(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 combination with other processes to treat food-contact surfaces to attain commercial sterility at least equivalent to that attainable by thermal processing for metal containers as provided for in part 113 of this chapter. Food-contact surfaces include the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substances</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ethylene-acrylic acid copolymers.</td>
<td>Complying with §177.1310 of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethylene-carbon monoxide copolymers.</td>
<td>Complying with §177.1312 of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethylene-methyl acrylate copolymer resin.</td>
<td>Complying with §177.1340 of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymers.</td>
<td>Complying with §177.1350 of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ionomeric resins</td>
<td>Complying with §177.1330 of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isobutylene polymers</td>
<td>Complying with §177.1420 (a)(1) and (a)(2) of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olefin polymers</td>
<td>Complying with §177.1520 of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polycarbonate resins</td>
<td>Complying with §177.1580 of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyyethylene-terephthalate polymers.</td>
<td>Complying with §177.1630 of this chapter (excluding polymers described in §177.1630(c) of this chapter).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poly-i-butene resins and butene/ethylene copolymers.</td>
<td>Complying with §177.1570 of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyisoprene resins</td>
<td>Complying with §177.1640 of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyisoprene resins</td>
<td>Complying with §177.1990 of this chapter.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(2) The packaging materials identified in paragraph (e)(1) of this section may be used for packaging all commercially sterile foods except that the olefin polymers may be used in articles for packaging foods only of the types identified in §176.170(c) of this chapter, table 1, under Categories I, II, III, IV-B, V, and VI.

(3) Processed foods packaged in the materials identified in paragraph (e)(1) of this section shall conform with parts 108, 110, 113, and 114 of this chapter as applicable.

(4) An aqueous solution containing hydrogen peroxide, elemental iodine, hydriodic acid, or potassium, sodium, or calcium hypochlorite, with or without the bromides of potassium, sodium, or calcium, may be used for packaging all commercially sterile foods except that the olefin polymers may be used in articles for packaging foods only of the types identified in §176.170(c) of this chapter, table 1, under Categories I, II, III, IV-B, V, and VI.

(f) Processed foods packaged in the materials identified in paragraph (e)(1) of this section shall conform with parts 108, 110, 113, and 114 of this chapter as applicable.

§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-toluenesulfonyl chloride, 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 3,300, 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, a-(p-nonylphenyl)-omega-hydroxypropyloxy-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...
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weight of 1,900. Additionally, the aqueous solution may contain isopropyl alcohol as an optional ingredient.

(6) An aqueous solution containing elemental iodine, sodium iodide, sodium dioctylsulfosuccinate, and polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene block polymers (having a minimum average molecular weight of 1,900).

(7) 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 food-processing equipment and utensils, this solution may be used on glass bottles and other glass containers intended for holding milk.

(8) 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 food-processing equipment and utensils, this solution may be used on glass bottles and other glass containers intended for holding milk.

(9) 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 food-processing equipment and utensils, this solution may be used on glass bottles and other glass containers intended for holding milk.

(10) 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 food-processing equipment and utensils, this solution may be used on glass bottles and other glass containers intended for holding milk.

(11) 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 food-processing equipment and utensils, this solution may be used on glass bottles and other glass containers intended for holding milk.

(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 (C12–C15) monoether of mixed (ethylene-propylene) polyalkylene glycol, having a minimum average molecular weight of 2,400 and a cloud-point of 70°–77 °C in 1 percent aqueous solution and an average molecular weight of 807.

(14) An aqueous solution containing sodium hypochlorite.

(15) An aqueous solution containing lithium hypochlorite.

(16) An aqueous solution containing equal amounts of n-alkyl (C12–C18) benzyl dimethyl ammonium chloride and n-alkyl (C12–C18) dimethyl ethylbenzyl ammonium chloride (having an average molecular weight of 377 to 384), with the optional adjuvant substances tetradsodium 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(oxyethylene) 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(C12-C18)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(C12-C18) benzylidimethylammonium chloride, sodium metabolate, alpha-terpineol and alpha-[p-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)-phenyl]-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, ortho-benzyl-para-chlorophenol, para-tertiaryamylphenol, sodium -alpha-alkyl(C12-C18)-omega-hydroxy poly(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 dodecybenzenesulfonate. 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 (1) di-n-alkyl(C12-C16) dimethylammonium chloride compounds having average molecular weights of 332–361, (2) n-alkyl (C12-C18) benzylidimethylammonium chloride compounds having average molecular weights of 351–380 and consisting principally of alkyl groups with 12 to 16 carbon atoms with or without not over 1 percent each of groups with 8 and 10 carbon atoms, and (3) ethyl alcohol.

The ratio of compound (1) to compound (2) is 60 to 40.

(23) An aqueous solution containing n-alkyl (C12-C18) benzylidimethylammonium chloride and didecylidimethylammonium chloride.

(24) An aqueous solution containing elemental iodine (CAS Reg. No. 7553–56–2), alpha-[p-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)-phenyl]-omega-hydroxypoly(oxyethylene) produced with one mole of the phenol and 4 to 14 moles ethylene oxide, and alpha-alkyl(C12-C18)-omega-hydroxy(poly(oxyethylene) poly(oxypropylene)) (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 isopropanol (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 dodecyldiphenyloxidedisulfonic acid (CAS Reg. No. 30260–73–2), 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(C10-C16)-
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omega-hydroxy(poly(oxyethylene)poly-(oxypropylene) of average molecular weight between 768 and 837, and alpha-alkyl(C₁₂₋₁₆)-omega-hydroxy(poly(oxyethylene)poly(oxypropylene) of average molecular weight between 950 and 1,120. 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(C₆₋₁₀)dimethyl-ammonium chloride compounds having average molecular weights of 332 to 361, (ii) n-alkyl(C₁₂₋₁₈)benzylidimethyl-ammonium chloride compounds having average molecular weights of 351 to 380 and consisting principally of alkyl groups with no more than 1 percent of groups with 8 and 10, (iii) ethyl alcohol, and (iv) 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-(C₆₋₁₀)-dimethylammonium chloride compounds having average molecular weights of 332 to 361; (ii) n-alkyl(C₁₂₋₁₈)-benzylidimethylammonium 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 groups with 8 and 10; (iii) ethyl alcohol, and (iv) 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.

(34) An aqueous solution of an equilibrium mixture of oxychloro species (predominantly chlorite, 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 described in paragraph (c)(29) of this section, or (ii) by acidification of an aqueous alkaline solution of oxychloro species (predominantly chlorite 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. 050–21–5), 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 C₆₋₉ 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. 050–21–5); phosphoric acid (CAS Reg. No. 7664–38–2); a mixture of 1-octanesulfonic acid (CAS Reg. No. 3944–72–7), and 1-octanesulfonic-2-sulfonic 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. 1111–34–5); 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.

(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. 64–19–7); sulfuric acid (CAS Reg. No. 7664–83–9); and 2,6-pyridinedicarboxylic acid (CAS Reg. No. 490–83–2). 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. 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 551 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. 12125–92–9); calcium stearate (CAS Reg. No. 3368–23–0); 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. 79–09–0), and sodium 1-octanesulphonate (CAS Reg. No. 5324–84–5). Sulfuric acid (CAS Reg. No. 7664–83–9) 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, peroxyoctanoic acid, sodium 1-octanesulphonate, and 1-hydroxyethylidene-1,1-diphosphonic acid. In addition to use on food-processing equipment and utensils, this solution may be used on food-contact surfaces in public eating places, subject to the limitations in paragraph (c)(39) of this section.

(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 didodecylphenoxybenzenesulphonate. 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)(15) 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 200 parts per million of active quaternary compound and not more than 66 parts per million of alpha[1(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)]phenyl-omega-hydroxypropoxy (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 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) Solutions identified in paragraph (b)(30) of this section shall provide, when ready to use, not less than 550 parts per million and not more than 1,100 parts per million hydrogen peroxide, not less than 100 parts per million and not more than 200 parts per million peracetic acid, not less than 150 parts per million and not more than 300 parts per million acetic acid, and not less than 15 parts per million and not more than 30 parts per million 1-hydroxyethylidene-1,1-diphosphonic acid.

(26) The solution identified in paragraph (b)(31) of this section shall provide, when ready for 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.

(27) 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 quarternary compounds in solutions containing no more than 600 parts per million water hardness. The adjuvants used with the quarternary 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 quarternary compounds. The adjuvants used with the quarternary compounds shall not exceed the amounts required to accomplish the intended technical effect.

Tetrasodium ethylenediaminetetraacetate 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 shall provide, when ready to use, at least 100 parts per million and not more than 200 parts per million available chlorine dioxide as determined by the method titled "Iodometric 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 decanoic acid; at least 88 parts 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 86 parts per million and not more than 172 parts per million of phosphoric acid; and at least 10 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.

(32)(i) The solution identified in paragraph (b)(37) of this section without potassium bromide shall provide, when ready to use, at least 100 parts per million available chlorine determined as available chlorine; at least 2,958 parts per million of trisodium phosphate; at least 3 parts per million of sodium lauryl sulfate; and at least 0.1 parts per million of potassium permanganate.

(ii) The solution identified in paragraph (b)(37) of this section with potassium bromide shall provide, when ready for use, at least 25 parts per million potassium bromide; at least 266 parts per million and not more than 532 parts per million of phosphoric acid; and at least 0.3 parts per million of potassium permanganate.

(33) Solutions identified in paragraph (b)(38) of this section shall provide, when ready for use, at least 300 parts per million of hydrogen peroxide; not less than 25 parts per million of sodium lauryl sulfate; and at least 0.1 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 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 N,N-dimethyloctanamine to 0.062 parts per million 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 25.0 parts per million of titratable iodine; and not less than 2.7 parts per million of sodium lauryl sulfate; and at least 0.1 parts per million of potassium perchlorate. All components shall be present in the following proportions: 1.0 part sodium lauryl sulfate 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 of sodium lauryl sulfate; and at least 0.1 part per million and not more than 0.3 part per million of potassium permanganate.
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parts per million and not more than 200 parts per million of \( n \)-alkyl\((C_{12-16})\)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\((C_{12-16})\)benzyldimethylammonium 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)(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 45 parts per million of sodium 1-octanesulfonate.

(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 di-sodium 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 peroxyacetic 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 686 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 108 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 36 parts per million and not more than 108 parts per million of sodium 1-octanesulfonate.
§ 178.1010 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>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(N=\text{Alkyl-}N'(\text{carboxymethyl})-N,\text{N}')-trimethylene glycine; the alkyl group is even numbered in the range (C_{14}-C_{18}) 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 §177.320 of this chapter. The average thickness of such coatings and closure-sealing gaskets shall not exceed 0.004 inch.</td>
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<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. As component of nonfood articles complying with §§175.105 and 177.2600 of this chapter. 2. 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.</td>
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