

Chapter IX – Wood and cork

1. Description

These provisions cover packagings and consumer articles made of wood or cork or produced on the basis of wood or cork.

2. Requirements for manufacture

2.1. For the manufacture and processing of wood and cork, only the base materials and auxiliaries referred to below may be used. All must be of high technical quality. The auxiliaries must not be used in larger quantities than strictly necessary for the manufacture of the final product. The final product must not contain any substances other than the base materials and auxiliaries mentioned below, and their decomposition products if any.

a. *base materials:*

- wood and mechanically ground wood;
- cork, washed and made dust-free, cut or ground.

b. *preserving agents:*

The use of the agents mentioned below is only permitted in the country of origin of the base materials used, to the extent that their use is necessary:

- bis(tributyl tin)oxide;
- copper naphthenate;
- zinc naphthenate.

During the processing of the base materials into final products, the following substances may still be used, provided that they are used only if the pesticides containing such substances are permitted under the Biocides and Crop Protection Agents Act:

- alkyl(C₈-C₁₈)trimethyl ammonium chloride;
- azaconazol, with or without deltamethrin;
- carbendazim;
- 2-ethyl hexanoic acid;
- 2-phenyl phenol, potassium and sodium salts;
- mixtures of arsenic or chromium or copper salts;
- 2-(thio-cyanomethyl thio)benzthiazol.

c. *adhesives and thickening agents:*

- carboxymethyl cellulose;
- dextwash;
- epoxy polymers, in accordance with Chapter I or XII;
- proteins: casein, animal glue, gelatin, dermal adhesive, fish glue and zein;
- ethyl cellulose;
- ethyl hydroxyethyl cellulose;
- phenol, melamine and urea-formaldehyde condensation products, containing no auxiliary materials other than those permitted in Chapter I;
- guttapercha;
- hydroxyethyl cellulose;
- hydroxypropyl cellulose;
- hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose;
- rosin, in accordance with Chapter II;
- methyl cellulose;
- natural resins: damar, copal;
- neoprene rubber, in accordance with Chapter III;
- polyesters, obtained from the methyl ester of rosin, phthalic anhydride, maleic anhydride and ethanediol, acid number 4- 11, colour K or lighter, Drop Softening point 70 °-90 °C;
- polyurethane, in accordance with Chapter I;
- polyvinyl acetate, in accordance with Chapter I;
- resorcine-formaldehyde condensation products, containing no auxiliary materials other than those permitted in Chapter I, as well as 1,2-benzenediol.

d. *finishes and impregnating agents:*

- plastics, in accordance with Chapter I and X, as well as solutions and dispersions thereof.

e. *softeners:*

- no others than those permitted in Chapter I.

f. *solvents:*

- to the extent that the final product still complies with the provisions of Article 3(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1935/2004.

g. *colourants and pigments,*

- according to Chapter XI.

h. *other auxiliaries:*

- benzoic acid and the potassium and sodium salts;
- boric acid and the sodium salts;
- coconut shell flour, maize flour, rye flour and soymeal;
- formaldehyde;
- glycerol;
- 1,6-hexanediol;
- hexamethylene tetramine;
- paraffin, solid, including synthetic, whose ultraviolet light absorption meets the requirements of Annex B (Assessment Methods);
- paraffin, liquid (refined mineral oil) meeting the following specification:
 - colour weaker than Standard Saybolt 30
 - odour nearly absent
 - and whose absorption of ultraviolet light meets the requirements defined in Annex B (Assessment Methods);
- polyethene oxide, molecular weight greater than 200;
- polyvinyl alcohol (viscosity of the 4% solution in water at 20 °C at least 5 mPas);
- sorbic acid and its potassium and sodium salts;
- triethylene glycol;
- waxes: carnauba, Japan wax.

3. Requirements for the final product

- 3.1. The total migration, under reasonably expected conditions of use, multiplied by the applicable factor as referred to in Annex B, Chapter I, Table 4.1, must not be more than 60.
- 3.2. The specific migration may, under reasonably expected conditions of use, multiplied by the applicable factor as referred to in Annex B, Chapter I, Table 4.1, not exceed the value given below for each respective component:

| component | SMT |
|---|-------------------|
| sec. aliphatic amines: | ND ³² |
| aromatic amines: | ND |
| azaconazol: | ND |
| carbendazim; | ND |
| deltamethrin: | ND |
| epichlorohydrin: | ND |
| prim. aliphatic amines, total: | 3 |
| alkyl(C ₈ -C ₁₈)trimethyl ammonium chloride; | 0.5 |
| arsenic compounds, total: | 0.01 (as arsenic) |
| benzyl alcohol: | 30 |
| bis(2-hydroxyethyl) ether and ethanediol, total: | 30 |
| bis(tributyl tin)oxide: | 0.01 |

³² The term 'ND' (not detectable) is equated for practical purposes with a value of no more than 0.05.

| component | SMT |
|--|---|
| boron compounds, total: | 1 (as boron) |
| butylphthalyl butylglycolate: | 15 |
| chromium compounds, total: | 0.1 (as chromium) |
| dialkyl(C ₇ -C ₉) phthalate, total: | 15 |
| dibutyl phthalate: | 0.3 |
| dicyclohexyl phthalate: | 30 |
| di(2-ethyl hexyl) phthalate: | 1.5 |
| dimethyl phthalate: | 40 |
| di-n-octyl phthalate: | 6 |
| substances containing epoxy groups, other than epoxidated linseed and soy oil: | 5 mg/kg in FP (as epoxy group, MG = 43) |
| phenolic compounds, total: | 15 (as phenol) |
| 2-phenyl phenol, potassium and sodium salts | 0.1 |
| formaldehyde and hexamethylene tetramine, total: | 15 |
| copper compounds, total: | 5 (as copper) |
| melamine: | 2.5 |
| 2-(thio-cyanatomethyl thio)benzthiazol | 2 |

- 3.3 The discharge in monomers/base substances from which condensation products, resins and polymerisation products are made, as well as the additives used, must comply with the general and specific requirements for such substances in this Decree.
- 3.4 A material or article that is manufactured with use of aromatic isocyanates or colourants produced through azo coupling, must not discharge any primary aromatic amines (expressed as aniline) in any detectable quantity (DT = 0.02 mg/kg of foodstuff or simulant, including the analytical tolerance). This restriction does not apply, however, to the migration values of the primary aromatic amines that are permitted in accordance with this chapter.
- 3.5. Where materials described in other chapters have been used in the manufacture or processing of the materials described in this chapter, then the specific migration limits for the components of those materials must also be observed.