cloudy. Evaporate the petroleum ether and test as follows: Solution A—5 ml of phenol dissolved in 10 ml of carbon tetrachloride. Solution B—1 ml of bromine dissolved in 4 ml of carbon tetrachloride. To the residue obtained above add 2 ml of Solution A and transfer the mixture to a porcelain spot plate, filling one cavity. Immediately fill an adjacent cavity with solution B. Cover the plate with a watch glass and observe any color formation in Solution A. A decided purple or deep indigo blue color is an indication of the presence of rosin.

[T.D. ATF–133, 48 FR 24673, June 2, 1983. Redesignated by T.D. ATF–442, 66 FR 12854, Mar. 1, 2001]

§ 21.128 Sodium (metallic).

(a) *Color.* Silvery-white (metallic luster) when freshly cut.

(b) *Identification test.* Clean a platinum wire by dipping it in concentrated hydrochloric acid and holding it over a Bunsen burner until the flame is no longer colored. Moisten the wire loop with hydrochloric acid and dip it into the sample. Hold the wire in the Bunsen flame and note the color. Sodium produces a golden yellow flame; not observed when viewed through a cobalt glass.

(c) *Purity.* Technical grade or better.

[T.D. ATF–133, 48 FR 24673, June 2, 1983. Redesignated by T.D. ATF–442, 66 FR 12854, Mar. 1, 2001]

§ 21.129 Spearmint oil, terpeneless.

(a) *Carvone content.* Not less than 85 percent by weight.

(b) *Refractive index at 20 °C.* 1.4930 to 1.4980.

(c) *Specific gravity at 25 °/25 °C.* 0.949 to 0.956.

(d) *Odor.* Characteristic odor.

[T.D. ATF–133, 48 FR 24673, June 2, 1983. Redesignated by T.D. ATF–442, 66 FR 12854, Mar. 1, 2001]

§ 21.130 Spike lavender oil, natural.

(a) *Alcohol content (as borneol).* Not less than 30 percent by weight.

(b) *Esters (as bornyl acetate).* Not less than 1.5 percent by weight.

(c) *Refractive index at 20 °C.* 1.4630 to 1.4680.

(d) *Specific gravity at 25 °/25 °C.* 0.893 to 0.909.

(e) *Odor.* Characteristic odor.

[T.D. ATF–133, 48 FR 24673, June 2, 1983. Redesignated by T.D. ATF–442, 66 FR 12854, Mar. 1, 2001]

§ 21.131 Sucrose octaacetate.

(a) Sucrose octaacetate is an organic acetylation product occurring as a white or cream-colored powder having an intensely bitter taste.

(b) *Free acid (as acetic acid).* Maximum percentage 0.15 by weight when determined by the following procedure: Dissolve 1.0 gram of sample in 50 ml of neutralized ethyl alcohol (or S.D.A. No. 3–A, No. 3–C, or No. 30) and titrate with 0.1 N sodium hydroxide using phenolphthalein indicator.

Percent acid as acetic acid=ml NaOH used×0.6/ weight of sample

(c) *Insoluble matter.* 0.30 percent by weight maximum.

(d) *Melting point.* Not less than 78.0 °C.

(e) *Purity.* Sucrose octaacetate 98 percent minimum by weight when determined by the following procedure: Transfer a weighed 1.50 grams sample to a 500 ml Erlenmeyer flask containing 100 ml of neutral ethyl alcohol (or S.D.A. No. 3–A, No. 3–C, or No. 30) and exactly 50.0 ml of 0.5 N sodium hydroxide. Reflux for 1 hour on a steam bath, cool and titrate the excess sodium hydroxide with 0.5 N sulfuric acid using phenolphthalein indicator.

Percent sucrose octaacetate=(ml NaOH − ml H_2SO_4)×4.2412/weight of sample

[T.D. ATF–133, 48 FR 24673, June 2, 1983. Redesignated by T.D. ATF–442, 66 FR 12854, Mar. 1, 2001]

§ 21.132 Toluene.

(a) *Distillation range.* (For applicable ASTM method, see 1980 Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Part 29, page 569, Standard No. D 362–75 for industrial grade toluene; for incorporation by reference, see §21.6(b).) When 100 ml of toluene are distilled by this method, not more than 1 ml should distill below 109 °C., and not less than 99 ml below 112 °C.

(b) *Boiling point.* 110.6 °±1 °C.

(c) *Odor.* Characteristic odor.