Food and Drug Administration, HHS

§582.30 Natural substances used in conjunction with spices and other natural seasonings and flavorings.

Natural substances used in conjunction with spices and other natural seasonings and flavorings that are generally recognized as safe for their intended use, within the meaning of section 409 of the act, are as follows:

Common name	Botanical name of plant source
	Laminaria spp. and Nereocystis spp. Porphyra spp. and Rhodymenia palmata (L.) Grev. Rhodymenia palmata (L.)

§582.40 Natural extractives (solventfree) used in conjunction with spices, seasonings, and flavorings.

Natural extractives (solvent-free) used in conjunction with spices,

seasonings, and flavorings that are generally recognized as safe for their intended uses within the meaning of

generally recognized as safe for their intended use, within the meaning of section 409 of the act, are as follows:

Common name	Botanical name of plant source
Algae, brown	Laminaria spp. and Nereocystis spp. Porphyra spp. and Rhodymenia palmata (L.) Grev.
Apricot kernel (persic oil) Dulse	Prunus armeniaca L. Rhodymenia palmata (L.) Grev.
Kelp (see algae, brown). Peach kernel (persic oil)	Prunus persica Sieb. et Zucc.
Peanut stearine Persic oil (see apricot kernel and peach kernel).	Arachis hypogaea L.
Quince seed	Cydonia oblonga Miller.

§582.50 Certain other spices, seasonings, essential oils, oleoresins, and natural extracts.

Certain other spices, seasonings, essential oils, oleoresins, and natural extracts that are generally recognized as safe for their intended use, within the meaning of section 409 of the act, are as follows:

Common name	Derivation
Ambergris Castoreum Civet (zibeth, zibet, zibetum)	
Cognac oil, white and green Musk (Tonquin musk)	Ethyl oenanthate, so-called.

§582.60 Synthetic flavoring substances and adjuvants.

Synthetic flavoring substances and adjuvants that are generally recognized as safe for their intended use, within the meaning of section 409 of the act, are as follows:

Acetaldehyde (ethanal).

Acetoin (acetyl methylcarbinol).

- Aconitic acid (equisetic acid, citridic acid, achilleic acid).
- Anethole (parapropenyl anisole).

Benzaldehyde (benzoic aldehyde).

N-Butyric acid (butanoic acid).

d- or l-Carvone (carvol).

Cinnamaldehyde (cinnamic aldehyde).

- Citral (2,6-dimethyloctadien-2,6-*al*-8, geranial, neral).
- Decanal (*N*-decylaldhehyde, capraldehyde, capric aldehyde, caprinaldehyde, aldehyde *C*-10).
- Diacetyl (2,3-butandeione). Ethyl acetate. Ethyl butyrate.
- 3-Methyl-3-phenyl glycidic acid ethyl ester (ethyl-methyl-phenyl-glycidate, so-called strawberry aldehyde, C-16 aldehyde).

Ethyl vanillin.

Eugenol.

Geraniol (3,7-dimethyl-2,6 and 3,6-octadien-1ol).

Geranyl acetate (geraniol acetate).

§ 582.60

§582.80

Glycerol (glyceryl) tributyrate (tributyrin, butyrin). Limonene (d-, l-, and dl-).

Linalool (linalol, 3,7-dimethyl-1,6-octadien-3ol).

Linalyl acetate (bergamol).

l-Malic acid.

Methyl anthranilate (methyl-2aminobenzoate).

Piperonal (3,4-methylenedioxy-benzaldehyde, heliotropin).

Vanillin.

§582.80 Trace minerals added to animal feeds.

These substances added to animal feeds as nutritional dietary supplements are generally recognized as safe when added at levels consistent with good feeding practice.¹

Element	Source compounds
Cobalt	Cobalt acetate.
	Cobalt carbonate.
	Cobalt chloride.
	Cobalt oxide.
	Cobalt sulfate.
Copper	Copper carbonate.
	Copper chloride.
	Copper gluconate.
	Copper hydroxide.
	Copper orthophosphate.
	Copper oxide.
	Copper pyrophosphate.
	Copper sulfate.
lodine	Calcium iodate.
louine	Calcium iodobehenate.
	Cuprous iodide.
	3,5-Diiodosalicylic acid.
	Ethylenediamine dihydroiodide.
	Potassium iodate.
	Potassium iodide.
	Sodium iodate.
	Sodium iodide.
	Thymol iodide.
Iron	Iron ammonium citrate.
	Iron carbonate.
	Iron chloride.
	Iron gluconate.
	Iron oxide.
	Iron phosphate.
	Iron pyrophosphate.
	Iron sulfate.
	Reduced iron.
Manganese	Manganese acetate.
	Manganese carbonate.
	Manganese citrate (soluble).
	Manganese chloride.
	Manganese gluconate.
	Manganese orthophosphate.
	Manganese phosphate (dibasic).
	Manganese sulfate.
	Manganous oxide.
	Zinc acetate.
	Zinc carbonate.
	Zinc chloride.
	Zinc oxide.

¹All substances listed may be in anhydrous or hydrated form.

21 CFR Ch. I (4–1–22 Edition)

§582.99 Adjuvants for pesticide chemicals.

Adjuvants, identified and used in accordance with 40 CFR 180.910 and 180.920, which are added to pesticide use dilutions by a grower or applicator prior to application to the raw agricultural commodity, are exempt from the requirement of tolerances under section 409 of the act.

[85 FR 72908, Nov. 16, 2020]

Subpart B—General Purpose Food Additives

§ 582.1005 Acetic acid.

(a) *Product*. Acetic acid.

(b) *Conditions of use.* This substance is generally recognized as safe when used in accordance with good manufacturing or feeding practice.

§582.1009 Adipic acid.

(a) Product. Adipic acid.

(b) [Reserved]

(c) *Limitations, restrictions, or explanation.* This substance is generally recognized as safe when used as a buffer and neutralizing agent in accordance with good manufacturing or feeding practice.

§582.1033 Citric acid.

(a) *Product*. Citric acid.

(b) *Conditions of use.* This substance is generally recognized as safe when used in accordance with good manufacturing or feeding practice.

§582.1057 Hydrochloric acid.

(a) Product. Hydrochloric acid.

(b) [Reserved]

(c) *Limitations, restrictions, or explanation.* This substance is generally recognized as safe when used as a buffer and neutralizing agent in accordance with good manufacturing or feeding practice.

§582.1061 Lactic acid.

(a) Product. Lactic acid.

(b) *Conditions of use*. This substance is generally recognized as safe when used in accordance with good manufacturing or feeding practice.

§582.1069 Malic acid.

(a) Product. Malic acid.