Food and Drug Administration, HHS

§ 189.240

(a) Lead solders are alloys of metals that include lead and are used in the construction of metal food cans. Food packaged in any container that makes use of lead in can solder is deemed to be adulterated in violation

§ 189.191 Chlorofluorocarbon propellants.

The use of chlorofluorocarbons in human food as propellants in self-presurized containers is prohibited as provided by § 2.125 of this chapter.

§ 189.190 Thiourea.

(a) Thiourea is the chemical thiocarbamide, CH\(_4\)N\(_2\)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 or detectable level of thiourea is deemed to be adulterated under the act.


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.


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).


§ 189.190 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...
§ 189.250 Mercaptoimidazoline and 2-mercaptoimidazoline.

(a) Mercaptoimidazoline and 2-mercaptoimidazoline both have the molecular formula \( C_3H_6N_2S \). 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 \textit{Federal Register} of November 30, 1973 (38 FR 33072).

§ 189.280 4,4′-Methylenebis (2-chloroaniline).

(a) 4,4′-Methylenebis (2-chloroaniline) has the molecular formula, \( C_{13}H_{12}Cl_2N_2 \). 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 \textit{Federal Register} of December 2, 1969 (34 FR 19073).

§ 189.300 Hydrogenated 4,4′-isopropylidenediphenolphosphite ester resins.

(a) Hydrogenated 4,4′-isopropylidene-diphenolphosphite ester resins are the condensation product of 1 mole of triphenyl phosphate and 1.5 moles of hydrogenated 4,4′-isopropylidenediphenol 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 and in violation of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, based upon an order published in the \textit{Federal Register} of September 9, 1987 (52 FR 33929).

[54 FR 7188, Feb. 17, 1989]

§ 189.301 Tin-coated lead foil capsules for wine bottles.

(a) Tin-coated lead foil is composed of a lead foil coated on one or both sides with a thin layer of tin. Tin-coated lead foil has been used as a capsule (i.e., as a covering applied over the cork and neck areas) on wine bottles to prevent insect infestation, as a barrier to oxygen, and for decorative purposes. Information received by the Food and Drug Administration establishes that the use of such a capsule on wine bottles may reasonably be expected to result in lead becoming a component of the wine.

(b) The capping of any bottles of wine after February 8, 1996, with a tin-coated lead foil capsule renders the wine adulterated and in violation of section 402(a)(2)(C) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act because lead from the capsule, which is an unsafe food additive within the meaning of section 409 of the act, may reasonably be expected to become a component of the wine.

[61 FR 4820, Feb. 8, 1996]

PART 190—DIETARY SUPPLEMENTS

Subpart A [Reserved]

Subpart B—New Dietary Ingredient Notification

Sec. 190.6 Requirement for premarket notification.


SOURCE: 62 FR 49891, Sept. 23, 1997, unless otherwise noted.