

Food and Drug Administration, HHS

§ 182.70

§ 182.40 Natural extractives (solvent-free) used in conjunction with spices, seasonings, and flavorings.

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:

Natural extractives (solvent-free) used in conjunction with spices,

Common name	Botanical name of plant source
Apricot kernel (persic oil) .....	Prunus armeniaca L.
Peach kernel (persic oil) .....	Prunus persica Sieb. et Zucc.
Peanut stearine .....	Arachis hypogaea L.
Persic oil (see apricot kernel and peach kernel).	
Quince seed .....	Cydonia oblonga Miller.

[42 FR 14640, Mar. 15, 1977, as amended at 47 FR 47375, Oct. 26, 1982]

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

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

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

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

§ 182.60 Synthetic flavoring substances and adjuvants.

Methyl anthranilate (methyl-2-aminobenzoate).  
Piperonal (3,4-methylenedioxy-benzaldehyde, heliotropin).  
Vanillin.

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:

[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.

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, geranial, 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).

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.