

§ 172.5

- 172.850 Lactylated fatty acid esters of glycerol and propylene glycol.
- 172.852 Glyceryl-lacto esters of fatty acids.
- 172.854 Polyglycerol esters of fatty acids.
- 172.856 Propylene glycol mono- and diesters of fats and fatty acids.
- 172.858 Propylene glycol alginate.
- 172.859 Sucrose fatty acid esters.
- 172.860 Fatty acids.
- 172.861 Cocoa butter substitute from coconut oil, palm kernel oil, or both oils.
- 172.862 Oleic acid derived from tall oil fatty acids.
- 172.863 Salts of fatty acids.
- 172.864 Synthetic fatty alcohols.
- 172.866 Synthetic glycerin produced by the hydrogenolysis of carbohydrates.
- 172.867 Olestra.
- 172.868 Ethyl cellulose.
- 172.870 Hydroxypropyl cellulose.
- 172.872 Methyl ethyl cellulose.
- 172.874 Hydroxypropyl methylcellulose.
- 172.876 Castor oil.
- 172.878 White mineral oil.
- 172.880 Petrolatum.
- 172.882 Synthetic isoparaffinic petroleum hydrocarbons.
- 172.884 Odorless light petroleum hydrocarbons.
- 172.886 Petroleum wax.
- 172.888 Synthetic petroleum wax.
- 172.890 Rice bran wax.
- 172.892 Food starch-modified.
- 172.894 Modified cottonseed products intended for human consumption.
- 172.896 Dried yeasts.
- 172.898 Bakers yeast glycan.

AUTHORITY: 21 U.S.C. 321, 341, 342, 348, 371, 379e.

SOURCE: 42 FR 14491, Mar. 15, 1977, unless otherwise noted.

EDITORIAL NOTE: Nomenclature changes to part 172 appear at 61 FR 14482, Apr. 2, 1996.

Subpart A—General Provisions

§ 172.5 General provisions for direct food additives.

(a) Regulations prescribing conditions under which food additive substances may be safely used predicate usage under conditions of good manufacturing practice. For the purposes of this part, good manufacturing practice shall be defined to include the following restrictions.

(1) The quantity of the substance added to food does not exceed the amount reasonably required to accomplish its intended physical, nutritive, or other technical effect in food.

(2) Any substance intended for use in or on food is of appropriate food grade

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and is prepared and handled as a food ingredient.

(b) The existence of a regulation prescribing safe conditions of use for a food additive shall not be construed to relieve the use of the substance from compliance with any other provision of the Act.

(c) The existence of any regulation prescribing safe conditions of use for a nutrient substance does not constitute a finding that the substance is useful or required as a supplement to the diet of humans.

Subpart B—Food Preservatives

§ 172.105 Anoxomer.

Anoxomer as identified in this section may be safely used in accordance with the following conditions:

(a) Anoxomer is 1,4-benzenediol, 2-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-polymer with diethenylbenzene, 4-(1,1-dimethylethyl)phenol, 4-methoxyphenol, 4,4'-(1-methylethylidene)bis(phenol) and 4-methylphenol (CAS Reg. No. 60837–57–2) prepared by condensation polymerization of divinylbenzene (*m*- and *p*-) with *tert*-butylhydroquinone, *tert*-butylphenol, hydroxyanisole, *p*-cresol and 4,4'-isopropylidenediphenol.

(b) The polymeric antioxidant meets the following specifications:

(1) Polymer, not less than 98.0 percent as determined by an ultraviolet method entitled "Ultraviolet Assay, '1982, which is incorporated by reference. Copies are available from the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFS-200), Food and Drug Administration, 200 C St. SW., Washington, DC 20204, or available for inspection at the Office of the Federal Register, 800 North Capitol Street, NW., suite 700, Washington, DC 20408.

(2) Molecular weight: Total monomers, dimers and trimers below 500 not more than 1 percent as determined by a method entitled "Low Molecular Weight Anoxomer Analysis," 1982, which is incorporated by reference. Copies are available from the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFS-200), Food and Drug Administration, 200 C St. SW., Washington, DC 20204, or available for inspection at the Office of the Federal Register, 800