

## § 174.6

(c) The existence in this subchapter B of a regulation prescribing safe conditions for the use of a substance as an article or component of articles that contact food shall not be construed as implying that such substance may be safely used as a direct additive in food.

(d) Substances that under conditions of good manufacturing practice may be safely used as components of articles that contact food include the following, subject to any prescribed limitations:

(1) Substances generally recognized as safe in or on food.

(2) Substances generally recognized as safe for their intended use in food packaging.

(3) Substances used in accordance with a prior sanction or approval.

(4) Substances permitted for use by regulations in this part and parts 175, 176, 177, 178 and §179.45 of this chapter.

(5) Food contact substances used in accordance with an effective pre-market notification for a food contact substance (FCN) submitted under section 409(h) of the act.

[42 FR 14534, Mar. 15, 1977, as amended at 67 FR 35731, May 21, 2002]

### § 174.6 Threshold of regulation for substances used in food-contact articles.

Substances used in food-contact articles (e.g., food-packaging or food-processing equipment) that migrate, or that may be expected to migrate, into food at negligible levels may be reviewed under §170.39 of this chapter. The Food and Drug Administration will exempt substances whose uses it determines meet the criteria in §170.39 of this chapter from regulation as food additives and, therefore, a food additive petition will not be required for the exempted use.

[60 FR 36596, July 17, 1995]

## PART 175—INDIRECT FOOD ADDITIVES: ADHESIVES AND COMPONENTS OF COATINGS

### Subpart A [Reserved]

## 21 CFR Ch. I (4–1–19 Edition)

### Subpart B—Substances for Use Only as Components of Adhesives

Sec.

175.105 Adhesives.

175.125 Pressure-sensitive adhesives.

### Subpart C—Substances for Use as Components of Coatings

175.210 Acrylate ester copolymer coating.

175.230 Hot-melt strippable food coatings.

175.250 Paraffin (synthetic).

175.260 Partial phosphoric acid esters of polyester resins.

175.270 Poly(vinyl fluoride) resins.

175.300 Resinous and polymeric coatings.

175.320 Resinous and polymeric coatings for polyolefin films.

175.350 Vinyl acetate/crotonic acid copolymer.

175.360 Vinylidene chloride copolymer coatings for nylon film.

175.365 Vinylidene chloride copolymer coatings for polycarbonate film.

175.380 Xylene-formaldehyde resins condensed with 4,4'-isopropylidenediphenol-epichlorohydrin epoxy resins.

175.390 Zinc-silicon dioxide matrix coatings.

AUTHORITY: 21 U.S.C. 321, 342, 348, 379e.

SOURCE: 42 FR 14534, Mar. 15, 1977, unless otherwise noted.

EDITORIAL NOTE: Nomenclature changes to part 175 appear at 61 FR 14482, Apr. 2, 1996, 66 FR 56035, Nov. 6, 2001, and 70 FR 72074, Dec. 1, 2005.

### Subpart A [Reserved]

### Subpart B—Substances for Use Only as Components of Adhesives

#### § 175.105 Adhesives.

(a) Adhesives may be safely used as components of articles intended for use in packaging, transporting, or holding food in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(1) The adhesive is prepared from one or more of the optional substances named in paragraph (c) of this section, subject to any prescribed limitations.

(2) The adhesive is either separated from the food by a functional barrier or used subject to the following additional limitations:

(i) *In dry foods.* The quantity of adhesive that contacts packaged dry food shall not exceed the limits of good manufacturing practice.

(ii) *In fatty and aqueous foods.* (a) The quantity of adhesive that contacts



Substances	Limitations
Ammonium citrate. Ammonium persulfate. Ammonium polyacrylate. Ammonium potassium hydrogen phosphate. Ammonium silico-fluoride .....	For use only as bonding agent for aluminum foil, stabilizer, or preservative. Total fluoride from all sources not to exceed 1 percent by weight of the finished adhesive.
Ammonium sulfamate. Ammonium thiocyanate. Ammonium thiosulfate. Amyl acetate. Anhydroenneaheptitol. Animal glue as described in § 178.3120 of this chapter. 2-Anthraquinone sulfonic acid, sodium salt ..... Antimony oxide. Asbestos. Asphalt, paraffinic and naphthenic. Azelaic acid. Azo- <i>bis</i> -isobutyronitrile. Balata rubber. Barium acetate. Barium peroxide. Barium sulfate. Bentonite. Benzene (benzol).	For use only as polymerization-control agent.
1,4-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, bis[2-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-6-[[3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-2-hydroxy-5-methylphenyl]methyl]-4-methyl-phenyl]ester (CAS Reg. No. 57569–40–1).	For use as a stabilizer.
1,2-Benzisothiazolin-3-one (CAS Registry No. 2634–33–5) .....	For use as preservative only.
Benzothiazyl disulfide.	
<i>p</i> -Benzoxyphenol .....	For use as preservative only.
Benzoyl peroxide.	
Benzyl alcohol.	
Benzyl benzoate.	
Benzyl bromoacetate .....	For use as preservative only.
<i>p</i> -Benzyloxyphenol .....	Do.
BHA (butylated hydroxyanisole).	
BHT (butylated hydroxytoluene).	
Bicyclo[2.2.1]hept-2-ene-6-methyl acrylate.	
2-Biphenyl diphenyl phosphate.	
Bis(benzoate- <i>O</i> )(2-propanolato)aluminum (CAS Reg. No. 105442–85–1)	For use only as a reactant in the preparation of polyester resins.
1,2-Bis(3,5-di- <i>tert</i> -butyl-4-hydroxyhydrocinnamoyl)hydrazine (CAS Reg. No. 32687–78–8).	For use at a level not to exceed 2 percent by weight of the adhesive.
1,3-Bis(2-benzothiazolylmercaptomethyl) urea.	
4,4'-Bis( $\alpha,\alpha$ -dimethylbenzyl)diphenylamine.	
2,6-Bis(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-(1-methylpropyl)phenol (CAS Reg. No. 17540–75–9).	For use as an antioxidant and/or stabilizer only.
2,6-Bis (1-methylheptadecyl)- <i>p</i> -cresol.	
4-[[4, 6-Bis(octylthio)6-Bis(octylthio)6-Bis(octylthio)- <i>s</i> -triazin-2-yl]amino]-2,6-di- <i>tert</i> -butylphenol (CAS Reg. No. 991–84–4).	
Bis(tri- <i>n</i> -butyltin) oxide .....	For use as preservative only.
Bis(trichloromethyl)sulfone C.A. Registry No. 3064–70–8 .....	Do.
Borax.	
Boric acid.	
2-Bromo-2-nitro-1, 3-propanediol (CAS Reg. No. 52–51–7) .....	For use only as an antibacterial preservative.
Butanedioic acid, sulfo-1,4-di-(C <sub>9</sub> -C <sub>11</sub> alkyl) ester, ammonium salt (also known as butanedioic acid, sulfo-1,4-diisodecyl ester, ammonium salt [CAS Reg. No. 144093–88–9])..	For use as a surface active agent in adhesives.
1,3-Butanediol.	
1,4-Butanediol.	
1,4-Butanediol modified with adipic acid.	
Butoxy polyethylene polypropylene glycol (molecular weight 900–4,200).	
Butyl acetate.	
Butyl acetyl ricinoleate.	
Butyl alcohol.	
Butylated reaction product of <i>p</i> -cresol and dicyclopentadiene .....	As identified in § 178.2010(b) of this chapter.
Butylated, styrenated cresols identified in § 178.2010(b) of this chapter.	
Butyl benzoate.	
Butyl benzyl phthalate.	
Butyldecyl phthalate .....	
1,3-Butylene glycoldiglycolic acid copolymer.	
<i>tert</i> -Butyl hydroperoxide.	

Substances	Limitations
4,4'-Butylidenebis(6- <i>tert</i> -butyl- <i>m</i> -cresol). Butyl lactate. Butyloctyl phthalate. <i>p</i> - <i>tert</i> -Butylphenyl salicylate. Butyl phthalate butyl glycolate. <i>p</i> - <i>tert</i> -Butylpyrocatechol .....	For use only as polymerization-control agent.
Butyl ricinoleate. Butyl rubber polymer. Butyl stearate. Butyl titanate, polymerized. Butyraldehyde. Calcium ethyl acetoacetate. Calcium nitrate. Calcium metasilicate. Camphor. Camphor fatty acid esters. Candelilla wax. <i>epsilon</i> -Caprolactam-(ethylene-ethyl acrylate) graft polymer. Carbon black, channel process. Carbon disulfide-1,1'-methylenedipiperidine reaction product. Carbon tetrachloride. Carboxymethylcellulose. Castor oil, polyoxyethylated (4–84 moles ethylene oxide). Cellulose acetate butyrate. Cellulose acetate propionate. Ceresin wax (ozocerite). Cetyl alcohol. Chloracetamide. Chloral hydrate.	
Chlorinated liquid <i>n</i> -paraffins with chain lengths of C <sub>10</sub> -C <sub>17</sub> , containing 40–70 percent chlorine by weight.	For use as preservative only.
Chlorinated pyridine mixture with active ingredients consisting of 2,3,5,6-tetrachloro-4-(methylsulfonyl) pyridine, 2,3,5,6-tetrachloro-4-(methylsulfinyl) pyridine and pentachloropyridine.	For use as preservative only.
Chlorinated rubber polymer (natural rubber polymer containing approximately 67 percent chlorine).	For use as preservative only.
1-(3-Chloroallyl)-3,5,7-triaza-1-azoniaadamantane chloride .....	For use as preservative only.
Chlorobenzene.	For use as preservative only.
4-Chloro-3,5-dimethylphenol ( <i>p</i> -chloro- <i>m</i> -xylenol) .....	Do.
4-Chloro-3-methylphenol .....	For use only as an antimicrobial agent in polymer latex emulsions.
5-Chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one (CAS Reg. No. 26172–55–4) and 2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one (CAS Reg. No. 2682–20–4) mixture at a ratio of 3 parts to 1 part, manufactured from methyl-3-mercaptopropionate (CAS Reg. No. 2935–90–2). The mixture may contain magnesium nitrate (CAS Reg. No. 10377–60–3) at a concentration equivalent to the isothiazolone active ingredients (weight/weight).	
Chloroform.	
Chloroprene.	
Chromium caseinate.	
Chromium nitrate.	
Chromium potassium sulfate.	
Cobaltous acetate.	
Coconut fatty acid amine salt of tetrachlorophenol .....	For use as preservative only.
Copal.	
Copper 8-quinolinolate .....	For use as preservative only.
Coumarone-indene resin.	
Cresyl diphenyl phosphate.	
Cumene hydroperoxide.	
Cyanoguanidine.	
Cyclized rubber as identified in § 176.170(b)(2) of this chapter.	
Cyclohexane.	
1,4-Cyclohexanedimethanoldibenzoate (CAS Reg. No. 35541–81–2).	
Cyclohexanol.	
Cyclohexanone resin.	
Cyclohexanone-formaldehyde condensate.	
<i>N</i> -Cyclohexyl <i>p</i> -toluene sulfonamide.	
(η <sup>5</sup> -Cyclopentadienyl)-(η <sup>6</sup> -isopropylbenzene)iron(II) hexafluorophosphate (CAS Reg. No. 32760–80–8).	For use only as a photoinitiator.
Damar.	
Defoaming agents as described in § 176.210 of this chapter.	
Dehydroacetic acid .....	
Diacetone alcohol.	
Diacetyl peroxide.	

Substances	Limitations
<p><i>N,N'</i>-Dialkoyl-4,4'-diaminodiphenylmethane mixtures where; the alkoyl groups are derived from marine fatty acids (C<sub>12</sub>-C<sub>24</sub>).                      2,5-Di-<i>tert</i>-amylhydroquinone.                      Diamines derived from dimerized vegetable oil acids.                      Diaryl-<i>p</i>-phenylenediamine, where the aryl group may be phenyl, tolyl, or xylyl.</p>	
<p>1,2-Dibromo-2,4-dicyanobutane (CAS Registry No. 3569-65-7) .....</p>	<p>For use as a preservative only.</p>
<p>2,2-Dibromo-3-nitropropionamide (CAS Reg. No. 10222-01-2) .....</p>	<p>For use as a preservative only.</p>
<p>Di(butoxyethyl) phthalate.                      2,5-Di-<i>tert</i>-butylhydroquinone.                      Dibutyl maleate.</p>	
<p>2,6-Di-<i>tert</i>-butyl-4-methylphenol .....</p>	<p>For use as preservative only.</p>
<p>Di(C<sub>7</sub>, C<sub>9</sub>-alkyl)adipate.                      Dibutyl phthalate.                      Dibutyl sebacate.</p>	
<p>Dibutyltin dilaurate for use only as a catalyst for polyurethane resins.</p>	
<p>1,2-Dichloroethylene (mixed isomers).</p>	
<p>Dicumyl peroxide.</p>	
<p>Dicyclohexyl phthalate.</p>	
<p>Diethanolamine.</p>	
<p>Diethanolamine condensed with animal or vegetable fatty acids.</p>	
<p>Diethylamine.</p>	
<p>Diethylene glycol.</p>	
<p>Diethylene glycol adipic acid copolymer.</p>	
<p>Diethylene glycol dibenzoate.</p>	
<p>Diethylene glycol hydrogenated tallowate monoester.</p>	
<p>Diethylene glycol laurate.</p>	
<p>Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether.</p>	
<p>Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate.</p>	
<p>Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether.</p>	
<p>Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate.</p>	
<p>Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether.</p>	
<p>Diethylene glycol monooleate.</p>	
<p>Diethylene glycol monophenyl ether.</p>	
<p>Diethylene glycol copolymer of adipic acid and phthalic anhydride.</p>	
<p>Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate.</p>	
<p>Di(2-ethylhexyl)hexahydrophthalate.</p>	
<p>Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate.</p>	
<p>Diethyl oxalate.</p>	
<p>Diethyl phthalate.</p>	
<p>Dihexyl phthalate.</p>	
<p>Dihydroabietylphthalate.</p>	
<p>Di(2-hydroxy-5-<i>tert</i>-butylphenyl) sulfide.</p>	
<p>2,2'-Dihydroxy-5,5'-dichlorodiphenylmethane (dichlorophene).</p>	
<p>4,5-Dihydroxy-2-imidazolidinone.</p>	
<p>4-(Diiodomethylsulfonyl) toluene CA Registry No.: 20018-09-01 .....</p>	<p>For use as an antifungal preservative only.</p>
<p>Diisobutyl adipate.</p>	
<p>Diisobutyl ketone.</p>	
<p>Diisobutylphenoxyethoxyethyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride.</p>	
<p>Diisobutyl phthalate.</p>	
<p>Diisodecyl adipate.</p>	
<p>Diisodecyl phthalate.</p>	
<p>Diisooctyl phthalate.</p>	
<p>Diisopropylbenzene hydroperoxide.</p>	
<p><i>N,N</i>-Dimethylcyclohexylamine dibutylthiocarbamate.</p>	
<p>Dimethyl formamide.</p>	
<p>Dimethyl hexynol.</p>	
<p>2,2-Dimethyl-1,3-propanediol dibenzoate.</p>	
<p>Dimethyl octynediol.</p>	
<p><i>N</i>-(1,1-dimethyl-3-oxobutyl) acrylamide.</p>	
<p>Dimethyl phthalate.</p>	
<p>3,5-Dimethyl-1,3,5,2<i>H</i>-tetrahydrothiadiazine-2-thione .....</p>	<p>For use as preservative only.</p>
<p>Di-β-naphthyl-<i>p</i>-phenylenediamine.</p>	
<p>4,6-Dinonyl-<i>o</i>-cresol.</p>	
<p>Dinonylphenol.</p>	
<p>Di-<i>n</i>-octyldecyl adipate.</p>	
<p>Dioctyldiphenylamine.</p>	
<p>Dioctylphthalate.</p>	
<p>Dioctylsebacate.</p>	
<p>Dioxane.</p>	
<p>Dipentaerythritol pentastearate.</p>	
<p>Dipentamethylene-thiuram-tetrasulfide.</p>	
<p>Dipentene .....</p>	
<p>Dipentene resins.</p>	

Substances	Limitations
<p>Dipentene-<i>beta</i>-pinene-styrene resins.                      Dipentene-styrene resin (CAS Registry No. 64536-06-7).                      Diphenyl-2-ethylhexyl phosphate.                      Diphenyl, hydrogen ated.  <i>N,N</i>-Diphenyl-<i>p</i>-phenylenediamine.                      Diphenyl phthalate.                      1,3-Diphenyl-2-thiourea.                      Dipropylene glycol.                      Dipropylene glycol dibenzoate.                      Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether.                      Dipropylene glycol copolymer of adipic acid and phthalic anhydride.                      Disodium cyanodithioimidocarbonate.                      Disodium 4-isodecyl sulfosuccinate (CAS Reg. No. 37294-49-8).  <i>N,N</i>-Distearoylethylenediamine.                      Distearyl thiodipropionate.                      3,5-Di-<i>tert</i>-butyl-4-hydroxyhydrocinnamic acid triester with 1,3,5-tris(2-hydroxyethyl)-<i>s</i>-triazine-2,4,6(1<i>H</i>, 3<i>H</i>, 5<i>H</i>)-trione.                      4,4'-Dithiodimorpholine.  <i>n</i>-Dodecylmercaptan.  <i>tert</i>-Dodecylmercaptan.                      Dodecylphenoxybenzene-disulfonic acid and/or its calcium, magnesium, and sodium salts.                      Elemi gum.                      Epichlorohydrin-4,4'-isopropylidenediphenol resin.                      Epichlorohydrin-4,4'-<i>sec</i>-butylidenediphenol resin.                      Epichlorohydrin-4,4'-isopropylidene-di-<i>o</i>-cresol resin.                      Epichlorohydrin-phenolformaldehyde resin.                      Erucamide (erucylamide).                      Ethanolamine.                      Ethoxylated primary linear alcohols of greater than 10 percent ethylene oxide by weight having molecular weights of 390 to 7,000 (CAS Reg. No. 97953-22-5).                      Ethoxypropanol butyl ether.                      Ethyl alcohol (ethanol).                      5-Ethyl-1,3-diglycidyl-5-methylhydantoin (CAS Reg. No. 15336-82-0).                      Ethylene-acrylic acid-carbon monoxide copolymer (CAS Reg. No. 97756-27-9).                      Ethylene-acrylic acid copolymer, partial sodium salt containing no more than 20 percent acrylic acid by weight, and no more than 16 percent of the acrylic acid as the sodium salt (CAS Reg. No. 25750-82-7).                      Ethylenediamine.                      Ethylenediaminetetra-acetic acid, calcium, ferric, potassium, or sodium salts, single or mixed.                      Ethylene dichloride.                      Ethylene glycol.                      Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether.                      Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate.                      Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether.                      Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate.                      Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether ricinoleate.                      Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether.                      Ethylene glycol monophenyl ether.                      Ethylene-carbon monoxide copolymer (CAS Reg. No. 25052-62-4) containing not more than 30 weight percent of the units derived from carbon monoxide.                      Ethylene-maleic anhydride copolymer, ammonium or potassium salt.                      Ethylene-methacrylic acid copolymer partial salts: Ammonium, calcium, magnesium, sodium, and/or zinc.                      Ethylene-methacrylic acid-vinyl acetate copolymer partial salts: Ammonium, calcium, magnesium, sodium, and/or zinc.                      Ethylene-octene-1 copolymers containing not less than 70 weight percent ethylene (CAS Reg. No. 26221-73-8).                      Ethylene-propylene-dicyclopentadiene copolymer rubber.                      Ethylene, propylene, 1,4-hexadiene and 2,5-norbornadiene tetrapolymer.                      Ethylene-vinyl acetate carbon monoxide terpolymer (CAS Registry No. 26337-35-9) containing not more than 15 weight percent of units derived from carbon monoxide.                      2,2'-Ethyldenebis (4,6-di-<i>tert</i>-butylphenol) (CAS Reg. No. 35958-30-6).                      Ethyl-<i>p</i>-hydroxybenzoate .....                      Ethyl hydroxyethylcellulose.                      Ethyl lactate.                      2,2'-Ethyldenebis(4,6-di-<i>tert</i>-butylphenyl)fluorophosphonite (CAS Reg. No. 118337-09-0).                      Ethyl phthalyl ethyl glycolate.</p>	<p>For use as antioxidant only.</p> <p>For use as preservative only.</p> <p>For use as an antioxidant and/or stabilizer only.</p>

Substances	Limitations
Ethyl- <i>p</i> -toluene sulfonamide ..... Fats and oils derived from animal or vegetable sources, and the hydrogenated, sulfated, or sulfonated forms of such fats and oils. Fatty acids derived from animal or vegetable fats and oils; and salts of such acids, single or mixed, as follows: Aluminum. Ammonium. Calcium. Magnesium. Potassium. Sodium. Zinc.	
Ferric chloride. Fluosilicic acid (hydrofluosilicic acid) .....	For use only as bonding agent for aluminum foil, stabilizer, or preservative. Total fluoride from all sources not to exceed 1 percent by weight of the finished adhesive.
Formaldehyde. Formaldehyde <i>o</i> - and <i>p</i> -toluene sulfonamide. Formamide. Fumaratochromium (III) nitrate. Furfural. Furfuryl alcohol. Fumaric acid. <i>gamma</i> -Aminopropyltrimethoxysilane (CAS Reg. No. 13822–56–5). Glutaraldehyde. Glycerides, di- and monoesters. Glycerol polyoxypropylene triol, minimum average molecular weight 250 (CAS Reg. No. 25791–96–2). Glyceryl borate (glycol borborate resin). Glyceryl ester of damar, copal, elemi, and sandarac. Glyceryl monobutyl ricinoleate. Glyceryl monohydroxy stearate. Glyceryl monohydroxy tallowate. Glyceryl polyoxypropylene triol (average molecular weight 1,000). Glyceryl tribenzoate. Glycol diacetate. Glyoxal. Heptane. Hexamethylenetetramine. Hexane. Hexanetriols. Hexylene glycol. Hydroabietyl alcohol. Hydrocarbon resins (produced by polymerization of mixtures of mono- and di-unsaturated hydrocarbons of the aliphatic, alicyclic, and monobenzenoid type derived both from cracked petroleum and terpene stocks) (CAS Reg. No. 68239–99–6). Hydrocarbon resins (produced by the polymerization of styrene and <i>alpha</i> -methyl styrene), hydrogenated (CAS Reg. No. 68441–37–2). Hydrofluoric acid .....	For use only in the preparation of polyester and polyurethane resins in adhesives.
Hydrogen peroxide. Hydrogenated dipentene resin (CAS Reg. No. 106168–39–2). Hydrogenated dipentene-styrene copolymer resin (CAS Reg. No. 106168–36–9). Hydrogenated- <i>beta</i> -pinene- <i>alpha</i> -pinene-dipentene copolymer resin (CAS Reg. No. 106168–37–0). <i>a</i> -Hydro- <i>omega</i> -hydroxypoly-(oxytetramethylene) .....	For use only as bonding agent for aluminum foil, stabilizer, or preservative. Total fluoride from all sources not to exceed 1 percent by weight of the finished adhesive.
Hydroquinone. Hydroquinone monobenzyl ether. Hydroquinone monoethyl ether. 2(2'-Hydroxy-3',5' di- <i>tert</i> -amylphenyl) benzotriazole. Hydroxyacetic acid. 7-Hydroxycoumarin. Hydroxyethylcellulose. 2-Hydroxy-1-[4-(2-hydroxyethoxy)phenyl]-2-methyl-1-propanone(CAS Reg. No. 106797–53–9). 1-(2-Hydroxyethyl)-1-(4-chlorobutyl)-2 alkyl (C <sub>6</sub> -C <sub>17</sub> ) imidazolium chloride. Hydroxyethyldiethylenetriamine.	For use only in the preparation of polyurethane resins.
	For use only as a photoinitiator at a level not to exceed 5 percent by weight of the adhesive.

Substances	Limitations
<p>β-Hydroxyethyl pyridinium 2-mercaptobenzothiazol. Hydroxyethyl starch. Hydroxyethylurea .....</p>	
<p>Hydroxylamine sulfate. 5-Hydroxymethoxymethyl-1-aza-3,7-dioxabicyclo[3.3.0]octane, 5-</p>	<p>For use only as an antibacterial preservative.</p>
<p>hydroxymethyl-1-aza-3,7-dioxabicyclo[3.3.0]octane, and 5-hydroxypoly- [methyleneoxy]methyl-1-aza-3,7-dioxabicyclo[3.3.0] octane mixture. Hydroxypropyl methylcellulose.</p>	
<p>2-(Hydroxymethyl)-2-methyl-1,3-propanediol tribenzoate. 2-Imidazolidinone.</p>	
<p>3-Iodo-2-propynyl-N-butyl carbamate (CAS Reg. No. 55406-53-6) .....</p>	<p>For use only as an antifungal preservative.</p>
<p>Iodoform .....</p>	<p>For use only as polymerization-control agent.</p>
<p>Isoascorbic acid. Isobutyl alcohol (isobutanol).</p>	
<p>Isobutylene-isoprene copolymer. Isodecyl benzoate (CAS Reg. No. 131298-44-7).</p>	
<p>Isophorone. Isopropanolamine (mono-, di-, tri-).</p>	
<p>Isopropyl acetate. Isopropyl alcohol (isopropanol).</p>	
<p>Isopropyl-<i>m</i>- and <i>p</i>-cresol (thymol derived). 4,4'-Isopropylidenediphenol.</p>	
<p>4,4'-Isopropylidenediphenol, polybutylated mixture .....</p>	<p>For use as preservative only.</p>
<p>Isopropyl peroxydicarbonate. <i>p</i>-Isopropoxy diphenylamine.</p>	
<p>4,4'-Isopropylidene-bis(<i>p</i>-phenyleneoxy)-di-2-propanol. Itaconic acid.</p>	
<p>Japan wax. Kerosene.</p>	
<p>Lauroyl peroxide. Lauroyl sulfate salts:</p>	
<p>Ammonium. Magnesium. Potassium. Sodium.</p>	
<p>Lauryl alcohol. Lauryl pyridinium 5-chloro-2-mercaptobenzothiazole.</p>	
<p>Lignin calcium sulfonate. Lignin sodium sulfonate.</p>	
<p>Linoleamide (linoleic acid amide). Magnesium fluoride .....</p>	<p>For use only as bonding agent for aluminum foil, sta- bilizer, or preservative. Total fluoride from all sources not to exceed 1 percent by weight of the finished adhesives.</p>
<p>Magnesium glycerophosphate. Maleic acid.</p>	
<p>Maleic anhydride-diisobutylene copolymer, ammonium or sodium salt. Manganese acetate.</p>	
<p>Marine oil fatty acid soaps, hydrogenated. Melamine.</p>	
<p>Melamine-formaldehyde copolymer. 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole.</p>	
<p>2-Mercaptobenzothiazole and dimethyl dithiocarbamic acid mixture, so- dium salt.</p>	<p>For use as preservative only.</p>
<p>2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, sodium or zinc salt .....</p>	<p>For use as preservative only.</p>
<p>Methacrylate-chromic chloride complex, ethyl or methyl ester. <i>p</i>-Menthane hydroperoxide.</p>	
<p>Methyl acetate. Methyl acetyl ricinoleate.</p>	
<p>Methyl alcohol (methanol). Methylcellulose.</p>	
<p>Methylene chloride. 4,4'-Methylenebis(2,6-di-<i>tert</i>-butylphenol).</p>	
<p>2,2-Methylenebis (4-ethyl-6-<i>tert</i>-butylphenol). 2,2-Methylenebis (4-methyl-6-nonylphenol).</p>	
<p>2,2-Methylenebis (4-methyl-6-<i>tert</i>-butylphenol). Methyl ethyl ketone.</p>	
<p>Methyl ethyl ketone-formaldehyde condensate. 2-Methylhexane.</p>	
<p>1-Methyl-2-hydroxy-4-isopropyl benzene. Methyl isobutyl ketone.</p>	
<p>Methyl oleate. Methyl oleate-palmitate mixture.</p>	
<p>Methyl phthalyl ethyl glycolate.</p>	



Substances	Limitations
<p>Methyl ricinoleate.                      Methyl salicylate.  <i>a</i>-Methylstyrene-vinyltoluene copolymer resins (molar ratio 1 <i>a</i> methylstyrene to 3 vinyltoluene).                      Methyl tallowate.                      Mineral oil.                      Monochloroacetic acid.                      Monoocetyl-diphenylamine.                      Montan wax.                      Morpholine.                      Myristic acid-chromic chloride complex.                      Myristyl alcohol.                      Naphtha.                      Naphthalene, monosulfonated.                      Naphthalene sulfonic acid-formaldehyde condensate, sodium salt.  <math>\alpha</math>-Naphthylamine.  <math>\alpha, \alpha', \alpha'', \alpha'''</math>-Neopentane tetrayltetrakis [<i>omega</i>-hydroxypoly (oxypropylene) (1–2 moles)], average molecular weight 400.                      Nitric acid.  <math>\mu</math>-Nitrobiphenyl.                      Nitrocellulose.                      2-Nitropropane.  <math>\alpha</math>-(<i>p</i>-Nonylphenyl)-<i>omega</i>-hydroxypoly (oxyethylene) mixture of dihydrogen phosphate and monohydrogen phosphate esters; the nonyl group is a propylene trimer isomer and the poly (oxyethylene) content averages 6–9 moles or 50 moles.  <math>\alpha</math>-(<i>p</i>-Nonylphenyl)-<i>omega</i>-hydroxypoly (oxyethylene) produced by the condensation of 1 mole of <i>p</i>-nonylphenol (nonyl group is a propylene trimer isomer) with an average of 1–40 moles of ethylene oxide.  <math>\alpha</math>-(<i>p</i>-Nonylphenyl)-<i>omega</i>-hydroxypoly (oxyethylene) sulfate, ammonium salt: the nonyl group is a propylene trimer isomer and the poly (oxyethylene) content averages 9 or 30 moles.  <i>endo-cis</i>-5-Norbornene-2,3-dicarboxylic anhydride.  <math>\alpha</math>-<i>cis</i>-9-Octadecenyl-<i>omega</i>-hydroxypoly (oxyethylene); the octadecenyl group is derived from oleyl alcohol and the poly (oxyethylene) content averages 20 moles.                      Octadecyl 3,5-di-<i>tert</i>-butyl-4-hydroxyhydrocinnamate.                      Octyl alcohol.                      Octyldecyl phthalate.                      Octylphenol.                      Octylphenoxyethanols.                      Octylphenoxy-polyethoxy-polypropoxyethanol (13 moles of ethylene oxide and propylene oxide).                      Odorless light petroleum hydrocarbons.                      Oleamide (oleic acid amide).                      Oleic acid, sulfated.                      2,2'-Oxamidobis[ethyl 3-(3,5-di-<i>tert</i>-butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)propionate] (CAS Reg. No. 70331–94–1).                      Oxazoline.  <math>\alpha</math>-(oxiranylmethyl)-<math>\omega</math>-(oxiranylmethoxy)poly[oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediy)], (alternative name: epichlorohydrin-polypropylene glycol) (CAS Reg. No. 26142–30–3).                      2,2'-[oxybis(methyl-2,1-ethanediy)]-oxymethylene]bisoxirane, (alternative name: epichlorohydrin-dipropylene glycol) (CAS Reg. No. 41638–13–5).  <i>n</i>-Oxydiethylene-benzothiazole.                      Palmitamide (palmitic acid amide).                      Paraffin (C<sub>12</sub>-C<sub>20</sub>) sulfonate.                      Paraformaldehyde.                      Penta-chlorophenol.                      Pentaerythritol ester of maleic anhydride.                      Pentaerythritol monostearate .....                      Pentaerythritol tetrabenzoate [CAS Registry No. 4196–86–5].                      Pentaerythritol tetrastearate.                      2,4-Pentanedione.                      Pentasodium diethylenetriaminepentaacetate (CAS Reg. No. 140–01–2).                      Perchloroethylene.                      Petrolatum.                      Petroleum hydrocarbon resin (cyclopentadiene type), hydrogenated.                      Petroleum hydrocarbon resin (produced by the catalytic polymerization and subsequent hydrogenation of styrene, vinyltoluene, and indene types from distillates of cracked petroleum stocks).</p>	<p>For use as a reactant in the preparation of epoxy-based resins.                      For use as a reactant in the preparation of epoxy-based resins.                      For use as preservative only.</p>

Substances	Limitations
Petroleum hydrocarbon resins (produced by the homo-and copolymerization of dienes and olefins of the aliphatic, alicyclic, and monobenzenoid arylalkene types from distillates of cracked petroleum stocks).	
Phenol .....	For use as preservative only.
Phenol-coumarone-indene resin.	
Phenolic resins as described in § 175.300(b)(3)(vi).	
Phenothiazine .....	For use only as polymerization-control agent.
Phenyl-β-naphthylamine (free of β-naphthylamine).	
o-Phenylphenol .....	For use as preservative only.
o-Phthalic acid.	
Pimaric acid .....	
Pine oil.	
Piperazine.	
Piperidinium pentamethylenedithiocarbamate.	
Poly(acrylamide-[2-acrylamide-2-methylpropylsulfonate]-dimethylidialyl ammonium chloride) sodium salt (CAS Reg. No. 72275-68-4).	
Polyamides derived from reaction of one or more of the following acids with one or more of the following amines:	
Acids:	
Azelaic acid.	
Dimerized vegetable oil acids.	
Amines:	
Bis(hexamethylene) triamine and higher homologues.	
Diethylenetriamine.	
Diphenylamine.	
Ethylenediamine.	
Hexamethylenediamine.	
Poly(oxypropylene)diamine (weight average molecular weight 2010) (CAS Reg. No. 9046-10-0).	
Poly(oxypropylene)diamine (weight average molecular weight 440) (CAS Reg. No. 9046-10-0).	
Tetraethylenepentamine.	
Triethylenetetramine.	
Polybutene, hydrogenated.	
Polybutylene glycol (molecular weight 1,000).	
Poly [2(diethylamino) ethyl methacrylate] phosphate.	
Polyester of adipic acid, phthalic acid, and propylene glycol, terminated with butyl alcohol.	
Polyester of diglycolic acid and propylene glycol containing ethylene glycol monobutyl ether as a chain stopper.	
Polyester resins (including alkyd type), as the basic polymer, formed as esters when one or more of the following acids are made to react with one or more of the following alcohols:	
Acids:	
Azelaic acid.	
Dimethyl 1,4-cyclohexanedicarboxylate (CAS Reg. No. 94-60-0).	
Dimethyl-5-sulfoisophthalic acid (CAS Reg. No. 50975-82-1) and/or its sodium salt (CAS Reg. No. 3965-55-7).	
Polybasic and monobasic acids identified in § 175.300(b)(3)(vii)(a) and (b).	
5-sulfo-1,3-benzenedicarboxylic acid, monosodium salt (CAS Reg. No. 6362-79-4).	
Tetrahydrophthalic acid.	
Alcohols:	
1,4-Cyclohexanedimethanol.	
2,2-Dimethyl-1,3-propanediol.	
1,6-Hexanediol (CAS Reg. No. 629-11-8).	
Polyhydric and monohydric alcohols identified in § 175.300(b)(3)(vii)(c) and (d).	
Polyethylenedipate modified with ethanalamine with the molar ratio of the amine to the adipic acid less than 0.1 to 1.	For use only in the preparation of polyurethan resins.
Polyethylene glycol (molecular weight 200-6,000).	
Polyethylene glycol mono-isotridecyl ether sulfate, sodium salt (CAS Reg. No. 150413-26-6).	
Polyethyleneglycol alkyl(C <sub>10</sub> -C <sub>12</sub> )ether sulfosuccinate, disodium salt (CAS Reg. No. 68954-91-6).	
Polyethylene, oxidized.	
Polyethylene resins, carboxyl modified, identified in § 177.1600 of this chapter.	
Polyethylenimine.	
Polyethylenimine-epichlorohydrin resins.	

Substances	Limitations
<p>Poly(ethyloxazoline) (CAS Reg. No. 25805-17-8).  Polyisoprene.  Polymeric esters of polyhydric alcohols and polycarboxylic acids prepared from glycerin and phthalic anhydride and modified with benzoic acid, castor oil, coconut oil, linseed oil, rosin, soybean oil, styrene, and vinyl toluene.  Polymers: Homopolymers and copolymers of the following monomers:  Acrylamide.  Acrylic acid.  Acrylonitrile.  Allylmethacrylate (CAS Reg. No. 00096–05–09).  Butadiene.  Butene.  <i>N-tert</i>-Butylacrylamide.  Butyl acrylate.  1,3-Butylene glycol dimethacrylate.  Butyl methacrylate.  Crotonic acid.  Decyl acrylate.  Diallyl fumarate.  Diallyl maleate.  Diallyl phthalate.  Dibutyl fumarate.  Dibutyl itaconate.  Dibutyl maleate.  Di(2-ethylhexyl) maleate.  Dimethyl-<math>\alpha</math>-methylstyrene.  Dioctyl fumarate.  Dioctyl maleate.  Divinylbenzene.  Ethyl acrylate.  Ethylene.  Ethylene cyanohydrin.  2-Ethylhexyl acrylate.  Ethyl methacrylate.  Fatty acids, C<sub>10-13</sub>-branched, vinyl esters (CAS Reg. No. 184785–38–4).  Fumaric acid and/or its methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl, amyl hexyl, heptyl and octyl esters.  Glycidyl methacrylate.  1-Hexene (CAS Reg. No. 592–41–6).  2-Hydroxyethyl acrylate.  2-Hydroxyethyl methacrylate.  2-Hydroxypropyl methacrylate.  Isobutyl acrylate.  Isobutylene.  Itaconic acid.  Maleic acid, diester with 2-hydroxyethanesulfonic acid, sodium salt.  Maleic anhydride.  Methacrylic acid.  Methyl acrylate.  <i>N,N'</i>-Methylenebisacrylamide.  Methyl methacrylate.  <i>N</i>-Methylolacrylamide.  Methyl styrene.  -Methyl styrene.  Monoethyl maleate.  Monomethyl maleate.  Mono (2-ethylhexyl) maleate.  5-Norbornene-2,3-dicarboxylic acid, mono-<i>n</i>-butyl ester.  1-Octene (CAS Reg. No. 111–66–0).  Propyl acrylate.  Propylene.  Styrene.  Triallyl cyanurate.  Vinyl acetate.  Vinyl alcohol (from alcoholysis or hydrolysis of vinyl acetate units).  Vinyl butyrate.  Vinyl chloride.  Vinyl crotonate.  Vinyl ethyl ether.  Vinyl hexoate.  Vinylidene chloride.  Vinyl methyl ether.</p>	

Substances	Limitations
<p>Vinyl pelargonate.                      Vinyl propionate.                      Vinyl pyrrolidone.                      Vinyl stearate.                      Polyoxyalkylated-phenolic resin (phenolic resin obtained from formaldehyde plus butyl- and/or amylphenols, oxyalkylated with ethylene oxide and/or propylene oxide).                      Poly(oxyacryloyl) diols and triols (minimum molecular weight 500).                      Polyoxyethylated (40 moles) tallow alcohol sulfate, sodium salt.                      Polyoxyethylene (20 mol)—anhydrous lanolin adduct.                      Polyoxyethylene (molecular weight 200) dibenzoate.                      Polyoxyethylene (molecular weight 200–600) esters of fatty acids derived from animal or vegetable fats and oils (including tall oil).                      Polyoxyethylene (15 moles) ester of rosin.                      Polyoxyethylene (4–5 moles) ether of phenol.                      Polyoxyethylene (25 moles)—glycerol adduct.                      Polyoxyethylene (40 moles) stearate.                      Polyoxyethylene (5–15 moles) tridecyl alcohol.                      Polyoxypropylene (3 moles) tridecyl alcohol sulfate.                      Polyoxypropylene (20 moles) butyl ether.                      Polyoxypropylene (40 moles) butyl ether.                      Polyoxypropylene (20 moles) oleate butyl ether.                      Polyoxypropylene-polyoxyethylene condensate (minimum molecular weight 1,900).                      Polypropylene glycol (minimum molecular weight 150).                      Polypropylene glycol (3–4 moles) triether with 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propane-diol, average molecular weight 730.                      Polypropylene glycol dibenzoate (CAS Reg. No. 72245–46–6) .....</p> <p>Polypropylene, noncrystalline.                      Polysiloxanes:                      Diethyl polysiloxane.                      Dihydrogen polysiloxane.                      Dimethyl polysiloxane.                      Diphenyl polysiloxane.                      Ethyl hydrogen polysiloxane.                      Ethyl phenyl polysiloxane.                      Methyl ethyl polysiloxane.                      Methyl hydrogen polysiloxane.                      Methyl phenyl polysiloxane.                      Phenyl hydrogen polysiloxane.</p> <p>Polysorbate 60.                      Polysorbate 80.                      Polysorbate 20 (polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monolaurate).                      Polysorbate 40 (polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monopalmitate).                      Poly[styrene-co-disodium maleate-co-<math>\alpha</math>-(<i>p</i>-nonyl-phenyl)-<i>omega</i>-(<i>p</i>-vinyl-benzyl)poly(oxyethylene)] terpolymer.                      Polytetrafluoroethylene..</p> <p>Polyurethane resins produced by: (1) reacting diisocyanates with one or more of the polyols or polyesters named in this paragraph, or (2) reacting the chloroformate derivatives of one or more of the polyols or polyesters named in this paragraph with one or more of the polyamines named in this paragraph, or (3) reacting toluene diisocyanate or 4,4' methylenebis(cyclohexylisocyanate) (CAS Reg. No. 5124–30–1) with: (i) one or more of the polyols or polyesters named in this paragraph and with either <i>N</i>-methyl-diethanolamine (CAS Reg. No. 105–59–9) and dimethyl sulfate (CAS Reg. No. 77–78–1) or dimethylolpropionic acid (CAS Reg. No. 4767–03–7) and triethylamine (CAS Reg. No. 121–44–8), or (ii) a fumaric acid-modified polypropylene glycol or fumaric acid-modified tripropylene glycol), triethylamine (CAS Reg. No. 107–15–3), and ethylenediamine (CAS Reg. No. 121–44–8), or (4) reacting <i>meta</i>-tetramethylxylene diisocyanate (CAS Reg. No. 2778–42–9) with one or more of the polyols and polyesters listed in this paragraph and with dimethylolpropionic acid (CAS Reg. No. 4767–03–7) and triethylamine (CAS Reg. No. 121–44–8), <i>N</i>-methyl-diethanolamine (CAS Reg. No. 105–59–9), 2-dimethylaminoethanol (CAS Reg. No. 108–01–0), 2-dimethylamino-2-methyl-1-propanol (CAS Reg. No. 7005–47–2), and/or 2-amino-2-methyl-1-propanol (CAS Reg. No. 124–68–5).                      Polyvinyl alcohol modified so as to contain not more than 3 weight percent of comonomer units derived from 1-alkenes having 12 to 20 carbon atoms.                      Polyvinyl butyral.                      Polyvinyl formal.</p>	<p>For use as a plasticizer at levels not to exceed 20 percent by weight of the finished adhesive.</p>

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Substances	Limitations
Potassium ferricyanide .....	For use only as polymerization-control agent.
Potassium <i>N</i> -methylthiocarbamate.	
Potassium pentachlorophenate .....	For use as preservative only.
Potassium permanganate.	
Potassium persulfate.	
Potassium phosphates (mono-, di-, tribasic).	
Potassium tripolyphosphate.	
$\alpha$ , $\alpha'$ , $\alpha''$ -1,2,3-Propanetriyltris [ <i>omega</i> -(2,3-epoxypropoxy) poly	
(oxypropylene) (24 moles)].	
$\beta$ -Propiolactone.	
Propyl alcohol (propanol).	
Propylene carbonate.	
Propylene glycol and <i>p-p'</i> -isopropylidenediphenol diether.	
Propylene glycol dibenzoate (CAS Reg. No. 19224–26–1) .....	For use as a plasticizer at levels not to exceed 20 percent by weight of the finished adhesive.
Propylene glycol esters of coconut fatty acids.	
Propylene glycol monolaurate.	
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether.	
Propylene glycol monostearate.	
$\alpha$ , $\alpha'$ , $\alpha''$ -[Propylidynetris (methylene)] tris [ <i>omega</i> -hydroxypoly	
(oxypropylene) (1.5 moles minimum)], minimum molecular weight 400.	
Quaternary ammonium chloride (hexadecyl, octadecyl derivative) .....	For use as preservative only.
Rosin (wood, gum, and tall oil rosin), rosin dimers, decarboxylated rosin	
(including rosin oil, disproportionated rosin, and these substances as	
modified by one or more of the following reactants:	
Alkyl (C <sub>1</sub> -C <sub>9</sub> ) phenolformaldehyde.	
Ammonia.	
Ammonium caseinate- <i>p</i> -Cyclohexylphenolformaldehyde.	
Diethylene glycol.	
Dipentaerythritol.	
Ethylene glycol.	
Formaldehyde.	
Fumaric acid.	
Glycerin.	
Hydrogen.	
Isophthalic acid.	
4,4'-Isopropylidenediphenol-epichlorohydrin (epoxy).	
4,4'-Isopropylidenediphenol-formaldehyde.	
Maleic anhydride.	
Methyl alcohol.	
Pentaerythritol.	
Phthalic anhydride.	
Polyethylene glycol.	
Phenol-formaldehyde.	
Phenyl $\mu$ -cresol-formaldehyde.	
<i>p</i> -Phenylphenol-formaldehyde.	
Sulfuric acid.	
Triethylene glycol.	
Xylenol-formaldehyde.	
Rosin salts (salts of wood, gum, and tall oil rosin, and the dimers there-	
of, decarboxylated rosin disproportionated rosin, hydrogenated rosin):	
Aluminum.	
Ammonium.	
Calcium.	
Magnesium.	
Potassium.	
Sodium.	
Zinc.	
Rosin, gasoline-insoluble fraction.	
Rubber hydrochloride polymer.	
Rubber latex, natural.	
Salicylic acid .....	For use as preservative only.
Sandarac.	
Sebacic acid.	
Shellac.	
Silicon dioxide as defined in § 172.480(a) of this chapter.	
Sodium alkyl (C <sub>2</sub> -C <sub>13.5</sub> aliphatic) benzenesulfonate.	
Sodium aluminum pyrophosphate.	
Sodium aluminum sulfate.	
Sodium bisulfate.	
Sodium calcium silicate.	
Sodium capryl polyphosphate.	
Sodium carboxymethylcellulose.	
Sodium chlorate.	



Substances	Limitations
Sulfosuccinic acid 4-ester with polyethylene glycol dodecyl ether disodium salt (alcohol moiety produced by condensation of 1 mole of <i>n</i> -dodecyl alcohol and an average of 5–6 moles of ethylene oxide, Chemical Abstracts Service Registry No. 039354–45–5).	
Sulfosuccinic acid 4-ester with polyethylene glycol nonylphenyl ether, disodium salt (alcohol moiety produced by condensation of 1 mole of nonylphenol and an average of 9–10 moles of ethylene oxide) (CAS Reg. No. 9040–38–4).	
Sulfur.	
Synthetic primary linear aliphatic alcohols whose weight average molecular weight is greater than 400 (CAS Reg. No. 71750–71–5).	
Synthetic wax polymer as described in § 176.170(a)(5) of this chapter.	
Tall oil.	
Tall oil fatty acids, linoleic and oleic.	
Tall oil fatty acid methyl ester.	
Tall oil, methyl ester.	
Tall oil pitch.	
Tall oil soaps.	
Tallow alcohol (hydrogenated).	
Tallow amine, secondary (hexadecyl, octadecyl), of hard tallow.	
Tallow, blown (oxidized).	
Tallow, propylene glycol ester.	
Terpene resins ( $\alpha$ - and $\beta$ -pinene) homopolymers, copolymers, and condensates with phenol, formaldehyde, coumarone, and/or indene.	
Terphenyl.	
Terphenyl, hydrogenated.	
Terpineol.	
Tetraethylene pentamine.	
Tetraethylthiuram disulfide.	
Tetrahydrofuran.	
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol.	
Tetra-isopropyl titanate.	
Tetrakis[methylene (3,5-di- <i>tert</i> -butyl-4-hydroxy-hydro-cinnamate)] methane.	
A-[ <i>p</i> -(1,1,3,3-Tetramethylbutyl) phenyl]- <i>omega</i> -hydroxypoly-(oxyethylene) produced by the condensation of 1 mole of <i>p</i> -(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl) phenol with an average of 1–40 moles of ethylene oxide.	
A-[ <i>p</i> -(1,1,3,3-Tetramethylbutyl) phenyl]- <i>omega</i> -hydroxy-poly(oxyethylene) mixture of dihydrogen phosphate and monohydrogen phosphate esters and their sodium, potassium, and ammonium salts having a poly(oxyethylene) content averaging 6–9 or 40 moles.	
Tetramethyl decanediol.	
Tetramethyl decynediol.	
Tetramethyl decynediol plus 1–30 moles of ethylene oxide.	
Tetramethylthiuram monosulfide.	
Tetrasodium <i>N</i> -(1,2-dicarboxyethyl) <i>N</i> -octadecylsulfosuccinamate.	
4,4'-Thiobis-6- <i>tert</i> -butyl- <i>m</i> -cresol.	
Thiodiethylene-bis(3,5-di- <i>tert</i> -butyl-4-hydroxyhydrocinnamate).	
2,2'-(2,5-Thiophenediyl) bis[5- <i>tert</i> -butylbenzoxazole].	
Thiram.	
Thymol .....	For use as preservative only.
Titanium dioxide.	
Titanium dioxide-barium sulfate.	
Titanium dioxide-calcium sulfate.	
Titanium dioxide-magnesium silicate.	
Toluene.	
Toluene 2,4-diisocyanate.	
Toluene 2,6-diisocyanate.	
<i>o</i> - and <i>p</i> -Toluene ethyl sulfonamide.	
<i>o</i> - and <i>p</i> -Toluene sulfonamide.	
<i>p</i> -Toluene sulfonic acid.	
<i>p</i> -( <i>p</i> '-Toluene-sulfonylamide)-diphenylamide.	
Triazine-formaldehyde resins as described in § 175.300(b)(3)(xiii).	
Tributoxyethyl phosphate.	
Tributylcitrate.	
Tri- <i>tert</i> -butyl- <i>p</i> -phenyl phenol .....	For use as preservative only.
Tributyl phosphate.	
Tributyltin chloride complex of ethylene oxide condensate of dehydroabietylamine.	For use as preservative only.
Tri- <i>n</i> -butyltin acetate .....	For use as preservative only.
Tri- <i>n</i> -butyltin neodecanoate .....	Do.
1,1,1-Trichloroethane.	
1,1,2-Trichloroethane.	
Trichloroethylene.	

Substances	Limitations
Tri-β-chloroethylphosphate. Tridecyl alcohol. Triethanolamine. 3-(Triethoxysilyl) propylamine. Triethylene glycol. Triethylene glycol dibenzoate. Triethylene glycol di(2-ethylhexoate). Triethylene glycol polyester of benzoic acid and phthalic acid. Triethylhexyl phosphate. Triethylphosphate. 2,4,5-Trihydroxy butyrophenone. Triisopropanolamine. Trimethylol propane. 2,2,4-Trimethylpentanediol-1,3-diisobutyrate. Trimeric aromatic amine resin from diphenylamine and acetone of molecular weight approximately 500. Tri(nonylphenyl) phosphite-formaldehyde resins ..... Triphenylphosphate. Tripropylene glycol monomethyl ether. 1,3,5-Tris (3,5-di- <i>tert</i> -butyl-4-hydroxy-benzyl)-triazine-2,4,6 (1H,3H,5H)-trione. Tris ( <i>p</i> -tertiary butyl phenyl) phosphate. Tris(2-methyl-4-hydroxy-5- <i>tert</i> -butyl-phenyl)butane. Trisodium <i>N</i> -hydroxyethylethylenediaminetriacetate (CAS Reg. No. 139-89-9). Turpentine. Urea-formaldehyde resins as described in § 175.300(b)(3)(xii). Vegetable oil, sulfonated or sulfated, potassium salt. Vinyl acetate-maleic anhydride copolymer, sodium salt. Waxes, petroleum. Wax, petroleum, chlorinated (40% to 70% chlorine). Waxes, synthetic paraffin (Fischer-Tropsch process). 3-(2-Xenolyl)-1,2-epoxypropane. Xylene. Xylene (or toluene) alkylated with dicyclopentadiene. Zein. Zinc acetate. Zinc ammonium chloride. Zinc dibenzyl dithiocarbamate. Zinc dibutyldithiocarbamate. Zinc diethyldithiocarbamate. Zinc di(2-ethylhexoate). Zinc formaldehyde sulfoxylate. Zinc naphthenate and dehydroabietylamine mixture. Zinc nitrate. Zinc orthophosphate. Zinc resinate. Zinc sulfide. Zineb (zinc ethylenebis-dithiocarbamate). Ziram (zinc dimethyldithiocarbamate).	As identified in § 177.2600(c)(4)(iii) of this chapter. For use only as a stabilizer.

[42 FR 14534, Mar. 15, 1977; 42 FR 56728, Oct. 28, 1977]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting § 175.105, see the List of CFR Sections Affected, which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and at [www.govinfo.gov](http://www.govinfo.gov).

**§ 175.125 Pressure-sensitive adhesives.**

Pressure-sensitive adhesives may be safely used as the food-contact surface of labels and/or tapes applied to food, in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) Pressure-sensitive adhesives prepared from one or a mixture of two or more of the substances listed in this paragraph may be used as the food-con-

tact surface of labels and/or tapes applied to poultry, dry food, and processed, frozen, dried, or partially dehydrated fruits or vegetables.

(1) Substances generally recognized as safe in food.

(2) Substances used in accordance with a prior sanction or approval.