German Federal Institute for Risk Assessment

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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 C_1-C_{18}, 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 peroxycarbonate Lauroyl peroxide Potassium peroxydisulfate Sodium bisulfite[1] Hydrogen peroxide Dicyclohexyl peroxidicarbonate tert-Butyl perpivalate, max. 0.1 % (as pasting agent max. 0.04 % dibutyl phthalate[1]) 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.

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.