more than 0.1 part per million.

(3) Partially hydrogenated and hydrogenated menhaden oils are used as edible fats or oils, as defined in §170.3(n)(12) of this chapter, in food at levels not to exceed current good manufacturing practice.

(4) If the fat or oil is fully hydrogenated, the name to be used on the label of a product containing it shall include the term “hydrogenated,” or if it is partially hydrogenated, the name shall include the term “partially hydrogenated,” in accordance with §101.4(b)(14) of this chapter.


§ 184.1490 Methylparaben.

(a) Methylparaben is the chemical methyl p-hydroxybenzoate. It is produced by the methanol esterification of p-hydroxybenzoic acid in the presence of sulfuric acid, with subsequent distillation.

(b) The ingredient meets the specifications of the “Food Chemicals Codex,” 3d Ed. (1981), p. 199, 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 an antimicrobial agent as defined in §170.3(o)(2) of this chapter.

(d) The ingredient is used in food at levels not to exceed good manufacturing practices. Current good manufacturing practice results in a maximum level of 0.1 percent in food.

(e) Prior sanctions for this ingredient different from the uses established in

(ix) Mercury. Not more than 0.5 part per million.

(x) Arsenic (as As). Not more than 0.1 part per million.

(xi) Lead. Not more than 0.1 part per million.

(3) Partially hydrogenated and hydrogenated menhaden oils are used as edible fats or oils, as defined in §170.3(n)(12) of this chapter, in food at levels not to exceed current good manufacturing practice.

(4) If the fat or oil is fully hydrogenated, the name to be used on the label of a product containing it shall include the term “hydrogenated,” or if it is partially hydrogenated, the name shall include the term “partially hydrogenated,” in accordance with §101.4(b)(14) of this chapter.

§ 184.1498 Microparticulated protein product.

(a) Microparticulated protein product is prepared from egg whites or milk protein or a combination of egg whites and milk protein. These protein sources may be used alone or in combination with other safe and suitable ingredients to form the microparticulated product. The mixture of ingredients is high-shear heat processed to achieve a smooth and creamy texture similar to that of fat. Safe and suitable ingredients used in the preparation of the microparticulated protein product must be used in compliance with the limitations of the appropriate regulations in parts 172, 182, and 184 of this chapter.

(b) The ingredient is used in food in accordance with § 184.1(b)(2) at levels not to exceed current good manufacturing practice. The affirmation of the use of this ingredient as generally recognized as safe (GRAS) as a direct human food ingredient is based upon the following conditions of use:

1. The ingredient is used in food as a thickener as defined in §170.3(o)(28) of this chapter or as a texturizer as defined in §170.3(o)(32) of this chapter.

2. The ingredient is used in frozen dessert-type products except that the ingredient may not be used to replace the milk fat required in standardized frozen desserts.

3. The name of the ingredient used in the ingredient statement on both bulk and packaged food must include the source of the protein (e.g., “microparticulated egg white protein”), followed by a parenthetical listing of each of the ingredients in the microparticulated protein product, in descending order of predominance. Microparticulated protein product must be used in accordance with this requirement or its addition to food will be considered by FDA to constitute the use of an unapproved food additive (see §184.1(b)(2)).

[63 FR 6391, Feb. 23, 1990]

§ 184.1505 Mono- and diglycerides.

(a) Mono- and diglycerides consist of a mixture of glyceryl mono- and diesters, and minor amounts of triesters, that are prepared from fats or oils or fat-forming acids that are derived from edible sources. The most prevalent fatty acids include lauric, linoleic, myristic, oleic, palmitic, and stearic. Mono- and diglycerides are manufactured by the reaction of glycerin with fatty acids or the reaction of glycerin with triglycerides in the presence of an alkaline catalyst. The products are further purified to obtain a mixture of glycerides, free fatty acids, and free glycerin that contains at least 90 percent-by-weight glycerides.


(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 in food as a dough strengthen as defined in §170.3(o)(6) of this chapter; an emulsifier and emulsifier salt as defined in §170.3(o)(8) of this chapter; a flavoring agent and adjuvant as defined in §170.3(o)(12) of this chapter; a lubricant and release agent as defined in §170.3(o)(18) of this chapter; a solvent and vehicle as defined in §170.3(o)(27) of this chapter; a stabilizer and thickener as defined in §170.3(o)(28) of this chapter; a surface-active agent as defined in §170.3(o)(29) of this chapter; a surface-finishing
agent as defined in §170.3(o)(30) of this chapter; and a texturizer as defined in §170.3(o)(32) of this chapter.

(2) The ingredient is used in food at levels not to exceed current good manufacturing practice.

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

[54 FR 7403, Feb. 21, 1989, as amended at 57 FR 10616, Mar. 27, 1992]

§ 184.1521 Monosodium phosphate derivatives of mono- and diglycerides.

(a) Monosodium phosphate derivatives of mono- and diglycerides are composed of glyceride derivatives formed by reacting mono- and diglycerides that are derived from edible sources with phosphorus pentoxide (tetraphosphorus decoxide) followed by neutralization with sodium carbonate.

(b) The ingredient must be of a purity suitable for its intended use.

(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 in food as an emulsifier and emulsifier salt as defined in §170.3(o)(8) of this chapter, a lubricant and release agent as defined in §170.3(o)(18) of this chapter, and as a surface-active agent as defined in §170.3(o)(29) of this chapter.

(2) The ingredient is used in the following foods at levels not to exceed current good manufacturing practice: dairy product analogs as defined in §170.3(n)(10) of this chapter and soft candy as defined in §170.3(n)(38) of this chapter.

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


§ 184.1530 Niacin.

(a) Niacin (C₆H₅NO₂, CAS Reg. No. 59–67–6) is the chemical 3-pyridinecarboxylic acid (nicotinic acid). It is a non-hygroscopic, stable, white, crystalline solid that sublimes without decomposition at about 230 °C. It is soluble in water and alcohol. It is insoluble in ether.

(b) The ingredient meets the specifications of the “Food Chemicals Codex,” 4th ed. (1996), p. 264, 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, Box 265, 2101 Constitution Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20055 (Internet address http://www.nap.edu), or may be examined at the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition’s Library, Food and Drug Administration, 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.

(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 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 foods at levels not to exceed current good manufacturing practice. The ingredient 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.


§ 184.1535 Niacinamide.

(a) Niacinamide (C₆H₇N₂O, CAS Reg. No. 98–92–0) is the chemical 3-
§ 184.1537 Pyridinecarboxylic acid amide (nicotinamide). It is a white crystalline powder that is soluble in water, alcohol, ether, and glycerol. It melts between 128° and 131 °C.


(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 catalyst as defined in §170.3(o)(24) of this chapter.

(2) The ingredient is used in the hydrogenation of fats and oils as defined in §170.3(n)(12) of this chapter at levels not to exceed current good manufacturing practice. Current good manufacturing practice includes the removal of nickel from fats and oils following hydrogenation.

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


§ 184.1538 Nisin preparation.

(a) Nisin preparation is derived from pure culture fermentations of certain strains of Streptococcus lactis Lancefield Group N. Nisin preparation contains nisin (CAS Reg. No. 1414–45–5), a group of related peptides with antibiotic activity.

(b) The ingredient is a concentrate or dry material that meets the specifications that follow when it is tested as described in “Specifications for Identity and Purity of Some Antibiotics,” World Health Organization, FAO Nutrition Meeting Report Series, No. 45A, 1969, which is incorporated by reference. Copies are available from the Division of Dockets Management (HFA–305), Food and Drug Administration, 5630 Fishers Lane, rm. 1061, Rockville, MD 20852, or available for inspection 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.

(1) Nisin content, not less than 900 international units per milligram.

(2) Arsenic, not more than 1 part per million.

(3) Lead, not more than 3 parts per million.

(4) Mercury, not more than 0.3 parts per million.


§ 184.1539 Nickel.

(a) Elemental nickel (CAS Reg. No. 7440–02–0) is obtained from nickel ore by transforming it to nickel sulfide (Ni3S2). The sulfide is roasted in air to give nickel oxide (NiO). The oxide is then reduced with carbon to give elemental nickel.

(b) The ingredient must be of a purity suitable for its intended use.

(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 catalyst as defined in §170.3(o)(24) of this chapter.

(2) The ingredient is used in the hydrogenation of fats and oils as defined in §170.3(n)(12) of this chapter at levels not to exceed current good manufacturing practice. Current good manufacturing practice includes the removal of nickel from fats and oils following hydrogenation.

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

§ 184.1545 Nitros oxide.

(a) Nitrous oxide (empirical formula N₂O, CAS Reg. No. 10024-97-2) is also known as dinitrogen monoxide or laughing gas. It is a colorless gas, about 50 percent heavier than air, with a slightly sweet smell. It does not burn but will support combustion. Nitrous oxide is manufactured by the thermal decomposition of ammonium nitrate. Higher oxides of nitrogen are removed by passing the dry gas through a series of scrubbing towers.

(b) The ingredient must be of a purity suitable for its intended use.

(c) In accordance with §184.1(b)(1), the ingredient is used in food with no limitations 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 propellant, aerating agent, and gas as defined in §170.3(o)(25) of this chapter.

(2) The ingredient is used in dairy product analogs as defined in §170.3(n)(10) of this chapter at levels not to exceed current good manufacturing practice.

[53 FR 11250, Apr. 6, 1988, as amended at 59 FR 14364, Mar. 28, 1994; 68 FR 24879, May 9, 2003]

§ 184.1540 Nitrogen.

(a) Nitrogen (empirical formula N₂, CAS Reg. No. 7727-37-9) is a colorless, odorless, flavorless gas that is produced commercially by the fractionation of liquid air.

(b) The ingredient must be of a purity suitable for its intended use.

(c) In accordance with §184.1(b)(1), the ingredient is used in food with no limitations 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 propellant, aerating agent, and gas as defined in §170.3(o)(25) of this chapter.

(2) The ingredient is used in food at levels not to exceed current good manufacturing practice.

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

§ 184.1553 Peptones.

(a) Peptones are a variable mixture of polypeptides, oligopeptides, and amino acids that are produced by partial hydrolysis of casein, animal tissue, soy protein isolate, gelatin, defatted fatty tissue, egg albumin, or lactalbumin (whey protein). Peptones are produced from these proteins using proteolytic enzymes that either are considered to be generally recognized as safe (GRAS) or are regulated as food additives. Peptones are also produced by denaturing any of the proteins listed in this paragraph with safe and suitable acids or heat.

(b) The ingredients must be of a purity suitable for their intended use.

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

(1) These ingredients are used as nutrient supplements as defined in §170.3(o)(20) of this chapter; as processing aids as defined in §170.3(o)(24) of this chapter; and as surface-active agents as defined in §170.3(o)(29) of this chapter.

(2) These ingredients are used in food at levels not to exceed current good manufacturing practice.

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


§ 184.1555 Rapeseed oil.

(a) Fully hydrogenated rapeseed oil. (1) Fully hydrogenated rapeseed oil is a mixture of triglycerides in which the fatty acid composition is a mixture of saturated fatty acids. The fatty acids are present in the same proportions which result from the full hydrogenation of fatty acids occurring in natural rapeseed oil. The rapeseed oil is obtained from the napus and campestris varieties of Brassica of the family Cruciferae. It is prepared by fully hydrogenating refined and bleached rapeseed oil at 310–375 °F, using a catalyst such as nickel, until the iodine number is 4 or less.

(2) The ingredient meets the following specifications: Acid value not more than 6, arsenic not more than 3 parts per million, free glycerin not more than 7 percent, heavy metals (as Pb) not more than 10 parts per million, iodine number not more than 4, residue on ignition not more than 0.5 percent.

(3) The ingredient is used as a stabilizer and thickener as defined in §170.3(o)(28) of this chapter in peanut butter. The use level of the ingredient is limited by good manufacturing practice (GMP) to the minimum amount required to produce the intended effect. Current good manufacturing practices result in a maximum level of 2 percent in peanut butter.

(b) Superglycerinated fully hydrogenated rapeseed oil. (1) Superglycerinated fully hydrogenated rapeseed oil is a mixture of mono- and diglycerides with triglycerides as a minor component. The fatty acid composition is a mixture of saturated fatty acids present in the same proportions as those resulting from the full hydrogenation of fatty acids in natural rapeseed oil. It is made by adding excess glycerol to the fully hydrogenated rapeseed oil and heating, in the presence of a sodium hydroxide catalyst, to 330 °F under partial vacuum and steam sparging agitation.

(2) The ingredient meets the specifications of the “Food Chemicals Codex,” 3d Ed. (1981), p. 201, relating to mono- and diglycerides with triglycerides as 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/
§ 184.1560 Ox bile extract.
(a) Ox bile extract (CAS Reg. No. 8008–63–7), also known as purified oxgall or sodium choleate, is a yellowish green, soft solid, with a partly sweet, partly bitter, disagreeable taste.
(b) Food-grade ox bile extract shall meet the specifications of the U.S. Pharmacopeia (USP), XIV, 1950, p. 410.
(c) The ingredient is used as a surfactant as defined in § 170.3(o)(29) of this chapter.
(d) The ingredient is used in food in accordance with § 184.1(b)(1) at levels not to exceed good manufacturing practice. Current good manufacturing practice results in a maximum level, as served, of 0.002 percent for cheese as defined in § 170.3(n)(5) of this chapter.
(e) Prior sanctions for this ingredient different from the uses established in this section do not exist or have been waived.

§ 184.1563 Ozone.
(a) Ozone (O₃, CAS Reg. No. 10028–15–6) is an unstable blue gas with a pungent, characteristic odor, which occurs freely in nature. It is produced commercially by passing electrical discharges or ionizing radiation through air or oxygen.
(b) The ingredient must be of a purity suitable for its intended use in accordance with § 170.30(h)(1) of this chapter.
(c) In accordance with § 184.1(b)(2), the ingredient is used to treat food only within the following specific limitations:

ibr_locations.html. An additional specification requires the iodine number to be 4 or less.

(3) The ingredient is used as an emulsifier as defined in § 170.3(o)(8) of this chapter in shortenings for cake mixes. The use level of the ingredient is limited by good manufacturing practice (GMP) to the minimum amount required to produce the intended effect. Current good manufacturing practices result in a maximum level, as served, of 4 percent of the shortening or 0.5 percent of the total weight of the cake mix.

(c) Low erucic acid rapeseed oil. (1) Low erucic acid rapeseed oil, also known as canola oil, is the fully refined, bleached, and deodorized edible oil obtained from certain varieties of Brassica Napus or B. Campestris of the family Cruciferae. The plant varieties are those producing oil-bearing seeds with a low erucic acid content. Chemically, low erucic acid rapeseed oil is a mixture of triglycerides, composed of both saturated and unsaturated fatty acids, with an erucic acid content of no more than 2 percent of the component fatty acids.

(2) Low erucic acid rapeseed oil as defined in paragraph (c)(1) of this section may be partially hydrogenated to reduce the proportion of unsaturated fatty acids. When the partially hydrogenated low erucic acid rapeseed oil is used, it shall be referred to as partially hydrogenated low erucic acid rapeseed oil.

(3) In addition to limiting the content of erucic acid to a level not exceeding 2 percent of the component fatty acids, low erucic acid rapeseed oil and partially hydrogenated low erucic acid rapeseed oil must be of a purity suitable for their intended use.

(4) Low erucic acid rapeseed oil and partially hydrogenated low erucic acid rapeseed oil are used as edible fats and oils in food, except in infant formula, at levels not to exceed current good manufacturing practice.

§ 184.1583 Bottled water that prior to ozonation meets the microbiological, physical, chemical, and radiological quality standards of § 165.110 (b)(2) through (b)(5) of this chapter.

Not to exceed current good manufacturing practice. Current good manufacturing practice results in a maximum residual level at the time of bottling of 0.4 milligram of ozone per liter of bottled water.

Antimicrobial agent, § 170.3(o)(2) of this chapter.

(adj.) 47 FR 50210, Nov. 5, 1982, as amended at 60 FR 57130, Nov. 13, 1995

§ 184.1585 Papain.

(a) Papain (CAS Reg. No. 9001–73–4) is a proteolytic enzyme derived from Carica papaya L. Crude latex containing the enzyme is collected from slashed unripe papaya. The food-grade product is obtained by repeated filtration of the crude latex or an aqueous solution of latex or by precipitation from an aqueous solution of latex. The resulting enzyme preparation may be used in a liquid or dry form.


(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 conditions of use:

(1) The ingredient is used as an enzyme as defined in §170.3(o)(9) of this chapter to hydrolyze proteins or polypeptides.

(2) The ingredient is used in food at levels not to exceed current good manufacturing practice.

(3) The ingredient is used as a texturizer as defined in §170.3(o)(32) of this chapter.

[48 FR 48806, Oct. 21, 1983]
§ 184.1588 Pectins.
(a) The pectins (CAS Reg. No. 9000–69–5) are a group of complex, high molecular weight polysaccharides found in plants and composed chiefly of partially methylated polygalacturonic acid units. Portions of the carboxyl group occur as methyl esters, and the remaining carboxyl groups exist in the form of the free acid or as its ammonium, potassium, or sodium (CAS Reg. No. 9000–59–8) salts, and in some types as the acid amide. Thus, the pectins regulated in this section are the high-ester pectins, low-ester pectins, amidated pectins, pectinic acids, and pectinates. Pectin is produced commercially by extracting citrus peel, apple pomace, or beet pulp with hot dilute acid (pH 1.0 to 3.5, 70° to 90°C). The extract is filtered, and pectin is then precipitated from the clear extract with ethanol or isopropanol, or as the copper or aluminum salt. The acid extract is sometimes spray- or roller-dried, or it is concentrated to be sold as liquid pectin.
(c) In accordance with §184.1(b)(1), the ingredients are used in food with no limitation other than current good manufacturing practice. The affirmation of these ingredients as generally recognized as safe (GRAS) as direct human food ingredients is based upon the following current good manufacturing practice conditions of use:
(1) The ingredients are used as emulsifiers as defined in §170.3(o)(6) of this chapter and as stabilizers and thickeners as defined in §170.3(o)(28) of this chapter.
(2) The ingredients are used in food at levels not to exceed current good manufacturing practice.
(d) Prior sanctions for these ingredients different from the uses established in this section do not exist or have been waived.
[48 FR 51149, Nov. 7, 1983]

§ 184.1595 Pepsin.
(a) Pepsin (CAS Reg. No. 9001–75–6) is an enzyme preparation obtained from the glandular layer of hog stomach. It is a white to light tan powder, amber paste, or clear amber to brown liquid. Its characterizing enzyme activity is that of a peptide hydrolase (EC 3.4.23.1).
(b) The ingredient meets the general requirements and additional requirements for enzyme preparations in the Food Chemicals Codex, 3d ed. (1981), p. 110, 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, or may be examined at the Office of Food Additive Safety (HFS–200), Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition, Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, 240–402–1200, and 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 GRAS as a direct food ingredient is based upon the following current good manufacturing practice conditions of use:
(1) The ingredient is used as an enzyme as defined in §170.3(o)(9) of this chapter to hydrolyze proteins or polypeptides.
(2) The ingredient is used in food at levels not to exceed current good manufacturing practice.
[60 FR 32911, June 26, 1995, as amended at 78 FR 14667, Mar. 7, 2013]
§ 184.1610  Potassium alginate.

(a) Potassium alginate (CAS Reg. No. 9005–36–1) is the potassium salt of alginic acid, a natural polyuronide constituent of certain brown algae. Potassium alginate is prepared by the neutralization of purified alginic acid with appropriate pH control agents.

(b) The ingredient meets the specifications of the Food Chemicals Codex, 3d Ed. (1981), p. 239, which is incorporated by reference. Copies are available from the National Academy Press, 2101 Constitution Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20418, or available for inspection 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)(2), the ingredient is used in food only within the following specific limitations:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category of food</th>
<th>Maximum level of use in food (as served) (percent)</th>
<th>Functional use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Confections and frostings, §170.3(n)(9) of this chapter.</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>Stabilizer, thickener, §170.3(o)(28) of this chapter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gelatins and puddings, §170.3(o)(22) of this chapter.</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Processed fruits and fruit juices, §170.3(o)(35) of this chapter.</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All other food categories.</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

[47 FR 29951, July 9, 1982]

§ 184.1613  Potassium bicarbonate.

(a) Potassium bicarbonate (KHCO₃, CAS Reg. No. 584–08–7) is produced by the following methods of manufacture:

(1) By electrolysis of potassium chloride followed by exposing the resultant potassium to carbon dioxide;

(2) By treating a solution of potassium hydroxide with carbon dioxide;

(3) By treating a solution of potassium hydroxide with excess carbon dioxide to produce potassium carbonate;

(b) The ingredient meets the specifications of the Food Chemicals Codex, 3d Ed. (1981), p. 239, which is incorporated by reference. Copies are available from the National Academy Press, 2101 Constitution Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20418, or available for inspection 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 formulation aid as defined in §170.3(o)(14) of this chapter; nutrient supplement as defined in §170.3(o)(20) of this chapter; pH control agent as defined in §170.3(o)(23) of this chapter; and processing aid as defined in §170.3(o)(24) of this chapter.

(2) The ingredient is used in food at levels not to exceed current good manufacturing practice.

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

[48 FR 52442, Nov. 18, 1983]

§ 184.1619  Potassium carbonate.

(a) Potassium carbonate (K₂CO₃, CAS Reg. No. 121–02–4) is produced by the following processes:

(1) By electrolysis of potassium chloride followed by exposing the resultant potassium to carbon dioxide;

(2) By treating a solution of potassium hydroxide with excess carbon dioxide to produce potassium carbonate;

(b) The ingredient meets the specifications of the Food Chemicals Codex,
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(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 flavor enhancer as defined in §170.3(o)(11) of this chapter; as a flavoring agent as defined in §170.3(o)(12) of this chapter; as a nutrient supplement as defined in §170.3(o)(20) of this chapter; as a pH control agent as defined in §170.3(o)(23) of this chapter; and as a stabilizer or thickener as defined in §170.3(o)(28) of this chapter.

(2) The ingredient is used in food at levels not to exceed current good manufacturing practice.

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

[48 FR 51614, Nov. 10, 1983]

§ 184.1625 Potassium chloride.

(a) Potassium chloride (KCl, CAS Reg. No. 7447–40–7) is a white, odorless solid prepared from source minerals by fractional crystallization or flotation. It is soluble in water and glycerol and has a saline taste at low concentration levels.

(b) The ingredient meets the specifications of the Food Chemicals Codex, 3d Ed. (1981), p. 241, which is incorporated by reference. Copies are available from the National Academy Press, 2101 Constitution Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20418, or available for inspection 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 flavor enhancer as defined in §170.3(o)(11) of this chapter; as a flavoring agent as defined in §170.3(o)(12) of this chapter; as a nutrient supplement as defined in §170.3(o)(20) of this chapter; as a pH control agent as defined in §170.3(o)(23) of this chapter; and as a stabilizer or thickener as defined in §170.3(o)(28) of this chapter.

(2) The ingredient is used in food at levels not to exceed current good manufacturing practice.

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

[48 FR 51614, Nov. 10, 1983]

§ 184.1625 Potassium citrate.

(a) Potassium citrate (C6H5K3O7·H2O, CAS Reg. No. 006100–0905–096) is the potassium salt of citric acid. It is prepared by neutralizing citric acid with potassium hydroxide or potassium carbonate. It occurs as transparent crystals or a white granular powder, is odorless and deliquescent, and contains one mole of water per mole of potassium citrate.

(b) The ingredient meets the specifications of the Food Chemicals Codex, 3d ed. (1981), p. 242, 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
§ 184.1631 Potassium hydroxide.

(a) Potassium hydroxide (KOH, CAS Reg. No. 1310–58–3) is also known as caustic potash, potash lye, and potassa. The empirical formula is KOH. It is a white, highly deliquescent caustic solid, which is marketed in several forms, including pellets, flakes, sticks, lumps, and powders. Potassium hydroxide is obtained commercially from the electrolysis of potassium chloride solution in the presence of a porous diaphragm.

(b) The ingredient meets the specifications of the Food Chemicals Codex, 3d Ed. (1981), which is incorporated by reference. Copies are available from the National Academy Press, 2101 Constitution Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20418, or available from inspection 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.

(d) Prior sanctions for this ingredient different from the uses established in this section, or different from those set forth in part 181 of this chapter, do not exist or have been waived.

[59 FR 63896, Dec. 12, 1994]

§ 184.1634 Potassium iodide.

(a) Potassium iodide (KI, CAS Reg. No. 7681–11–0) is the potassium salt of hydriodic acid. It occurs naturally in sea water and in salt deposits, but can be prepared by reacting hydriodic acid (HI) with potassium bicarbonate (KHCO₃).

(b) The ingredient meets the specifications of the “Food Chemicals Codex,” 3d Ed. (1981), pp. 246–247, 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 nutrient supplement as defined in §170.3(o)(20) of this chapter.

(d) The ingredient is used in table salt in accordance with §184.1(b)(2) of this chapter as a source of dietary iodine at a maximum level of 0.01 percent.

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


§ 184.1635 Potassium iodate.

(a) Potassium iodate (KIO₃, CAS Reg. No. 7758–05–6) does not occur naturally but can be prepared by reacting iodine with potassium hydroxide.

(b) The ingredient meets the specifications of the “Food Chemicals
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(d) Prior sanctions for this ingredient different from the uses established in this section do not exist or have been waived.

[52 FR 10886, Apr. 6, 1987, as amended at 73 FR 8608, Feb. 14, 2008]

§ 184.1643  Potassium sulfate.

(a) Potassium sulfate (K₂SO₄, CAS Reg. No. 7778–80–5) occurs naturally and consists of colorless or white crystals or crystalline powder having a bitter, saline taste. It is prepared by the neutralization of sulfuric acid with potassium hydroxide or potassium carbonate.

(b) The ingredient meets the specifications of the “Food Chemicals Codex,” 3d Ed. (1981), p. 252, 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 flavoring agent and adjuvant as defined in §170.3(o)(12) of this chapter.

(d) The ingredient is used in food at levels not to exceed good manufacturing practice in accordance with §184.1(b)(1). Current good manufacturing practice results in a maximum level, as served, of 0.015 percent for nonalcoholic beverages as defined in §170.3(n)(3) of this chapter.

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


§ 184.1655  Propane.

(a) Propane (empirical formula C₃H₈, CAS Reg. No. 74–98–6) is also known as dimethylmethane or propyl hydrid. It is a colorless, odorless, flammable gas at normal temperatures and pressures. It is easily liquefied under pressure at room temperature and is stored and shipped in the liquid state. Propane is...
§ 184.1660 Propyl gallate.

(a) Propyl gallate is the n-propylester of 3,4,5-trihydroxybenzoic acid (C_{10}H_{12}O_{5}). Natural occurrence of propyl gallate has not been reported. It is commercially prepared by esterification of gallic acid with propyl alcohol followed by distillation to remove excess alcohol.

(b) The ingredient meets the specifications of the “Food Chemicals Codex,” 3d Ed. (1981), pp. 257–258, which is incorporated by reference. Copies may be obtained from the National Academy Press, 2101 Constitution Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20418. It is also available for inspection 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 an antioxidant as defined in §170.3(o)(3) of this chapter.

(d) The ingredient is used in food at levels not to exceed good manufacturing practice in accordance with §184.1(b)(1). Good manufacturing practice results in a maximum total content of antioxidants of 0.02 percent of the fat or oil content, including the essential (volatile) oil content, of the food.

(e) Prior sanctions for this ingredient different from the uses established in this section, or different from that stated in part 181 of this chapter, do not exist or have been waived.


§ 184.1666 Propylene glycol.

(a) Propylene glycol (C_{3}H_{8}O_{2}, CAS Reg. No. 57–55–6) is known as 1,2-propanediol. It does not occur in nature. Propylene glycol is manufactured by treating propylene with chlorinated water to form the chlorohydrin which is converted to the glycol by treatment with sodium carbonate solution. It is also prepared by heating glycerol with sodium hydroxide.

(b) The ingredient meets the specifications of the Food Chemicals Codex, 3d Ed. (1981), p. 255, which is incorporated by reference. Copies may be obtained from the National Academy Press, 2101 Constitution Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20418. It is also available for inspection 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 an anticaking agent as defined in §170.3(o)(1) of this chapter; antioxidant as defined in §170.3(o)(3) of this chapter; dough strengthener as defined in §170.3(o)(6) of this chapter; emulsifier as defined in §170.3(o)(8) of this chapter; flavor agent as defined in §170.3(o)(12) of this chapter; formulation aid as defined in §170.3(o)(14) of this chapter; humectant as defined in §170.3(o)(16) of this chapter; processing aid as defined in §170.3(o)(24) of this chapter; solvent and vehicle as defined in §170.3(o)(27) of this chapter; stabilizer and thickener as defined in §170.3(o)(28) of this chapter; surface-active agent as defined in §170.3(o)(29) of
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§ 184.1670 Propylparaben.

(a) Propylparaben is the chemical propyl p-hydroxybenzoate. It is produced by the n-propanol esterification of p-hydroxybenzoic acid in the presence of sulfuric acid, with subsequent distillation.

(b) The ingredient meets the specifications of the “Food Chemicals Codex,” 3d Ed. (1981), p. 258, which is incorporated by reference. Copies may be obtained from the National Academy Press, 2101 Constitution Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20418, or available for inspection 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 an antimicrobial agent as defined in §170.3(o)(2) of this chapter.

(d) The ingredient is used in food at levels not to exceed current good manufacturing practices. Current good manufacturing practice results in maximum levels of 0.1 percent in food.

(2) The ingredient is used in the following foods at levels not to exceed current good manufacturing practice: baked goods as defined in §170.3(n)(1) of this chapter; nonalcoholic beverages and beverage bases as defined in §170.3(n)(3) of this chapter; breakfast cereals as defined in §170.3(n)(4) of this chapter; dairy product analogs as defined in §170.3(n)(10) of this chapter; meats and meat products as defined in §170.3(n)(29) of this chapter; milk products as defined in §170.3(n)(31) of this chapter; plant protein products as defined in §170.3(n)(33) of this chapter; and snack foods as defined in §170.3(n)(37) of this chapter. Pyridoxine hydrochloride may be used in infant formulas in accordance with section 412(g) of the Federal Food, Drug, and
§ 184.1685 Rennet (animal-derived) and chymosin preparation (fermentation-derived).

(a)(1) Rennet and bovine rennet are commercial extracts containing the active enzyme rennin (CAS Reg. No. 9001-98-3), also known as chymosin (International Union of Biochemistry Enzyme Commission (E.C.) 3.4.23.4). Rennet is the aqueous extract prepared from cleaned, frozen, salted, or dried fourth stomachs (abomasa) of calves, kids, or lambs. Bovine rennet is the product from adults of the animals listed above. Both products are called rennet and are clear amber to dark brown liquid preparations or white to tan powders.

(2) Chymosin preparation is a clear solution containing the active enzyme chymosin (E.C. 3.4.23.4). It is derived, via fermentation, from a nonpathogenic and nonnontoxigenic strain of *Escherichia coli* K–12 containing the prochymosin gene. Chymosin is recovered from the fermentation broth after acid treatment. All materials used in the processing and formulating of chymosin preparation must be either generally recognized as safe (GRAS) or be food additives that have been approved by the Food and Drug Administration for this use.

(b) Rennet and chymosin preparation meet the general and additional requirements for enzyme preparations of the “Food Chemicals Codex,” 3d Ed. (1981), pp. 107–110, which is incorporated by reference in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a). Copies are available from the National Academy Press, 2101 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20418, or are available for inspection 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 as a direct human food ingredient is based upon the following current good manufacturing practice conditions of use:

(1) The ingredient is used as an enzyme as defined in §170.3(o)(9) of this chapter; a processing aid as defined in §170.3(o)(24) of this chapter; and a stabilizer and thickener as defined in §170.3(o)(28) of this chapter.

(2) The ingredient is used in the following foods at levels not to exceed current good manufacturing practice: In cheeses as defined in §170.3(n)(5) of this chapter; frozen dairy desserts and mixes as defined in §170.3(n)(20) of this chapter; gelatins, puddings, and fillings...
Food and Drug Administration, HHS

§ 184.1697

Riboflavin.

(a) Riboflavin (C_{17}H_{20}N_{4}O_{6}, CAS Reg. No. 83–88–5) occurs as yellow to orange-yellow needles that are crystallized from 2N acetic acid, alcohol, water, or pyridine. It may be prepared by chemical synthesis, biosynthetically by the organism Eremothecium ashbyii, or isolated from natural sources.


(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 foods at levels not to exceed current good manufacturing practice. The ingredient 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.

[48 FR 51148, Nov. 7, 1983]

§ 184.1697 Riboflavin–5′-phosphate (sodium).

(a) Riboflavin-5′-phosphate (sodium) (C_{17}H_{20}N_{4}O_{9}PNa·2H_{2}O, CAS Reg. No 130–40–5) occurs as the dihydrate in yellow to orange-yellow crystals. It is prepared by phosphorylation of riboflavin with chlorophosphoric acid, pyrophosphoric acid, metaphosphoric acid, or pyrocatechol cyclic phosphate.


(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 milk products, as defined in §170.3(n)(31) of this chapter, at levels not to exceed current good manufacturing practice. The ingredient may also be used in infant formulas 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.

[48 FR 51148, Nov. 7, 1983]
§ 184.1698 Rue.

(a) Rue is the perennial herb of several species of Ruta (Ruta montana L., Ruta graveolens L., Ruta bracteosa L., and Ruta calepensis L.). The leaves, buds, and stems from the top of the plant are gathered, dried, and then crushed in preparation for use, or left whole.

(b) The ingredient is used in all categories of food in accordance with §184.1(b)(2) of this chapter at concentrations not to exceed 2 parts per million.

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

[43 FR 3705, Jan. 27, 1978]

§ 184.1699 Oil of rue.

(a) Oil of rue is the natural substance obtained by steam distillation of the fresh blossoming plants of rue, the perennial herb of several species of Ruta—Ruta montana L., Ruta graveolens L., Ruta bracteosa L., and Ruta calepensis L.

(b) Oil of rue meets the specifications of the “Food Chemicals Codex,” 4th ed. (1996), pp. 342-343, 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, Box 285, 2101 Constitution Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20055 (Internet address http://www.nap.edu), or may be examined at the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition’s Library, Food and Drug Administration, 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.

(c) The ingredient is used in food under the following conditions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MAXIMUM USAGE LEVELS PERMITTED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Food (as served)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baked goods and baking mixes, § 170.3(n)(1), of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frozen dairy desserts and mixes, § 170.3(n)(20) of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soft candy, § 170.3(n)(38) of this chapter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All other food categories</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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


§ 184.1702 Sheanut oil.

(a) Sheanut oil is produced from sheanuts derived from the Shea tree Butyrospermum parkii and is composed principally of triglycerides containing an oleic acid moiety at the 2-position and saturated fatty acids, usually stearic or palmitic acids, at the 1- and 3-positions.

(b) The ingredient meets the following specifications when tested using any appropriate validated methodology:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Requirement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Saponification value</td>
<td>185 to 195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Iodine value</td>
<td>28 to 43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Unsaponifiable matter</td>
<td>Not to exceed 1.5 percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) Free fatty acids</td>
<td>Not more than 0.1 percent as oleic acid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) Peroxide value</td>
<td>Not more than 10 milliequivalents/equivalent (meq/eq)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(6) Lead</td>
<td>Not more than 0.1 part per million (ppm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(7) Copper</td>
<td>Not more than 0.1 ppm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(c) In accordance with §184.1(b)(3), the ingredient is used in the following food categories at levels not to exceed current good manufacturing practice, except that the ingredient may not be used in a standardized food unless permitted by the standard of identity: Confections and frostings as defined in §170.3(n)(9) of this chapter, coatings of soft candy as defined in §170.3(n)(38) of

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

[57 FR 35535, July 6, 1992]
§ 184.1724  Sodium alginate.

(a) Sodium alginate (CAS Reg. No. 9005–38–3) is the sodium salt of alginic acid, a natural polyuronide constituent of certain brown algae. Sodium alginate is prepared by the neutralization of purified alginic acid with appropriate pH control agents.


(c) In accordance with §184.1(b)(2), the ingredient is used in food only within the following specific limitations:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category of food</th>
<th>Maximum level of use in food (as served) (percent)</th>
<th>Functional use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Condiments and relishes, §170.3(n)(8) of this chapter, except pimento ribbon for stuffed olives.</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>Texturizer, §170.3(o)(32) of this chapter, formulation aid §170.3(o)(14) of this chapter, stabilizer, thickener, §170.3(o)(28) of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pimento ribbon for stuffed olives</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Confections and frostings, §170.3(n)(9) of this chapter</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>Stabilizer, thickener, §170.3(o)(28) of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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### § 184.1733

**Sodium benzoate.**

(a) Sodium benzoate is the chemical benzoate of soda (C₇H₅NaO₂), produced by the neutralization of benzoic acid with sodium bicarbonate, sodium carbonate, or sodium hydroxide. The salt is not found to occur naturally.

(b) The ingredient meets the specifications of the “Food Chemicals Codex,” 3d Ed. (1981), p. 278, 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](http://www.archives.gov/federal_register/code_of_federal_regulations/ibr_locations.html).

(c) The ingredient is used as an antimicrobial agent as defined in § 170.3(o)(2) of this chapter, and as a flavoring agent and adjuvant as defined in § 170.3(o)(12) of this chapter.

(d) The ingredient is used in food at levels not to exceed good manufacturing practice. Current usage results in a maximum level of 0.1 percent in food. (The Food and Drug Administration has not determined whether significantly different conditions of use would be GRAS.)

(e) Prior sanctions for this ingredient different from the uses established in this section, or different from that set forth in part 181 of this chapter, do not exist or have been waived.

[47 FR 29951, July 9, 1982, as amended at 48 FR 52448, Nov. 18, 1983]

### § 184.1736

**Sodium bicarbonate.**

(a) Sodium bicarbonate (NaHCO₃, CAS Reg. No. 144–55–8) is prepared by treating a sodium carbonate or a sodium bicarbonate and sodium bicarbonate solution with carbon dioxide. As carbon dioxide is absorbed, a suspension of sodium bicarbonate forms. The slurry is filtered, forming a cake which is washed and dried.


(c) In accordance with § 184.1(b)(1), the ingredient is used in food with no limitation other than current good manufacturing practice.

(d) Prior sanctions for this ingredient different from the uses established in
§ 184.1742 Sodium carbonate.

(a) Sodium carbonate (Na$_2$CO$_3$, CAS Reg. No. 497–19–8) is produced (1) from purified trona ore that has been calcined to soda ash; (2) from trona ore calcined to impure soda ash and then purified; or (3) synthesized from limestone by the Solvay process.


(c) In accordance with § 184.1(b)(1), the ingredient is used in food with no limitation other than current good manufacturing practice.

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

§ 184.1754 Sodium diacetate.

(a) Sodium diacetate (C$_4$H$_7$O$_4$Na·xH$_2$O, CAS Reg. No. 126–96–5) is a molecular compound of acetic acid, sodium acetate, and water of hydration. The technical grade is prepared synthetically by reacting sodium carbonate with acetic acid. Special grades are produced by reacting anhydrous sodium acetate and acetic acid.

(b) The ingredient meets the specifications of the Food Chemicals Codex, 3d ed. (1981), p. 284, which is incorporated by reference. Copies are available from the National Academy Press.
§ 184.1763 Sodium hydroxide.

(a) Sodium hydroxide (NaOH, CAS Reg. No. 1310–73–2) is also known as sodium hydrate, soda lye, caustic soda, white caustic, and lye. The empirical formula is NaOH. Sodium hydroxide is prepared commercially by the electrolysis of sodium chloride solution and also by reacting calcium hydroxide with sodium carbonate.

(b) The ingredient meets the specifications of the Food Chemicals Codex, 3d Ed. (1981), which is incorporated by reference. Copies are available from the National Academy Press, 2101 Constitution Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20418, or available for inspection 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 an antimicrobial agent as defined in §170.3(o)(2) of this chapter; flavoring agent and adjuvant as defined in §170.3(o)(12) of this chapter; and pH control agent as defined in §170.3(o)(23) of this chapter.

(d) The ingredient is used in food at levels not to exceed current good manufacturing practice in accordance with §184.1(b)(1). Current good manufacturing practice results in a maximum level, as served, 0.4 percent for baked goods as defined in §170.3(n)(1) of this chapter; 0.1 percent for fats and oils as defined in §170.3(n)(12) of this chapter, meat products as defined in §170.3(n)(29) of this chapter and soft candy as defined in §170.3(n)(29) of this chapter and soft candy as defined in §170.3(n)(30) of this chapter, 0.25 percent for gravies and sauces as defined in §170.3(n)(24) of this chapter; and 0.05 percent for snack foods as defined in §170.3(n)(37) of this chapter and soups and soup mixes as defined in §170.3(n)(40) of this chapter.

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

[47 FR 27815, June 25, 1982]

§ 184.1764 Sodium hypophosphite.

(a) Sodium hypophosphite (NaH$_2$PO$_2$, CAS Reg. No. 7681–53–0) is a white, odorless, deliquescent granular powder with a saline taste. It is also prepared as colorless, pearly crystalline plates. It is soluble in water, alcohol, and glycerol. It is prepared by neutralization of hypophosphorous acid or by direct aqueous alkaline hydrolysis of white phosphorus.

(b) The ingredient must be of a purity suitable for its intended use.

(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 pH control agent as defined in §170.3(o)(23) of this chapter and as a processing aid as defined in §170.3(o)(24) of this chapter.

(2) The ingredient is used in foods at levels not to exceed current good manufacturing practice.

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

[48 FR 52444, Nov. 18, 1983]
Food and Drug Administration, HHS

§ 184.1768 Sodium lactate.

(a) Sodium lactate (C\(_3\)H\(_5\)O\(_3\)Na, CAS Reg. No. 72–17–3) is the sodium salt of lactic acid. It is prepared commercially by the neutralization of lactic acid with sodium hydroxide.

(b) The ingredient must be of a purity suitable for its intended use.

(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 an emulsifier as defined in §170.3(o)(8) of this chapter; a flavor enhancer as defined in §170.3(o)(11) of this chapter; a flavoring agent or adjuvant as defined in §170.3(o)(12) of this chapter; a humectant as defined in §170.3(o)(16) of this chapter; and a pH control agent as defined in §170.3(o)(23) of this chapter.

2. The ingredient is used in food at levels not to exceed current good manufacturing practice.

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

§ 184.1769a Sodium metasilicate.

(a) Sodium metasilicate (CAS Reg. No. 6834–92–0) is a strongly alkaline white powder. It does not occur naturally but rather is synthesized by melting sand with sodium carbonate at 1400 °C. The commercially available forms of sodium metasilicate are the anhydrous form (Na\(_2\)SiO\(_3\)), the pentahydrate (Na\(_2\)SiO\(_3\)·5H\(_2\)O), and the nonahydrate (Na\(_2\)SiO\(_3\)·9H\(_2\)O).

(b) The ingredient must be of a purity suitable for its intended use.

(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 processing aid as defined in §170.3(o)(24) of this chapter.

2. The ingredient is used to treat the following foods at levels not to exceed current good manufacturing practice: for use in washing and lye peeling of fruits, vegetables, and nuts when used in accordance with §173.315 of this chapter; for use as a denuding agent in tripe; for use as a hog scald agent in removing hair; and for use as a corrosion preventative in canned and bottled water when used in accordance with §165.110 of this chapter.

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

§ 184.1784 Sodium propionate.

(a) Sodium propionate (C\(_3\)H\(_5\)NaO\(_2\), CAS Reg. No. 137–40–6) is the sodium salt of propionic acid. It occurs as colorless, transparent crystals or a granular crystalline powder. It is odorless, or has a faint acetic-butyric acid odor, and is deliquescent. It is prepared by neutralizing propionic acid with sodium hydroxide.

(b) The ingredients meets the specifications of the Food Chemicals Codex, 3d Ed. (1981), p. 296, which is incorporated by reference. Copies are available from the National Academy Press, 2101 Constitution Ave. NW., Washington DC 20418, or available for inspection 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 an antimicrobial agent as defined in §170.3(o)(2) of this chapter and a flavoring agent as defined in §170.3(o)(12) of this chapter.

(2) The ingredient is used in the following foods at levels not to exceed current good manufacturing practice: baked goods as defined in §170.3(n)(1) of this chapter; nonalcoholic beverages as defined in §170.3(n)(3) of this chapter; cheeses as defined in §170.3(n)(5) of this chapter; confectons and frostings as defined in §170.3(n)(9) of this chapter; gelatins, puddings, and fillings as defined in §170.3(n)(22) of this chapter; jams and jellies as defined in §170.3(n)(28) of this chapter; meat products as defined in §170.3(n)(29) of this chapter; and soft candy as defined in §170.3(n)(38) of this chapter.

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

[48 FR 32443, Nov. 18, 1983]

§ 184.1801 Sodium tartrate.

(a) Sodium tartrate (C₄H₄Na₂O₆·2H₂O, CAS Reg. No. 868–18–8) is the disodium salt of L–(+)-tartaric acid. It occurs as transparent, colorless, and odorless crystals. It is obtained as a byproduct of wine manufacture.

(b) The ingredient meets the specifications of the Food Chemicals Codex, 3d Ed. (1981), p. 303, which is incorporated by reference. Copies are available from the National Academy Press, 2101 Constitution Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20418, or available for inspection at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). For information on the availability of this material at NARA, call 202–357–0170, 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 pH control agent as defined in §170.3(o)(23) of this chapter.

(2) The ingredient is used in cream at levels not to exceed current good manufacturing practice. Current good manufacturing practice utilizes a level of the ingredient sufficient to control lactic acid prior to pasteurization and churning of cream into butter.

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

[48 FR 32443, Nov. 18, 1983]
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chapter and as a pH control agent as defined in §170.3(o)(23) of this chapter.

(2) The ingredient is used in the following foods at levels not to exceed current good manufacturing practice: cheeses as defined in §170.3(n)(5) of this chapter; fats and oils as defined in §170.3(n)(12) of this chapter; and jams and jellies as defined in §170.3(n)(26) of this chapter.

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

[48 FR 52447, Nov. 18, 1983]

§ 184.1804 Sodium potassium tartrate.

(a) Sodium potassium tartrate (C$_4$H$_4$KNaO$_6$·4H$_2$O, CAS Reg. No. 304–59–6) is the sodium potassium salt of L-($^+$)-tartric acid and is also called the Rochelle salt. It occurs as colorless crystals or as a white, crystalline powder and has a cooling saline taste. It is obtained as a byproduct of wine manufacture.

(b) The ingredient meets the specifications of the Food Chemicals Codex, 3d Ed. (1981), p. 296, which is incorporated by reference. Copies are available from the National Academy Press, 2101 Constitution Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20418, or available for inspection 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 formulation aid as defined in §170.3(o)(14) of this chapter and reducing agent as defined in §170.3(o)(22) of this chapter.

(d) The ingredient is used in alcoholic beverages and table salt in accordance with §184.1(b)(1) at levels not to exceed good manufacturing practice. Current good manufacturing practice results in a maximum level, as served, of 0.00005 percent for alcoholic beverages as defined in §170.3(n)(2) of this chapter and 0.1 percent for table salt as defined in §170.3(n)(26) of this chapter.

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

[48 FR 52447, Nov. 18, 1983]

§ 184.1807 Sodium thiosulfate.

(a) Sodium thiosulfate (Na$_2$S$_2$O$_3$·5H$_2$O, CAS Reg. No. 010102–09–97) is also known as sodium hyposulfite. It is prepared synthetically by the reaction of sulfides and sulfur dioxide (SO$_2$), the reaction of sulfur and sulfite, or the oxidation of metal sulfides and hydrosulfides.

(b) The ingredient meets the specifications of the “Food Chemicals Codex,” 3d Ed. (1981), p. 304, 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 formulation aid as defined in §170.3(o)(14) of this chapter and reducing agent as defined in §170.3(o)(22) of this chapter.

(d) The ingredient is used in alcoholic beverages and table salt in accordance with §184.1(b)(1) at levels not to exceed good manufacturing practice. Current good manufacturing practice results in a maximum level, as served, of 0.00005 percent for alcoholic beverages as defined in §170.3(n)(2) of this chapter and 0.1 percent for table salt as defined in §170.3(n)(26) of this chapter.

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

[48 FR 52447, Nov. 18, 1983]

§ 184.1807 Sodium thiosulfate.

(a) Sodium thiosulfate (Na$_2$S$_2$O$_3$·5H$_2$O, CAS Reg. No. 010102–09–97) is also known as sodium hyposulfite. It is prepared synthetically by the reaction of sulfides and sulfur dioxide (SO$_2$), the reaction of sulfur and sulfite, or the oxidation of metal sulfides and hydrosulfides.

(b) The ingredient meets the specifications of the “Food Chemicals Codex,” 3d Ed. (1981), p. 304, 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 formulation aid as defined in §170.3(o)(14) of this chapter and reducing agent as defined in §170.3(o)(22) of this chapter.

(d) The ingredient is used in alcoholic beverages and table salt in accordance with §184.1(b)(1) at levels not to exceed good manufacturing practice. Current good manufacturing practice results in a maximum level, as served, of 0.00005 percent for alcoholic beverages as defined in §170.3(n)(2) of this chapter and 0.1 percent for table salt as defined in §170.3(n)(26) of this chapter.

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

[48 FR 52447, Nov. 18, 1983]
§ 184.1835 Sorbitol.

(a) Sorbitol is the chemical 1,2,3,4,5,6-hexanohexol (C\textsubscript{6}H\textsubscript{14}O\textsubscript{6}), a hexahydric alcohol, differing from mannitol principally by having a different optical rotation. Sorbitol is produced by the electrolytic reduction, or the transition metal catalytic hydrogenation of sugar solutions containing glucose or fructose.

(b) The ingredient meets the specifications of the “Food Chemicals Codex,” 3d Ed. (1981), p. 308, 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](http://www.archives.gov/federal_register/code_of_federal_regulations/ibr_locations.html).

(c) The ingredient is used as an anticaking agent and free-flow agent as defined in §170.3(o)(1) of this chapter, curing and pickling agent as defined in §170.3(o)(5) of this chapter, drying agent as defined in §170.3(o)(7) of this chapter, emulsifier and emulsifier salt as defined in §170.3(o)(8) of this chapter, firming agent as defined in §170.3(o)(10) of this chapter, flavoring agent and adjuvant as defined in §170.3(o)(12) of this chapter, formulation aid as defined in §170.3(o)(14) of this chapter, humectant as defined in §170.3(o)(16) of this chapter, lubricant and release agent as defined in §170.3(o)(18) of this chapter, nutritive sweetener as defined in §170.3(o)(21) of this chapter, sequestrant as defined in §170.3(o)(26) of this chapter, stabilizer and thickeners as defined in §170.3(o)(28) of this chapter, surface-finishing agent as defined in §170.3(o)(30) of this chapter, and texturizer as defined in §170.3(o)(32) of this chapter.

(d) The ingredient is used in food at levels not to exceed good manufacturing practices. Current good manufacturing practice in the use of sorbitol results in a maximum level of 99 percent in hard candy and cough drops as defined in §170.3(n)(25) of this chapter, 75 percent in chewing gum as defined in §170.3(n)(6) of this chapter, 98 percent in soft candy as defined in §170.3(n)(38) of this chapter, 30 percent in non-standardized jams and jellies, commercial, as defined in §170.3(n)(38) of this chapter, 30 percent in baked goods and baking mixes as defined in §170.3(n)(1) of this chapter, 17 percent in frozen dairy desserts and mixes as defined in §170.3(n)(20) of this chapter, and 12 percent in all other foods.

(e) The label and labeling of food whose reasonably foreseeable consumption may result in a daily ingestion of 50 grams of sorbitol shall bear the statement: “Excess consumption may have a laxative effect.”

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


§ 184.1845 Stannous chloride (anhydrous and dihydrated).

(a) Stannous chloride is anhydrous or contains two molecules of water of hydration. Anhydrous stannous chloride (SnCl\textsubscript{2}, CAS Reg. No. 7772-99-8) is the chloride salt of metallic tin. It is prepared by reacting molten tin with either chlorine or gaseous tin tetra-chloride. Dihydrated stannous chloride (SnCl\textsubscript{2}·2H\textsubscript{2}O, CAS Reg. No. 10025-69-1) is the chloride salt of metallic tin that contains two molecules of water. It is prepared from granulated tin suspended in water and hydrochloric acid or chlorine.


(c) The ingredient is used as an antioxidant as defined in §170.3(o)(3) of this chapter.
Food and Drug Administration, HHS

§ 184.1848 Starter distillate.

(a) Starter distillate (butter starter distillate) is a steam distillate of the culture of any or all of the following species of bacteria grown on a medium consisting of skim milk usually fortified with about 0.1 percent citric acid: Streptococcus lactis, S. cremoris, S. lactis subsp. diacetylactis, Leuconostoc citrovorum, and L. dextranicum. The ingredient contains more than 98 percent water, and the remainder is a mixture of butterlike flavor compounds. Diacetyl is the major flavor component, constituting as much as 80 to 90 percent of the mixture of organic flavor compounds. Besides diacetyl, starter distillate contains minor amounts of acetdehyde, ethyl formate, ethyl acetate, acetone, ethyl alcohol, 2-butanone, acetic acid, and acetoin.

(b) The ingredient must be of a purity suitable for its intended use.

(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 an antioxidant as defined in §170.3(o)(3) of this chapter; an emulsifier and emulsifier salt as defined in §170.3(o)(8) of this chapter; a sequestrant as defined in §170.3(o)(26) of this chapter; and a surface-active agent as defined in §170.3(o)(29) of this chapter.

(2) The ingredient is used in margarine in accordance with §166.110 of this chapter; in nonalcoholic beverages as defined in §170.3(n)(3) of this chapter; and in fats and oils as defined in §170.3(n)(12) of this chapter at levels not to exceed current good manufacturing practice.

(d) Prior sanctions for this ingredient different from the uses established in this section, or different from those set forth in part 181 of this chapter, do not exist or have been waived.

§ 184.1851 Stearyl citrate.

(a) Stearyl citrate is a mixture of the mono-, di-, and tristearyl esters of citric acid. It is prepared by esterifying citric acid with stearyl alcohol.

(b) The ingredient must be of a purity suitable for its intended use.

(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 an antioxidant as defined in §170.3(o)(3) of this chapter; an emulsifier and emulsifier salt as defined in §170.3(o)(8) of this chapter; a sequestrant as defined in §170.3(o)(26) of this chapter; and a surface-active agent as defined in §170.3(o)(29) of this chapter.

(2) The ingredient is used in margarine in accordance with §166.110 of this chapter; in nonalcoholic beverages as defined in §170.3(n)(3) of this chapter; and in fats and oils as defined in §170.3(n)(12) of this chapter at levels not to exceed current good manufacturing practice.

(d) Prior sanctions for this ingredient different from the uses established in this section, or different from those set forth in part 181 of this chapter, do not exist or have been waived.

§ 184.1854 Sucrose.

(a) Sucrose (C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}, CAS Reg. No. 57-50-11) sugar, cane sugar, or beet sugar is the chemical β-D-fructofuranosyl-α-D-glucopyranoside. Sucrose is obtained by crystallization from sugar cane or sugar beet juice that has been extracted by pressing or diffusion, then clarified and evaporated.

(b) The ingredient must be of a purity suitable for its intended use.

(c) In accordance with §184.1(b)(1), the ingredient is used in food with no limitation other than current good manufacturing practice.

(d) Prior sanctions for this ingredient different from the uses established in
§ 184.1857 Corn sugar.

(a) Corn sugar (C\textsubscript{6}H\textsubscript{12}O\textsubscript{6}, CAS Reg. No. 50–99–7), commonly called D-glucose or dextrose, is the chemical α-D-glucopyranose. It occurs as the anhydrous or the monohydrate form and is produced by the complete hydrolysis of corn starch with safe and suitable acids or enzymes, followed by refinement and crystallization from the resulting hydrolysate.

(b) The ingredient meets the specifications of the Food Chemicals Codex, 3d Ed. (1981), pp. 97–98 under the heading “Dextrose,” which is incorporated by reference in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 1. Copies are available from the National Academy Press, 2101 Constitution Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20418, or available for inspection 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/cfr/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.

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

§ 184.1859 Invert sugar.

(a) Invert sugar (CAS Reg. No. 8013–17-0) is an aqueous solution of inverted or partly inverted, refined or partly refined sucrose, the solids of which contain not more than 0.3 percent by weight of ash. The solution is colorless, odorless, and flavorless, except for sweetness. It is produced by the hydrolysis or partial hydrolysis of sucrose with safe and suitable acids or enzymes.

(b) The ingredient must be of a purity suitable for its intended use.

(c) In accordance with §184.1(b)(1), the ingredient is used in food with no limitation other than current good manufacturing practice.

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

§ 184.1865 Corn syrup.

(a) Corn syrup, commonly called “glucose sirup” or “glucose syrup,” is obtained by complete hydrolysis of corn starch with safe and suitable acids or enzymes. The product may also occur in the dehydrated form (dried glucose syrup). Depending on the degree of hydrolysis, corn syrup may contain, in addition to glucose, maltose and higher saccharides.

(b) The ingredient meets the specifications as defined and determined in §168.120(b) or §168.121(a) of this chapter, as appropriate.

(c) In accordance with §184.1(b)(1), the ingredient is used in food with no limitation other than current good manufacturing practice.

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

§ 184.1866 High fructose corn syrup.

(a) High fructose corn syrup, a sweet, nutritive saccharide mixture containing either approximately 42 or 55 percent fructose, is prepared as a clear aqueous solution from high dextrose-equivalent corn starch hydrolysate by partial enzymatic conversion of glucose (dextrose) to fructose using an insoluble glucose isomerase enzyme preparation described in §184.1372. The product containing more than 50 percent fructose (dry weight) is prepared through concentration of the fructose portion of the mixture containing less than 50 percent fructose.

(b) The ingredient shall conform to the identity and specifications listed in the monograph entitled “High-Fructose Corn Syrup” in the Food Chemicals Codex, 4th ed. (1996), pp. 191–192,
which is incorporated by reference in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. Copies are available from the Office of Food Additive Safety (HFS–200), Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition, Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, 240–402–1200, or may be examined 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.

(c) In accordance with §184.1(b)(1), the ingredient is used in food with no limitation other than current good manufacturing practice.


§ 184.1878 Thiamine mononitrate.

(a) Thiamine mononitrate \( \text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{17}\text{N}_{5}\text{O}_{4}\text{S} \), CAS Reg. No. 532–43–4) is the mononitrate salt of thiamine. It occurs as white crystals or a white crystalline powder and is prepared from thiamine hydrochloride by dissolving the hydrochloride salt in alkaline solution followed by precipitation of the nitrate half-salt with a stoichiometric amount of nitric acid.

(b) The ingredient meets the specifications of the Food Chemicals Codex, 3d Ed. (1981), p. 325, which is incorporated by reference. Copies are available from the National Academy Press, 2101 Constitution Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20418, or available for inspection 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 flavoring agent and adjuvant as defined in §170.3(o)(12) of this chapter or as a nutrient supplement as defined in §170.3(o)(20) of this chapter.

(2) The ingredient is used in food at levels not to exceed current good manufacturing practice. Thiamine hydrochloride may 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.

[48 FR 55124, Dec. 9, 1983]
§ 184.1890

(2) The ingredient is used in food at levels not to exceed current good manufacturing practice. Thiamine mononitrate may 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.

[48 FR 55124, Dec. 9, 1983]

§ 184.1890 α-Tocopherols.

(a) The α-tocopherols that are the subject of this GRAS affirmation regulation are limited to the following:

(1) d-α-Tocopherol (CAS Reg. No. 59–02–9) is the chemical [2R,4′R,8′R]-2,5,7,8-tetramethyl-2-(4′,8′,12′-trimethyl-tridecyl)-6-chromanol. It occurs commercially as a concentrate and is a red, nearly odorless, viscous oil. It is obtained by vacuum steam distillation of edible vegetable oil products.

(2) dl-α-Tocopherol (CAS Reg. No. 10191–41–0) is a mixture of stereoisomers of 2,5,7,8-tetramethyl-2-(4′,8′,12′-trimethyl-tridecyl)-6-chromanol. It is chemically synthesized by condensing racemic isophytol with trimethyl hydroquinone. It is a pale yellow viscous oil at room temperature.


(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 in food as a flavoring agent and adjuvant as defined in § 170.3(o)(12) of this chapter; a formulation aid as defined in § 170.3(o)(14) of this chapter; and humectant as defined in § 170.3(o)(16) of this chapter; and a solvent and vehicle as defined in § 170.3(o)(27) of this chapter.

(2) The ingredient is used in the following foods at levels not to exceed current good manufacturing practice: baked goods and baking mixes as defined in § 170.3(n)(1) of this chapter, alcoholic beverages as defined in

§ 184.1901 Triacetin.

(a) Triacetin (C₈H₁₄O₆, CAS Reg. No. 102–76–1), also known as 1,2,3-propanetriol triacetate or glyceryl triacetate, is the triester of glycerin and acetic acid. Triacetin can be prepared by heating glycerin with acetic anhydride alone or in the presence of finely divided potassium hydrogen sulfate. It can also be prepared by the reaction of oxygen with a liquid-phase mixture of allyl acetate and acetic acid using a bromide salt as a catalyst.


(c) In accordance with § 184.1(b)(1), the ingredient is used in food as a flavoring agent and adjuvant as defined in § 170.3(o)(12) of this chapter; a formulation aid as defined in § 170.3(o)(14) of this chapter; and humectant as defined in § 170.3(o)(16) of this chapter; and a solvent and vehicle as defined in § 170.3(o)(27) of this chapter.

(2) The ingredient is used in the following foods at levels not to exceed current good manufacturing practice: baked goods and baking mixes as defined in § 170.3(n)(1) of this chapter, alcoholic beverages as defined in
§ 170.3(n)(2) of this chapter; non-alcoholic beverages and beverage bases as defined in § 170.3(n)(3) of this chapter; chewing gum as defined in § 170.3(n)(6) of this chapter; confections and frostings as defined in § 170.3(n)(9) of this chapter; frozen dairy dessert and mixes as defined in § 170.3(n)(20) of this chapter; gelatins, puddings, and fillings as defined in § 170.3(n)(22) of this chapter; hard candy as defined in § 170.3(n)(25) of this chapter; and soft candy as defined in § 170.3(n)(38) of this chapter.

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

[54 FR 7404, Feb. 21, 1989]

§ 184.1911 Triethyl citrate.

(a) Triethyl citrate (C₆H₁₂O₇, CAS Reg. No. 77-93-0) is the triethyl ester of citric acid. It is prepared by esterifying citric acid with ethyl alcohol and occurs as an odorless, practically colorless, oily liquid.

(b) The ingredient meets the specifications of the Food Chemicals Codex, 3d ed. (1981), p. 339, 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, or available for inspection 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 in food as a flavoring agent as defined in § 170.3(o)(12) of this chapter.

(2) The ingredient is used in the following foods at levels not to exceed the current good manufacturing practice: baked goods as defined in § 170.3(n)(1) of this chapter; alcoholic beverages as defined in § 170.3(n)(2) of this chapter; nonalcoholic beverages as defined in § 170.3(n)(3) of this chapter; fats and oils as defined in § 170.3(n)(12) of this chapter; frozen dairy desserts and mixes as defined in § 170.3(n)(20) of this chapter; gelatins, puddings and fillings as defined in § 170.3(n)(22) of this chapter; and soft candy as defined in § 170.3(n)(38) of this chapter.

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

[54 FR 7404, Feb. 21, 1989; 54 FR 10482, Mar. 13, 1989]
§ 184.1914 Trypsin.

(a) Trypsin (CAS Reg. No. 9002–07–7) is an enzyme preparation obtained from purified extracts of porcine or bovine pancreas. It is a white to tan amorphous powder. Its characterizing enzyme activity is that of a peptide hydrolase (EC 3.4.21.4).

(b) The ingredient meets the general requirements and additional requirements for enzyme preparations in the Food Chemicals Codex, 3d ed. (1981), p. 110, 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, or may be examined at the Office of Food Additive Safety (HFS–200), Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition, Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, 240–402–1200, and 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 GRAS as a direct food ingredient is based upon the following current good manufacturing practice conditions of use:

(1) The ingredient is used as a formulation aid as defined in §170.3(o)(14) of this chapter and as a fermentation aid.

(2) The ingredient is used in yeast-raised bakery products; in alcoholic beverages as defined in §170.3(n)(2) of this chapter; and in gelatin products.

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

[59 FR 63897, Dec. 12, 1994]

§ 184.1923 Urea.

(a) Urea (CO(NH2)2), CAS Reg. No. 57–13–6) is the diamide of carbonic acid and is also known as carbamide. It is a white, odorless solid and is commonly produced from CO2 by ammonolysis or from cyanamide by hydrolysis.

(b) The ingredient must be of a purity suitable for its intended use.

(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 formulation aid as defined in §170.3(o)(14) of this chapter and as a fermentation aid.

(2) The ingredient is used in yeast-raised bakery products; in alcoholic beverages as defined in §170.3(n)(2) of this chapter; and in gelatin products.

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


§ 184.1924 Urease enzyme preparation from Lactobacillus fermentum.

(a) This enzyme preparation is derived from the nonpathogenic, nontoxicogenic bacterium Lactobacillus fermentum. It contains the enzyme urease (CAS Reg. No. 9002–13–5), which facilitates the hydrolysis of urea to ammonia and carbon dioxide. It is produced by a pure culture fermentation process and by using materials that are generally recognized as safe (GRAS) or are food additives that have been approved for this use by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA).

Food and Drug Administration, HHS

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 GRAS as a direct human food ingredient is based upon the following current good manufacturing practice conditions of use:

(1) The ingredient is used in wine, as defined in 27 CFR 2.5 and 4.10, as an enzyme as defined in §170.3(o)(9) of this chapter to convert urea to ammonia and carbon dioxide.

(2) The ingredient is used in food at levels not to exceed current good manufacturing practice. Current good manufacturing practice is limited to use of this ingredient in wine to inhibit formation of ethyl carbamate.

[57 FR 60473, Dec. 21, 1992]

§ 184.1930 Vitamin A.

(a)(1) Vitamin A (retinol; CAS Reg. No. 68–26–8) is the alcohol 9,13-dimethyl-7-(1,1,5-trimethyl-6-cyclohexen-5-yl)-7,9,11,13-nonatetraen-15-ol. It may be nearly odorless or have a mild fishy odor. Vitamin A is extracted from fish liver oils or produced by total synthesis from β-ionone and a propargyl halide.

(2) Vitamin A acetate (retinyl acetate; CAS Reg. No. 127–47–9) is the acetate ester of retinol. It is prepared by esterifying retinol with acetic acid.

(3) Vitamin A palmitate (retinyl palmitate; CAS Reg. No. 79–81–2) is the palmitate ester of retinol. It is prepared by esterifying retinol with palmitic acid.


(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 in food as a nutrient supplement as defined in §170.3(o)(20) of this chapter.

(2) The ingredient is used in foods at levels not to exceed current good manufacturing practice. Vitamin A may 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.

[48 FR 51610, Nov. 10, 1983]

§ 184.1945 Vitamin B₁₂.

(a) Vitamin B₁₂, also known as cyanocobalamin (C₆₃H₉₇CoN₇O₁₄P, CAS Reg. No. 68–0919–099), is produced commercially from cultures of Streptomyces griseus.

(b) The ingredient meets the specifications of the Food Chemicals Codex, 3d Ed. (1981), p. 343, which is incorporated by reference. Copies are available from the National Academy Press, 2101 Constitution Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20418, or available for inspection 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 food at levels not to exceed current good manufacturing practice. Vitamin B12 also may 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.

[50 FR 6341, Feb. 15, 1985]

§ 184.1950 Vitamin D.

(a) Vitamin D is added to food as the following food ingredients:

(1) Crystalline vitamin D$_2$ (C$_{28}$H$_{44}$O, CAS Reg. No. 50–14–6), also known as ergocalciferol, is the chemical 9,10-seco(5Z,7E,22E)-5,7,10(19),22-ergostatetraen-3-ol. The ingredient is produced by ultraviolet irradiation of ergosterol isolated from yeast and related fungi and is purified by crystallization.

(2) Crystalline vitamin D$_3$ (C$_{27}$H$_{44}$O, CAS Reg. No. 67–97–0), also known as cholecalciferol, is the chemical 9,10-seco(5Z,7E)-5,7,10(19)-cholestatrien-3-ol. Vitamin D$_3$ occurs in, and is isolated from, fish liver oils. It is also manufactured by ultraviolet irradiation of 7-dehydrocholesterol produced from cholesterol. It is purified by crystallization. Vitamin D$_3$ is the vitamin D form that is produced endogenously in humans through sunlight activation of 7-dehydrocholesterol in the skin.

(3) Vitamin D$_2$ resin and vitamin D$_3$ resin are the concentrated forms of irradiated ergosterol (D$_2$) and irradiated 7-dehydrocholesterol (D$_3$) that are separated from the reacting materials in paragraphs (a) (1) and (2) of this section. The resulting products are sold as food sources of vitamin D without further purification.

(b) Vitamin D$_{2}$ resin and vitamin D$_{3}$ as crystals meet the specifications of the Food Chemicals Codex, 3d Ed. (1981), pp. 344 and 345, which is incorporated by reference. Copies are available from the National Academy Press, 2101 Constitution Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20418, or available for inspection 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. Vitamin D$_2$ resin and vitamin D$_3$ resin must be of a purity suitable for their intended use.

(c) In accordance with §184.1(b)(2), the ingredients are used in food as the sole source of added vitamin D only within the following specific limitations:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category of food</th>
<th>Maximum levels in food (as served)</th>
<th>Functional use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Breakfast cereals, § 170.3(n)(4) of this chapter.</td>
<td>350 (IU/100 grams).</td>
<td>Nutrient supplement, § 170.3(o)(20) of this chapter. Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grain products and pastas, § 170.3(n)(23) of this chapter.</td>
<td>90(IU/100 grams)</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk, § 170.3(n)(30) of this chapter.</td>
<td>42 (IU/100 grams)</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk products, § 170.3(n)(31) of this chapter.</td>
<td>89 (IU/100 grams)</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(2) Vitamin D may 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.

(3) Vitamin D may be used in margarine in accordance with §166.110 of this chapter.

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

[50 FR 30152, July 24, 1985, as amended at 73 FR 8608, Feb. 14, 2008]

§ 184.1973 Beeswax (yellow and white).

(a) Beeswax (CAS Reg. No. 8012–89–3) is a secretory product of honey bees used as a structural material in honeycombs. Beeswax is prepared from honeycombs after removal of the honey by draining or centrifuging. The combs are melted in hot water or steam or with solar heat, and strained. The wax is refined by melting in hot water to which sulfuric acid or alkali may be added to extract impurities. The resulting wax is referred to as yellow beeswax. White beeswax is produced by bleaching the constituent pigments of
yellow beeswax with peroxides, or preferably it is bleached by sun light.

(b) The ingredient meets the specifications of the “Food Chemicals Codex,” 3d Ed. (1981), pp. 34–35, 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) 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 lubricant as defined in §170.3(o)(18) of this chapter and as a surface-finishing agent as defined in §170.3(o)(30) of this chapter.

(2) The ingredient is used in the following foods at levels not to exceed current good manufacturing practice: in chewing gum as defined in §170.3(n)(6) of this chapter and in hard candy as defined in §170.3(n)(25) of this chapter.

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

[48 FR 51617, Nov. 10, 1983]
§ 184.1979 Whey.

(a)(1) Whey. Whey is the liquid substance obtained by separating the coagulum from milk, cream, or skim milk in cheesemaking. Whey obtained from a procedure, in which a significant amount of lactose is converted to lactic acid, or from the curd formation by direct acidification of milk, is known as acid whey. Whey obtained from a procedure in which there is insignificant conversion of lactose to lactic acid is known as sweet whey. Sweet whey has a maximum titratable acidity of not more than 0.16 percent, calculated as lactic acid, and an alkalinity of ash of not more than 225 milliliters of 0.1N hydrochloric acid per 100 grams. The acidity of whey, sweet or acid, may be adjusted by the addition of safe and suitable pH-adjusting ingredients.

(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 an anticaking agent as defined §170.3(o)(1) of this chapter; as a formulation aid as defined in §170.3(o)(14) of this chapter; as a lubricant and release agent as defined in §170.3(o)(18) of this chapter; and as a surface-finishing agent as defined in §170.3(o)(30) of this chapter.

(2) The ingredient is used in the following foods at levels not to exceed current good manufacturing practice: baked goods and baking mixes as defined in §170.3(n)(1) of this chapter; chewing gum as defined in §170.3(n)(6) of this chapter; confections and frostings as defined in §170.3(n)(9) of this chapter; fresh fruits and fruit juices as defined in §170.3(n)(16) of this chapter; gravies and sauces as defined in §170.3(n)(24) of this chapter; processed fruits and fruit juices as defined in §170.3(n)(35) of this chapter; and soft candy as defined in §170.3(n)(38) of this chapter.

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

[48 FR 51147, Nov. 7, 1983]

§ 184.1979 Whey.

(a)(1) Whey. Whey is the liquid substance obtained by separating the coagulum from milk, cream, or skim milk in cheesemaking. Whey obtained from a procedure, in which a significant amount of lactose is converted to lactic acid, or from the curd formation by direct acidification of milk, is known as acid whey. Whey obtained from a procedure in which there is insignificant conversion of lactose to lactic acid is known as sweet whey. Sweet whey has a maximum titratable acidity of not more than 0.16 percent, calculated as lactic acid, and an alkalinity of ash of not more than 225 milliliters of 0.1N hydrochloric acid per 100 grams. The acidity of whey, sweet or acid, may be adjusted by the addition of safe and suitable pH-adjusting ingredients.

(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 an anticaking agent as defined §170.3(o)(1) of this chapter; as a formulation aid as defined in §170.3(o)(14) of this chapter; as a lubricant and release agent as defined in §170.3(o)(18) of this chapter; and as a surface-finishing agent as defined in §170.3(o)(30) of this chapter.

(2) The ingredient is used in the following foods at levels not to exceed current good manufacturing practice: baked goods and baking mixes as defined in §170.3(n)(1) of this chapter; chewing gum as defined in §170.3(n)(6) of this chapter; confections and frostings as defined in §170.3(n)(9) of this chapter; fresh fruits and fruit juices as defined in §170.3(n)(16) of this chapter; gravies and sauces as defined in §170.3(n)(24) of this chapter; processed fruits and fruit juices as defined in §170.3(n)(35) of this chapter; and soft candy as defined in §170.3(n)(38) of this chapter.

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

[48 FR 51147, Nov. 7, 1983]
§ 184.1979a Reduced lactose whey.

(a) Reduced lactose whey is the substance obtained by the removal of lactose from whey. The lactose content of the finished dry product shall not exceed 60 percent. Removal of the lactose is accomplished by physical separation techniques such as precipitation, filtration, or dialysis. As with whey, reduced lactose whey can be used as a fluid, concentrate, or a dry product form. The acidity of reduced lactose whey may be adjusted by the addition of safe and suitable pH-adjusting ingredients.

(b) The reduced lactose whey meets the following specifications:
(1) The analysis of reduced lactose whey, on a dry product basis, based on analytical methods in the referenced sections of "Official Methods of Analysis of the Association of Official Analytical Chemists," 13th ed. (1980), which is incorporated by reference in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51, is given in paragraphs (b)(1)(i) through (b)(1)(vii) of this section. Copies may be obtained from the AOAC INTERNATIONAL, 481 North Frederick Ave., suite 500, Gaithersburg, MD 20877, or may be examined at the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition's Library, Food and Drug Administration, 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.

(i) Protein content, 16 to 24 percent—as determined by the methods prescribed in section 16.036 (liquid sample), entitled "Total Nitrogen—Official Final Action" under the heading "Total Solids," or in section 16.193 (dry sample), entitled "Kjeldahl Method" under the heading "Protein—Official Final Action."

(ii) Fat content, 1 to 4 percent—as determined by the methods prescribed in section 16.059 (liquid sample), "Reese-Gottlieb Method [Reference Method] (11)—Official Final Action" under the heading "Fat," or in section 16.199 (dry sample), entitled "Fat in Dried Milk (45)—Official Final Action."

(iii) Ash content, 11 to 27 percent—as determined by the methods prescribed in section 16.059 (liquid sample), entitled "Ash (5)—Official Final Action" under the heading "Total Solids," or in section 16.196 (dry sample), entitled "Ash—Official Final Action" under the heading "Dried Milk, Nonfat Dry Milk, and Malted Milk."

(iv) Lactose content, not more than 60 percent—as determined by the methods prescribed in section 16.057 (liquid sample), entitled "Gravimetric Method—Official Final Action" under the heading "Lactose," or in section 31.061 (dry sample), entitled "Lane-Eynon General Volumetric Method" under the heading "Lactose—Chemical Methods—Official Final Action."

(v) Moisture content, 1 to 6 percent—as determined by the method prescribed in section 16.032, entitled "Moisture (41)—Official Final Action" under the heading "Total Solids."

(vi) Solids content, variable—as determined by the methods prescribed in section 16.023, entitled "Acidity (2)—Official Final Action" under the heading "Milk," or by an equivalent potentiometric method.

(vii) Titratable Acidity, variable—as determined by the methods prescribed in section 16.023, entitled "Acidity (2)—Official Final Action" under the heading "Milk," or by an equivalent potentiometric method.

(2) Limits of impurities are: Heavy metals (as lead). Not more than 10 parts per million (0.001 percent), as determined by the method described in the "Food Chemicals Codex," 4th ed. (1996), pp. 760–761, 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, Box 285, 2101 Constitution Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20055 (Internet address http://www.nap.edu), or may be examined at the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition’s Library, Food and Drug Administration, 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) The reduced lactose whey shall be derived from milk that has been pasteurized, or the reduced lactose whey shall be subjected to pasteurization techniques or its equivalent before use in food.

(c) Reduced lactose whey may be used in food in accordance with good manufacturing practice as indicated in §184.1(b)(1).

(d) The percent of lactose present on a dry product basis, i.e., "reduced lactose whey (___ % lactose)," shall be declared on the label of the package sold to food manufacturers. The percent of lactose may be declared in 5-percent
increments, expressed as a multiple of 5, not greater than the actual percentage of lactose in the product, or as an actual percentage provided that an analysis of the product on which the actual percentage is based is supplied to the food manufacturer.

(e) The presence of reduced lactose whey in a finished food product shall be listed as “reduced lactose whey.”

§ 184.1979b Reduced minerals whey.

(a) Reduced minerals whey is the substance obtained by the removal of a portion of the minerals from whey. The dry product shall not contain more than 7 percent ash. Reduced minerals whey is produced by physical separation techniques such as precipitation, filtration, or dialysis. As whey, reduced minerals whey can be used as a fluid, concentrate, or a dry product form. The acidity of reduced minerals whey may be adjusted by the additional of safe and suitable pH-adjusting ingredients.

(b) The reduced minerals whey meets the following specifications:

(1) The analysis of reduced minerals whey, on a dry product basis, based on analytical methods in the referenced sections of “Official Methods of Analysis of the Association of Official Analytical Chemists,” 13th ed. (1980), which is incorporated by reference in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51, is given in paragraphs (b)(1)(i) through (b)(1)(vii) of this section. Copies may be obtained from the AOAC INTERNATIONAL, 481 North Frederick Ave., Suite 500, Gaithersburg, MD 20877, or may be examined at the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition’s Library, Food and Drug Administration, 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.

(ii) Protein content, 10 to 24 percent—as determined by the methods prescribed in section 16.036 (liquid sample), entitled “Total Nitrogen—Official Final Action” under the heading “Total Solids,” or in section 16.193 (dry sample), entitled “Kjeldahl Method” under the heading “Protein—Official Final Action.”

(ii) Fat content, 1 to 4 percent—as determined by the methods prescribed in section 16.059 (liquid sample), “Reese-Gottlieb Method (Reference Method)” (11)—Official Final Action” under the heading “Fat,” or in section 16.199 (dry sample), entitled “Fat in Dried Milk (45)—Official Final Action.”

(iii) Ash content, maximum 7 percent—as determined by the methods prescribed in section 16.035 (liquid sample), entitled “Ash (5)—Official Final Action” under the heading “Total Solids,” or in section 16.196 (dry sample), entitled “Ash—Official Final Action” under the heading “Dried Milk, Nonfat Dry Milk, and Malted Milk.”

(iv) Lactose content, maximum 85 percent—as determined by the methods prescribed in section 16.057 (liquid sample), entitled “Gravimetric Method—Official Final Action” under the heading “Lactose,” or in section 31.061 (dry sample), entitled “Lane-Eynon General Volumetric Method” under the heading “Lactose—Chemical Methods—Official Final Action.”

(v) Moisture content, 1 to 6 percent—as determined by the methods prescribed in section 16.192, entitled “Moisture (41)—Official Final Action” under the heading “Dried Milk, Nonfat Dry Milk, and Malted Milk.”

(vi) Solids content, variable—as determined by the methods prescribed in section 16.032, entitled “Method I—Official Final Action” under the heading “Total Solid.”

(vii) Titratable Acidity, variable—as determined by the methods prescribed in section 16.023, entitled “Acidity (2)—Official Final Action” under the heading “Milk,” or by an equivalent potentiometric method.

(2) Limits of impurities are: Heavy metals (as lead). Not more than 10 parts per million (0.001 percent), as determined by the method described in the “Food Chemicals Codex,” 4th ed. (1996), pp. 760–761, which is incorporated by reference in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51.
are available from the National Academy Press, Box 285, 2101 Constitution Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20055 (Internet address http://www.nap.edu), or may be examined at the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition’s Library, Food and Drug Administration, 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/code_of_federal_regulations/ibr_locations.html.

§ 184.1979c Whey protein concentrate.

(a) Whey protein concentrate is the substance obtained by the removal of sufficient nonprotein constituents from whey so that the finished dry product contains not less than 25 percent protein. Whey protein concentrate is produced by physical separation techniques such as precipitation, filtration, or dialysis. As with whey, whey protein concentrate can be used as a fluid, concentrate, or dry product form. The acidity of whey protein concentrate may be adjusted by the addition of safe and suitable pH-adjusting ingredients.

(b) The whey protein concentrate meets the following specifications:

(i) The analysis of whey protein concentrate, on a dry product basis, based on analytical methods in the referenced sections of “Official Methods of Analysis of the Association of Official Analytical Chemists,” 13th ed. (1980), which is incorporated by reference in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51, is given in paragraphs (b)(1)(i) through (b)(1)(vii) of this section. Copies may be obtained from the AOAC INTERNATIONAL, 481 North Frederick Ave., suite 500, Gaithersburg, MD 20877, or may be examined at the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition’s Library, Food and Drug Administration, 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/code_of_federal_regulations/ibr_locations.html.

(ii) Protein content, minimum 25 percent—as determined by the methods prescribed in section 16.036 (liquid sample), entitled “Total Nitrogen—Officials Final Action” under the heading “Total Solids,” or in section 16.193 (dry sample), entitled “Kjeldahl Method” under the heading “Protein—Official Final Action.”

(iii) Fat content, 1 to 10 percent—as determined by the methods prescribed in section 16.059 (liquid sample), “Reese-Gottlieb Method [Reference Method] (11)—Official Final Action” under the heading “Fat,” or in section 16.199 (dry sample), entitled “Fat in Dried Milk (45)—Official Final Action.”

(iv) Ash content, 2 to 15 percent—as determined by the methods prescribed in section 16.035 (liquid sample), entitled “Ash (5)—Official Final Action” under the heading “Total Solids,” or in section 16.199 (dry sample), entitled “Ash—Official Final Action” under the heading “Dried Milk, Nonfat Dry Milk, and Malted Milk.”

(v) Lactose content, maximum 60 percent—as determined by the methods...
prescribed in section 16.057 (liquid sample), entitled “Gravimetric Method—Official Final Action” under the heading “Lactose,” or in section 31.061 (dry sample), entitled “Lane-Eynon General Volumetric Method” under the heading “Lactose—Chemical Methods—Official Final Action.”

(v) Moisture content, 1 to 6 percent—as determined by the methods prescribed in section 16.192, entitled “Moisture (41)—Official Final Action” under the heading “Dried Milk, Nonfat Dry Milk, and Malted Milk.”

(vi) Solids content, variable—as determined by the methods prescribed in section 16.032, entitled “Method I—Official Final Action” under the heading “Total Solids.”

(vii) Titratable Acidity, variable—as determined by the methods prescribed in section 16.023, entitled “Acidity (2)—Official Final Action” under the heading “Milk,” or by an equivalent potentiometric method.

(2) Limits of impurities are: Heavy metals (as lead). Not more than 10 parts per million (0.001 percent), as determined by the method described in the “Food Chemicals Codex,” 4th ed. (1996), pp. 760–761, 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, Box 285, 2101 Constitution Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20055 (Internet address http://www.nap.edu), or may be examined at the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition’s Library, Food and Drug Administration, 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 202–741–6000, or go to: http://www.archives.gov/federal_register/code_of_federal_regulations/ibr_locations.html.

(3) The whey protein concentrate shall be derived from milk that has been pasteurized, or the whey protein concentrate shall be subjected to pasteurization techniques or its equivalent before use in food.

(c) The whey protein concentrate may be used in food in accordance with good manufacturing practice as indicated in §184.1(b)(1).

(d) The percent of protein present on a dry product basis, i.e., “whey protein concentrate (%) protein,” shall be declared on the label of the package sold to food manufacturers. The percent of protein may be declared in 5-percent increments, expressed as a multiple of 5, not greater than the actual percentage of protein in the product, or as an actual percentage provided that an analysis of the product on which the actual percentage is based is supplied to the food manufacturer.

(e) The presence of whey protein concentrate in a finished food product shall be listed as “whey protein concentrate”.

§184.1983 Bakers yeast extract.

(a) Bakers yeast extract is the food ingredient resulting from concentration of the solubles of mechanically ruptured cells of a selected strain of yeast, Saccharomyces cerevisiae. It may be concentrated or dried.

(b) The ingredient meets the following specifications on a dry weight basis: Less than 0.4 part per million (ppm) arsenic, 0.13 ppm cadmium, 0.2 ppm lead, 0.05 ppm mercury, 0.09 ppm selenium, and 10 ppm zinc.

(c) The viable microbial content of the finished ingredient as a concentrate or dry material is:

(1) Less than 10,000 organisms/gram by aerobic plate count.

(2) Less than 10 yeasts and molds/gram.

(3) Negative for Salmonella, E. coli, coagulase positive Staphylococci, Clostridium perfringens, Clostridium botulinum, or any other recognized microbial pathogen or any harmful microbial toxin.

(d) The ingredient is used as a flavoring agent and adjuvant as defined in §170.3(o)(12) of this chapter at a level not to exceed 5 percent in food.

(e) This regulation is issued prior to general evaluation of use of this ingredient in order to affirm as GRAS the specific use named.
§ 184.1984 Zein.

(a) Zein (CAS Reg. No. 9010–66–6) is one of the components of corn gluten. It is produced commercially by extraction from corn gluten with alkaline aqueous isopropyl alcohol containing sodium hydroxide. The extract is then cooled, which causes the zein to precipitate.

(b) The ingredient must be of a purity suitable for its intended use.

(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 surface-finishing agent as defined in §170.3(o)(30) of this chapter.

(2) The ingredient is used in food at levels not to exceed current good manufacturing practice.

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

[50 FR 8999, Mar. 6, 1985, as amended at 73 FR 6008, Feb. 14, 2008]

§ 184.1985 Aminopeptidase enzyme preparation derived from lactococcus lactis.

(a) Aminopeptidase enzyme preparation is derived from the nonpathogenic and nontoxicogenec bacterium Lactococcus lactis (previously named Streptococcus lactis). The preparation contains the enzyme aminopeptidase (CAS Reg. No. 9031–94–1; EC 3.4.11.1) and other peptidases that hydrolyze milk proteins. The preparation is produced by pure culture fermentation.

(b) The ingredient meets the specifications for enzyme preparations in the Food Chemicals Codex, 3d ed. (1981), pp. 107–110, which are 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, or may be examined at the Office of Food Additive Safety (HFS–200), Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition, Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, 240–402–1200, 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.

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

(1) The ingredient is used as an enzyme, as defined in §170.3(o)(9) of this chapter, as an optional ingredient for flavor development in the manufacture of cheddar cheese, in accordance with §133.113 of this chapter, and in the preparation of protein hydrolysates.

(2) The ingredient is used at levels not to exceed current good manufacturing practice.

Subpart A—General Provisions

§ 186.1 Substances added indirectly to human food affirmed as generally recognized as safe (GRAS).

(a) The indirect human food ingredients listed in this part have been reviewed by the Food and Drug Administration and determined to be generally recognized as safe (GRAS) for the purposes and under the conditions prescribed, providing they comply with the purity specifications listed in this part or, in the absence of purity specifications, are of a purity suitable for their intended use in accordance with §170.30(h)(1) of this chapter. Certain ingredients in this part may also be used in food-contact surfaces in accordance with parts 174, 175, 176, 177, 178 or §179.45 of this chapter. Ingredients affirmed as GRAS for direct use in part 184 of this chapter are also GRAS as indirect human food ingredients in accordance with §184.1(a) of this chapter.

(b) The regulations in this part do not authorize direct addition of any food ingredient to a food. They authorize only the use of these ingredients as indirect ingredients of food, through migration from their immediate wrapper, container, or other food-contact surface. Any ingredient affirmed as GRAS in this part shall be used in accordance with current good manufacturing practice. For the purpose of this part, current good manufacturing practice includes the requirements that an indirect human food ingredient be of a purity suitable for its intended use, and that it be used at a level no higher than reasonably required to achieve its intended technical effect in the food-contact article.

(1) If the ingredient is affirmed as GRAS with no limitations on its conditions of use other than current good manufacturing practice, it shall be regarded as GRAS if its conditions of use are consistent with the requirements of paragraphs (b), (c), and (d) of this section. When the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) determines that it is appropriate, the agency will describe one or more current good manufacturing practice conditions of use in the regulation that affirms the GRAS status of the indirect ingredient. For example, when the safety of an ingredient has been evaluated on the basis of limited conditions of use, the agency will describe in the regulation that affirms the GRAS status of the indirect ingredient, one or more of these limited conditions of use, which may include the category of food-contact surface(s), technical effect(s) or functional use(s) of the indirect ingredient, and the level(s) of use. If the ingredient is used under conditions that are significantly different from those described in the regulation, such use of a substance may not be GRAS. In such a case, a manufacturer may not rely on the regulation as authorizing that use but shall independently establish that the use is GRAS or shall use the ingredient in accordance with a food additive regulation. Persons seeking FDA approval of an independent determination that a use of an ingredient is GRAS may submit a GRAS petition in accordance with §170.35 of this chapter.

(2) If the ingredient is affirmed as GRAS with specific limitation(s), it shall be used in food-contact surfaces only within such limitation(s), including the category of food-contact surface(s), the functional use(s) of the ingredient, and the level(s) of use. Any use of such an ingredient not in full compliance with each such established limitation shall require a food additive regulation.

(3) If the ingredient is affirmed as GRAS for a specific use, prior to general evaluation of use of the ingredient, other uses may also be GRAS.

(c) The listing of a food ingredient in this part does not authorize the use of such substance for the purpose of adding the ingredient to the food through extraction from the food-contact surface.

(d) The listing of a food ingredient in this part does not authorize the use of such substance in a manner that may lead to deception to the consumer or to any other violation of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (the Act).

(e) If the Commissioner of Food and Drugs is aware of any prior sanction
for use of an ingredient under conditions different from those proposed to be affirmed as GRAS, he will concurrently propose a separate regulation covering such use of the ingredient under part 181 of this chapter. If the Commissioner is unaware of any such applicable prior sanction, the proposed regulation will so state and will require any person who intends to assert or rely on such sanction to submit proof of its existence. Any regulation promulgated pursuant to this section constitutes a determination that excluded uses would result in adulteration of the food in violation of section 402 of the Act, and the failure of any person to come forward with proof of such an applicable prior sanction in response to the proposal will constitute a waiver of the right to assert or rely on such sanction at any later time. The notice will also constitute a proposal to establish a regulation under part 181 of this chapter, incorporating the same provisions, in the event that such a regulation is determined to be appropriate as a result of submission of proof of such an applicable prior sanction in response to the proposal.


Subpart B—Listing of Specific Substances Affirmed as GRAS

§ 186.1093 Sulfamic acid.
(a) Sulfamic acid (H\(_3\)NO\(_3\), CAS Reg. No. 5329–14–6) is a white crystalline solid manufactured from urea, sulfur trioxide, and sulfuric acid. It is soluble and highly ionized in water.

(b) In accordance with §186.1(b)(1), the ingredient is used as an indirect food ingredient with no limitations other than current good manufacturing practice. The affirmation of this ingredient as generally recognized as safe (GRAS) as an indirect human food ingredient is based upon the current good manufacturing practice conditions of use:

1. The ingredient is used in the manufacture of paper and paperboard that contact food.
2. The ingredient is used at levels not to exceed current good manufacturing practice.

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

[47 FR 43367, Oct. 1, 1982]

§ 186.1256 Clay (kaolin).
(a) Clay (kaolin) Al\(_2\)O\(_3\)2.5SiO\(_2\).H\(_2\)O, CAS Reg. No. 1332–58–7) consists of hydrated aluminum silicate. The commercial products of clay (kaolin) contain varying quantities of alkalies and alkaline earths. Clay (kaolin) is a white to yellowish or grayish fine powder. There are at least three different minerals, kaolinite, dickite, and nacrite, classified as kaolin. Kaolinite or china clay is whiter, less contaminated with extraneous minerals, and less plastic in water.

(b) In accordance with §186.1(b)(1), the ingredient is used as an indirect human food ingredient with no limitation other than current good manufacturing practice. The affirmation of this ingredient as generally recognized as safe (GRAS) as an indirect human food ingredient is based upon the following current good manufacturing practice conditions of use:

1. The ingredient is used in the manufacture of paper and paperboard that contact food.
2. The ingredient is used at levels not to exceed current good manufacturing practice.

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

[47 FR 43367, Oct. 1, 1982]

§ 186.1275 Dextrans.
(a) Dextrans (CAS Reg. No. 9004–54–9) are high molecular weight polysaccharides produced by bacterial fermentation of sucrose. Commercially available dextrans are synthesized from sucrose by Leuconostoc mesenteroides strain NRRL B–512(F). Partial depolymerization and purification of the fermented mixture shall produce a product that is free of viable microorganisms.

(b) The ingredient is used or intended for use as a constituent of food-contact surfaces.

(c) The ingredient is used at levels not to exceed good manufacturing practice.

(d) Prior sanctions for this ingredient different from the uses established in
§ 186.1300 Ferric oxide.

(a) Ferric oxide (iron (III) oxide, Fe₂O₃, CAS Reg. No. 1309–37–1) occurs naturally as the mineral hematite. It may be prepared synthetically by heating brown iron hydroxide oxide. The product is red-brown to black trigonal crystals.

(b) In accordance with §186.1(b)(1), the ingredient is used as an indirect human food ingredient with no limitation other than current good manufacturing practice. The affirmation of this ingredient as generally recognized as safe (GRAS) as an indirect human food ingredient is based upon the following current good manufacturing practice conditions of use:

(1) The ingredient is used as a constituent of paper and paperboard used for food packaging.

(2) The ingredient is used at levels not to exceed current good manufacturing practice.

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

[53 FR 16867, May 12, 1988; 53 FR 20939, June 7, 1988]

§ 186.1316 Formic acid.

(a) Formic acid (CH₂O₂, CAS Reg. No. 64–18–6) is also referred to as methanoic acid or hydrogen carboxylic acid. It occurs naturally in some insects and is contained in the free acid state in a number of plants. Formic acid is prepared by the reaction of sodium formate with sulfuric acid and is isolated by distillation.

(b) Formic acid is used as a constituent of paper and paperboard used for food packaging.

(c) The ingredient is used at levels not to exceed good manufacturing practice in accordance with §186.1(b)(1).

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

[45 FR 22915, Apr. 4, 1980]

§ 186.1551 Hydrogenated fish oil.

(a) Hydrogenated fish oil (CAS Reg. No. 91078–95–4) is a class of oils produced by partial hydrogenation of oils expressed from fish, primarily menhaden, and secondarily herring or tuna. Hydrogenation of fish oils uses catalysts composed of either elemental nickel, elemental copper, or a mixture of these elements. The crude hydrogenated fish oil is further processed by alkali refining, bleaching, and deodorization by steam stripping.

(b) Hydrogenation of fish oils results in a final product with a melting point greater than 32 °C as determined by Section Cc 1–25, Official and Tentative Methods of the American Oil Chemists’ Society method (reapproved 1973) or equivalent. The product has an approximate fatty acid composition of 30 to 45 percent saturated fatty acids, 40 to 55 percent monoenoic fatty acids, 7 to 15 percent dienoic fatty acids, 3 to 10 percent trienoic fatty acids, and less than 2 percent tetraenoic or higher polyenoic fatty acids. The approximate
§ 186.1555 Japan wax.

(a) Japan wax (CAS Reg. No. 8001–39–6), also known as Japan tallow or sumac wax, is a pale yellow vegetable tallow, containing glycerides of the C₁₉–C₂₃ dibasic acids and a high content of tripalmitin. It is prepared from the mesocarp by hot pressing of immature fruits of the oriental sumac, *Rhus succedanea* (Japan, Taiwan, and Indo-China), *R. vernicifera* (Japan), and *R. trichocarpa* (China, Indo-China, India, and Japan). Japan wax is soluble in hot alcohol, benzene, and naphtha, and insoluble in water and in cold alcohol.

(b) In accordance with paragraph (b)(1) of this section, the ingredient is used as an indirect human food ingredient with no limitation other than current good manufacturing practice. The affirmation of this ingredient as generally recognized as safe (GRAS) as an indirect human food ingredient is based on the following current good manufacturing practice conditions of use:

1. The ingredient is used as a constituent of cotton and cotton fabrics used for dry food packaging.
2. The ingredient is used at levels not to exceed current good manufacturing practice.

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

[60 FR 62208, Dec. 5, 1995]

§ 186.1557 Tall oil.

(a) Tall oil (CAS Reg. No. 8002–26–4) is essentially the sap of the pine tree. It is obtained commercially from the waste liquors of pinewood pulp mills and consists mainly of tall oil resin acids and tall oil fatty acids.

(b) In accordance with §186.1(b)(1), the ingredient is used as an indirect human food ingredient with no limitation other than current good manufacturing practice. The affirmation of this ingredient as generally recognized as safe (GRAS) as an indirect human food ingredient is based on the following current good manufacturing practice conditions of use:

1. The ingredient is used as a constituent of cotton and cotton fabrics used for dry food packaging.
2. The ingredient is used at levels not to exceed current good manufacturing practice.

(c) Prior sanctions for this ingredient different from the uses established in this section, or from those listed in part 181 of this chapter, do not exist or have been waived.

[51 FR 16830, May 7, 1986]

§ 186.1673 Pulp.

(a) Pulp is the soft, spongy pith inside the stem of a plant such as wood, straw, sugarcane, or other natural plant sources.

(b) The ingredient is used or intended for use as a constituent of food packaging containers.

(c) The ingredient is used in paper and paperboard made by conventional paper-making processes at levels not to exceed good manufacturing practice.

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

§ 186.1750 Sodium chlorite.

(a) Sodium chlorite (NaClO₂, CAS Reg. No. 7758–19–2) exists as slightly hygroscopic white crystals or flakes. It is manufactured by passing chlorine dioxide into a solution of sodium hydroxide and hydrogen peroxide.

(b) The ingredient is used at levels from 125 to 250 parts per million as a
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§ 186.1756 Sodium formate.

(a) Sodium formate (CHNaO₂, CAS Reg. No. 141–53–7) is the sodium salt of formic acid. It is produced by the reaction of carbon monoxide with sodium hydroxide.

(b) The ingredient is used as a constituent of paper and paperboard used for food packaging.

(c) The ingredient is used at levels not to exceed good manufacturing practice in accordance with §186.1(b)(1).

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

§ 186.1770 Sodium oleate.

(a) Sodium oleate (C₁₈H₃₃O₂Na, CAS Reg. No. 143–19–1) is the sodium salt of oleic acid (cis-9-octadecenoic acid). It exists as a white to yellowish powder with a slight tallow-like odor. Commercially, sodium oleate is made by mixing and heating flaked sodium hydroxide and oleic acid.

(b) In accordance with §186.1(b)(1), the ingredient is used as a constituent of paper and paperboard for food packaging, and cotton and cotton fabric used for dry food packaging.

(c) The ingredient is used at levels not to exceed good manufacturing practice in accordance with §186.1(b)(1).

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

§ 186.1771 Sodium palmitate.

(a) Sodium palmitate (C₁₆H₃₁O₂Na, CAS Reg. No. 408–35–5) is the sodium salt of palmitic acid (hexadecanoic acid). It exists as a white to yellow powder. Commercially, sodium palmitate is made by mixing and heating flaked sodium hydroxide and palmitic acid.

(b) In accordance with §186.1(b)(1), the ingredient is used as a constituent of paper and paperboard for food packaging, with no limitation other than current good manufacturing practice.

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

§ 186.1839 Sorbose.

(a) Sorbose (L-sorbose, sorbinose) (C₆H₁₂O₆, CAS Reg. No. 87–79–6) is an orthorhombic, bisphenoidal crystalline ketohexose. It was originally identified in the juice of mature berries from the mountain ash (Sorbus aucuparia) where it occurs as the result of microbial oxidation of sorbitol. It also occurs naturally in other plants. Sorbose can be synthesized by the catalytic hydrogenation of glucose to D-sorbitol. The resulting sorbitol can be oxidized by Acetobacter xylinum or by Acetobacter suboxydans.

(b) The ingredient is used or intended for indirect food use as a constituent of cotton, cotton fabrics, paper, and paperboard in contact with dry food.

(c) The ingredient migrates to food at levels not to exceed good manufacturing practice.

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

§ 186.1839 Sorbose.

(a) Sodium sulfate (Na₂SO₄, CAS Reg. No. 7757–82–6), also known as Glauber’s salt, occurs naturally and exists as colorless crystals or as a fine, white crystalline powder. It is prepared by the neutralization of sulfuric acid with sodium hydroxide.

(b) The ingredient is used as a constituent of paper and paperboard used for food packaging.

(c) The ingredient is used at levels not to exceed good manufacturing practice in accordance with §186.1(b)(1).

(d) Prior sanctions for this ingredient different from the uses established in this section do not exist or have been waived.
PART 189—SUBSTANCES PROHIBITED FROM USE IN HUMAN FOOD

Subpart A—General Provisions

Sec. 189.1 Substances prohibited from use in human food.

Subpart B—Prohibited cattle materials

Subpart C—Substances Generally Prohibited From Direct Addition or Use as Human Food

Subpart D—Substances Prohibited From Indirect Addition to Human Food Through Food-Contact Surfaces

Subpart B—Prohibited Cattle Materials

§ 189.5 Prohibited cattle materials.

(a) Definitions. The definitions and interpretations of terms contained in section 201 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (the act) apply to such terms when used in this part. The following definitions also apply:

(i) Tallow that contains no more than 0.15 percent insoluble impurities, tallow derivatives, hides and hide-derived products, and milk and milk products, and

(ii) Cattle materials inspected and passed from a country designated under paragraph (e) of this section.

[42 FR 14659, Mar. 15, 1977, as amended at 54 FR 24969, June 12, 1989]
passed for human consumption by the appropriate regulatory authority, and at the time it was inspected and passed, it was found to be not adulterated.

(3) **Mechanically Separated (MS)(Beef)** means a meat food product that is finely comminuted, resulting from the mechanical separation and removal of most of the bone from attached skeletal muscle of cattle carcasses and parts of carcasses that meets the specifications contained in 9 CFR 319.5, the regulation that prescribes the standard of identity for MS (Species).

(4) **Nonambulatory disabled cattle** means cattle that cannot rise from a recumbent position or that cannot walk, including, but not limited to, those with broken appendages, severed tendons or ligaments, nerve paralysis, fractured vertebral column, or metabolic conditions.

(5) **Specified risk material** means the brain, skull, eyes, trigeminal ganglia, spinal cord, vertebral column (excluding the vertebrae of the tail, the transverse processes of the thoracic and lumbar vertebrae, and the wings of the sacrum), and dorsal root ganglia of cattle 30 months and older and the tonsils and distal ileum of the small intestine of all cattle.

(6) **Tallow** means the rendered fat of cattle obtained by pressing or by applying any other extraction process to tissues derived directly from discrete adipose tissue masses or to other carcass parts and tissues. Tallow must be produced from tissues that are not prohibited cattle materials or must contain not more than 0.15 percent insoluble impurities as determined by the method entitled “Insoluble Impurities” (AOCS Official Method Ca 3a-46), American Oil Chemists’ Society (AOCS), 5th Edition, 1997, incorporated by reference in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51, or another method equivalent in accuracy, precision, and sensitivity to AOCS Official Method Ca 3a-46. You may obtain copies of the method from AOCS (http://www.aocs.org) 2211 W. Bradley Ave. Champaign, IL 61821. Copies may be examined 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.

(7) **Tallow derivative** means any chemical obtained through initial hydrolysis, saponification, or transesterification of tallow; chemical conversion of material obtained by hydrolysis, saponification, or transesterification may be applied to obtain the desired product.

(b) **Requirements.** (1) No human food shall be manufactured from, processed with, or otherwise contain, prohibited cattle materials.

(2) The small intestine is not considered prohibited cattle material if the distal ileum is removed by a procedure that removes at least 80 inches of the uncoiled and trimmed small intestine, as measured from the caeco-colic junction and progressing proximally towards the jejunum, or by a procedure that the establishment can demonstrate is equally effective in ensuring complete removal of the distal ileum.

(c) **Records.** (1) Manufacturers and processors of a human food that is manufactured from, processed with, or otherwise contains, material from cattle must establish and maintain records sufficient to demonstrate that the food is not manufactured from, processed with, or does not otherwise contain, prohibited cattle materials.

(2) Records must be retained for 2 years after the date they were created.

(3) Records must be retained at the manufacturing or processing establishment or at a reasonably accessible location.

(4) The maintenance of electronic records is acceptable. Electronic records are considered to be reasonably accessible if they are accessible from an onsite location.

(5) Records required by this section and existing records relevant to compliance with this section must be available to FDA for inspection and copying.
§ 189.110  21 CFR Ch. I (4–1–13 Edition)

(6) When filing entry with U.S. Customs and Border Protection, the importer of record of a human food manufactured from, processed with, or otherwise containing, cattle material must affirm that the food was manufactured from, processed with, or otherwise contains, cattle material and must affirm that the food was manufactured in accordance with this section. If a human food is manufactured from, processed with, or otherwise contains, cattle material, then the importer of record must, if requested, provide within 5 days records sufficient to demonstrate that the food is not manufactured from, processed with, or does not otherwise contain, prohibited cattle material.

(7) Records established or maintained to satisfy the requirements of this subpart that meet the definition of electronic records in §11.3(b)(6) of this chapter are exempt from the requirements of part 11 of this chapter. Records that satisfy the requirements of this subpart but that are also required under other applicable statutory provisions or regulations remain subject to part 11 of this chapter.

(d) Adulteration. (1) Failure of a manufacturer or processor to operate in compliance with the requirements of paragraphs (b) or (c) of this section renders human food adulterated under section 402(a)(4) of the act.

(2) Human food manufactured from, processed with, or otherwise containing, prohibited cattle materials is unfit for human food and deemed adulterated under section 402(a)(3) of the act.

(3) Food additive status. Prohibited cattle materials for use in human food are food additives subject to section 409 of the act, except when used as dietary ingredients in dietary supplements. The use or intended use of any prohibited cattle material in human food causes the material and the food to be adulterated under section 402(a)(2)(C) of the act if the prohibited cattle material is a food additive, unless it is the subject of a food additive regulation or of an investigational exemption for a food additive under §170.17 of this chapter.

(e) Process for designating countries. A country seeking designation must send a written request to the Director, Office of the Center Director, Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition, Food and Drug Administration, at the address designated in 21 CFR 5.1100. The request shall include information about a country’s bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) case history, risk factors, measures to prevent the introduction and transmission of BSE, and any other information relevant to determining whether specified risk materials, the small intestine of cattle except as provided in paragraph (b)(2) of this section, material from non-ambulatory disabled cattle, or MS (Beef) from cattle from the country should be considered prohibited cattle materials. FDA shall respond in writing to any such request and may impose conditions in granting any such request. A country designation granted by FDA under this paragraph will be subject to future review by FDA, and may be revoked if FDA determines that it is no longer appropriate.


Subpart C—Substances Generally Prohibited From Direct Addition or Use as Human Food


§ 189.110 Calamus and its derivatives.

(a) Calamus is the dried rhizome of Acorus calamus L. It has been used as a flavoring compound, especially as the oil or extract.

(b) Food containing any added calamus, oil of calamus, or extract of calamus is deemed to be adulterated in violation of the act based upon an order published in the FEDERAL REGISTER of May 9, 1968 (33 FR 6967).

(c) The analytical method used for detecting oil of calamus (β-asarone) is in the “Journal of the Association of Official Analytical Chemists,” Volume 56, (Number 5), pages 1281 to 1283, September 1973, which is incorporated by reference. Copies are available from the AOAC INTERNATIONAL, 481 North Frederick Ave., suite 500, Gaithersburg,
§ 189.113 Cinnamyl anthranilate.

(a) The food additive cinnamyl anthranilate (C_{16}H_{15}NO_{2}, CAS Reg. No. 87-29-6) is the ester of cinnamyl alcohol and anthranilic acid. Cinnamyl anthranilate is a synthetic chemical that has not been identified in natural products at levels detectable by available methodology. It has been used as a flavoring agent in food.

(b) Food containing any added cinnamyl anthranilate is deemed to be adulterated in violation of the act based upon an order published in the FEDERAL REGISTER of October 23, 1985.

§ 189.120 Cobaltous salts and its derivatives.

(a) Cobaltous salts are the chemicals, CoC_{n}H_{2}O_{n}, CoCl_{2}, and CoSO_{4}. They have been used in fermented malt beverages as a foam stabilizer and to prevent "gushing."

(b) Food containing any added cobaltous salts is deemed to be adulterated in violation of the act based upon an order published in the FEDERAL REGISTER of October 23, 1985.

§ 189.130 Coumarin.

(a) Coumarin is the chemical 1,2-benzopyrone, C_{9}H_{6}O_{2}. It is found in tonka beans and extract of tonka beans, among other natural sources, and is also synthesized. It has been used as a flavoring compound.

(b) Food containing any added coumarin as such or as a constituent of tonka beans or tonka extract is deemed to be adulterated under the act, based upon an order published in the FEDERAL REGISTER of March 5, 1954 (19 FR 1239).

(c) The analytical methods used for detecting coumarin in food are in sections 19.016–19.024 of the "Official Methods of Analysis of the Association of Official Analytical Chemists," 13th Ed. (1980), which is incorporated by reference. Copies may be obtained from the AOAC INTERNATIONAL, 481 North Frederick Ave., suite 500, Gaithersburg, MD 20877, 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.

§ 189.135 Cyclamate and its derivatives.

(a) Calcium, sodium, magnesium and potassium salts of cyclohexane sulfamic acid, (C_{6}H_{12}NO_{3}S)_{2}Ca, (C_{6}H_{12}NO_{3}S)Na, (C_{6}H_{12}NO_{3}S)_{2}Mg, and (C_{6}H_{12}NO_{3}S)K. Cyclamates are synthetic chemicals having a sweet taste 30 to 40 times that of sucrose, are not found in natural products at levels detectable by the official methodology, and have been used as artificial sweeteners.

(b) Food containing any added or detectable level of cyclamate is deemed to be adulterated in violation of the act based upon an order published in the FEDERAL REGISTER of October 23, 1969 (34 FR 17063).

(c) The analytical methods used for detecting cyclamate in food are in sections 20.162–20.172 of the "Official Methods of Analysis of the Association of Official Analytical Chemists," 13th Ed. (1980), which is incorporated by reference. Copies may be obtained from the AOAC INTERNATIONAL, 481 North Frederick Ave., suite 500, Gaithersburg, MD 20877, 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/
§ 189.140 Diethylpyrocarbonate (DEPC).

(a) Diethylpyrocarbonate is the chemical pyrocarbonic acid diethyl ester, C$_6$H$_{10}$O$_5$. It is a synthetic chemical not found in natural products at levels detectable by available methodology and has been used as a ferment inhibitor in alcoholic and nonalcoholic beverages.

(b) Food containing any added or detectable level of DEPC is deemed to be adulterated in violation of the act based upon an order published in the FEDERAL REGISTER of August 2, 1972 (37 FR 15426).

§ 189.145 Dulcin.

(a) Dulcin is the chemical 4-ethoxyphenylurea, C$_9$H$_{12}$N$_2$O$_2$. It is a synthetic chemical having a sweet taste about 250 times that of sucrose, is not found in natural products at levels detectable by the official methodology, and has been proposed for use as an artificial sweetener.

(b) Food containing any added or detectable level of dulcin is deemed to be adulterated in violation of the act based upon an order published in the FEDERAL REGISTER of January 19, 1950 (15 FR 321).

(c) The analytical methods used for detecting dulcin in food are in sections 20.173–20.176 of the “Official Methods of Analysis of the Association of Official Analytical Chemists,” 13th Ed. (1980), which is incorporated by reference. Copies may be obtained from the AOAC INTERNATIONAL, 481 North Frederick Ave., suite 500, Gaithersburg, MD 20877, or may be examined at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). For information on the availability of this material at NARA, call 202–474–6030, or go to: http://www.archives.gov/federal_register/code_of_federal_regulations/ibr_locations.html.

§ 189.155 Monochloroacetic acid.

(a) Monochloroacetic acid is the chemical chloroacetic acid, C$_2$H$_3$ClO$_2$. It is a synthetic chemical not found in natural products, and has been proposed as a preservative in alcoholic and nonalcoholic beverages. Monochloroacetic acid is permitted in food package adhesives with an accepted migration level up to 10 parts per billion (ppb) under §175.105 of this chapter. The official methods do not detect monochloroacetic acid at the 10 ppb level.

(b) Food containing any added or detectable level of monochloroacetic acid is deemed to be adulterated in violation of the act based upon trade correspondence dated December 29, 1941 (TC–377).

(c) The analytical methods used for detecting monochloroacetic acid in food are in sections 20.067–20.072 of the “Official Methods of Analysis of the Association of Official Analytical Chemists,” 13th Ed. (1980), which is incorporated by reference. Copies may be obtained from the AOAC INTERNATIONAL, 481 North Frederick Ave., suite 500, Gaithersburg, MD 20877, or may be examined at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). For information on the availability of this material at NARA, call 202–474–6030, or go to: http://www.archives.gov/federal_register/code_of_federal_regulations/ibr_locations.html.

§ 189.165 Nordihydroguaiaretic acid (NDGA).

(a) Nordihydroguaiaretic acid is the chemical 4,4′-(2,3-dimethyltetramethylen) dipyrocatehol, C$_{18}$H$_{22}$O$_4$. It occurs naturally in the resinous exudates of certain plants. The commercial product, which is synthesized, has been used as an antioxidant in foods.

(b) Food containing any added NDGA is deemed to be adulterated in violation of the act based upon an order published in the FEDERAL REGISTER of April 11, 1968 (33 FR 5619).

(c) The analytical method used for detecting NDGA in food is in section
§ 189.180 Safrole.

(a) Safrole is the chemical 4-allyl-1,2-methylenedioxy-benzene, \( \text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_{2} \). It is a natural constituent of the sassafras plant. Oil of sassafras is about 80 percent safrole. Iso-safrole and dihydrosafrole are derivatives of safrole, and have been used as flavoring compounds.

(b) Food containing any added safrole, oil of sassafras, isosafrole, or dihydrosafrole, as such, or food containing any safrole, oil of sassafras, isosafrole, or dihydrosafrole, e.g., sassafras bark, which is intended solely or primarily as a vehicle for imparting such substances to another food, e.g., sassafras tea, is deemed to be adulterated in violation of the act based upon an order published in the Federal Register of December 3, 1960 (25 FR 12412).

(c) The analytical method used for detecting safrole, isosafrole and dihydrosafrole is in the "Journal of the Association of Official Analytical Chemists," Volume 54 (Number 4), pages 900 to 902, July 1971, which is incorporated by reference. Copies are available from the Office of Food Additive Safety (HFS-200), Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition, Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, 240-402-1200, or available for inspection 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](http://www.archives.gov/federal_register/code_of_federal_regulations/ibr_locations.html).

§ 189.190 Thiourea.

(a) Thiourea is the chemical thio carbamide, \( \text{CH}_{2}\text{N}_{2}\text{S} \). It is a synthetic chemical, is not found in natural products at levels detectable by the official methodology, and has been proposed as an antimycotic for use in dipping citrus.

(b) Food containing any added thiourea is deemed to be adulterated under the act.

(c) The analytical methods used for detecting thiourea are in sections 20.115–20.126 of the "Official Methods of Analysis of the Association of Official
§ 189.191 Chlorofluorocarbons

The use of chlorofluorocarbons in human food as propellants in self-presurized containers is prohibited as provided by §2.125 of this chapter.


Subpart D—Substances Prohibited From Indirect Addition to Human Food Through Food-Contact Surfaces


§ 189.220 Flectol H.

(a) Flectol H is the chemical 1,2-dihydro-2,2,4-trimethylquinoline, polymerized, C_{12}H_{15}N. It is a synthetic chemical not found in natural products, and has been used as a component of food packaging adhesives.

(b) Food containing any added or detectable level of this substance is deemed to be adulterated in violation of the act based upon an order published in the FEDERAL REGISTER of April 7, 1967 (32 FR 5675).


§ 189.240 Lead solders.

(a) Lead solders are alloys of metals that include lead and are used in the construction of metal food cans.

(b) Food packaged in any container that makes use of lead in can solder is deemed to be adulterated in violation of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, based upon an order published in the FEDERAL REGISTER of June 27, 1995.

[60 FR 33109, June 27, 1995]

§ 189.250 Mercaptoimidazoline and 2-mercaptoimidazoline.

(a) Mercaptoimidazoline and 2-mercaptoimidazoline both have the molecular formula C_{3}H_{6}N_{2}S. They are synthetic chemicals not found in natural products and have been used in the production of rubber articles that may come into contact with food.

(b) Food containing any added or detectable levels of these substances is deemed to be adulterated in violation of the act based upon an order published in the FEDERAL REGISTER of November 30, 1973 (38 FR 33072).

§ 189.280 4,4′-Methylenebis (2-chloroanaline).

(a) 4,4′-Methylenebis (2-chloroanaline) has the molecular formula C_{13}H_{12}Cl_{2}N_{2}. It is a synthetic chemical not found in natural products and has been used as a polyurethane curing agent and as a component of food packaging adhesives and polyurethane resins.

(b) Food containing any added or detectable level of this substance is deemed to be adulterated in violation of the act based upon an order published in the FEDERAL REGISTER of December 2, 1969 (34 FR 19073).

§ 189.300 Hydrogenated 4,4′-isopropylidene-diphenolphosphite ester resins.

(a) Hydrogenated 4,4′-isopropylidene-diphenolphosphite ester resins are the condensation product of 1 mole of triphenyl phosphite and 1.5 moles of hydrogenated 4,4′-isopropylidene-diphenol such that the finished resins have a molecular weight in the range of 2,400 to 3,000. They are synthetic chemicals not found in natural products and have been used as antioxidants and as stabilizers in vinyl chloride polymer resins when such polymer resins are used in the manufacture of rigid vinyl chloride polymer bottles.

(b) Food containing any added or detectable levels of these substances is deemed to be adulterated in violation of the act based upon an order published in the FEDERAL REGISTER of July 14, 2004.


§ 189.310 Hydrogenated 4,4′-isopropylidene-diphenolphosphite ester resins.

(a) Hydrogenated 4,4′-isopropylidene-diphenolphosphite ester resins are the condensation product of 1 mole of triphenyl phosphite and 1.5 moles of hydrogenated 4,4′-isopropylidene-diphenol such that the finished resins have a molecular weight in the range of 2,400 to 3,000. They are synthetic chemicals not found in natural products and have been used as antioxidants and as stabilizers in vinyl chloride polymer resins when such polymer resins are used in the manufacture of rigid vinyl chloride polymer bottles.

(b) Food containing any added or detectable levels of these substances is deemed to be adulterated in violation of the act based upon an order published in the FEDERAL REGISTER of July 14, 2004.
§ 190.6 Requirement for premarket notification.

(a) At least 75 days before introducing or delivering for introduction into interstate commerce a dietary supplement that contains a new dietary ingredient that has not been present in the food supply as an article used for food in a form in which the food has not been chemically altered, the manufacturer or distributor of that supplement, or of the new dietary ingredient, shall submit to the Office of Nutritional Products, Labeling and Dietary Supplements (HFS–820), Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition, Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20742, information including any citation to published articles that is the basis on which the manufacturer or distributor has concluded that a dietary supplement containing such dietary ingredient will reasonably be expected to be safe. An original and two copies of this notification shall be submitted.

(b) The notification required by paragraph (a) of this section shall include:

(1) The name and complete address of the manufacturer or distributor of the dietary supplement that contains a new dietary ingredient, or of the new dietary ingredient;

(2) The name of the new dietary ingredient that is the subject of the premarket notification, including the Latin binomial name (including the author) of any herb or other botanical;

(3) A description of the dietary supplement or dietary supplements that contain the new dietary ingredient including:

(i) The level of the new dietary ingredient in the dietary supplement; and

(ii) The conditions of use recommended or suggested in the labeling of the dietary supplement, or if no conditions of use are recommended or suggested in the labeling of the dietary supplement, the ordinary conditions of use of the supplement;

(4) The history of use or other evidence of safety establishing that the dietary ingredient, when used under
§ 190.6

the conditions recommended or suggested in the labeling of the dietary supplement, will reasonably be expected to be safe, including any citation to published articles or other evidence that is the basis on which the distributor or manufacturer of the dietary supplement that contains the new dietary ingredient has concluded that the new dietary supplement will reasonably be expected to be safe. Any reference to published information offered in support of the notification shall be accompanied by reprints or photostatic copies of such references. If any part of the material submitted is in a foreign language, it shall be accompanied by an accurate and complete English translation; and

(5) The signature of the person designated by the manufacturer or distributor of the dietary supplement that contains a new dietary ingredient.

(c) FDA will acknowledge its receipt of a notification made under section 413 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (the act) and will notify the submitter of the date of receipt of such a notification. The date that the agency receives the notification submitted under paragraph (a) of this section is the filing date for the notification. For 75 days after the filing date, the manufacturer or distributor of a dietary supplement that contains a new dietary ingredient shall not introduce, or deliver for introduction, into interstate commerce the dietary supplement that contains the new dietary ingredient.

(d) If the manufacturer or distributor of a dietary supplement that contains a new dietary ingredient, or of the new dietary ingredient, provides additional information in support of the new dietary ingredient notification, the agency will review all submissions pertaining to that notification, including responses made to inquiries from the agency, to determine whether they are substantive and whether they require that the 75-day period be reset. If the agency determines that the new submission is a substantive amendment, FDA will assign a new filing date. FDA will acknowledge receipt of the additional information and, when applicable, notify the manufacturer of the new filing date, which is the date of receipt by FDA of the information that constitutes the substantive amendment.

(e) FDA will not disclose the existence of, or the information contained in, the new dietary ingredient notification for 90 days after the filing date of the notification. After the 90th day, all information in the notification will be placed on public display, except for any information that is trade secret or otherwise confidential commercial information.

(f) Failure of the agency to respond to a notification does not constitute a finding by the agency that the new dietary ingredient or the dietary supplement that contains the new dietary ingredient is safe or is not adulterated under section 402 of the act.


PARTS 191–199 [RESERVED]