

§ 182.40

21 CFR Ch. I (4–1–25 Edition)

Common name	Botanical name of plant source
Pomegranate	<i>Punica granatum</i> L.
Prickly ash bark	<i>Xanthoxylum</i> (or <i>Zanthoxylum</i>) <i>Americanum</i> Mill. or <i>Xanthoxylum clavaherculis</i> L.
Rose absolute	<i>Rosa alba</i> L., <i>Rosa centifolia</i> L., <i>Rosa damascena</i> Mill., <i>Rosa gallica</i> L., and vars. of these spp.
Rose (otto of roses, attar of roses)	Do.
Rose buds	Do.
Rose flowers	Do.
Rose fruit (hips)	Do.
Rose geranium	<i>Pelargonium graveolens</i> L'Her.
Rose leaves	<i>Rosa</i> spp.
Rosemary	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i> L.
Saffron	<i>Crocus sativus</i> L.
Sage	<i>Salvia officinalis</i> L.
Sage, Greek	<i>Salvia triloba</i> L.
Sage, Spanish	<i>Salvia lavandulaefolia</i> Vahl.
St. John's bread	<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i> L.
Savory, summer	<i>Satureia hortensis</i> L.
Savory, winter	<i>Satureia montana</i> L.
Schinus molle	<i>Schinus molle</i> L.
Sloe berries (blackthorn berries)	<i>Prunus spinosa</i> L.
Spearmint	<i>Mentha spicata</i> L.
Spike lavender	<i>Lavandula latifolia</i> Vill.
Tamarind	<i>Tamarindus indica</i> L.
Tangerine	<i>Citrus reticulata</i> Blanco.
Tarragon	<i>Artemisia dracunculus</i> L.
Tea	<i>Thea sinensis</i> L.
Thyme	<i>Thymus vulgaris</i> L. and <i>Thymus zygis</i> var. <i>gracilis</i> Boiss.
Thyme, white	Do.
Thyme, wild or creeping	<i>Thymus serpyllum</i> L.
Triticum (see dog grass).	
Tuberose	<i>Polianthes tuberosa</i> L.
Turmeric	<i>Curcuma longa</i> L.
Vanilla	<i>Vanilla planifolia</i> Andr. or <i>Vanilla tahitensis</i> J. W. Moore.
Violet flowers	<i>Viola odorata</i> L.
Violet leaves	Do.
Violet leaves absolute	Do.
Wild cherry bark	<i>Prunus serotina</i> Ehrh.
Ylang-ylang	<i>Cananga odorata</i> Hook. f. and Thoms.
Zedoary bark	<i>Curcuma zedoaria</i> Rosc.

[42 FR 14640, Mar. 15, 1977, as amended at 44 FR 3963, Jan. 19, 1979; 47 FR 29953, July 9, 1982; 48 FR 51613, Nov. 10, 1983; 50 FR 21043, 21044, May 22, 1985]

§ 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)	<i>Prunus armeniaca</i> L.
Peach kernel (persic oil)	<i>Prunus persica</i> Sieb. et Zucc.
Peanut stearine	<i>Arachis hypogaea</i> L.
Persic oil (see apricot kernel and peach kernel).	
Quince seed	<i>Cydonia oblonga</i> 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.

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:

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

[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.

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.
- Sodium silicate.
- Sodium tripolyphosphate.
- Soybean oil (hydrogenated).
- Talc.
- Tallow (hydrogenated).
- Tallow flakes.
- Tapioca starch.
- Tetrasodium pyrophosphate.
- Wheat starch.
- Zinc chloride.

[42 FR 14640, Mar. 15, 1977, as amended at 43 FR 11698, Mar. 21, 1978; 44 FR 28323, May 15, 1979; 45 FR 6085, Jan. 25, 1980; 47 FR 27807, 27814, June 25, 1982; 48 FR 51150, Nov. 7, 1983; 48 FR 51616, Nov. 10, 1983; 48 FR 51909, Nov. 15, 1983; 48 FR 52441, 52443, 52445, 52446, Nov. 18, 1983; 51 FR 16830, May 7, 1986; 51 FR 27171, July 30, 1986; 60 FR 62208, Dec. 5, 1995]

§ 182.90 Substances migrating to food from paper and paperboard products.

Substances migrating to food from paper and paperboard products used in food packaging that are generally recognized as safe for their intended use, within the meaning of section 409 of the Act, are as follows:

- Alum (double sulfate of aluminum and ammonium potassium, or sodium).
- Aluminum hydroxide.
- Aluminum oleate.
- Aluminum palmitate.
- Casein.
- Cellulose acetate.
- Cornstarch.
- Diatomaceous earth filler.
- Ethyl cellulose.
- Ethyl vanillin.
- Glycerin.
- Oleic acid.
- Potassium sorbate.
- Silicon dioxides.
- Sodium aluminatate.
- Sodium chloride.
- Sodium hexametaphosphate.
- Sodium hydrosulfite.