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XXXIV. Vinylidene Chloride Copolymers with a Predominant Content of Polyvinylidene Chloride

As of 01.09.2017

There are no objections to the use of vinylidene chloride copolymers with a predominant content of polyvinylidene chloride in the manufacture of commodities in the sense of § 2, Para. 6, No 1 of the Food and Feed Code (Lebensmittel- und Futtermittelgesetzbuch), provided they are suitable for their intended purpose and the following conditions are complied with:

1. The use of starting materials for vinylidene chloride copolymers with a predominant content of polyvinylidene chloride is subject to the Commission Regulation (EU) No 10/2011 (Bedarfs-gegenständeverordnung).

The evaluation presented in the following refers to polymers from the following monomeric starting substances:

Vinylidene chloride

Vinylchloride

Acrylonitrile

Methacrylonitrile, max. 10 %

Esters of acrylic acid, methacrylic acid, and itaconic acid with monohydric aliphatic alcohols C₁-C₁₈, as far as covered by the positive list of the Commission Regulation (EU) No 10/2011 (Bedarfsgegenständeverordnung)

Styrene, max. 2.0 %

Maleic acid, acrylic acid, itaconic acid, acrylamide, methacrylamide, methylol acrylamide, methylolmethacrylamide, in total max. 3.0 %

Diallyl phthalate, max. 0.5 %

2. In addition to the production aids already permitted by the Commission Regulation (EU) No 10/2011, in compliance with the restrictions laid down therein, the following may also be used:

a) Catalysts:

Azobisisobutyronitrile, max. 0.2 %

Benzoyl peroxide

Diisopropyl peroxydicarbonate

Lauroyl peroxide

Potassium peroxydisulfate

Sodium bisulfite¹

Hydrogen peroxide

Dicyclohexyl peroxidicarbonate

tert-Butyl peroxydicarbonate, max. 0.1 % (as pasting agent
max. 0.04 % dibutyl phthalate¹)

tert-Butylperoxy-(2-ethylhexanoate), max. 0.5 %

in total max. 0.5 %,
based on the final
product

¹ In part permitted in accordance with the Commission Regulation (EU) No 10/2011. Migration of this substance into foodstuffs is regulated by the Commission Regulation (EU) No 10/2011.

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| Mixture of | |
| 2-Hydroxy-2-sulfinato acetic acid, di-sodium salt | 35 - 60 % |
| 2-Hydroxy-2-sulfonatoacetic acid, di-sodium salt | 10 - 60 % and |
| Sodium sulfite ¹ | 0 - 40 %, |
| max. 0.5 %. | |
| b) Polymerisation regulators: | |
| Sodium dimethyldithiocarbamate, max. 0.02 % | |
| Diisopropyl xanthogene disulfide, max. 0.5 % | |
| Hydroxymethane sulfinic acid, sodium salt, max. 0.15 % | |
| Lauryl mercaptane, max. 0.1 % ² | |
| c) Emulsifiers: | |
| Sodium, potassium and ammonium salts of branched and straight-chain saturated aliphatic carboxylic acids of chain length C ₁₂ -C ₂₀ ¹ | } in total max. 3.0 % |
| Hydroxyoctadecane sulfonic acid, sodium salt | |
| Sodium, potassium and ammonium salts of hydroxy fatty acids of chain length C ₁₂ -C ₂₀ , as well as their sulfation and acetylation products | |
| Alkyl sulfates C ₁₂ -C ₂₀ ¹ | |
| Alkyl sulfonates C ₁₂ -C ₂₀ | |
| Alkylaryl sulfonates | |
| Alkyl-, alkylaryl- and acyloxethylates and their sulfation products | |
| Polyethyleneglycol sorbitan monopalmitate ¹ with 20 ethylene oxide groups | |
| Sodium, potassium and ammonium salts of sulfosuccinic acid esters with monohydric aliphatic saturated alcohols, C ₄ -C ₁₆ | |
| | |
| 3. Finished products must not test positively for peroxide and must contain no more than 0.3 % volatile substances. No unconverted azobisisobutyronitrile must be detectable in the finished products. | |

² This substance is completely incorporated in the polymer during polymerisation.