

§ 182.50

21 CFR Ch. I (4-1-12 Edition)

§ 182.50 Certain other spices, seasonings, essential oils, oleoresins, and natural extracts.

Certain other spices, seasonings, essential oils, oleoresins, and natural ex-

tracts that are generally recognized as safe for their intended use, within the meaning of section 409 of the Act, are as follows:

Common name	Derivation
Ambergris	Physeter macrocephalus L.
Castoreum	Castor fiber L. and <i>C. canadensis</i> Kuhl.
Civet (zibeth, zibet, zibetum)	Civet cats, <i>Viverra civetta</i> Schreber and <i>Viverra zibetha</i> Schreber.
Cognac oil, white and green	Ethyl oenanthate, so-called.
Musk (Tonquin musk)	Musk deer, <i>Moschus moschiferus</i> L.

§ 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 *l*-Carvone (carvol).
- Cinnamaldehyde (cinnamic aldehyde).
- Citral (2,6-dimethyloctadien-2,6-*al*-8, geraniol, neral).
- Decanal (*N*-decylaldehyde, capraldehyde, capric aldehyde, caprinaldehyde, aldehyde C-10).
- Ethyl acetate.
- Ethyl butyrate.
- 3-Methyl-3-phenyl glycidic acid ethyl ester (ethyl-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.

[42 FR 14640, Mar. 15, 1977, as amended at 43 FR 47724, Oct. 17, 1978; 44 FR 3963, Jan. 19, 1979; 44 FR 20656, Apr. 6, 1979; 48 FR 51907, Nov. 15, 1983; 54 FR 7402, Feb. 21, 1989]

§ 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 rec-

ognized 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.
- Sodium silicate.
- Sodium tripolyphosphate.
- Soybean oil (hydrogenated).
- Talc.
- Tallow (hydrogenated).
- Tallow flakes.
- Tapioca starch.
- Tetrasodium pyrophosphate.
- Wheat starch.
- Zinc chloride.

[42 FR 14640, Mar. 15, 1977, as amended at 43 FR 11698, Mar. 21, 1978; 44 FR 28323, May 15, 1979; 45 FR 6085, Jan. 25, 1980; 47 FR 27807, 27814, June 25, 1982; 48 FR 51150, Nov. 7, 1983; 48 FR 51616, Nov. 10, 1983; 48 FR 51909, Nov. 15, 1983; 48 FR 52441, 52443, 52445, 52446, Nov. 18, 1983; 51 FR 16830, May 7, 1986; 51 FR 27171, July 30, 1986; 60 FR 62208, Dec. 5, 1995]

§ 182.90 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.