

(iii) Polymers identified in paragraphs (a)(1) (i) and (ii) of this section containing no more than 5 weight-percent of total polymer units derived by copolymerization with one or more of the following monomers:

- Acrylic acid.
- 1,3-Butylene glycol dimethacrylate.
- Divinylbenzene.
- Methacrylic acid.

(iv) Mixtures of polymers identified in paragraph (a)(1) (i), (ii), and (iii) of this section; provided that no chemical reactions, other than addition reactions, occur when they are mixed.

(2) Polymers identified in paragraph (a)(1) of this section combined during their polymerization with butadiene-styrene copolymers; provided that no chemical reactions, other than addition reactions, occur when they are combined. Such combined polymers may contain 50 weight-percent or more of total polymer units derived from the butadiene-styrene copolymers.

(b) The polymer content of the finished plastic food-contact article consists of:

(1) Not less than 80 weight-percent of polymer units derived from the vinyl chloride polymers identified in the introduction to this section and not more than 5 weight-percent of polymer units derived from polymers identified in paragraph (a)(1) of this section and may optionally contain up to 15 weight-percent of polymer units derived from butadiene-styrene copolymers; or

(2) Not less than 50 weight-percent of polymer units derived from the vinyl chloride polymers identified in the introduction to this section, not more than 50 weight-percent of polymer units derived from homopolymers and/or copolymers of ethyl acrylate and methyl methacrylate, and not more

than 30 weight-percent of polymer units derived from copolymers of methyl methacrylate, *a*-methylstyrene and acrylonitrile and may optionally contain up to 15 weight-percent of polymer units derived from butadiene-styrene copolymers.

(c) No chemical reactions, other than addition reactions, occur among the vinyl chloride polymers and the modifying polymers present in the polymer mixture used in the manufacture of the finished plastic food-contact article.

(d) The finished plastic food-contact article, when extracted with the solvent or solvents characterizing the type of food and under the conditions of time and temperature characterizing the conditions of its intended use as determined from tables 1 and 2 of §176.170(c) of this chapter, yields extractives not to exceed the limits prescribed in §177.1010 (b) (1), (2), (3), and (4) of this chapter when tested by the methods prescribed in §177.1010 (c) of this chapter.

(e) Acrylonitrile copolymers identified in this section shall comply with the provisions of §180.22 of this chapter.

§ 178.3800 Preservatives for wood.

Preservatives may be safely used on wooden articles that are used or intended for use in packaging, transporting, or holding raw agricultural products subject to the provisions of this section:

(a) The preservatives are prepared from substances identified in paragraph (b) of this section and applied in amounts not to exceed those necessary to accomplish the technical effect of protecting the wood from decay, mildew, and water absorption.

(b) The substances permitted are as follows:

| List of substances | Limitations |
|--|---|
| Copper-8-quinolinolate. Mineral spirits. Paraffin wax | Used singly or in combination so as to constitute not less than 50% of the solids. Do. |
| Petroleum hydrocarbon resin, produced by the homo- and copolymerization of dienes and olefins of the aliphatic, alicyclic, and monobenzenoid arylalkene type from distillates of cracked petroleum stocks. | |
| Pentachlorophenol and its sodium salt | Not to exceed 50 p.p.m. in the treated wood, calculated as pentachlorophenol. |

| List of substances | Limitations |
|--|----------------------------|
| Rosins and rosin derivatives Zinc salt of sulfonated petroleum. | As provided in § 178.3870. |

§ 178.3850 Reinforced wax.

Reinforced wax may be safely used as an article or component of articles intended for use in producing, manufacturing, packing, processing, transporting, or holding food subject to the provisions of this section.

(a) Reinforced wax consists of petroleum wax to which have been added certain optional substances required in its production, or added to impart desired physical or technical properties.

(b) The quantity of any optional adjuvant substance employed in the production of or added to reinforced wax does not exceed the amount reasonably required to accomplish the intended physical or technical effect or any limitation provided in this section.

(c) Any substance employed in the production of reinforced wax, including any optional substance, that is the subject of a regulation in parts 174, 175, 176, 177, 178 and §179.45 of this chapter, conforms with any specification in such regulation.

(d) The substances and optional adjuvant substances employed in the production of or added to reinforced wax include:

- (1) Substances generally recognized as safe in food.
- (2) Substances subject to prior sanction for use in reinforced wax and used in accordance with such sanction or approval.
- (3) Substances identified in this subparagraph and subject to any limitations provided therein:

| List of substances | Limitations |
|---|---|
| Erucamide (erucylamide). Formaldehyde, polymer with 1-naphthalenol (CAS Reg. No. 25359-91-5). | For use only as an antiscaling or release agent, applied on the internal parts of reactors employed in the production of polyvinyl chloride and acrylic copolymers, provided that the residual levels of the additive in the polymer do not exceed 4 parts per million. |
| <i>N,N</i> -Dioleylethylenediamine | For use only in polyvinyl chloride films in amounts such that the concentration of the substance in these films in the form in which the films contact food shall not exceed 0.055 milligram of the substance per square inch of film. |
| Oleyl palmitamide. Polybutene, hydrogenated; complying with the identity prescribed under § 178.3740(b). | For use only subject to the limitations prescribed for hydrogenated polybutene under § 178.3740(b). |

| List of substances | Limitations |
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| Copolymer of isobutylene modified with isoprene. Petroleum wax, Type I and Type II. Polyethylene. Rosins and rosin derivatives as provided in § 178.3870. Synthetic wax polymer as described in § 176.170(a)(5) of this chapter. | Not to exceed 5 percent by weight of the petroleum wax. |

(e) Reinforced wax conforming with the specifications in this paragraph is used as provided in paragraph (e)(2) of this section.

(1) The chloroform-soluble portion of the water extract obtained by exposing reinforced wax to demineralized water at 70 °F for 48 hours shall not exceed 0.5 milligram per square inch of food-contact surface.

(2) It is used as a packaging material or component of packaging materials for cheese and cheese products.

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§ 178.3860 Release agents.

Substances listed in paragraph (b) of this section may be safely used as release agents in petroleum wax complying with §178.3710 and in polymeric resins that contact food, subject to the provisions of this section.

(a) The quantity used shall not exceed the amount reasonably required to accomplish the intended technical effect or any limitations prescribed in this section.

(b) Release agents: