

Hazardous, Restricted, and Banned Food Additives (Historical & Current)		
Additive / Dye	Timeframe & Regions Banned or Restricted	Health Concern / Reason for Ban
Orange 1 (Acid Orange 20)	U.S., 1956	Caused sickness in children (Halloween candy)
Red Dye No. 2 (Amaranth)	U.S., 1976 (still used elsewhere)	Potential carcinogen.
Red Dye No. 3 (Erythrosine)	U.S. (food/drugs ban, compliance by 2027/2028)	Causes cancer in rats; banned under Delaney Act
Saccharin	U.S. restrictions 1970s; Canada ban 1977	Tumor risk in rats; led to warning labels.
Benzophenone, Ethyl acrylate, Methyl eugenol, Methyl salicylate, Pulegone, Pyridine, Styrene	U.S. banned 2018	Carcinogenic in animal studies.
Amaranth (E123)	U.S., 1976 (still used in some countries)	Coal-tar azo dye; suspected carcinogen.
Potassium Bromate	Banned in EU, India (2016), China, Sri Lanka	Category 2B carcinogen; thyroid/kidney risk.
Brominated Vegetable Oil (BVO)	Banned in EU, India, Japan; U.S. prohibition 2024	Thyroid and neurological effects; contains toxic bromine
Titanium Dioxide (E171)	Banned in EU	Genotoxicity; possible carcinogen (IARC Group 2B)
Azodicarbonamide (ADA)	Banned in EU & Australia	Breaks down into carcinogenic byproducts.
Propylparaben	Banned in EU food use	Endocrine disruption; fertility issues.
Allura Red AC (Red 40 / E129)	Once banned in Denmark, Belgium, France, Switzerland	Linked to gut inflammation in animal studies.
Rhodamine B	Banned in Karnataka, India (2024)	Industrial dye; toxic and potentially carcinogenic
Cyclamates (sweeteners)	Banned by FSSAI India (2018)	Carcinogenic concerns.
Indigotine (Indigo Carmine)	Restricted in India	Exposure reduction by limiting categories.
PGPR (Polyglycol Polyricinoleate)	Restricted in India	Safety concerns; limited use allowed.