

GLYCEROL ESTER OF TALL OIL ROSIN (TENTATIVE)

Tentative specifications prepared at the 74th JECFA (2011) and published in FAO JECFA Monographs 11 (2011), superseding tentative specifications prepared at the 71st JECFA (2009), published in FAO JECFA Monographs 7 (2009). No ADI was allocated at the 74th JECFA (2011).

Updated information required:

- *Composition of the refined tall oil rosin currently used as the source rosin with regard to the levels of resin acids and “neutrals” (non-acidic saponifiable and unsaponifiable substances)*
- *Composition of the glycerol ester of tall oil rosin with regard to the levels of:*
 - a) glycerol esters;*
 - b) free resin acids; and*
 - c) neutrals (non-acidic saponifiable and unsaponifiable substances)*
- *Composition of the total glycerol ester of resin acids with regard to the levels of:*
 - a) monoglycerol esters;*
 - b) (1,2) diglycerol esters;*
 - c) (1,3) diglycerol esters;*
 - d) triglycerol esters; and*
 - e) dimeric esters*
- *Composition of the neutrals, including identification of the major classes of compounds and the concentration of the major constituents within the classes*

NOTE:

Validated methods should be used for the analysis of substances considered in the specification. Detailed information on the methods used, including sample preparation and validation parameters should be provided. It is recommended that representative samples of commercially available glycerol ester of gum rosin be analysed by independent laboratories.

SYNONYMS

INS No. 445(ii)

DEFINITION

Glycerol ester of tall oil rosin is a complex mixture of tri- and diglycerol esters of resin acids from tall oil rosin with a residual fraction of monoglycerol esters. Besides these esters, up to x % resin acids (data on percentage required) and up to x % non-acidic saponifiable and unsaponifiable substances (data on percentage required) are present. It is obtained by the esterification of tall oil rosin under a nitrogen atmosphere with food-grade glycerol, and purified by steam-stripping. Tall oil rosin is obtained by distillation of crude tall oil, a by-product of kraft (paper) pulp processing. It is composed of x% resin acids (data on percentage required) and x% neutrals (non-acidic saponifiable and

unsaponifiable substances) (data on percentage required). The resin-acid fraction is a complex mixture of isomeric diterpenoid monocarboxylic acids having the typical empirical formula $C_{20}H_{30}O_2$, of which the main component is abietic acid.

These specifications do not cover substances derived from wood rosin, obtained by the solvent extraction of aged pine stumps, and substances derived from gum rosin, an exudate of living pine trees.

Assay

Sum of tri- and diglycerol esters: information required

DESCRIPTION

Hard, yellow to pale amber-coloured solid

FUNCTIONAL USES

Emulsifier, density adjustment agent (flavouring oils in beverages)

CHARACTERISTICS

IDENTIFICATION

Solubility (Vol. 4)

Insoluble in water, soluble in acetone

Infrared absorption (Vol. 4)

The infrared spectrum of a thin film of the sample (potassium bromide disc) corresponds with the typical infrared spectrum below

Sulfur test

Positive

Weigh 40-50 mg of sample into a test tube and add 1- 2 drops of a 20% (w/v) solution of sodium formate. Place a strip of lead acetate test paper over the mouth of the test tube. Heat the tube until fumes are formed that contact the test paper. Continue heating for 2-5 min. The formation of a black spot of lead sulfide indicates the presence of sulfur-containing compounds. (Detection Limit: 50 mg/kg sulfur)

PURITY

Monoglycerol esters

Information required

Neutrals (non-acidic saponifiable and unsaponifiable substances)

Information required

Specific gravity (Vol. 4)

d_{25}^{20} : Not less than 0.935 (50% solution in d-limonene)

Ring and ball softening point (Vol. 4)

Not less than 80° (see "Specific Methods, Glycerol Esters of Rosins")

Acid value (Vol. 4)

Between 3 and 9 (see "Specific Methods, Fats, Oils, and Hydrocarbons")

Lead (Vol. 4)

Not more than 1 mg/kg

Determine using an AAS/ICP-AES technique appropriate to the specified level. The selection of sample size and method of sample preparation may be based on the principles of the method described in Volume 4 (under “General Methods, Metallic Impurities”).

TESTS

PURITY TESTS

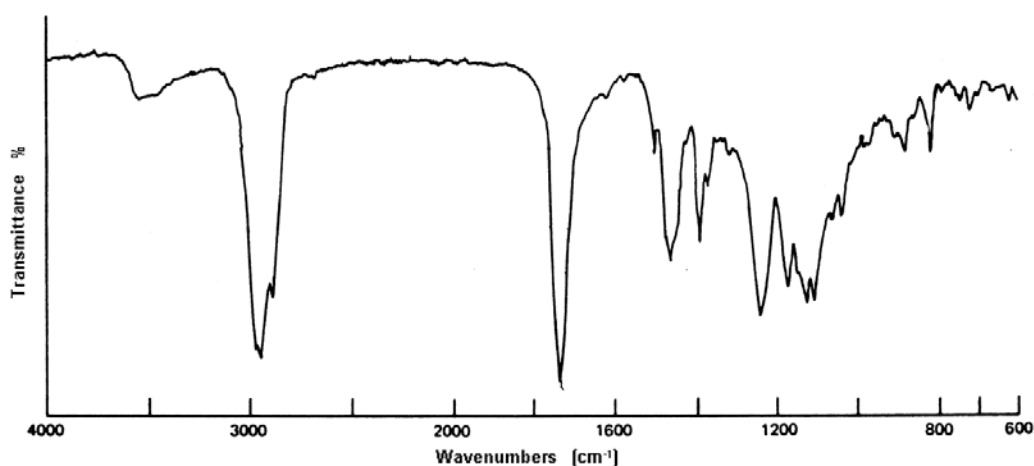
Monoglycerol esters: Information required

Neutrals (non-acidic saponifiable and unsaponifiable substances) Information required

METHOD OF ASSAY

Tri- and diglycerol esters Information required

Infrared spectrum



NOTE: The IR spectrum for glycerol ester of tall oil rosin is referenced from the Food Chemicals Codex, 7th Edition, 2010, p. 448. Reprinted with permission from the US Pharmacopeial Convention, 12601 Twinbrook Parkway, Rockville, MD USA 20852.