

(A) No chemical substance may be used in the preparation of any product unless it is approved in this part or by regulation 901:3-31-06 and 901:3-31-11 *or by the director in specific cases.*

(1) No product shall bear or contain any substance which would render it adulterated or which is not approved in regulation 901:3-31-06, 901:3-31-11 *or by the director in specific cases.*

(2) The substance specified in the following charts are acceptable for use in the preparation of products, provided they are used for the purposes indicated, within the limits of the amounts stated and under other conditions specified in this regulation and regulations 901:3-31-02 through 901:3-31-04. In addition to the substances listed in the following chart, regulations 901:3-31-06 and 901:3-31-11 specify other substances that are acceptable in preparing specified products.

Class of substance	Substance	Purpose	Products	Amount
Anticoagulants	Citric acid Sodium citrate	To prevent clotting	Fresh beef blood	0.2 percent--with or without water. When water is used to make a solution of citric acid or sodium citrate added to beef blood not more than 2 parts of water to 1 part of citric acid or sodium citrate shall be used.
Antifoaming Agent	Methyl polysilicone	To retard foaming	Soups	10 parts per million
			Rendered fats	do.
			Curing pickle	50 parts per million.
Antioxidants and oxygen interceptors	BHA (butylated hydroxyanisole)	To retard rancidity	Dry sausage	0.003 per cent] based on]0.006 percent total weight]in nation [<i>sic</i>].
	BHT (butylated hydroxytoluene)	do	do	do]]
	Propyl gallate	do	do	do]
	BHA (butylated hydroxyanisole).	do	Rendered animal fat or a combination of such fat and vegetable fat.	0.01 percent)))))))
	BHT (butylated hydroxytoluene)	do	do	do))0.02 percent in)combination.
	Glycine.	do	do	do)
	Propyl gallate.	do	do	do)
	Resin fuaiaic.	do	do	do)
	Tocopherols.	do	do	0.03 percent. A 30 percent concentra-

tion of tocopherols in vegetable oils shall be used when added as an antioxidant to products designated as "lard" or "rendered pork fat."

Binders	BHA (butylated hydroxyanisole)	do	Fresh pork sausage, brown and serve sausage, pre-grilled beef patties, and fresh sausage made from beef or beef and pork	0.01 percent] based on fat] content]0.02 percent] combination] based on] fat content]
	BHT (butylated hydroxytoluene)	do	do	do]]
	Propyl gallate	do	do	do]]
	BHA (butylated hydroxytoluene)	do	Dried meats	0.01 per cent based on total weight]0.01 percent in] combination
	BHT (butylated hydroxytoluene)	do	do	do]]
	Propyl gallate	do	do	do]]
	Algin	To extend and stabilize product	Breading mix; sauces	Sufficient for purpose	
	Carrageenan	do	do	do	
	Carboxymethyl cellulose (cellulose gum)	do	Baked pies	do	
	Gums, vegetable	do	Egg roll	do	
	Methyl cellulose	To extend and to stabilize product (also carrier)	Meat and vegetable patties		0.15 per cent
	Isolated soy protein	To bind and extend product	Sausage, as provided for in Part 319 of this subchapter.	2. per cent	
	Sodium caseinate	do	Imitation sausage; nonspecific loaves; soups; stews.	Sufficient for purpose	
		do	do	do	

	Whey (dried)	do	do	do
Bleaching agent	Hydrogen peroxide	To remove color	Tripe (substance must be removed from product by rinsing with clear water).	do
Catalysts (substances must be eliminated during process)	Nickel	To accelerate chemical reaction	Rendered animal fats or a combination of such fats and vegetable fats	do
	sodium amide	Rearrangement of fatty acid radicals	do	do
	Sodium methoxide	do	do	do
Coloring agents (natural)	Alkanet, annatto, carotene, cochineal, green chlorophyll, saffron and tumeric [<i>sic</i>]	To color casings or rendered fats; marking and branding product.	Sausage casings, oleomargarine shortening, marking or branding ink on product.	Sufficient for purpose (may be mixed with approved artificial dyes or harmless inert material such as common salt and sugar).
Coloring agents (artificial)	Coal tar dyes approved under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (Operator must furnish evidence to officer in charge that dye has been certified for use in connection with foods by the Food and Drug Administration).	do	do	Sufficient for purpose (may be mixed with approved natural coloring matters or harmless inert material such as common salt or sugar).
	Titanium dioxide	do	Canned ham salad spread and creamed type canned products.	0.5 percent
Cooling and retort water treatment agents	Calcium	To prevent staining on exterior of canned goods	Any.	Sufficient for purpose
	Citric acid	do	do	do
	Diocetyl sodium sulfosuccinate	do	do	0.05 percent
	Disodium calcium ethylenediamine-tetraacetate	do	do	Sufficient for purpose
	Disodium ethylenediamine-tetraacetate	do	do	do
	Disodium phos-	do	do	do

phate			
Ethylenediamine-tetraacetic acid	do	do	do
Isopropanol	do	do	0.002 percent
Potassium pyrophosphate	do	do	Sufficient for purpose
Propylene glycol	do	do	do
Sodium bicarbonate	do	do	do
Sodium carbonate	do	do	do
Sodium dodecylbenzene sulfonate	do	do	0.05 percent
Sodium gluconate	do	do	Sufficient for purpose
Sodium hexametaphosphate	do	do	do
Sodium laurylsulfate	do	do	0.05 percent
Sodium metasilicate	do	do	Sufficient for purpose
Sodium n-alkylbenzene sulfonate (alkyl group predominantly C12 and C13 and not less than 95 percent C10 to C16).	do	do	0.05 percent
Sodium bisulfate	To inhibit corrosion on exterior of canned goods	do	0.001 percent
Sodium nitrite (The dry nitrite must be decharacterized with 0.05 percent powdered charcoal or 0.03 percent nigrosine. Bulk decharacterized sodium nitrite when in cook room shall be held in a locked container conspicuously labeled "Decharacterized Sodium Nitrite--to be used by authorized personnel only.")	do	do	600 parts per million

	Sodium pyrophosphate	To prevent staining on canned goods.	do	0.05 percent
	Sodium tripolyphosphate	do	do	do
	Zinc oxide	do	do	0.01 percent
	Zinc sulfate	do	do	do
Curing accelerators; must be used only in combination with curing agents	Sodium acid pyrophosphate.	To accelerate color fixing	Frankfurters, wieners, vienna, bologna, garlic bologna, knockwurst, and similar products.	Not to exceed, alone or in combination with other curing accelerators, the following: 3 ozs. in 100 lbs. of the meat or meat and meat byproducts, content of the formula; nor 0.5 percent in the finished product.
Curing agents	Ascorbic acid	To accelerate color fixing or preserve color during storage.	Cured pork and beef cuts, cured comminuted meat food product.	75 ozs to 100 gals. pickle at 10 percent pump level; 3/4 oz to 100 lbs. meat or meat byproduct; 10 percent solution to surfaces of cured cuts prior to packaging (the use of such solution shall not result in the addition of a significant [sic] amount of moisture to the product).
	Erythorbic acid	do	do	do
	Glucono delta lactone	To accelerate color fixing	Cured, comminuted meat or meat food product. Genoa salami	8 ozs. to each 100 lbs. of meat or meat byproduct 16 ozs. to 100 lbs. of meat (1.0 percent).
	Sodium ascorbate	To accelerate color fixing or preserve color during storage.	Cured pork and beef cuts, cured comminuted meat food product.	87.5 ozs. to 100 gals. pickle at 10 percent pump level; 7/8 ozs. to 100 lbs. meat or meat byproduct; 10 percent solution to surfaces of cured cuts prior to packaging (the use of such solution shall not result in the addition of a significant amount of moisture to the product).
	Sodium erythorbate	do	do	do
	Citric acid or sodium citrate	do	do	May be used in cured products or in 10 percent solution used to spray surfaces of cured cuts prior to packaging to replace up to 50 percent of the ascorbic acid, erythorbic acid, sodium ascorbate or sodium erythorbate that is used.
	Sodium or potassium nitrate.	Source of nitrate	Cured products	7 lbs. to 100 gals. pickle; 3 1/2 ozs. to 100 lbs. meat (dry cure); 2 3/4 ozs. to 100 lbs. chopped meat.
	Sodium or potassium nitrite (supplies of sodium	To fix color	do	2 lbs. to 100 gals. pickle at 10 percent pump level; 1 oz. to 100 lbs. meat (dry cure); 1/4 oz. to 100 lbs. chopped

nitrite and potassium nitrite and mixtures containing them must be kept securely under the care of a responsible employee of the establishment. The specific nitrite content of such supplies must be known and clearly marked accordingly).

meat and/or meat byproduct. The use of nitrites, nitrates, or combination shall not result in more than 200 parts per million calculated as sodium nitrite, in finished product.

Denuding agents; may be used in combination
Must be removed from tripe by rinsing with safe water.

Lime (calcium oxide, calcium hydroxide).

To denude mucous membrane

Tripe.

Sufficient for purpose.

Sodium carbonate do

do

do

Sodium gluconate do

do

do

Sodium hydroxide do

do

do

Sodium metasilicate do

do

do

Sodium persulfate do

do

do

Trisodium phosphate do

do

do

Emulsifying agents

Acetylated monoglycerides

To emulsify product

Shortening

do

Diacetyl tartaric acid esters of mono and diglycerides [*sic.*]

do

Rendered animal fat or a combination of such fat with vegetable fat.

do

Glycerol-lactostearate, oleate, or palmitate

do

do

do

Lecithin

To emulsify product (also as antioxidant).

Oleomargine, shortening.

do

Mono and diglycerides (glycerol palmitate, etc.)

To emulsify product

Rendered animal fat or a combination of such fat with vegetable fat.

Sufficient for purpose in lard and shortening; 0.5 percent in oleomargarine

Polyglycerol esters of fatty acids (polyglycerol esters of

do

Rendered animal fat or a combination of such fat

Sufficient for purpose

	fatty acids are restricted to those up to and including the decaglycerol esters and otherwise meeting the requirements of §121.1120(a) of the Food Additive Regulations).		with vegetable fat when used is not precluded by standards of identity or composition	
	Polysorbate 80 (polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monooleate.)	do	Shortening for use in nonstandardized baked goods baking mixes, icings, fillings, and toppings and in the frying of foods.	1 percent when used alone. If used with polysorbate 60 the combined total shall not exceed 1 percent.
	Propylene glycol mono and diesters of fats and fatty acids	do	Rendered animal fat or a combination of such fat with vegetable fat.	Sufficient for purpose.
	Polysorbate 60 (polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monostearate).	do	Shortening for use in nonstandardized baked goods, baking mixes, icings, fillings, and toppings and in the frying of foods.	1 percent when used alone If used with polysorbate 80 the combined total shall not exceed 1 percent.
	Stearyl-2-lactic acid.	do	Shortening to be used for cake icings and fillings.	3.0 percent
	Stearyl monoglyceridyl citrate	do	Shortening	Sufficient for purpose
Flavoring agents; protectors and developers	Program approved artificial smoke flavoring.	To flavor product.	Various.	do
	Program approved smoke flavoring.	do	do	do
	Autolyzed yeast extract.	do	do	do
	Harmless bacteria starters of the acidophilus type, lactic acid starter or culture of <i>Pedococcus cere visiae</i> .	To develop flavor,	Dry sausage, pork roll, thuringer, lebanon bologna, cervelat, and salami.	0.5 percent.
	Benzoic acid, sodium benzoate	To retard flavor reversion	Oleomargarine.	0.1 percent
	Citric acid	To protect flavor.	do	Sufficient for purpose.

	Flavoring.	Chili con carne.	Sufficient for purpose.
Corn syrup solids, corn syrup, glucose syrup.	To flavor	Chili con carne, sausage, hamburger, meat loaf, luncheon meat, chopped or pressed ham.	2.0 percent individually or collectively, calculated on a dry basis.
Dextrose.	To flavor product	Sausage, ham and cured products.	Sufficient for purpose
Diacetyl	do	Oleomargarine	do
Disodium guanylate	do	Various	do
Disodium inosinate	do	do	do
Hydrolyzed plant protein.	do	do	do
Isopropyl citrate.	To protect flavor	Oleomargarine.	0.02 percent
Malt syrup	To flavor product	Cured products	2.5 percent
Milk protein hydrolysate.	do	Various.	Sufficient for purpose.
Monosodium glutamate	do	do	do
Sodium sulfoacetate derivative of mono and diglycerides.	do	do	0.5 percent
Sodium Sodium [sic] tripolyphosphate	To help protect flavor	“Fresh Beef” “Beef for Further Cooking.” “Cooked Beef,” and similar products which are frozen after processing.	do
Mixtures of sodium tripolyphosphate and sodium hexameta-phosphate	do	do	do
Sorbitol	To flavor, to facilitate the removal of casings from product and to reduce caramelization and charring.	Cooked sausage labeled frankfurter, frank, furter, wiener, knockwurst	Not more than 2 percent of the weight of the formula excluding the formula weight of water or ice; not permitted in combination with corn syrup, and/or corn syrup solids.
Starter distillate	do	Oleomargarine	Sufficient for purpose.

	Stearyl citrate	To protect flavor	do	0.15 percent.
	Sugars (sucrose and dextrose).	To flavor product.	Various.	Sufficient for purpose
Gases	Carbon dioxide solid (dry ice).	To cool product	Chopping of meat, packaging of product.	do
	Nitrogen	To exclude oxygen	Sealed container	do
Hog scald agents; must be removed by subsequent cleaning operations.	Caustic soda	To remove hair	Hog carcasses	do
	Dioctyl sodium sulfosuccinate	do	do	do
	Lime	do	do	do
	Methyl polysilicone	do	do	do
	Sodium carbonate	do	do	do
	Sodium dodecylbenzene sulfonate	do	do	do
	Sodium hexametaphosphate	do	do	do
	Sodium lauryl sulfate.	do	do	do
	Sodium metasilicate	do	do	do
	Sodium n-alkylbenzene sulfonate (alkyl group predominantly C12 and C13 and not less than 95 percent C10 to C16).	do	do	do
	Sodium sulfate	do	do	do
	Sodium tripolyphosphate	do	do	do
	Sucrose.	do	do	do
	Trisodium phosphate	do	do	do
Miscellaneous	Potassium sorbate	To retard mold growth	Dry sausage	2.5 percent in water solution may be applied to casings after stuffing or casings may be dipped in solution prior to stuffing.
		To preserve product and to retard mold growth.	Oleomargarine or margarine	0.1 percent by weight of the finished oleomargarine or margarine.

	Calcium disodium, EDTA (calcium disodium ethylenediaminetetraacetate).	To preserve product and to protect flavor.	do	75 parts per million by weight of the finished oleomargarine or margarine.
	Propylparaben (propyl p-hydroxybenzoate).	To retard mold growth	Dry sausage	3.5 percent in water solution may be applied to casings after stuffing or casings may be dipped in solution prior to stuffing.
	Sodium bicarbonate	To neutralize excess acidity, cleaning vegetables.	Rendered fats, soups, curing pickle.	Sufficient for purpose.
	Calcium propionate	To retard mold growth	Pizza crust.]0.32 percent alone or in]combination based on]weight of the flour used.
	Sodium propionate	do	do]
	Sodium hydroxide	To decrease amount of cooked out juices.	Cured hams, pork shoulder picnics and loins, canned hams and pork shoulder picnics, and products covered by §319.104(d); chopped ham and bacon.	May be used only in combination with phosphates in ratio of four parts phosphate to one part sodium hydroxide; the combination shall not exceed 5 percent in pickle at 10 percent pump level; 0.5 percent in product.
Phosphates.	Disodium phosphate	do	do	5 percent of phosphate in pickle at 10 percent pump level; 0.5 percent of phosphate in product (on clear solution may be injected into product).
	Monosodium phosphate	do	do	do
	Sodium hexametaphosphate	do	do	do
	Sodium tripolyphosphate	do	do	do
	Sodium pyrophosphate	do	do	do
	Sodium acid pyrophosphate	do	do	do
Proteolytic enzymes	Aspergillus oryzae	To soften tissue	Beef cuts	Solutions consisting of water, salt, monosodium glutamate, and approved proteolytic enzymes applied or injected into cuts of beef shall not result in a gain of more than 3 percent above the weight of the untreated product.
	Aspergillus flavus	do	do	do

	oryzae group			
	Bromelin	do	do	do
	Ficin	do	do	do
	Papain	do	do	do
Refining agents (must be eliminated during process of manufacturing).	Acetic acid	To separate fatty acids and glycerol	Rendered fats	Sufficient for purpose
	Bicarbonate of soda	do	do	do
	Carbon (purified charcoal).	To aid in refining of animal fats	do	do
	Caustic soda (so- dium hydroxide).	To refine fats	do	do
	Diatomaceous earth; Fuller's earth.	do	do	do
	Sodium carbonate	do	do	do
	Tannic acid	do	do	do
Rendering agents	Tricalcium phos- phate	To aid rendering	Animal fats	do
	Trisodium phos- phate	do	do	do
Artificial sweeteners	Saccharin	To sweeten product.	Bacon	0.01 per cent
Synergists (used in combination with anti-oxidants).	Citric acid	To increase effec- tiveness of antioxi- dants	Lard and shorten- ing	0.01 percent alone or in combination with anti-oxidants in lard or shortening.
			Dry sausage.	0.003 percent in dry sausage in combi- nation with antioxidants.
			Fresh pork sausage	0.01 percent on basis of fat content, in combination with antioxidants.
			Dried meats.	0.01 percent on basis of total weight in combination with antioxidants.
	Malic acid	do	Lard and shorten- ing	do
	Monoisopropyl citrate	To increase effec- tiveness of antioxi- dants	Lard, shortening, oleomargarine, fresh pork sausage, dried meats.	0.02 percent
	Phosphoric acid	do	Lard and shorten- ing.	0.01 percent
	Monoglyceride citrate	do	Lard, shortening, fresh pork sausage, dried meats.	0.02 percent

(B) No substance may be used in or on any product if it conceals damage or inferiority or makes the product appear to be better or of greater value than it is. Therefore:

(1) Paprika or oleoresin paprika may not be used in or on fresh meat, such as steaks, or comminuted fresh meat food products, such as chopped and formed steaks or patties; or in any other meat food products consisting of fresh meat (with or without seasoning), except chorizo sausage and Italian brand sausage, and except other meat food products in which paprika or oleoresin paprika is permitted as an ingredient in a standard of identity or composition in regulation no. 901:3-31-11

(2) Sorbic acid, calcium sorbate, sodium sorbate, and other sorbate salts or sorbic acid may not be used in cooked sausage or any other product; sulfurous acid and salts of sulfurous acid may not be used in or on any product and niacin or nicotinamide may not be used in or on fresh product, except that potassium sorbate, propylparaben (propyl p-hydroxybenzoate), calcium propionate, sodium propionate, benzoic acid, and sodium benzoate may be used in or on any product only as provided in the chart in Part (A)(2) of this regulation *or as approved by the director in specific cases.*

(C) Samples of products, water, dyes, chemicals, etc., to be taken for examination:

Samples of products, water, dyes, chemicals, preservatives, spices, or other articles in establishment shall be taken, without cost to the department, for examination, as often as may be deemed necessary for the efficient conduct of the inspection.

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CERTIFIED ELECTRONICALLY

Certification

06/10/2010

Date

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