

§ 573.300 Choline xanthate.

Choline xanthate may be safely used as a component of animal feed as an added source of choline to supplement the diets of poultry, ruminants, and swine in accordance with good feeding practice.

§ 573.310 Crambe meal, heat toasted.

(a) The additive is the seed meal of *Crambe abyssinica* obtained after the removal of oil from the seed and hull. The oil may be removed by pre-press solvent extraction or by solvent extraction alone. The resulting seed meal is heat toasted.

(b) The additive conforms to the following percent-by-weight specifications: moisture, not more than 11 percent; oil, not more than 4 percent; crude protein, not less than 24 percent; crude fiber, not more than 26 percent; glucosinolate calculated as epiprogoitrin, not more than 4 percent; goitrin, not more than 0.1 percent; nitrile calculated as 1-cyano-2-hydroxy-3-butene, not more than 1.4 percent. At least 50 percent of the nitrogen shall be soluble in 0.5 M sodium chloride. Myrosinase enzyme activity shall be absent.

(c) The additive is used or intended for use in the feed of feedlot cattle as a source of protein in an amount not to exceed 4.2 percent of the total ration.

[46 FR 30082, June 5, 1981]

§ 573.320 Diammonium phosphate.

The food additive diammonium phosphate may be safely used in ruminant feed in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) The food additive is the product resulting from the neutralization of feeding-phosphoric-acid or defluorinated wet-process phosphoric acid with anhydrous ammonia. It contains not less than 106.25 percent equivalent crude protein (nitrogen \times 6.25) and 20 percent phosphorus. It contains not more than the following:

1 part fluorine to 100 parts phosphorus.
75 parts per million or arsenic (as As).
30 parts per million of heavy metals, as lead (Pb).

(b) It is used in ruminant feeds as a source of phosphorus and nitrogen in an amount that supplies not more than

2 percent of equivalent crude protein in the total daily ration.

(c) To assure safe use of the additive, the label and labeling of the additive and that of any feed additive supplement, feed additive concentrate, feed additive premix, or complete feed prepared therefrom shall contain, in addition to other information required by the act, the following:

(1) The name of the additive.

(2) The maximum percentage of equivalent crude protein from the non-protein nitrogen.

(3) If the feed additive premix, feed additive concentrate, or feed additive supplement contains more than 2 percent equivalent crude protein from diammonium phosphate, adequate directions for use and a prominent statement, "Warning—This feed should be used only in accordance with directions furnished on the label."

§ 573.340 Diatomaceous earth.

(a) *Identity.* The additive consists of siliceous skeletal material derived from various species of diatoms.

(b) *Specifications.* The additive shall conform to the following specifications:

Lead, not more than 15 parts per million.
Arsenic (as As), not more than 20 parts per million
Fluorine, not more than 600 parts per million.

(c) *Uses.* It is used or intended for use as an inert carrier or anticaking agent in animal feeds in an amount not to exceed 2 percent by weight of the total ration.

§ 573.360 Disodium EDTA.

The food additive disodium EDTA (disodium ethylenediaminetetraacetate) may be safely used in animal feeds, in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) The food additive contains a minimum of 99 percent disodium ethylenediaminetetraacetate dihydrate ($C_{10}H_{14}O_8N_2Na_2 \cdot 2H_2O$).

(b) It is used to solubilize trace minerals in aqueous solutions, which are then added to animal feeds.

(c) It is used or intended for use in an amount not to exceed 240 parts per million of the additive in finished feed.

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(d) To assure safe use of the additive the label and labeling shall bear:

(1) The name of the additive; and

(2) Adequate mixing directions to ensure that the chelated trace-mineral mix is uniformly blended throughout the feed.

§ 573.380 Ethoxyquin in animal feeds.

Ethoxyquin (1,2-dihydro-6-ethoxy-2,2,4-trimethylquinoline) may be safely used in animal feeds, when incorporated therein in accordance with the following prescribed conditions.

(a) It is intended for use only: (1) As a chemical preservative for retarding oxidation of carotene, xanthophylls, and vitamins A and E in animal feed and fish food and, (2) as an aid in preventing the development of organic peroxides in canned pet food.

(b) The maximum quantity of the additive permitted to be used and to remain in or on the treated article shall not exceed 150 parts per million.

(c) To assure safe use of the additive, the label and labeling of the food additive container and that of any intermediate premixes prepared therefrom shall contain, in addition to other information required by the act:

(1) The name of the additive, ethoxyquin.

(2) A statement of the concentration or strength contained therein.

(3) Adequate use directions to provide for a finished article with the proper concentration of the additive as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, whether or not intermediate premixes are to be used.

(d) The label of any animal feed containing the additive shall, in addition to the other information required by the act, bear the statement "Ethoxyquin, a preservative" or "Ethoxyquin added to retard the oxidative destruction of carotene, xanthophylls, and vitamins A and E."

§ 573.400 Ethoxyquin in certain dehydrated forage crops.

Ethoxyquin (1,2-dihydro-6-ethoxy-2,2,4-trimethylquinoline) may be safely used in the dehydrated forage crops listed in paragraph (a) of this section when incorporated therein in accordance with the conditions prescribed in this section:

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(a) It may be added to dehydrated forage prepared from:

Alfalfa	Medicago sativa.
Barley	Hordeum vulgare.
Clovers:	
Alsike clover	Trifolium hybridum.
Crimson clover	Trifolium incarnatum.
Red clover	Trifolium pratense.
White clover (including Ladino)	Trifolium repens.
White sweetclover	Melilotus alba.
Yellow sweetclover	Melilotus officinalis.
Coastal Bermudagrass	Cynodon dactylon.
Corn	Zea mays.
Fescue	Festuca sp.
Oats	Avena sativa.
Orchardgrass	Dactylis glomerata.
Reed canarygrass	Phalaris arundinacea.
Ryegrass (annual and perennial)	Elymus sp. and Lolium perenne.
Sorghums	Sorghum vulgare vars, feterita, shallu, kaoliang, broomcorn.
Sudan grass	Sorghum vulgare sudanense.
Wheat	Triticum aestivum.

or any mixture of such forage crops, for use only as an animal feed.

(b) Such additive is used only as a chemical preservative for the purpose of retarding oxidative destruction of naturally occurring carotenes and vitamin E in the forage crops.

(c) It is added to the dehydrated forage crops in an oil mixture containing only suitable animal or suitable vegetable oil, prior to grinding and mixing.

(d) The maximum quantity of the additive permitted to be used and to remain in or on the dehydrated forage crop shall not exceed 150 parts per million.

(e) To assure the safe use of the additive, the label of the market package shall contain, in addition to other information required by the act:

(1) The name of the additive as specified in this section.

(2) Directions for the incorporation of the additive in the forage crops, as specified in paragraph (c) of this section, with the directive that only suitable animal or suitable vegetable oils are to be used in the oil mix.

(f) The label of any dehydrated forage crops treated with the additive or the label of an animal-feed supplement containing such treated forage crops, shall, in addition to other information required by the act, bear the following statements:

(1) "Ethoxyquin, a preservative," or "Ethoxyquin added to retard the oxidative destruction of carotene and vitamin E."