

**§ 73.1646**

(b) *Specifications.* Aluminum powder shall conform to the following specifications and shall be free from impurities other than those named to the extent that such impurities may be avoided by good manufacturing practice:

- Fineness, 100 percent shall pass through a 200-mesh screen and 95 percent shall pass through a 325-mesh screen.
- Mercury, not more than 1 part per million.
- Arsenic, not more than 3 parts per million.
- Lead, not more than 20 parts per million.
- Aluminum, not less than 99 percent.

(c) *Uses and restrictions.* Aluminum powder is safe for use in externally applied drugs, including those intended for use in the area of the eye, in amounts consistent with good manufacturing practice.

(d) *Labeling.* The color additive and any mixture prepared therefrom intended solely or in part for coloring purposes shall bear, in addition to any information required by law, labeling in accordance with § 70.25 of this chapter.

(e) *Exemption from certification.* Certification of this color additive is not necessary for the protection of the public health, and therefore batches thereof are exempt from certification pursuant to section 721(c) of the act.

[42 FR 38563, July 29, 1977]

**§ 73.1646 Bronze powder.**

(a) *Identity.* (1) The color additive bronze powder is a very fine metallic powder prepared from alloys consisting principally of virgin electrolytic copper and zinc with small amounts of the virgin metals aluminum and tin. It contains small amounts of stearic or oleic acid as lubricants.

(2) Color additive mixtures for drug use made with bronze powder may contain only those diluents listed in this subpart as safe and suitable for use in color additive mixtures for coloring externally applied drugs.

(b) *Specifications.* Bronze powder shall conform to the following specifications and shall be free from impurities other than those named to the extent that such impurities may be avoided by good manufacturing practice:

- Stearic or oleic acid, not more than 5 percent.

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- Cadmium (as Cd), not more than 15 parts per million.
- Lead (as Pb), not more than 20 parts per million.
- Arsenic (as As), not more than 3 parts per million.
- Mercury (as Hg), not more than 1 part per million
- Aluminum (as Al), not more than 0.5 percent.
- Tin (as Sn), not more than 0.5 percent.
- Copper (as Cu), not more than 95 percent and not less than 70 percent.
- Zinc (as Zn), not more than 30 percent.
- Maximum particle size 45µ (95 percent minimum).

Aluminum, zinc, tin, and copper content shall be based on the weight of the dried powder after being thoroughly washed with ether.

(c) *Uses and restrictions.* Bronze powder may be safely used in color externally applied drugs, including those intended for use in the area of the eye, in amounts consistent with good manufacturing practice.

(d) *Labeling.* The color additive and any mixture prepared therefrom intended solely or in part for coloring purposes shall conform to the requirements of § 70.25 of this chapter.

(e) *Exemption from certification.* Certification of the color additive is not necessary for the protection of the public health, and therefore batches thereof are exempt from the certification requirements of section 721(c) of the act.

[42 FR 33723, July 1, 1977]

**§ 73.1647 Copper powder.**

(a) *Identity.* (1) The color additive copper powder is a very fine free-flowing metallic powder prepared from virgin electrolytic copper. It contains small amounts of stearic or oleic acid as lubricants.

(2) Color additive mixtures for drug use made with copper powder may contain only those diluents listed in this subpart as safe and suitable for use in color additive mixtures for coloring externally applied drugs.

(b) *Specifications.* Copper powder shall conform to the following specifications and shall be free from impurities other than those named to the extent that such impurities may be avoided by good manufacturing practice:

- Stearic or oleic acid, not more than 5 percent.

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Cadmium (as Cd), not more than 15 parts per million.

Lead (as Pb), not more than 20 parts per million.

Arsenic (as As), not more than 3 parts per million.

Mercury (as Hg), not more than 1 part per million.

Copper (as Cu), not less than 95 percent.

Maximum particle size 45 $\mu$  (95 percent minimum).

(c) *Uses and restrictions.* Copper powder may be safely used in coloring externally applied drugs, including those intended for use in the area of the eye, in amounts consistent with good manufacturing practice.

(d) *Labeling.* The color additive and any mixture prepared therefrom intended solely or in part for coloring purposes shall conform to the requirements of § 70.25 of this chapter.

(e) *Exemption from certification.* Certification of the color additive is not necessary for the protection of the public health, and therefore batches thereof are exempt from the certification requirements of section 721(c) of the act.

[42 FR 33723, July 1, 1977]

### § 73.1991 Zinc oxide.

(a) *Identity.* (1) The color additive zinc oxide is a white or yellow-white amorphous powder manufactured by the French process (described as the indirect process whereby zinc metal isolated from the zinc-containing ore is vaporized and then oxidized). It is principally composed of Zn.

(2) Color additive mixtures for drug use made with zinc oxide may contain only those diluents listed in this subpart as safe and suitable in color additive mixtures for coloring externally applied drugs.

(b) *Specifications.* Zinc oxide shall conform to the following specifications and shall be free from impurities other than those named to the extent that such impurities may be avoided by good manufacturing practice:

Zinc oxide (as ZnO), not less than 99 percent. Loss on ignition at 800 °C, not more than 1 percent.

Cadmium (as Cd), not more than 15 parts per million.

Mercury (as Hg), not more than 1 part per million.

Arsenic (as As), not more than 3 parts per million.

Lead (as Pb), not more than 20 parts per million.

(c) *Uses and restrictions.* The color additive zinc oxide may be safely used for coloring externally applied drugs, including those used in the area of the eye, in amounts consistent with good manufacturing practice.

(d) *Labeling.* The color additive and any mixtures prepared therefrom intended solely or in part for coloring purposes shall bear, in addition to any information required by law, labeling in accordance with the provisions of § 70.25 of this chapter.

(e) *Exemption from certification.* Certification of this color additive is not necessary for the protection of the public health, and therefore batches thereof are exempt from the certification pursuant to section 721(c) of the act.

[42 FR 37537, July 22, 1977]

## Subpart C—Cosmetics

### § 73.2030 Annatto.

(a) *Identity and specification.* The color additive annatto shall conform in identity and specification to the requirements for annatto extract in § 73.30(a) (1) and (b).

(b) *Use and restriction.* The color additive annatto may be safely used in coloring cosmetics generally, including cosmetics intended for use in the area of the eye, in amounts consistent with good manufacturing practice.

(c) *Labeling.* The color additive and any mixture prepared therefrom intended solely or in part for coloring purposes shall bear, in addition to any information required by law, labeling in accordance with the provisions of § 70.25 of this chapter.

(d) *Exemption from certification.* Certification of this color additive is not necessary for the protection of the public health, and therefore batches thereof are exempt from the certification requirements of section 721(c) of the act.

[42 FR 36994, July 19, 1977]

### § 73.2085 Caramel.

(a) *Identity and specifications.* The color additive caramel shall conform in identity and specifications to the requirements of § 73.85(a)(1), (2), and (3) and (b).