

§ 175.230

21 CFR Ch. I (4-1-01 Edition)

List of substances	Limitations
Borax .....	Not to exceed the amount required as a preservative in emulsion defoamer. Do.
Disodium hydrogen phosphate .....	
Formaldehyde.	
Glyceryl monostearate.	
Methyl cellulose.	
Mineral oil.	
Paraffin wax.	
Potassium hydroxide.	
Potassium persulfate.	
Tallow.	
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate.	
Titanium dioxide.	

(c) The coating in the form in which it contacts food meets the following tests:

(1) An appropriate sample when exposed to distilled water at 212 °F for 30 minutes shall yield total chloroform-soluble extractables not to exceed 0.5 milligram per square inch.

(2) An appropriate sample when exposed to *n*-heptane at 120 °F for 30 minutes shall yield total chloroform-soluble extractables not to exceed 0.5 milligram per square inch.

§ 175.230 Hot-melt strippable food coatings.

Hot-melt strippable food coatings may be safely applied to food, subject to the provisions of this section.

(a) The coatings are applied to and used as removable coatings for food.

(b) The coatings may be prepared, as mixtures, from the following substances:

(1) Substances generally recognized as safe in food.

(2) Substances identified in this subparagraph.

List of substances	Limitations
Acetylated monoglycerides .....	Complying with 172.828 of this chapter.
Cellulose acetate butyrate.	
Cellulose acetate propionate.	
Mineral oil, white .....	For use only as a component of hot-melt strippable food coatings applied to frozen meats and complying with § 172.878 of this chapter.

§ 175.250 Paraffin (synthetic).

Synthetic paraffin may be safely used as an impregnant in, coating on, or component of coatings on articles used in producing, manufacturing,

packing, processing, preparing, treating, packaging, transporting, or holding food in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) The additive is synthesized by the Fischer-Tropsch process from carbon monoxide and hydrogen, which are catalytically converted to a mixture of paraffin hydrocarbons. Lower molecular-weight fractions are removed by distillation. The residue is hydrogenated and may be further treated by percolation through activated charcoal. This mixture can be fractionated into its components by a solvent separation method, using synthetic isoparaffinic petroleum hydrocarbons complying with §178.3530 of this chapter.

(b) Synthetic paraffin shall conform to the following specifications:

(1) *Congealing point.* There is no specification for the congealing point of synthetic paraffin components, except those components that have a congealing point below 50 °C when used in contact with food Types III, IVA, V, VIIA, and IX identified in table 1 of §176.170(c) of this chapter and under conditions of use E, F, and G described in table 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter shall be limited to a concentration not exceeding 15 percent by weight of the finished coating. The congealing point shall be determined by ASTM method D938-71 (Reapproved 1981), "Standard Test Method for Congealing Point of Petroleum Waxes, Including Petrolatum," which is incorporated by reference. Copies may be obtained from the American Society for Testing Materials, 1916 Race St., Philadelphia, PA 19103, or may be examined at the Office of the Federal Register, 800 North Capitol Street, NW., suite 700, Washington, DC 20408.

(2) *Oil content.* The substance has an oil content not exceeding 2.5 percent as determined by ASTM method D721-56T, "Tentative Method of Test for Oil Content of Petroleum Waxes" (Revised 1956), which is incorporated by reference. See paragraph (b)(1) of this section for availability of the incorporation by reference.

(3) *Absorptivity.* The substance has an absorptivity at 290 millimicrons in decahydronaphthalene at 88 °C not exceeding 0.01 as determined by ASTM