

This is an unofficial translation. Only the German version is binding.

### **XLIII. Poly(4-methylpentene-1)**

**As of 01.01.2010**

There are no objections to the use of poly(4-methylpentene-1) 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 comply with the following conditions:

1. The use of starting materials for poly(4-methylpentene-1) is subject to the Commission Regulation (EU) No 10/2011.

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

a) *Monomer:*

*4-methylpentene-1*

b) *Comonomers:*

*n-Alkenes (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>) as far as covered by the positive list of the Commission Regulation (EU) No 10/2011, max. 10 %*

*n-Alkenes (C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>14</sub>) as far as covered by the positive list of the Commission Regulation (EU) No 10/2011, max. 5 %*

*The melt flow index of the polymer determined according to DIN EN ISO 1133 must not exceed 200 (5 kp, 260 °C).*

*Poly(4-methylpentene-1) may be mixed with max. 50 % polypropylene provided that it complies with the amended version of Recommendation VII.*

2. Additives permitted by the Commission Regulation (EU) No 10/2011 may be used in compliance with the restrictions laid down therein. In addition to these, the raw polymer or finished products may only contain the following production aids, used during manufacture and processing, in the maximum amounts given:
  - a) Residues of catalysts  
Oxides of aluminium, titanium and iron<sup>1</sup>, in total, max. 0.1 %

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<sup>1</sup> Aluminium oxide, iron oxide and titanium dioxide are permitted as additives in compliance with the Commission Regulation (EU) No 10/2011.