constitutes a determination that excluded uses would result in adulteration of the food in violation of section 402 of the Act, and the failure of any person to come forward with proof of such an applicable prior sanction in response to the proposal will constitute a waiver of the right to assert or rely on such sanction at any later time. The notice will also constitute a proposal to establish a regulation under part 181 of this chapter, incorporating the same provisions, in the event that such a regulation is determined to be appropriate as a result of submission of proof of such an applicable prior sanction in response to the proposal.

[42 FR 14658, Mar. 15, 1977, as amended at 48 FR 48457, 48459, Oct. 19, 1983]

Subpart B—Listing of Specific Substances Affirmed as GRAS

§186.1093 Sulfamic acid.

(a) Sulfamic acid (H_3NO_3S, CAS Reg. No. 5329–14–6) is a white crystalline solid manufactured from urea, sulfur trioxide, and sulfuric acid. It is soluble and highly ionized in water.

(b) In accordance with §186.1(b)(1), the ingredient is used as an indirect food ingredient with no limitations other than current good manufacturing practice. The affirmation of this ingredient as generally recognized as safe (GRAS) as an indirect human food ingredient is based upon the current good manufacturing practice of using this ingredient in the manufacture of paper and paperboard that contact food.

(c) Prior sanctions for this ingredient different from the uses established in this section do not exist or have been waived.

[47 FR 29954, July 9, 1982]

§186.1256 Clay (kaolin).

(a) Clay (kaolin) $Al_2O_{3.2SiO2.nH2}O$, Cas Reg. No. 1332–58–7) consists of hydrated aluminum silicate. The commercial products of clay (kaolin) contain varying quantities of alkalies and alkaline earths. Clay (kaolin) is a white to yellowish or grayish fine powder. There are at least three different minerals, kaolinite, dickite, and nacrite, classified as kaolin. Kaolinite or china clay is whiter, less contaminated with extraneous minerals, and less plastic in water.

(b) In accordance with §186.1(b)(1), the ingredient is used as an indirect human food ingredient with no limitation other than current good manufacturing practice. The affirmation of this ingredient as generally recognized as safe (GRAS) as an indirect human food ingredient is based upon the following current good manufacturing practice conditions of use:

(1) The ingredient is used in the manufacture of paper and paperboard that contact food.

(2) The ingredient is used at levels not to exceed current good manufacturing practice.

(c) Prior sanctions for this ingredient different from the uses established in this regulation do not exist or have been waived.

[47 FR 43367, Oct. 1, 1982]

§186.1275 Dextrans.

(a) Dextrans (CAS Reg. No. 9004–54–0) are high molecular weight polysaccharides produced by bacterial fermentation of sucrose. Commercially available dextrans are synthesized from sucrose by *Leuconostoc mesenteroides* strain NRRL B–512(F). Partial depolymerization and purification of the fermented mixture shall produce a product that is free of viable microorganisms.

(b) The ingredient is used or intended for use as a constituent of food-contact surfaces.

(c) The ingredient is used at levels not to exceed good manufacturing practice.

(d) Prior sanctions for this ingredient different from the uses established in this section do not exist or have been waived.

[43 FR 29288, July 7, 1978, as amended at 48 FR 48457, Oct. 19, 1983]

§186.1300 Ferric oxide.

(a) Ferric oxide (iron (III) oxide, Fe_2O_3, CAS Reg. No. 1309–37–1) occurs naturally as the mineral hematite. It may be prepared synthetically by heating brown iron hydroxide oxide. The product is red-brown to black trigonal crystals.