

Food and Drug Administration, HHS

§ 173.10

- 173.120 Carbohydrase and cellulase derived from *Aspergillus niger*.
173.130 Carbohydrase derived from *Rhizopus oryzae*.
173.135 Catalase derived from *Micrococcus lysodeikticus*.
173.140 Esterase-lipase derived from *Mucor miehei*.
173.145 Alpha-Galactosidase derived from *Mortierella vinaceae* var. *raffinoseutilizer*.
173.150 Milk-clotting enzymes, microbial.
173.160 *Candida guilliermondii*.
173.165 *Candida lipolytica*.
173.170 Aminoglycoside 3'-phosphotransferase II.

Subpart C—Solvents, Lubricants, Release Agents and Related Substances

- 173.210 Acetone.
173.220 1,3-Butylene glycol.
173.228 Ethyl acetate.
173.230 Ethylene dichloride.
173.240 Isopropyl alcohol.
173.250 Methyl alcohol residues.
173.255 Methylene chloride.
173.270 Hexane.
173.275 Hydrogenated sperm oil.
173.280 Solvent extraction process for citric acid.
173.290 Trichloroethylene.

Subpart D—Specific Usage Additives

- 173.300 Chlorine dioxide.
173.310 Boiler water additives.
173.315 Chemicals used in washing or to assist in the peeling of fruits and vegetables.
173.320 Chemicals for controlling microorganisms in cane-sugar and beet-sugar mills.
173.322 Chemicals used in delinting cottonseed.
173.325 Acidified sodium chlorite solutions.
173.340 Defoaming agents.
173.342 Chlorofluorocarbon 113 and perfluorohexane.
173.345 Chloropentafluoroethane.
173.350 Combustion product gas.
173.355 Dichlorodifluoromethane.
173.357 Materials used as fixing agents in the immobilization of enzyme preparations.
173.360 Octafluorocyclobutane.
173.368 Ozone.
173.370 Peroxyacids.
173.375 Cetylpyridinium chloride.
173.385 Sodium methyl sulfate.
173.395 Trifluoromethane sulfonic acid.
173.400 Dimethyldialkylammonium chloride.

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

SOURCE: 42 FR 14526, Mar. 15, 1977, unless otherwise noted.

EDITORIAL NOTE: Nomenclature changes to part 173 appear at 61 FR 14482, Apr. 2, 1996, 66 FR 56035, Nov. 6, 2001, and 66 FR 66742, Dec. 27, 2001.

Subpart A—Polymer Substances and Polymer Adjuvants for Food Treatment

§ 173.5 Acrylate-acrylamide resins.

Acrylate-acrylamide resins may be safely used in food under the following prescribed conditions:

(a) The additive consists of one of the following:

(1) Acrylamide-acrylic acid resin (hydrolyzed polyacrylamide) is produced by the polymerization of acrylamide with partial hydrolysis, or by copolymerization of acrylamide and acrylic acid, with the greater part of the polymer being composed of acrylamide units.

(2) Sodium polyacrylate-acrylamide resin is produced by the polymerization and subsequent hydrolysis of acrylonitrile in a sodium silicate-sodium hydroxide aqueous solution, with the greater part of the polymer being composed of acrylate units.

(b) The additive contains not more than 0.05 percent of residual monomer calculated as acrylamide.

(c) The additive is used or intended for use as follows:

(1) The additive identified in paragraph (a) (1) of this section is used as a flocculent in the clarification of beet sugar juice and liquor or cane sugar juice and liquor or corn starch hydrolyzate in an amount not to exceed 5 parts per million by weight of the juice or 10 parts per million by weight of the liquor or the corn starch hydrolyzate.

(2) The additive identified in paragraph (a)(2) of this section is used to control organic and mineral scale in beet sugar juice and liquor or cane sugar juice and liquor in an amount not to exceed 2.5 parts per million by weight of the juice or liquor.

[42 FR 14526, Mar. 15, 1977, as amended at 46 FR 30494, June 9, 1981]

§ 173.10 Modified polyacrylamide resin.

Modified polyacrylamide resin may be safely used in food in accordance