

Commission Regulation (EU) No 10/2011 of 14 January 2011 on plastic materials and articles intended to come into contact with food (Text with EEA relevance)

COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No 10/2011

of 14 January 2011

on plastic materials and articles intended to come into contact with food

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Regulation (EC) No 1935/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 October 2004 on materials and articles intended to come into contact with food and repealing Directives 80/590/EEC and 89/109/EEC⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 5(1)(a), (c), (d), (e), (f), (h), (i) and (j) thereof,

After consulting the European Food Safety Authority,

Whereas:

- (1) Regulation (EC) No 1935/2004 lays down the general principles for eliminating the differences between the laws of the Member States as regards food contact materials. Article 5(1) of that Regulation provides for the adoption of specific measures for groups of materials and articles and describes in detail the procedure for the authorisation of substances at EU level when a specific measure provides for a list of authorised substances.
- (2) This Regulation is a specific measure within the meaning of Article 5(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1935/2004. This Regulation should establish the specific rules for plastic materials and articles to be applied for their safe use and repeal Commission Directive 2002/72/EC of 6 August 2002 on plastic materials and articles intended to come into contact with foodstuffs⁽²⁾.
- (3) Directive 2002/72/EC sets out basic rules for the manufacture of plastic materials and articles. The Directive has been substantially amended 6 times. For reasons of clarity the text should be consolidated and redundant and obsolete parts removed.
- (4) In the past Directive 2002/72/EC and its amendments have been transposed into national legislation without any major adaptation. For transposition into national law usually a time period of 12 months is necessary. In case of amending the lists of monomers and additives in order to authorise new substances this transposition time leads to a retardation of the authorisation and thus slows down innovation. Therefore it seems appropriate to adopt rules on plastic materials and articles in form of a Regulation directly applicable in all Member States.

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Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 10/2011. (See end of Document for details)

- (5) Directive 2002/72/EC applies to materials and articles purely made of plastics and to plastic gaskets in lids. In the past these were the main use of plastics on the market. However, in recent years, besides materials and articles purely made of plastics, plastics are also used in combination with other materials in so called multi-material multi-layers. Rules on the use of vinyl chloride monomer laid down in Council Directive 78/142/EEC of 30 January 1978 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to materials and articles which contain vinyl chloride monomer and are intended to come into contact with foodstuffs⁽³⁾ already apply to all plastics. Therefore it seems appropriate to extend the scope of this Regulation to plastic layers in multi-material multi-layers.
- (6) Plastic materials and articles may be composed of different layers of plastics held together by adhesives. Plastic materials and articles may also be printed or coated with an organic or inorganic coating. Printed or coated plastic materials and articles as well as those held together by adhesives should be within the scope of the Regulation. Adhesives, coatings and printing inks are not necessarily composed of the same substances as plastics. Regulation (EC) No 1935/2004 foresees that for adhesives, coatings and printing inks specific measures can be adopted. Therefore plastic materials and articles that are printed, coated or held together by adhesives should be allowed to contain in the printing, coating or adhesive layer other substances than those authorised at EU level for plastics. Those layers may be subject to other EU or national rules.
- (7) Plastics as well as ion exchange resins, rubbers and silicones are macromolecular substances obtained by polymerisation processes. Regulation (EC) No 1935/2004 foresees that for ion exchange resins, rubbers and silicones specific measures can be adopted. As those materials are composed of different substances than plastics and have different physico-chemical properties specific rules for them need to apply and it should be made clear that they are not within the scope of this Regulation.
- (8) Plastics are made of monomers and other starting substances which are chemically reacted to a macromolecular structure, the polymer, which forms the main structural component of the plastics. To the polymer additives are added to achieve defined technological effects. The polymer as such is an inert high molecular weight structure. As substances with a molecular weight above 1 000 Da usually cannot be absorbed in the body the potential health risk from the polymer itself is minimal. Potential health risk may occur from non- or incompletely reacted monomers or other starting substances or from low molecular weight additives which are transferred into food via migration from the plastic food contact material. Therefore monomers, other starting substances and additives should be risk assessed and authorised before their use in the manufacture of plastic materials and articles.
- (9) The risk assessment of a substance to be performed by the European Food Safety Authority (hereinafter the Authority) should cover the substance itself, relevant impurities and foreseeable reaction and degradation products in the intended use. The risk assessment should cover the potential migration under worst foreseeable conditions of use and the toxicity. Based on the risk assessment the authorisation should if

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necessary set out specifications for the substance and restrictions of use, quantitative restrictions or migration limits to ensure the safety of the final material or article.

- (10) No rules have yet been set out at EU level for the risk assessment and use of colorants in plastics. Therefore their use should remain subject to national law. That situation should be reassessed at a later stage.
- (11) Solvents used in the manufacture of plastics to create a suitable reaction environment are expected to be removed in the manufacturing process as they are usually volatile. No rules have yet been set out at EU level for the risk assessment and use of solvents in the manufacture of plastics. Therefore their use should remain subject to national law. That situation should be reassessed at a later stage.
- (12) Plastics can also be made of synthetic or natural occurring macromolecular structures which are chemically reacted with other starting substances to create a modified macromolecule. Synthetic macromolecules used are often intermediate structures which are not fully polymerised. Potential health risk may occur from the migration of non- or incompletely reacted other starting substances used to modify the macromolecule or an incompletely reacted macromolecule. Therefore the other starting substances as well as the macromolecules used in the manufacture of modified macromolecules should be risk assessed and authorised before their use in the manufacture of plastic materials and articles.
- (13) Plastics can also be made by micro-organisms that create macromolecular structures out of starting substances by fermentation processes. The macromolecule is then either released to a medium or extracted. Potential health risk may occur from the migration of non- or incompletely reacted starting substances, intermediates or by-products of the fermentation process. In this case the final product should be risk assessed and authorised before its use in the manufacture of plastic materials and articles.
- (14) Directive 2002/72/EC contains different lists for monomers or other starting substances and for additives authorised for the manufacture of plastic materials and articles. For monomers, other starting substances and additives the Union list is now complete, this means that only substances authorised at EU level may be used. Therefore a separation of monomers or other starting substances and of additives in separate lists due to their authorisation status is no longer necessary. As certain substances can be used both as monomer or other starting substances and as additive for reasons of clarity they should be published in one list of authorised substances indicating the authorised function.
- (15) Polymers can not only be used as main structural component of plastics but also as additives achieving defined technological effects in the plastic. If such a polymeric additive is identical to a polymer that can form the main structural component of a plastic material the risk from polymeric additive can be regarded as evaluated if the monomers have already been evaluated and authorised. In such a case it should not be necessary to authorise the polymeric additive but it could be used on the basis of the authorisation of its monomers and other starting substances. If such a polymeric additive is not identical to a polymer that can form the main structural component of a plastic material then the risk of the polymeric additive can not be regarded as evaluated by evaluation of the monomers. In such a case the polymeric additive should be risk

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assessed as regards its low molecular weight fraction below 1 000 Da and authorised before its use in the manufacture of plastic materials and articles.

- (16) In the past no clear differentiation has been made between additives that have a function in the final polymer and polymer production aids (PPA) that only exhibit a function in the manufacturing process and are not intended to be present in the final article. Some substances acting as PPA had already been included in the incomplete list of additives in the past. These PPA should remain in the Union list of authorised substances. However, it should be made clear that the use of other PPA will remain possible, subject to national law. That situation should be reassessed at a later stage.
- (17) The Union list contains substances authorised to be used in the manufacture of plastics. Substances such as acids, alcohols and phenols can also occur in form of salts. As the salts usually are transformed in the stomach to acid, alcohol or phenol the use of salts with cations that have undergone a safety evaluation should in principle be authorised together with the acid, alcohol or phenol. In certain cases, where the safety assessment indicates concerns on the use of the free acids, only the salts should be authorised by indicating in the list the name as ‘... acid(s), salts’.
- (18) Substances used in the manufacture of plastic materials or articles may contain impurities originating from their manufacturing or extraction process. These impurities are non-intentionally added together with the substance in the manufacture of the plastic material (non-intentionally added substance – NIAS). As far as they are relevant for the risk assessment the main impurities of a substance should be considered and if necessary be included in the specifications of a substance. However it is not possible to list and consider all impurities in the authorisation. Therefore they may be present in the material or article but not included in the Union list.
- (19) In the manufacture of polymers substances are used to initiate the polymerisation reaction such as catalysts and to control the polymerisation reaction such as chain transfer, chain extending or chain stop reagents. These aids to polymerisation are used in minute amounts and are not intended to remain in the final polymer. Therefore they should at this point of time not be subject to the authorisation procedure at EU level. Any potential health risk in the final material or article arising from their use should be assessed by the manufacturer in accordance with internationally recognised scientific principles on risk assessment.
- (20) During the manufacture and use of plastic materials and articles reaction and degradation products can be formed. These reaction and degradation products are non-intentionally present in the plastic material (NIAS). As far as they are relevant for the risk assessment the main reaction and degradation products of the intended application of a substance should be considered and included in the restrictions of the substance. However it is not possible to list and consider all reaction and degradation products in the authorisation. Therefore they should not be listed as single entries in the Union list. Any potential health risk in the final material or article arising from reaction and degradation products should be assessed by the manufacturer in accordance with internationally recognised scientific principles on risk assessment.

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- (21) Prior to the establishment of the Union list of additives, other additives than those authorised at EU level could be used in the manufacture of plastics. For those additives which were permitted in the Member States, the time limit for the submission of data for their safety evaluation by the Authority with a view to their inclusion in the Union list expired on 31 December 2006. Additives for which a valid application was submitted within this time limit were listed in a provisional list. For certain additives on the provisional list a decision on their authorisation at EU level has not yet been taken. For those additives, it should be possible to continue to be used in accordance with national law until their evaluation is completed and a decision is taken on their inclusion in the Union list.
- (22) When an additive included in the provisional list is inserted in the Union list or when it is decided not to include it in the Union list, that additive should be removed from the provisional list of additives.
- (23) New technologies engineer substances in particle size that exhibit chemical and physical properties that significantly differ from those at a larger scale, for example, nanoparticles. These different properties may lead to different toxicological properties and therefore these substances should be assessed on a case-by-case basis by the Authority as regards their risk until more information is known about such new technology. Therefore it should be made clear that authorisations which are based on the risk assessment of the conventional particle size of a substance do not cover engineered nanoparticles.
- (24) Based on the risk assessment the authorisation should if necessary set out specific migration limits to ensure the safety of the final material or article. If an additive that is authorised for the manufacture of plastic materials and articles is at the same time authorised as food additive or flavouring substance it should be ensured that the release of the substance does not change the composition of the food in an unacceptable way. Therefore the release of such a dual use additive or flavouring should not exhibit a technological function on the food unless such a function is intended and the food contact material complies with the requirements on active food contact materials set out in Regulation (EC) No 1935/2004 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 450/2009 of 29 May 2009 on active and intelligent materials and articles intended to come into contact with food⁽⁴⁾. The requirements of Regulations (EC) No 1333/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on food additives⁽⁵⁾ or (EC) No 1334/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on flavourings and certain food ingredients with flavouring properties for use in and on foods and amending Council Regulation (EEC) No 1601/91, Regulations (EC) No 2232/96 and (EC) No 110/2008 and Directive 2000/13/EC⁽⁶⁾ should be respected where applicable.
- (25) According to Article 3(1)(b) of Regulation (EC) No 1935/2004 the release of substances from food contact materials and articles should not bring about unacceptable changes in the composition of the food. According to good manufacturing practice it is feasible to manufacture plastic materials in such a way that they are not releasing more than 10 mg of substances per 1 dm² of surface area of the plastic material. If the risk

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assessment of an individual substance is not indicating a lower level, this level should be set as a generic limit for the inertness of a plastic material, the overall migration limit. In order to achieve comparable results in the verification of compliance with the overall migration limit, testing should be performed under standardised test conditions including testing time, temperature and test medium (food simulant) representing worst foreseeable conditions of use of the plastic material or article.

- (26) The overall migration limit of 10 mg per 1 dm² results for a cubic packaging containing 1kg of food to a migration of 60 mg per kg food. For small packaging where the surface to volume ratio is higher the resulting migration into food is higher. For infants and small children which have a higher consumption of food per kilogram bodyweight than adults and do not yet have a diversified nutrition, special provisions should be set in order to limit the intake of substances migrating from food contact materials. In order to allow also for small volume packaging the same protection as for high volume packaging, the overall migration limit for food contact materials that are dedicated for packaging foods for infants and small children should be linked to the limit in food and not to the surface area of the packaging.
- (27) In recent years plastic food contact materials are being developed that do not only consist of one plastic but combine up to 15 different plastic layers to attain optimum functionality and protection of the food, while reducing packaging waste. In such a plastic multi-layer material or article, layers may be separated from the food by a functional barrier. This barrier is a layer within food contact materials or articles preventing the migration of substances from behind that barrier into the food. Behind a functional barrier, non-authorised substances may be used, provided they fulfil certain criteria and their migration remains below a given detection limit. Taking into account foods for infants and other particularly susceptible persons, as well as the large analytical tolerance of the migration analysis, a maximum level of 0,01 mg/kg in food should be established for the migration of a non-authorised substance through a functional barrier. Substances that are mutagenic, carcinogenic or toxic to reproduction should not be used in food contact materials or articles without previous authorisation and should therefore not be covered by the functional barrier concept. New technologies that engineer substances in particle size that exhibit chemical and physical properties that significantly differ from those at a larger scale, for example, nanoparticles, should be assessed on a case-by-case basis as regards their risk until more information is known about such new technology. Therefore, they should not be covered by the functional barrier concept.
- (28) In recent years food contact materials and articles are being developed that consist of a combination of several materials to achieve optimum functionality and protection of the food while reducing packaging waste. In these multi-material multi-layer materials and articles plastic layers should comply with the same compositional requirements as plastic layers which are not combined with other materials. For plastic layers in a multi-material multi-layer which are separated from the food by a functional barrier the functional barrier concept should apply. As other materials are combined with the plastic layers and for these other materials specific measures are not yet adopted at EU level it is not yet possible to set out requirements for the final multi-material multi-layer

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materials and articles. Therefore specific migration limits and the overall migration limit should not be applicable except for vinyl chloride monomer for which such a restriction is already in place. In the absence of a specific measure at EU level covering the whole multi-material multi-layer material or article Member States may maintain or adopt national provisions for these materials and articles provided they comply with the rules of the Treaty.

- (29) Article 16(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1935/2004 provides that materials and articles covered by specific measures be accompanied by a written declaration of compliance stating that they comply with the rules applicable to them. To strengthen the coordination and responsibility of the suppliers at each stage of manufacture, including that of the starting substances, the responsible persons should document the compliance with the relevant rules in a declaration of compliance which is made available to their customers.
- (30) Coatings, printing inks and adhesives are not yet covered by a specific EU legislation and therefore not subject to the requirement of a declaration of compliance. However, for coatings, printing inks and adhesives to be used in plastic materials and articles adequate information should be provided to the manufacturer of the final plastic article that would enable him to ensure compliance for substances for which migration limits have been established in this Regulation.
- (31) Article 17(1) of Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January 2002 laying down the general principles and requirements of food law, establishing the European Food Safety Authority and laying down procedures in matters of food safety⁽⁷⁾ requires the food business operator to verify that foods are compliant with the rules applicable to them. To this end and subject to the requirement of confidentiality, food business operators should be given access to the relevant information to enable them to ensure that the migration from the materials and articles to food complies with the specifications and restrictions laid down in food legislation.
- (32) At each stage of manufacture, supporting documentation, substantiating the declaration of compliance, should be kept available for the enforcement authorities. Such demonstration of compliance may be based on migration testing. As migration testing is complex, costly and time consuming it should be admissible that compliance can be demonstrated also by calculations, including modelling, other analysis, and scientific evidence or reasoning if these render results which are at least as severe as the migration testing. Test results should be regarded as valid as long as formulations and processing conditions remain constant as part of a quality assurance system.
- (33) When testing articles not yet in contact with food, for certain articles, such as films or lids, it is often not feasible to determine the surface area that is in contact with a defined volume of food. For these articles specific rules should be set out for verification of compliance.
- (34) The setting of migration limits takes into account a conventional assumption that 1kg of food is consumed daily by a person of 60 kg bodyweight and that the food is packaged in a cubic container of 6 dm² surface area releasing the substance. For very small and very large containers the real surface area to volume of packaged food is varying a lot

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from the conventional assumption. Therefore, their surface area should be normalised before comparing testing results with migration limits. These rules should be reviewed when new data on food packaging uses become available.

- (35) The specific migration limit is a maximum permitted amount of a substance in food. This limit should ensure that the food contact material does not pose a risk to health. It should be ensured by the manufacturer that materials and articles not yet in contact with food will respect these limits when brought into contact with food under the worst foreseeable contact conditions. Therefore compliance of materials and articles not yet in contact with food should be assessed and the rules for this testing should be set out.
- (36) Food is a complex matrix and therefore the analysis of migrating substances in food may pose analytical difficulties. Therefore test media should be assigned that simulate the transfer of substances from the plastic material into food. They should represent the major physico-chemical properties exhibited by food. When using food simulants standard testing time and temperature should reproduce, as far as possible, the migration which may occur from the article into the food.
- (37) For determining the appropriate food simulant for certain foods the chemical composition and the physical properties of the food should be taken into account. Research results are available for certain representative foods comparing migration into food with migration into food simulants. On the basis of the results, food simulants should be assigned. In particular, for fat containing foods the result obtained with food simulant may in certain cases significantly overestimate migration into food. In these cases it should be foreseen that the result in food simulant is corrected by a reduction factor.
- (38) The exposure to substances migrating from food contact materials was based on the conventional assumption that a person consumes daily 1 kg of food. However, a person ingests at most 200 g of fat on a daily basis. For lipophilic substances that only migrate into fat this should be taken into consideration. Therefore a correction of the specific migration by a correction factor applicable to lipophilic substances in accordance with the opinion of the Scientific Committee on Food (SCF)⁽⁸⁾ and the opinion of the Authority⁽⁹⁾ should be foreseen.
- (39) Official control should establish testing strategies which allow the enforcement authorities to perform controls efficiently making best use of available resources. Therefore it should be admissible to use screening methods for checking compliance under certain conditions. Non-compliance of a material or article should be confirmed by a verification method.
- (40) Basic rules on migration testing should be set out in this Regulation. As migration testing is a very complex issue, these basic rules can, however, not cover all foreseeable cases and details necessary for performing the testing. Therefore a EU guidance document should be established, dealing with more detailed aspects of the implementation of the basic migration testing rules.
- (41) The updated rules on food simulants and migration testing provided by this Regulation will supersede those in Directive 78/142/EEC and the Annex to Council Directive

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82/711/EEC of 18 October 1982 laying down the basic rules necessary for testing migration of the constituents of plastic materials and articles intended to come into contact with foodstuffs⁽¹⁰⁾.

- (42) Substances present in the plastic but not listed in Annex I to this Regulation have not necessarily been risk assessed as they had not been subject to an authorisation procedure. Compliance with Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 1935/2004 for these substances should be assessed by the relevant business operator in accordance with internationally recognised scientific principles taking into account exposure from food contact materials and other sources.
- (43) Recently additional monomers, other starting substances and additives have received a favourable scientific evaluation by the Authority and should now be added to the Union list.
- (44) As new substances are added to the Union list the Regulation should apply as soon as possible to allow for manufacturers to adapt to technical progress and allow for innovation.
- (45) Certain migration testing rules should be updated in view of new scientific knowledge. Enforcement authorities and industry need to adapt their current testing regime to these updated rules. To allow for this adaptation it seems appropriate that the updated rules only apply 2 years after the adoption of the Regulation.
- (46) Business operators are currently basing their declaration of compliance on supporting documentation following the requirements set out in Directive 2002/72/EC. Declaration of compliance need, in principle, only to be updated when substantial changes in the production bring about changes in the migration or when new scientific data are available. In order to limit the burden to business operators, materials which have been lawfully placed on the market based on the requirements set out in Directive 2002/72/EC should be able to be placed on the market with a declaration of compliance based on supporting documentation in accordance with Directive 2002/72/EC until 5 years after the adoption of the Regulation.
- (47) Analytical methods for testing migration and residual content of vinyl chloride monomer as described in Commission Directives 80/766/EEC of 8 July 1980 laying down the Community method of analysis for the official control of the vinyl chloride monomer level in materials and articles which are intended to come into contact with foodstuffs⁽¹¹⁾ and 81/432/EEC of 29 April 1981 laying down the Community method of analysis for the official control of vinyl chloride released by materials and articles into foodstuffs⁽¹²⁾ are outdated. Analytical methods should comply with the criteria set out in Article 11 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004⁽¹³⁾ of the European Parliament and of the Council on official controls performed to ensure the verification of compliance with feed and food law, animal health and animal welfare rules. Therefore Directives 80/766/EEC and 81/432/EEC should be repealed.
- (48) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

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CHAPTER I **U.K.**

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1 **U.K.**

Subject matter

1 This Regulation is a specific measure within the meaning of Article 5 of Regulation (EC) No 1935/2004.

2 This Regulation establishes specific requirements for the manufacture and marketing of plastic materials and articles:

- a intended to come into contact with food; or
- b already in contact with food; or
- c which can reasonably be expected to come into contact with food.

Article 2 **U.K.**

Scope

1 This Regulation shall apply to materials and articles which are placed on the EU market and fall under the following categories:

- a materials and articles and parts thereof consisting exclusively of plastics;
- b plastic multi-layer materials and articles held together by adhesives or by other means;
- c materials and articles referred to in points a) or b) that are printed and/or covered by a coating;
- d plastic layers or plastic coatings, forming gaskets in caps and closures, that together with those caps and closures compose a set of two or more layers of different types of materials;
- e plastic layers in multi-material multi-layer materials and articles.

2 This Regulation shall not apply to the following materials and articles which are placed on the EU market and are intended to be covered by other specific measures:

- a ion exchange resins;
- b rubber;
- c silicones.

3 This Regulation shall be without prejudice to the EU or national provisions applicable to printing inks, adhesives or coatings.

Article 3 **U.K.**

Definitions

For the purpose of this Regulation, the following definitions shall apply:

(1) 'plastic materials and articles' means:

- (a) materials and articles referred to in points (a), (b) and (c) of Article 2(1); and

- (b) plastic layers referred to in Article 2(1)(d) and (e);
- (2) 'plastic' means polymer to which additives or other substances may have been added, which is capable of functioning as a main structural component of final materials and articles;
- (3) 'polymer' means any macromolecular substance obtained by:
 - (a) a polymerisation process such as polyaddition or polycondensation, or by any other similar process of monomers and other starting substances; or
 - (b) chemical modification of natural or synthetic macromolecules; or
 - (c) microbial fermentation;
- (4) 'plastic multi-layer' means a material or article composed of two or more layers of plastic;
- (5) 'multi-material multi-layer' means a material or article composed of two or more layers of different types of materials, at least one of them a plastic layer;
- (6) 'monomer or other starting substance' means:
 - (a) a substance undergoing any type of polymerisation process to manufacture polymers; or
 - (b) a natural or synthetic macromolecular substance used in the manufacture of modified macromolecules; or
 - (c) a substance used to modify existing natural or synthetic macromolecules;
- (7) 'additive' means a substance which is intentionally added to plastics to achieve a physical or chemical effect during processing of the plastic or in the final material or article; it is intended to be present in the final material or article;
- (8) 'polymer production aid' means any substance used to provide a suitable medium for polymer or plastic manufacturing; it may be present but is neither intended to be present in the final materials or articles nor has a physical or chemical effect in the final material or article;
- (9) 'non-intentionally added substance' means an impurity in the substances used or a reaction intermediate formed during the production process or a decomposition or reaction product;
- (10) 'aid to polymerisation' means a substance which initiates polymerisation and/or controls the formation of the macromolecular structure;
- (11) 'overall migration limit' (OML) means the maximum permitted amount of non-volatile substances released from a material or article into food simulants;
- (12) 'food simulant' means a test medium imitating food; in its behaviour the food simulant mimics migration from food contact materials;
- (13) 'specific migration limit' (SML) means the maximum permitted amount of a given substance released from a material or article into food or food simulants;

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- (14) ‘total specific migration limit’ (SML(T)) means the maximum permitted sum of particular substances released in food or food simulants expressed as total of moiety of the substances indicated;
- (15) ‘functional barrier’ means a barrier consisting of one or more layers of any type of material which ensures that the final material or article complies with Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 1935/2004 and with the provisions of this Regulation;
- (16) ‘non-fatty food’ means a food for which in migration testing only food simulants other than food simulants D1 or D2 are laid down in Table 2 of Annex V to this Regulation;
- (17) ‘restriction’ means limitation of use of a substance or migration limit or limit of content of the substance in the material or article;
- (18) ‘specification’ means composition of a substance, purity criteria for a substance, physico-chemical characteristics of a substance, details concerning the manufacturing process of a substance or further information concerning the expression of migration limits.

Article 4 **U.K.**

Placing on the market of plastic materials and articles

Plastic materials and articles may only be placed on the market if they:

- (a) comply with the relevant requirements set out in Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 1935/2004 under intended and foreseeable use; and
- (b) comply with the labelling requirements set out in Article 15 of Regulation (EC) No 1935/2004; and
- (c) comply with the traceability requirements set out in Article 17 of Regulation (EC) No 1935/2004; and
- (d) are manufactured according to good manufacturing practice as set out in Commission Regulation (EC) No 2023/2006⁽¹⁴⁾; and
- (e) comply with the compositional and declaration requirements set out in Chapters II, III and IV of this Regulation.

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CHAPTER II U.K.

COMPOSITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

SECTION 1 U.K.

Authorised substances

Article 5 U.K.

Union list of authorised substances

- 1 Only the substances included in the Union list of authorised substances (hereinafter referred to as the Union list) set out in Annex I may be intentionally used in the manufacture of plastic layers in plastic materials and articles.
- 2 The Union list shall contain:
 - a monomers or other starting substances;
 - b additives excluding colorants;
 - c polymer production aids excluding solvents;
 - d macromolecules obtained from microbial fermentation.
- 3 The Union list may be amended in accordance with the procedure established by Articles 8 to 12 of Regulation (EC) No 1935/2004.

Article 6 U.K.

Derogations for substances not included in the Union list

- 1 By way of derogation from Article 5, substances other than those included in the Union list may be used as polymer production aids in the manufacture of plastic layers in plastic materials and articles subject to national law.
- 2 By way of derogation from Article 5, colorants and solvents may be used in the manufacture of plastic layers in plastic materials and articles subject to national law.
- 3 The following substances not included in the Union list are authorised subject to the rules set out in Articles 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12:
 - a salts (including double salts and acid salts) of aluminium, ammonium, barium, calcium, cobalt, copper, iron, lithium, magnesium, manganese, potassium, sodium, and zinc of authorised acids, phenols or alcohols;
 - b mixtures obtained by mixing authorised substances without a chemical reaction of the components;
 - c when used as additives, natural or synthetic polymeric substances of a molecular weight of at least 1 000 Da, except macromolecules obtained from microbial fermentation, complying with the requirements of this Regulation, if they are capable of functioning as the main structural component of final materials or articles;
 - d when used as monomer or other starting substance, pre-polymers and natural or synthetic macromolecular substances, as well as their mixtures, except macromolecules obtained from microbial fermentation, if the monomers or starting substances required to synthesise them are included in the Union list.

Status: Point in time view as at 24/03/2014.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 10/2011. (See end of Document for details)

4 The following substances not included in the Union list may be present in the plastic layers of plastic materials or articles:

- a non-intentionally added substances;
- b aids to polymerisation.

5 By derogation from Article 5, additives not included in the Union list may continue to be used subject to national law after 1 January 2010 until a decision is taken to include or not to include them in the Union list provided they are included in the provisional list referred to in Article 7.

Article 7 U.K.

Establishment and management of the provisional list

1 The provisional list of additives that are under evaluation by the European Food Safety Authority (hereinafter referred to as the Authority) that was made public by the Commission in 2008 shall be regularly updated.

2 An additive shall be removed from the provisional list:

- a when it is included in the Union list set out in Annex I; or
- b when a decision is taken by the Commission not to include it in the Union list; or
- c if during the examination of the data, the Authority calls for supplementary information and that information is not submitted within the time limits specified by the Authority.

SECTION 2 U.K.

General requirements, restrictions and specifications

Article 8 U.K.

General requirement on substances

Substances used in the manufacture of plastic layers in plastic materials and articles shall be of a technical quality and a purity suitable for the intended and foreseeable use of the materials or articles. The composition shall be known to the manufacturer of the substance and made available to the competent authorities on request.

Article 9 U.K.

Specific requirements on substances

1 Substances used in the manufacture of plastic layers in plastic materials and articles shall be subject to the following restrictions and specifications:

- a the specific migration limit set out in Article 11;
- b the overall migration limit set out in Article 12;
- c the restrictions and specifications set out in column 10 of Table 1 of point 1 of Annex I;
- d the detailed specifications set out in point 4 of Annex I.

2 Substances in nanoform shall only be used if explicitly authorised and mentioned in the specifications in Annex I.

Status: Point in time view as at 24/03/2014.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 10/2011. (See end of Document for details)

Article 10 **U.K.**

General restrictions on plastic materials and articles

General restrictions related to plastic materials and articles are laid down in Annex II.

Article 11 **U.K.**

Specific migration limits

- 1 Plastic materials and articles shall not transfer their constituents to foods in quantities exceeding the specific migration limits (SML) set out in Annex I. Those specific migration limits (SML) are expressed in mg of substance per kg of food (mg/kg).
- 2 For substances for which no specific migration limit or other restrictions are provided in Annex I, a generic specific migration limit of 60 mg/kg shall apply.
- 3 By derogation from paragraphs 1 and 2, additives which are also authorised as food additives by Regulation (EC) No 1333/2008 or as flavourings by Regulation (EC) No 1334/2008 shall not migrate into foods in quantities having a technical effect in the final foods and shall not:
 - a exceed the restrictions provided for in Regulation (EC) No 1333/2008 or in Regulation (EC) No 1334/2008 or in Annex I to this Regulation for foods for which their use is authorised as food additive or flavouring substances; or
 - b exceed the restrictions set out in Annex I to this Regulation in foods for which their use is not authorised as food additive or flavouring substances.

Article 12 **U.K.**

Overall migration limit

- 1 Plastic materials and articles shall not transfer their constituents to food simulants in quantities exceeding 10 milligrams of total constituents released per dm² of food contact surface (mg/dm²).
- 2 By derogation from paragraph 1, plastic materials and articles intended to be brought into contact with food intended for infants and young children, as defined by Commission Directives 2006/141/EC⁽¹⁵⁾ and 2006/125/EC⁽¹⁶⁾, shall not transfer their constituents to food simulants in quantities exceeding 60 milligrams of total of constituents released per kg of food simulant.

Status: Point in time view as at 24/03/2014.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 10/2011. (See end of Document for details)

CHAPTER III **U.K.**

SPECIFIC PROVISIONS FOR CERTAIN MATERIALS AND ARTICLES

Article 13 **U.K.**

Plastic multi-layer materials and articles

1 In a plastic multi-layer material or article, the composition of each plastic layer shall comply with this Regulation.

2 By derogation from paragraph 1, a plastic layer which is not in direct contact with food and is separated from the food by a functional barrier, may:

- a not comply with the restrictions and specifications set out in this Regulation except for vinyl chloride monomer as provided in Annex I; and/or
- b be manufactured with substances not listed in the Union list or in the provisional list.

3 The migration of the substances under paragraph 2(b) into food or food simulant shall not be detectable measured with statistical certainty by a method of analysis set out in Article 11 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 with a limit of detection of 0,01 mg/kg. That limit shall always be expressed as concentration in foods or food simulants. That limit shall apply to a group of compounds, if they are structurally and toxicologically related, in particular isomers or compounds with the same relevant functional group, and shall include possible set-off transfer.

4 The substances not listed in the Union list or provisional list referred to in paragraph 2(b) shall not belong to either of the following categories:

- a substances classified as ‘mutagenic’, ‘carcinogenic’ or ‘toxic to reproduction’ in accordance with the criteria set out in sections 3.5, 3.6. and 3.7 of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and the Council⁽¹⁷⁾;
- b substances in nanoform.

5 The final plastic multi-layer material or article shall comply with the specific migration limits set out in Article 11 and the overall migration limit set out in Article 12 of this Regulation.

Article 14 **U.K.**

Multi-material multi-layer materials and articles

1 In a multi-material multi-layer material or article, the composition of each plastic layer shall comply with this Regulation.

2 By derogation from paragraph 1, in a multi-material multi-layer material or article a plastic layer which is not in direct contact with food and is separated from the food by a functional barrier, may be manufactured with substances not listed in the Union list or the provisional list.

3 The substances not listed in the Union list or provisional list referred to in paragraph 2 shall not belong to either of the following categories:

- a substances classified as ‘mutagenic’, ‘carcinogenic’ or ‘toxic to reproduction’ in accordance with the criteria set out in sections 3.5, 3.6. and 3.7 of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008;
- b substances in nanoform.

Status: Point in time view as at 24/03/2014.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 10/2011. (See end of Document for details)

4 By derogation from paragraph 1, Articles 11 and 12 of this Regulation do not apply to plastic layers in multi-material multi-layer materials and articles.

5 The plastic layers in a multi-material multi-layer material or article shall always comply with the restrictions for vinyl chloride monomer laid down in Annex I to this Regulation.

6 In a multi-material multi-layer material or article, specific and overall migration limits for plastic layers and for the final material or article may be established by national law.

CHAPTER IV **U.K.**

DECLARATION OF COMPLIANCE AND DOCUMENTATION

Article 15 **U.K.**

Declaration of compliance

1 At the marketing stages other than at the retail stage, a written declaration in accordance with Article 16 of Regulation (EC) No 1935/2004 shall be available for plastic materials and articles, products from intermediate stages of their manufacturing as well as for the substances intended for the manufacturing of those materials and articles.

2 The written declaration referred to in paragraph 1 shall be issued by the business operator and shall contain the information laid down in Annex IV.

3 The written declaration shall permit an easy identification of the materials, articles or products from intermediate stages of manufacture or substances for which it is issued. It shall be renewed when substantial changes in the composition or production occur that bring about changes in the migration from the materials or articles or when new scientific data becomes available.

Article 16 **U.K.**

Supporting documents

1 Appropriate documentation to demonstrate that the materials and articles, products from intermediate stages of their manufacturing as well as the substances intended for the manufacturing of those materials and articles comply with the requirements of this Regulation shall be made available by the business operator to the national competent authorities on request.

2 That documentation shall contain the conditions and results of testing, calculations, including modelling, other analysis, and evidence on the safety or reasoning demonstrating compliance. Rules for experimental demonstration of compliance are set out in Chapter V.

Status: Point in time view as at 24/03/2014.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 10/2011. (See end of Document for details)

CHAPTER V **U.K.**

COMPLIANCE

Article 17 **U.K.**

Expression of migration test results

1 To check the compliance, the specific migration values shall be expressed in mg/kg applying the real surface to volume ratio in actual or foreseen use.

2 By derogation from paragraph 1 for:

- a containers and other articles, containing or intended to contain, less than 500 millilitres or grams or more than 10 litres,
- b materials and articles for which, due to their form it is impracticable to estimate the relationship between the surface area of such materials or articles and the quantity of food in contact therewith,
- c sheets and films that are not yet in contact with food,
- d sheets and films containing less than 500 millilitres or grams or more than 10 litres,

the value of migration shall be expressed in mg/kg applying a surface to volume ratio of 6 dm² per kg of food.

This paragraph does not apply to plastic materials and articles intended to be brought into contact with or already in contact with food for infants and young children, as defined by Directives 2006/141/EC and 2006/125/EC.

3 By derogation from paragraph 1, for caps, gaskets, stoppers and similar sealing articles the specific migration value shall be expressed in:

- a mg/kg using the actual content of the container for which the closure is intended or in mg/dm² applying the total contact surface of sealing article and sealed container if the intended use of the article is known, while taking into account the provisions of paragraph 2;
- b mg/article if the intended use of the article is unknown.

4 For caps, gaskets, stoppers and similar sealing articles the overall migration value shall be expressed in:

- a mg/dm² applying the total contact surface of sealing article and sealed container if the intended use of the article is known;
- b mg/article if the intended use of the article is unknown.

Article 18 **U.K.**

Rules for assessing compliance with migration limits

1 For materials and articles already in contact with food verification of compliance with specific migration limits shall be carried out in accordance with the rules set out in Chapter 1 of Annex V.

2 For materials and articles not yet in contact with food verification of compliance with specific migration limits shall be carried out in food or in food simulants set out in Annex III in accordance with the rules set out in Chapter 2, Section 2.1 of Annex V.

Status: Point in time view as at 24/03/2014.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 10/2011. (See end of Document for details)

3 For materials and articles not yet in contact with food screening of compliance with the specific migration limit can be performed applying screening approaches in accordance with the rules set out in Chapter 2, Section 2.2 of Annex V. If a material or article fails to comply with the migration limits in the screening approach a conclusion of non-compliance has to be confirmed by verification of compliance in accordance with paragraph 2.

4 For materials and articles not yet in contact with food verification of compliance with the overall migration limit shall be carried out in food simulants A, B, C, D1 and D2 as set out in Annex III in accordance with the rules set out in Chapter 3, Section 3.1 of Annex V.

5 For materials and articles not yet in contact with food screening of compliance with the overall migration limit can be performed applying screening approaches in accordance with the rules set out in Chapter 3, Section 3.4 of Annex V. If a material or article fails to comply with the migration limit in the screening approach a conclusion of non-compliance has to be confirmed by verification of compliance in accordance with paragraph 4.

6 The results of specific migration testing obtained in food shall prevail over the results obtained in food simulant. The results of specific migration testing obtained in food simulant shall prevail over the results obtained by screening approaches.

7 Before comparing specific and overall migration test results with the migration limits the correction factors in Chapter 4 of Annex V shall be applied in accordance with the rules set out therein.

Article 19 **U.K.**

Assessment of substances not included in the Union list

Compliance with Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 1935/2004 of substances referred to in Articles 6(1), 6(2), 6(4), 6(5) and 14(2) of this Regulation which are not covered by an inclusion in Annex I to this Regulation shall be assessed in accordance with internationally recognised scientific principles on risk assessment.

CHAPTER VI **U.K.**

FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 20 **U.K.**

Amendments of EU acts

The Annex to Council Directive 85/572/EEC⁽¹⁸⁾ is replaced by the following:

‘The food simulants to be used for testing migration of constituents of plastic materials and articles intended to come into contact with a single food or specific groups of foods are set out in point 3 of Annex III to Commission Regulation (EU) No 10/2011.’

Status: Point in time view as at 24/03/2014.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 10/2011. (See end of Document for details)

Article 21 **U.K.**

Repeal of EU acts

Directives 80/766/EEC, 81/432/EEC, and 2002/72/EC are hereby repealed with effect from 1 May 2011.

References to the repealed Directives shall be construed as references to this Regulation and shall be read in accordance with the correlation tables in Annex VI.

Article 22 **U.K.**

Transitional provisions

1 Until 31 December 2012 the supporting documents referred to in Article 16 shall be based on the basic rules for overall and specific migration testing set out in the Annex to Directive 82/711/EEC.

2 As from 1 January 2013 the supporting documents referred to in Article 16 for materials, articles and substances placed on the market until 31 December 2015, may be based on:

- a the rules for migration testing set out in Article 18 of this Regulation; or
- b the basic rules for overall and specific migration testing set out in the Annex to Directive 82/711/EEC.

3 As from 1 January 2016, the supporting documents referred to in Article 16 shall be based on the rules for migration testing set out in Article 18, without prejudice to paragraph 2 of this Article.

4 Until 31 December 2015 additives used in glass fibre sizing for glass fibre reinforced plastics which are not listed in Annex I have to comply with the risk assessment provisions set out in Article 19.

5 Materials and articles that have been lawfully placed on the market before 1 May 2011 may be placed on the market until 31 December 2012.

Article 23 **U.K.**

Entry into force and application

This Regulation shall enter into force on the 20th day following its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

It shall apply from 1 May 2011.

The provision of Article 5 as regards the use of additives, others than plasticisers, shall apply for plastic layers or plastic coatings in caps and closures referred to in Article 2(1) (d), as from 31 December 2015.

The provision of Article 5 as regards the use of additives used in glass fibre sizing for glass fibre reinforced plastics, shall apply from 31 December 2015.

The provisions of Articles 18(2), 18(4) and 20 shall apply from 31 December 2012.

Status: Point in time view as at 24/03/2014.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 10/2011. (See end of Document for details)

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in the Member States in accordance with the Treaties.

Status: Point in time view as at 24/03/2014.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 10/2011. (See end of Document for details)

ANNEX I U.K.

Substances

1. Union list of authorised monomers, other starting substances, macromolecules obtained from microbial fermentation, additives and polymer production aids U.K.

Table 1 contains the following information:

Column 1 (FCM substance No): the unique identification number of the substance

Column 2 (Ref. No): the EEC packaging material reference number

Column 3 (CAS No): the Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) registry number

Column 4 (Substance Name): the chemical name

Column 5 (Use as additive or polymer production aid (PPA) (yes/no)): an indication if the substance is authorised to be used as additive or polymer production aid (yes) or if the substance is not authorised to be used as additive or polymer production aid (no). If the substance is only authorised as PPA it is indicated (yes) and in the specifications the use is restricted to PPA.

Column 6 (Use as monomer or other starting substance or macromolecule obtained from microbial fermentation (yes/no)): an indication if the substance is authorised to be used as monomer or other starting substance or macromolecule obtained from microbial fermentation (yes) or if the substance is not authorised to be used as monomer or other starting substance or macromolecule obtained from microbial fermentation (no). If the substance is authorised as macromolecule obtained from microbial fermentation it is indicated (yes) and in the specifications it is indicated that the substance is a macromolecule obtained from microbial fermentation.

Column 7 (FRF applicable (yes/no)): an indication if for the substance the migration results can be corrected by the Fat Consumption Reduction Factor (FRF) (yes) or if they cannot be corrected by the FRF (no).

Column 8 (SML [mg/kg]): the specific migration limit applicable for the substance. It is expressed in mg substance per kg food. It is indicated ND if the substance shall not migrate in detectable quantities.

Column 9 (SML(T) [mg/kg] (group restriction No)): contains the identification number of the group of substances for which the group restriction in Column 1 in Table 2 of this Annex applies.

Column 10 (Restrictions and specifications): contains other restrictions than the specific migration limit specifically mentioned and it contains specifications related to the substance. In case detailed specifications are set out a reference to Table 4 is included.

Column 11 (Notes on verification of compliance): contains the Notes number which refers to the detailed rules applicable for verification of compliance for this substance included in Column 1 in Table 3 of this Annex.

If a substance appearing on the list as an individual compound is also covered by a generic term, the restrictions applying to this substance shall be those indicated for the individual compound.

If in Column 8 the specific migration limit is non-detectable (ND) a detection limit of 0,01 mg substance per kg food is applicable unless specified differently for an individual substance.

Status: Point in time view as at 24/03/2014.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 10/2011. (See end of Document for details)

TABLE 1

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
FCM substance No	Ref. No	CAS No	Substance name	Use as additive or polymer product aid (yes/no)	Use as monomer or other starting substance or macromolecule obtained from microbial fermentation (yes/no)	FRF applicable (no)	SML [mg/kg]	SML (T) [mg/kg] (Group restriction No)	Restrictions and specifications	Notes on certification of compliance
1	12310	0266309	albumin ^a	no	yes	no				
2	12340	—	albumin coagulated by formaldehyde	no	yes	no				
3	12375	—	alcohols, aliphatic, monohydric, saturated, linear, primary (C ₄ -C ₂₂)	no	yes	no				
4	22332	—	mixture of (40 % w/w) 2,2,4-trimethylhexane-1,6-diisocyanate and (60 %	no	yes	no		(17)	1 mg/kg in final product expressed as isocyanate moiety.	(10)

^a OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.

^b OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.

^c OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.

^d OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.

^e OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.

^f [F¹Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.

^g This restriction is applicable from 1 May 2011 as regards the manufacture and from 1 June 2011 as regards the placing on the market and importation into the Union.]

^h [F²OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]

Status: Point in time view as at 24/03/2014.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 10/2011. (See end of Document for details)

			w/w) 2,4,4- trimethylhexane-1,6- diisocyanate						
5	25360	—	trialkyl(C ₆ - C ₁₅)acetic acid, 2,3- epoxypropyl ester	yes	no	ND		1 mg/ kg in final product expressed as epoxygroup. Molecular weight is 43 Da.	
6	25380	—	trialkyl acetic acid (C ₇ - C ₁₇), vinyl esters	no	yes	no	0,05		(1)
7	30370	—	acetylates acid, salts	no	no				
8	30401	—	acetylates mono- and diglycerides of fatty acids	no	no		(32)		
9	30610	—	acids, C ₂ - C ₂₄ , aliphatic, linear, monocarboxylic	yes	no	no			

a OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.

b OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.

c OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.

d OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.

e OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.

f [F1] Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.

g This restriction is applicable from 1 May 2011 as regards the manufacture and from 1 June 2011 as regards the placing on the market and importation into the Union.]

h [F2] OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]

Status: Point in time view as at 24/03/2014.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 10/2011. (See end of Document for details)

			from natural oils and fats, and their mono-, di- and triglycerol esters (branched fatty acids at naturally occurring levels are included)							
10	30612	—	acids, C ₂ -C ₂₄ , aliphatic, linear, monocarboxylic, synthetic and their mono-, di- and triglycerol esters	yes	no	no				
11	30960	—	acids, aliphatic, monocarboxylic (C ₆ -C ₂₂), esters	yes	no	no				

a OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.

b OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.

c OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.

d OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.

e OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.

f [^{F1}Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.

g This restriction is applicable from 1 May 2011 as regards the manufacture and from 1 June 2011 as regards the placing on the market and importation into the Union.]

h [^{F2}OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]

Status: Point in time view as at 24/03/2014.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 10/2011. (See end of Document for details)

			with polyglycerol							
12	31328	—	acids, fatty, from animal or vegetable food fats and oils	yes	no	no				
13	33120	—	alcohols, aliphatic, monohydric, saturated, linear, primary (C ₄ -C ₂₄)	yes	no	no				
14	33801	—	n-alkyl(C ₁₀ -C ₁₃)benzenesulphonic acid	yes	no	no	30			
15	34130	—	alkyl, linear with even number of carbon atoms (C ₁₂ -C ₂₀) dimethylamines	yes	no	yes	30			
16	34230	—	alkyl(C ₈ -C ₂₂)sulphonic acids	yes	no	no	6			

a [OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.](#)

b [OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.](#)

c [OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.](#)

d [OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.](#)

e [OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.](#)

f [^{F1}Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.]

g This restriction is applicable from 1 May 2011 as regards the manufacture and from 1 June 2011 as regards the placing on the market and importation into the Union.]

h [^{F2}OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]

Status: Point in time view as at 24/03/2014.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 10/2011. (See end of Document for details)

17	34281	—	alkyl(C ₈ -C ₂₂)sulphuric acids, linear, primary with an even number of carbon atoms	yes	no	no			
18	34475	—	aluminium, calcium hydroxide phosphite, hydrate	yes	no	no			
19	39090	—	N,N-bis(2-hydroxyethyl)alkyl(C ₈ -C ₁₈)amine	yes	no	no		(7)	
20	39120	—	N,N-bis(2-hydroxyethyl)alkyl(C ₈ -C ₁₈)amine hydrochlorides	yes	no	no		(7)	SML(T) expressed excluding HCl
21	42500	—	carbonic acid, salts	yes	no	no			
22	43200	—	castor oil, mono- and diglycerides	yes	no	no			
23	43515	—	chlorides of choline	yes	no	no	0,9		(1)

a OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.

b OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.

c OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.

d OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.

e OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.

f [^{F1}Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.

g This restriction is applicable from 1 May 2011 as regards the manufacture and from 1 June 2011 as regards the placing on the market and importation into the Union.]

h [^{F2}OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]

Status: Point in time view as at 24/03/2014.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 10/2011. (See end of Document for details)

			esters of coconut oil fatty acids							
24	45280	—	cotton fibers	yes	no	no				
25	45440	—	cresols, butylated, styrenated	yes	no	no	12			
26	46700	—	5,7-di-tert-butyl-3-(3,4- and 2,3-dimethylphenyl)-3H-benzofuran-2-one containing: a) 5,7-di-tert-butyl-3-(3,4-dimethylphenyl)-3H-benzofuran-2-one (80 to 100 % w/w) and b) 5,7-di-tert-butyl-3-(2,3-dimethylphenyl)-3H-benzofuran-2-one (0 to 20	yes	no	no	5			

a OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.

b OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.

c OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.

d OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.

e OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.

f [^{F1}Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.

g This restriction is applicable from 1 May 2011 as regards the manufacture and from 1 June 2011 as regards the placing on the market and importation into the Union.]

h [^{F2}OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]

Status: Point in time view as at 24/03/2014.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 10/2011. (See end of Document for details)

			% w/ w)							
27	48960	—	9,10-dihydroxy stearic acid and its oligomers	yes	no	no	5			
28	50160	—	di-n-octyltin bis(n-alkyl(C ₁₀ -C ₁₆) mercaptoacetate)	yes	no	no		(10)		
29	50360	—	di-n-octyltin bis(ethyl maleate)	yes	no	no		(10)		
30	50560	—	di-n-octyltin 1,4-butanediol bis(mercaptoacetate)	yes	no	no		(10)		
31	50800	—	di-n-octyltin dimaleate, esterified	yes	no	no		(10)		
32	50880	—	di-n-octyltin dimaleate, polymers (n = 2-4)	yes	no	no		(10)		
33	51120	—	di-n-octyltin thiobenzoate 2-	yes	no	no		(10)		

a OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.

b OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.

c OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.

d OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.

e OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.

f [^{F1}Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.

g This restriction is applicable from 1 May 2011 as regards the manufacture and from 1 June 2011 as regards the placing on the market and importation into the Union.]

h [^{F2}OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]

Status: Point in time view as at 24/03/2014.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 10/2011. (See end of Document for details)

			ethylhexyl mercaptoacetate						
34	54270	—	ethylhydroxyethylcellulose	yes	no	no			
35	54280	—	ethylhydroxypropylcellulose	yes	no	no			
36	54450	—	fats and oils, from animal or vegetable food sources	yes	no	no			
37	54480	—	fats and oils, hydrogenated, from animal or vegetable food sources	yes	no	no			
38	55520	—	glass fibers	yes	no	no			
39	55600	—	glass microballs	yes	no	no			
40	56360	—	glycerol esters with acetic acid	yes	no	no			
41	56486	—	glycerol esters with acids, aliphatic,	yes	no	no			

a [OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.](#)

b [OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.](#)

c [OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.](#)

d [OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.](#)

e [OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.](#)

f ^[F1]Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.

g This restriction is applicable from 1 May 2011 as regards the manufacture and from 1 June 2011 as regards the placing on the market and importation into the Union.]

h ^[F2][OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.\]](#)

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			saturated, linear, with an even number of carbon atoms (C ₁₄ - C ₁₈) and with acids, aliphatic, unsaturated, linear, with an even number of carbon atoms (C ₁₆ - C ₁₈)						
42	56487	—	glycerol esters with butyric acid	yes	no	no			
43	56490	—	glycerol esters with erucic acid	yes	no	no			
44	56495	—	glycerol esters with 12-	yes	no	no			

a OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.

b OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.

c OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.

d OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.

e OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.

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h [^{F2}OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]

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			hydroxystearic acid						
45	56500	—	glycerol, yes esters with lauric acid	no	no				
46	56510	—	glycerol, yes esters with linoleic acid	no	no				
47	56520	—	glycerol, yes esters with myristic acid	no	no				
48	56535	—	glycerol, yes esters with nonanoic acid	no	no				
49	56540	—	glycerol, yes esters with oleic acid	no	no				
50	56550	—	glycerol, yes esters with palmitic acid	no	no				
51	56570	—	glycerol, yes esters with propionic acid	no	no				

a [OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.](#)

b [OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.](#)

c [OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.](#)

d [OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.](#)

e [OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.](#)

f [^{F1}Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.

g This restriction is applicable from 1 May 2011 as regards the manufacture and from 1 June 2011 as regards the placing on the market and importation into the Union.]

h [^{F2}OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]

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52	56580	—	glycerol esters with ricinoleic acid	yes	no	no				
53	56585	—	glycerol esters with stearic acid	yes	no	no				
54	57040	—	glycerol monooleate, ester with ascorbic acid	yes	no	no				
55	57120	—	glycerol monooleate, ester with citric acid	yes	no	no				
56	57200	—	glycerol monopalmitate, ester with ascorbic acid	yes	no	no				
57	57280	—	glycerol monopalmitate, ester with citric acid	yes	no	no				
58	57600	—	glycerol monostearate, ester with	yes	no	no				

a OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.

b OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.

c OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.

d OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.

e OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.

f [^{F1}Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.

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h [^{F2}OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]

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			ascorbic acid						
59	57680	—	glycerol monostearate, ester with citric acid	yes	no	no			
60	58300	—	glycine, salts	yes	no	no			
62	64500	—	lysine, salts	yes	no	no			
63	65440	—	manganese pyrophosphite	yes	no	no			
64	66695	—	methylhydroxymethylcellulose	yes					
65	67155	—	mixture of 4-(2-benzoxazolyl)-4-(5-methyl-2-benzoxazolyl)stilbene, 4,4'-bis(2-benzoxazolyl)stilbene and 4,4'-bis(5-methyl-2-benzoxazolyl)stilbene	yes	no	no			Not more than 0,05 % (w/w) (quantity of substance used/ quantity of the formulation). Mixture obtained from the manufacturing process in the typical ratio of (58-62

a OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.

b OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.

c OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.

d OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.

e OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.

f [^{F1}Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.

g This restriction is applicable from 1 May 2011 as regards the manufacture and from 1 June 2011 as regards the placing on the market and importation into the Union.]

h [^{F2}OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]

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									%): (23-27 %): (13-17 %).
66	67600	—	mono- n- octyltin tris(alkyl(C ₁₀ - C ₁₆) mercaptoacetate)	yes	no	no		(11)	
67	67840	—	montani acids and/or their esters with ethyleneglycol and/or with 1,3- butanediol and/or with glycerol	yes	no	no			
68	73160	—	phosphoric acid, mono- and di- n-alkyl (C ₁₆ and C ₁₈) esters	yes	no	yes	0,05		
69	74400	—	phosphoric acid, tris(nonyl- and/or	yes	no	yes	30		

a OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.

b OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.

c OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.

d OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.

e OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.

f [^{F1}Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.

g This restriction is applicable from 1 May 2011 as regards the manufacture and from 1 June 2011 as regards the placing on the market and importation into the Union.]

h [^{F2}OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]

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			dinonylphenyl ester						
70	76463	—	polyacrylic acid, salts	no	no		(22)		
71	76730	—	polydimethylsiloxane, γ -hydroxypropylated	no	no	6			
72	76815	—	polyesters of adipic acid with glycerol or pentaerythritol, esters with even numbered, unbranched C ₁₂ -C ₂₂ fatty acids	no	no		(32)	The fraction with molecular weight below 1 000 Da should not exceed 5 % (w/w)	
73	76866	—	polyesters of 1,2-propanediol and/or 1,3- and/or 1,4-butanediol and/or polypropyleneglycol with adipic acid, which	no	yes		(31) (32)		

a [OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.](#)

b [OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.](#)

c [OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.](#)

d [OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.](#)

e [OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.](#)

f ^[F1]Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.

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h ^[F2][OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.\]](#)

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			may be end-capped with acetic acid or fatty acids C ₁₂ -C ₁₈ or n-octanol and/or n-decanol						
74	77440	—	polyethylene glycol diricinolate	yes	no	yes	42		
75	77702	—	polyethylene glycol esters of aliph. monocarb. acids (C ₆ -C ₂₂) and their ammonium and sodium sulphates	yes	no	no			
76	77732	—	polyethylene glycol (EO = 1-30, typically 5) ether of	yes	no	no	0,05		Only for use in PET

a OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.

b OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.

c OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.

d OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.

e OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.

f [^{F1}Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.

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h [^{F2}OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]

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			butyl 2- cyano 3-(4- hydroxy-3- methoxyphenyl) acrylate						
77	77733	—	polyethylene glycol (EO = 1-30, typically 5) ether of butyl-2- cyano-3- (4- hydroxyphenyl) acrylate	no	0,05			Only for use in PET	
78	77897	—	polyethylene glycol (EO = 1-50) monoalkylether (linear and branched, C ₈ - C ₂₀) sulphate, salts	no	5				
79	80640	—	polyoxyalkyl (C ₂ - C ₄) dimethylpolysiloxane	no	no				
80	81760	—	powders flakes and fibres of	no	no				

a OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.

b OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.

c OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.

d OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.

e OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.

f [^{F1}Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.

g This restriction is applicable from 1 May 2011 as regards the manufacture and from 1 June 2011 as regards the placing on the market and importation into the Union.]

h [^{F2}OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]

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			brass, bronze, copper, stainless steel, tin, iron and alloys of copper, tin and iron						
81	83320	—	propylhydroxyethylcellulose						
82	83325	—	propylhydroxyethylcellulose						
83	83330	—	propylhydroxypropylcellulose						
84	85601	—	silicates, natural (with the exception of asbestos)	yes	no	no			
85	85610	—	silicates, natural, silanated (with the exception of asbestos)	yes	no	no			
86	86000	—	silicic acid, silylated	yes	no	no			
87	86285	—	silicon dioxide, silanated	yes	no	no			

a [OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.](#)

b [OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.](#)

c [OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.](#)

d [OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.](#)

e [OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.](#)

f [^{F1}Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.

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h [^{F2}OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]

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88	86880	—	sodium monoalkyl dialkylphenoxybenzenedisulphonate	yes	no	no	9			
89	89440	—	stearic acid, esters with ethyleneglycol	yes	no	no		(2)		
90	92195	—	taurine, salts	yes	no	no				
91	92320	—	tetradecyl polyethyleneglycol (EO = 3-8) ether of glycolic acid	yes	no	yes	15			
92	93970	—	tricyclic bis(hexahydrophthalate)	yes	no	no	0,05			
93	95858	—	waxes, paraffinic, refined, derived from petroleum based or synthetic hydrocarbon feedstocks, low viscosity	yes	no	no	0,05		Not to be used for articles in contact with fatty foods for which simulant D is laid down. Average molecular weight not	

a OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.

b OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.

c OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.

d OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.

e OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.

f [^{F1}Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.

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h [^{F2}OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]

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									less than 350 Da. Viscosity at 100 °C not less than 2,5 cSt (2,5 × 10 ⁻⁶ m ² /s). Content of hydrocarbons with Carbon number less than 25, not more than 40 % (w/w).
94	95859	—	waxes, refined, derived from petroleum based or synthetic hydrocarbon feedstocks, high viscosity	yes	no	no			Average molecular weight not less than 500 Da. Viscosity at 100 °C not less than 11 cSt (11 ×
a	OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.								
b	OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.								
c	OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.								
d	OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.								
e	OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.								
f	[^{F1} Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.								
g	This restriction is applicable from 1 May 2011 as regards the manufacture and from 1 June 2011 as regards the placing on the market and importation into the Union.]								
h	[^{F2} OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]								

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									10 ⁻⁶ m ² /s). Content of mineral hydrocarbons with Carbon number less than 25, not more than 5 % (w/ w).
95	95883	—	white mineral oils, paraffinic, derived from petroleum based hydrocarbon feedstocks	yes	no	no			Average molecular weight not less than 480 Da. Viscosity at 100 °C not less than 8,5 cSt (8,5 × 10 ⁻⁶ m ² /s). Content of mineral hydrocarbons with Carbon number

a OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.

b OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.

c OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.

d OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.

e OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.

f [^{F1}Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.

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h [^{F2}OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]

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									less than 25, not more than 5 % (w/w).
96	95920	—	wood flour and fibers, untreated	yes	no	no			
97	72081/10	—	petroleum hydrocarbon resins (hydrogenated)	yes	no	no			Petroleum hydrocarbon resins, hydrogenated are produced by the catalytic or thermal polymerisation of dienes and olefins of the aliphatic, alicyclic and/or monobenzenoidarylalkene types from distillates of cracked petroleum stocks with a boiling

a [OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.](#)

b [OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.](#)

c [OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.](#)

d [OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.](#)

e [OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.](#)

f [^{F1}Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.

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h [^{F2}[OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.](#)]

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									range not greater than 220 °C, as well as the pure monomers found in these distillation streams, subsequently followed by distillation, hydrogenation and additional processing.
									Properties:
								—	Viscosity at 120 °C:
									> 3 Pa.s,
								—	Softening point:
									> 95 °C as determined by ASTM Method
a	OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.								
b	OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.								
c	OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.								
d	OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.								
e	OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.								
f	[^{F1} Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.								
g	This restriction is applicable from 1 May 2011 as regards the manufacture and from 1 June 2011 as regards the placing on the market and importation into the Union.]								
h	[^{F2} OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]								

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										E 28-67, Bromine number: < 40 (ASTM D1159), The colour of a 50 % solution in toluene < 11 on the Gardner scale, Residual aromatic monomer ≤ 50 ppm,
									—	
									—	
									—	
98	17260	000005060000	Formaldehyde	yes	no		(15)			
	54880									
99	19460	000005012116	Adipic acid	yes	yes	no				
	62960									
100	24490	000005030610	Sorbitol	yes	yes	no				
	88320									
101	36000	000005048071	Ascorbic acid	yes	no	no				

a OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.

b OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.

c OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.

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h [^{F2}OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]

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102	17530	00000509007	glycerol	no	yes	no			
103	18100	00000568165	glycerol	yes	yes	no			
	55920								
104	58960	00000574024	decyltrimethylammonium bromide	no	yes	no	6		
105	22780	00000571011	phthalic acid	yes	yes	no			
	70400								
106	24550	00000571141	stearic acid	yes	yes	no			
	89040								
107	25960	00000571136	urea	no	yes	no			
108	24880	00000575010	urea	no	yes	no			
109	23740	00000571536	1,2-propanediol	yes	yes	no			
	81840								
110	93520	00000590029 001019140	hydroquinone	yes	no	no			
111	53600	00000600041	benzoinic acid	yes	no	no			
112	64015	00000601313	lactic acid	yes	no	no			
113	16780	00000641750	ethanol	yes	yes	no			
	52800								
114	55040	00000641816	formic acid	yes	no	no			
115	10090	00000641017	acetic acid	yes	yes	no			
	30000								
116	13090	00000658510	benzoic acid	yes	yes	no			
	37600								
117	21550	00000675411	methanol	no	yes	no			

a OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.

b OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.

c OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.

d OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.

e OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.

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h ^[2]OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]

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118	23830	0000067263-0	propanol	yes	yes	no			
	81882								
119	30295	0000067a64-d	acetone	yes	no	no			
120	49540	0000067d68-5	diethyl sulphoxide	yes	no	no			
121	24270	0000069a71-7	salicylic acid	yes	yes	no			
	84640								
122	23800	0000071123-8	propanol	no	yes	no			
123	13840	0000071136-3	butanol	no	yes	no			
124	22870	0000071141-0	pentanol	no	yes	no			
125	16950	0000074a85-1	ethylene	no	yes	no			
126	10210	0000074a86-2	ethylene	no	yes	no			
127	26050	0000075011-4	vinyl chloride	no	yes	no	ND		1 mg/kg in final product
128	10060	0000075a07-0	acetaldehyde	yes	yes	no		(1)	
129	17020	0000075e11-8	ethylene oxide	no	yes	no	ND		1 mg/kg in final product (10)
130	26110	0000075v35-1	vinylidene chloride	no	yes	no	ND		(1)
131	48460	0000075137-6	difluoroethane	yes	no	no			
132	26140	0000075v38-1	vinylidene fluoride	no	yes	no	5		
133	14380	0000075e41-6	vinyl chloride	no	yes	no	ND		1 mg/kg in (10)

a OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.

b OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.

c OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.

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h ^[2] OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]

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	23155								final product
134	43680	0000075415	chlorofluoromethane	no	no	6			Content of chlorofluoromethane less than 1 mg/kg of the substance
135	24010	0000075569	ethylene oxide	yes	no	ND			1 mg/kg in final product
136	41680	0000076222	phor	yes	no	no			(3)
137	66580	0000077262-3	methylenebis(4-methyl-6-(1-methylcyclohexyl)phenol)	yes	no	yes		(5)	
138	93760	0000077407	butyl acetyl citrate	yes	no	no		(32)	
139	14680	0000077921	acid	yes	yes	no			
	44160								
140	44640	0000077931	acid, triethyl ester	yes	no	no		(32)	
141	13380	0000077191	trimethylolpropane	yes	yes	no	6		
	25600								
	94960								

a OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.

b OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.

c OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.

d OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.

e OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.

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h [^{F2}OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]

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142	26305	000007808	Octyltriethoxysilanes	yes	no	0,05		Only to be used as a surface treatment agent	(1)
143	62450	000007817	Hexane	yes	no				
144	19243	000007827	5-methyl-1,3-butadiene	no	yes	no	ND	1 mg/kg in final product	
	21640								
145	10630	000007906	Caprolamide	yes	no	ND			
146	23890	000007909	Propionic acid	yes	no				
	82000								
147	10690	000007909	Acrylic acid	no	yes	no		(22)	
148	14650	000007918	Perfluoroethylene	yes	no	ND			(1)
149	19990	000007920	Methacrylamide	yes	no	ND			
150	20020	000007920	Methacrylic acid	yes	no			(23)	
151	13480	000008025	4,4'-bis(hydroxyphenyl)propane	no	yes	no	0,6	[^{F1} Not to be used for the manufacture of polycarbonate infant ^f feeding bottles ^g .]	
	13607								
152	15610	000008047	Dichlorodiphenyl sulphone	no	yes	no	0,05		

a OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.

b OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.

c OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.

d OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.

e OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.

f [^{F1}Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.

g This restriction is applicable from 1 May 2011 as regards the manufacture and from 1 June 2011 as regards the placing on the market and importation into the Union.]

h [^{F2}OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]

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153	15267	0000080408-0	408-0 diaminodiphenyl sulphone	no	yes	no	5			
154	13617	0000080409-1	409-1 dihydroxydiphenyl sulphone	no	yes	no	0,05			
	16090									
155	23470	0000080456-8	456-8 pinene	no	yes	no				
156	21130	0000080462-6	462-6 acrylic acid, methyl ester	no	yes	no		(23)		
157	74880	0000080474-4	474-4 phthalic acid, dibutyl ester	yes	no	no	0,3	(32)	Only to be used as: (a) (b)	(7) plasticiser in repeated use materials and articles contacting non- fatty foods; technical support agent in polyolefins in concentrations up to 0,05 % in

a OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.

b OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.

c OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.

d OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.

e OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.

f ^[F1] Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.

g This restriction is applicable from 1 May 2011 as regards the manufacture and from 1 June 2011 as regards the placing on the market and importation into the Union.]

h ^[F2] OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]

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										the final product.
158	23380 76320	0000085	phthalic anhydride	phthalic anhydride	yes	yes	no			
159	74560	0000085	phthalic acid, benzyl butyl ester	phthalic acid, benzyl butyl ester	yes	no	no	30	(32)	Only to be used as: (a) (b)
										(7) plasticiser in repeated use materials and articles; plasticiser in single-use materials and articles contacting non-fatty foods except for infant formulae and follow-on formulae as defined by Directive 2006/141/

a OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.

b OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.

c OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.

d OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.

e OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.

f [^{F1}Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.]

g This restriction is applicable from 1 May 2011 as regards the manufacture and from 1 June 2011 as regards the placing on the market and importation into the Union.]

h [^{F2}OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]

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										EC or processed cereal-based foods and baby foods for infants and young children as defined by Directive 2006/125/EC; technical support agent in concentrations up to 0,1 % in the final product.
160	84800	0000087	salicylic acid, 4-tert-butylphenyl ester	yes	no	yes	12			
161	92160	0000087	lactic acid	yes	no	no				

a OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.

b OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.

c OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.

d OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.

e OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.

f [^{F1}Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.]

g This restriction is applicable from 1 May 2011 as regards the manufacture and from 1 June 2011 as regards the placing on the market and importation into the Union.]

h [^{F2}OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]

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162	65520	000008778-4	aminotolylene	yes	no	no				
163	66400	000008222-4	methylene bis(4-ethyl-6-tert-butylphenol)	yes	no	yes		(13)		
164	34895	000008268-6	aminobenzamide	yes	no	no	0,05		Only for use in PET for water and beverages	
165	23200	000008899-3	phthalic acid	yes	yes	no				
	74480									
166	24057	000008932-7	phthalic anhydride	yes	yes	no	0,05			
167	25240	000009120-7	toluene diisocyanate	no	yes	no		(17)	1 mg/kg in final product expressed as isocyanate moiety	(10)
168	13075	000009127-9	diamino-6-phenyl-1,3,5-triazine	no	yes	no	5			(1)
	15310									
169	16240	000009139-4	dimethyl-4,4'-diisocyanatobiphenyl	no	yes	no		(17)	1 mg/kg in final product expressed as	(10)

a OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.

b OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.

c OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.

d OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.

e OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.

f [F1] Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.

g This restriction is applicable from 1 May 2011 as regards the manufacture and from 1 June 2011 as regards the placing on the market and importation into the Union.]

h [F2] OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]

Status: Point in time view as at 24/03/2014.

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									isocyanate moiety
170	16000	000009248-6	48-6 dihydroxybiphenyl	no	yes	no	6		
171	38080	000009358-3	58-3 benzoic acid, methyl ester	yes	no	no			
172	37840	000009389-0	89-0 benzoic acid, ethyl ester	yes	no	no			
173	60240	000009441-3	41-3 3-hydroxybenzoic acid, propyl ester	yes	no	no			
174	14740	000009548-7	48-7 cresol	no	yes	no			
175	20050	000009605-9	05-9 methacrylic acid, allyl ester	no	yes	no	0,05		
176	11710	000009633-1	33-1 acetic acid, methyl ester	no	yes	no		(22)	
177	16955	000009649-1	49-1 ethylene carbonate	no	yes	no	30		SML expressed as ethyleneglycol. Residual content of 5 mg ethylene carbonate

a OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.

b OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.

c OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.

d OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.

e OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.

f ^[F1] Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.

g This restriction is applicable from 1 May 2011 as regards the manufacture and from 1 June 2011 as regards the placing on the market and importation into the Union.]

h ^[F2] OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]

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									per kg of hydrogel with max 10 g of hydrogel in contact with 1 kg of food.
178	92800	000009649-5	thiobis(6-tert-butyl-3-methylphenol)	yes	no	yes	0,48		
179	48800	000009722-4	dihydroxy-5,5'-dichlorodiphenylmethane	yes	no	yes	12		
[^{F3} 180	17160	000009751-0	phenol	no	yes	no		(33)	I
181	20890	000009763-2	acrylic acid, ethyl ester	no	yes	no		(23)	
182	19270	000009765-4	acrylic acid	no	yes	no			
183	21010	000009784-0	acrylic acid, isobutyl ester	no	yes	no		(23)	
184	20110	000009788-1	acrylic acid, butyl ester	no	yes	no		(23)	

a OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.

b OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.

c OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.

d OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.

e OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.

f [^{F1}Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.

g This restriction is applicable from 1 May 2011 as regards the manufacture and from 1 June 2011 as regards the placing on the market and importation into the Union.]

h [^{F2}OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]

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185	20440	000009740015	acrylic acid, diester with ethyleneglycol	yes	no	0,05			
186	14020	00000984514	butylphenol	no	yes	no	0,05		
187	22210	000009883-9	methylstyrene	no	yes	no	0,05		
188	19180	0000099163	phthalic acid dichloride	yes	no		(27)		
189	60200	0000099476-3	hydroxybenzoic acid, methyl ester	yes	no	no			
190	18880	000009996-7	hydroxybenzoic acid	no	yes	no			
191	24940	0000100120	phthalic acid dichloride	yes	no		(28)		
192	23187	—	phthalic acid	no	yes	no	(28)		
193	24610	0000100542-5	styrene	no	yes	no			
194	13150	0000100517-1	benzyl alcohol	no	yes	no			
195	37360	0000100527	benzaldehyde	no	no	no			(3)
196	18670	0000100670	hexamethylenetetramine	no	no	no	(15)		
	59280								
197	20260	0000101439	acrylic acid,	yes	no	0,05			

a OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.

b OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.

c OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.

d OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.

e OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.

f ^[F1]Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.

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h ^[F2]OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]

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			cyclohexyl ester							
198	16630	000010	1,6-hexanediisocyanate	yes	no	no		(17)	1 mg/kg in final product expressed as isocyanate moiety	(10)
199	24073	000010	1,6-hexanediisocyanate	yes	no	ND			Not to be used for articles in contact with fatty foods for which simulant D is laid down. For indirect food contact only, behind a PET layer.	(8)
200	51680	000010	1,3-bis(4-phenylthio)propan-2-one	yes	no	yes	3			
201	16540	000010	1,3-bis(4-phenylthio)propan-2-one	yes	no	0,05				

a OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.

b OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.

c OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.

d OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.

e OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.

f ^[1]Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.

g This restriction is applicable from 1 May 2011 as regards the manufacture and from 1 June 2011 as regards the placing on the market and importation into the Union.]

h ^[2]OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]

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202	23070	00001024336	phenylenedioxydiacetic acid	no	yes	no	0,05			(1)
203	13323	00001024409	bis(2-hydroxyethoxy)benzene	no	yes	no	0,05			
204	25180	00001025603	'N'-tetrakis(2-hydroxypropyl)ethylenediamine	yes	yes	no				
	92640									
205	25385	00001026705	Hydramine	no	yes	no			40 mg/kg hydrogel at a ratio of 1 kg food to a maximum of 1,5 grams of hydrogel. Only to be used in hydrogels intended for non-direct food contact use.	
206	11500	00001030317	acrylic acid, 2-	no	yes	no	0,05			

a OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.

b OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.

c OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.

d OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.

e OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.

f ^[F1] Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.

g This restriction is applicable from 1 May 2011 as regards the manufacture and from 1 June 2011 as regards the placing on the market and importation into the Union.]

h ^[F2] OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]

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			ethylhexyl ester							
207	31920	000010321042	adipic acid, bis(2-ethylhexyl) ester	yes	no	yes	18	(32)		(2)
208	18898	000010319042	(4-hydroxyphenyl) acetamide	no	yes	no	0,05			
209	17050	0000104276-7	ethyl-1-hexanol	no	yes	no	30			
210	13390	0000105408-8	bis(hydroxymethyl)cyclohexane	no	yes	no				
	14880									
211	23920	000010538100	acrylic acid, vinyl ester	no	yes	no		(1)		
212	14200	000010566020	ε-caprolactam	yes	no	no		(4)		
	41840									
213	82400	0000105162-4	propyleneglycol diolate	yes	no	no				
214	61840	0000106124-9	hydroxystearic acid	yes	no	no				
215	14170	000010601100	butyric anhydride	no	yes	no				
216	14770	0000106044-5	cresol	no	yes	no				
217	15565	0000106446-7	dichlorobenzene	no	yes	no	12			

a OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.

b OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.

c OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.

d OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.

e OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.

f [F¹Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.

g This restriction is applicable from 1 May 2011 as regards the manufacture and from 1 June 2011 as regards the placing on the market and importation into the Union.]

h [F²OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]

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218	11590	000010663-8c	acrylic acid, isobutyl ester	no	yes	no		(22)		
219	14570	000010680-8b	chloroethylenediol	yes	no	no	ND		1 mg/kg in final product	(10)
	16750									
220	20590	000010694-2c	acrylic acid, 2,3-epoxypropyl ester	yes	no	no	0,02			(10)
221	40570	000010697-8e	butane	yes	no	no				
222	13870	0000106498-9	butene	no	yes	no				
223	13630	000010699-6f	butadiene	no	yes	no	ND		1 mg/kg in final product	
224	13900	0000107201-7	butene	no	yes	no				
225	12100	000010743-1b	butyl acrylate	yes	no	no	ND			
226	15272	000010745-1c	butylamine	yes	no	no	12			
	16960									
227	16990	000010747-1d	ethylene glycol	yes	no	no		(2)		
	53650									
228	13690	000010748-0	butanediol	no	yes	no				
229	14140	000010750-2c	butyric acid	no	yes	no				
230	16150	000010840-1e	diethylaminoethanol	no	yes	no	18			

a OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.

b OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.

c OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.

d OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.

e OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.

f [F¹Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.

g This restriction is applicable from 1 May 2011 as regards the manufacture and from 1 June 2011 as regards the placing on the market and importation into the Union.]

h [F²OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]

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231	10120	000010820514	acetic acid, vinyl ester	no	yes	no	12			
232	10150	00001082417	acetic anhydride	yes	yes	no				
	30280									
233	24850	00001083105	acetic anhydride	no	yes	no				
234	19960	00001083166	acetic anhydride	no	yes	no		(3)		
235	14710	00001083794	4-cresol	no	yes	no				
236	23050	00001084452	4,4'-oxydianiline	no	yes	no	ND			
237	15910	00001084453	1,4-dihydroxybenzene	no	yes	no	2,4			
	24072									
238	18070	00001085541	glutaric anhydride	no	yes	no				
[^{F4} 239	19975	00001082746	2,4,6-triamino-1,3,5-triazine	yes	yes	no	2,5			
	25420									
	93720]									
240	45760	00001089118	hexylamine	no	yes	no				
241	22960	00001089521	phenol	no	yes	no				
242	85360	00001094543	acetic acid, dibutyl ester	yes	no	no		(32)		
243	19060	00001095357	isobutyl vinyl ether	no	yes	no	0,05			(10)
244	71720	00001096610	pentane	yes	no	no				

a OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.

b OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.

c OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.

d OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.

e OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.

f [^{F1}Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.

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h [^{F2}OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]

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245	22900	0000109167-1	no	yes	no	5			
		pentene							
246	25150	0000109199-9	no	yes	no	0,6			
		2,5-dihydrofuran							
247	24820	0000110156-6	yes	yes	no				
	90960	suberic acid							
248	19540	0000110147-7	yes	yes	no		(3)		
	64800	maleic acid							
249	17290	0000110178-8	yes	yes	no				
	55120	fumaric acid							
250	53520	0000110305-5	yes	no	no				
		ethylenebisstearamide							
251	53360	0000110306-6	yes	no	no				
		ethylenebisoleamide							
252	87200	0000110341-1	yes	no	no				
		sorbic acid							
253	15250	0000110160-1	no	yes	no				
		diaminobutane							
254	13720	0000110164-4	yes	yes	no		(30)		
	40580	butanediol							
255	25900	0000110188-8	no	yes	no	5			
		hexane							
256	18010	0000110194-4	yes	yes	no				
	55680	glutaric acid							
[^{F3} 257	13550	0000110198-8	yes	yes	no				
	16660	0025265-71-8							
	51760	I							
		propylene glycol							
258	70480	0000111108-8	yes	no	no				
		phthalic acid, butyl ester							

a OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.

b OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.

c OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.

d OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.

e OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.

f [^{F1}Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.

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h [^{F2}OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]

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259	58720	00001111448	heptanoic acid	yes	no	no			
260	24280	00001111520	sebacic acid	no	yes	no			
261	15790	00001111460	ethylene diamine	yes	no	no	5		
262	35284	00001111412	N-(2-aminoethyl)ethanolamine	yes	no	no	0,05		Not to be used for articles in contact with fatty foods for which simulant D is laid down. For indirect food contact only, behind a PET layer.
263	13326	00001111466	ethylene glycol	yes	no	no	(2)		
	15760								
	47680								
264	22660	00001111466-0	octene	no	yes	no	15		
265	22600	00001111487-5	octanol	no	yes	no			

a OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.

b OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.

c OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.

d OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.

e OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.

f ^[F1]Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.

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h ^[F2]OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]

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266	25510	0000112436-1	ethylene glycol	yes	no					
	94320									
267	15100	0000112430-1	decanol	no	yes	no				
268	16704	0000112441-4	dodecene	no	yes	no	0,05			
269	25090	0000112407	ethylene glycol	yes	no					
	92350									
270	22763	0000112801	acid	yes	yes	no				
	69040									
271	52720	0000112845	amide	yes	no	no				
272	37040	0000112856	acid	yes	no	no				
273	52730	0000112867	acid	yes	no	no				
274	22570	0000112069	decyl isocyanate	no	yes	no		(17)	1 mg/kg in final product expressed as isocyanate moiety	(10)
275	23980	0000115007	polyene	no	yes	no				
276	19000	0000115107	isobutene	no	yes	no				
277	18280	0000115276	chloroendomethylene tetrahydrophthalic anhydride	no	yes	no				
278	18250	0000115286	chloroendomethylene tetrahydrophthalic acid	no	yes	no				
279	22840	0000115375	pentaerythritol	yes	no					
	71600									

a OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.

b OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.

c OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.

d OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.

e OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.

f [F¹Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.

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h [F²OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]

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285	66480	0000119247-1	yes	no	yes		(13)		
			methylene bis(4-methyl-6-tert-butylphenol)						
286	38240	0000119612-9	benzophenone	no	yes	0,6			
287	60160	0000120447-8	yes	no	no				
			hydroxybenzoic acid, ethyl ester						
288	24970	0000120614-1	terephthalic acid, dimethyl ester	yes	no				
289	15880	0000120182-9	no	yes	no	6			
	24051		dihydroxybenzene						
290	55360	0000121711-9	yes	no	no		(20)		
			iglic acid, propyl ester						
291	19150	0000121815-3	isophthalic acid	yes	no		(27)		
292	94560	0000122410-3	propylamine	yes	no	5			
293	23175	0000122615-9	phosphorus	yes	no	ND		1 mg/kg in final product	(1)
			acid, triethyl ester						
294	93120	0000123428-4	no	yes	yes		(14)		
			diisopropionic acid, didodecyl ester						
295	15940	0000123134-9	yes	yes	no	0,6			
			dihydroxybenzene						

a [OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.](#)

b [OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.](#)

c [OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.](#)

d [OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.](#)

e [OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.](#)

f [^{F1}Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.

g This restriction is applicable from 1 May 2011 as regards the manufacture and from 1 June 2011 as regards the placing on the market and importation into the Union.]

h [^{F2}[OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.](#)]

Status: Point in time view as at 24/03/2014.

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	18867								
	48620								
296	23860	00001233	3860	propanaldehyde	yes	no			
297	23950	00001233	6026	phthalic anhydride	no	yes	no		
298	14110	00001233	7288	butyraldehyde	yes	no			
299	63840	00001233	7611	salicylic acid	yes	no	no		
300	30045	00001233	8614	acetic acid, butyl ester	yes	no	no		
301	89120	00001233	8555	stearic acid, butyl ester	yes	no	no		
302	12820	00001233	9016	acetic acid	no	yes	no		
303	12130	00001244	4199	acetic acid	yes	yes	no		
	31730								
304	14320	00001244	0721	glycolic acid	yes	yes	no		
	41960								
305	15274	00001244	0944	hexamethylenediamine	yes	no	2,4		
	18460								
306	88960	00001244	2655	urea	yes	no	no		
307	42160	00001244	3899	carbon dioxide	yes	no	no		
308	91200	00001266	1366	sucrose acetate isobutyrate	yes	no	no		

a OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.

b OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.

c OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.

d OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.

e OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.

f [F¹Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.

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h [F²OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]

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309	91360	000012654-7	sebacic acid, octaacetate	yes	no	no			
310	16390	000012623-7	dimethyl-1,3-propanediol	no	yes	no	0,05		
	22437								
311	16480	000012658-9	pentacerythritol	yes	yes	no			
	51200								
312	21490	000012698-7	acrylonitrile	no	yes	no	ND		
313	16650	000012746-9	phenylsulphone	yes	yes	no	3		
	51570								
314	23500	000012791-3	pinene	no	yes	no			
315	46640	000012823-0	tert-butyl-p-cresol	yes	no	no	3		
316	23230	000013179-0	phthalic acid, diallyl ester	no	yes	no	ND		
317	48880	000013123-3	4-dihydroxybenzophenone	yes	no	yes	(8)		
318	48640	000013124-6	2,6-dihydroxybenzophenone	yes	no	no	(8)		
319	61360	000013127-7	4-hydroxy-2-methoxybenzophenone	yes	no	yes	(8)		
320	37680	000013660-7	benzoic acid, butyl ester	yes	no	no			

a OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.

b OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.

c OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.

d OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.

e OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.

f ^[1] Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.

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h ^[2] OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]

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321	36080	0000137	6606 hexyl palmitate	yes	no	no			
322	63040	0000138	2217 lactic acid, butyl ester	yes	no	no			
323	11470	0000140	887c oleic acid, ethyl ester	no	yes	no		(22)	
324	83700	0000141	2210 lactic acid	yes	no	yes	42		
325	10780	0000141	327c lactic acid, n- butyl ester	no	yes	no		(22)	
326	12763	0000141	243-5 aminoethanol	yes	yes	no	0,05		Not to be used for articles in contact with fatty foods for which simulant D is laid down. For indirect food contact only, behind
	35170								

a OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.

b OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.

c OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.

d OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.

e OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.

f [^{F1}Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.]

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h [^{F2}OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]

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									a PET layer.
327	30140	000014178-6	lactic acid, ethyl ester	yes	no	no			
328	65040	000014182-0	lactic acid	yes	no	no			
329	59360	000014262-0	lactic acid	yes	no	no			
330	19470	000014310-7	lactic acid	yes	yes	no			
	63280								
331	22480	000014310-8	nonanol	no	yes	no			
332	69760	000014328-2	alcohol	yes	no	no			
333	22775	000014462-7	acid	yes	yes	no	6		
	69920								
334	17005	000015166-4	ethyleneimine	yes	no	no	ND		
335	68960	000030102-0	amide	yes	no	no			
336	15095	000033448-5	decanoic acid	yes	yes	no			
	45940								
337	15820	000034549-6	difluorobenzophenone	no	yes	no	0,05		
338	71020	000037340-0	lactic acid	yes	no	no			
339	86160	000040951-0	silicon carbide	yes	no	no			
[^{F5} 340	47440	000046158-5	diisocyanate	no	no	no	60]
341	13180	000049866-8	[2,2,1]hept-2-ene	no	no	no	0,05		

a OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.

b OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.

c OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.

d OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.

e OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.

f [^{F1}Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.

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h [^{F2}OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]

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	22550								
342	14260	000050244-3	lactone	yes	no		(29)		
343	23770	000050416-2	no propanediol	yes	no	0,05			
344	13810	000050516-7	no butanediol formal	yes	no	ND			(10)
	21821								
345	35840	000050610-9	yes acid	no	no				
346	10030	000051410-6	no acid	yes	no				
347	13050	000052811-0	no acid	yes	no		(21)		
	25540								
348	22350	000054463-8	yes acid	yes	no				
	67891								
349	25550	000055210-7	no anhydride	yes	no		(21)		
350	63920	000055719-6	yes acid	no	no				
351	21730	000056334-1	no methyl-1- butene	yes	no	ND		Only to be used in polypropylene	(1)
352	16360	000057626-1	no dimethylphenol	yes	no	0,05			
353	42480	000058400-8	yes acid, rubidium salt	no	no	12			
354	25210	000058428-9	no toluene diisocyanate	yes	no		(17)	1 mg/ kg in final	(10)

a OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.

b OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.

c OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.

d OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.

e OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.

f [^{F1}Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.

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h [^{F2}OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]

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									product expressed as isocyanate moiety	
355	20170	0000585	0716-0716 acrylic acid, tert-butyl ester	no	yes	no		(23)		
356	18820	0000592	141-6 hexene	no	yes	no	3			
357	13932	0000598	332-3 buten-2-ol	no	yes	no	ND		Only to be used as a co-monomer for the preparation of polymeric additive	(1)
358	14841	0000599	464-4 cumylphenol	no	yes	no	0,05			
359	15970 48720	0000614	49-4 dihydroxybenzophenone	yes	yes	no		(8)		
360	57920	0000620	67-7 glycerol triheptanoate	yes	no	no				
361	18700	0000629	11-8 hexanediol	no	yes	no	0,05			
362	14350	0000630	08-0 carbon monoxide	no	yes	no				
363	16450	0000646	106-0 dioxolane	no	yes	no	5			

a [OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.](#)

b [OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.](#)

c [OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.](#)

d [OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.](#)

e [OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.](#)

f ^[F1] Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.

g This restriction is applicable from 1 May 2011 as regards the manufacture and from 1 June 2011 as regards the placing on the market and importation into the Union.]

h ^[F2] [OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.\]](#)

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364	15404	0000652167-36-	147-36- dianhydrosorbitol	no	yes	no	5		Only to be used as a co-monomer in poly(ethylene-co-isosorbide terephthalate)	
365	11680	0000689422-11-	147-11- acrylic acid, isopropyl ester	no	yes	no		(22)		
366	22150	0000691437-2	147-2- methyl-1-pentene	no	yes	no	0,05			
367	16697	0000693423-2	147-2- dodecanedioic acid	no	yes	no				
368	93280	0000693416-11-	147-11- propionic acid, dioctadecyl ester	no	yes	no		(14)		
369	12761	0000693427-2	147-2- aminododecanoic acid	no	yes	no	0,05			
370	21460	000076093410-	147-10- methacrylic anhydride	no	yes	no		(23)		
371	11510 11830	0000818461-11-	147-11- acrylic acid, monoester with ethyleneglycol	no	yes	no		(22)		
372	18640	0000822406-11-	147-11- hexamethylene diisocyanate	no	yes	no		(17)	1 mg/kg in	(10)

a OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.

b OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.

c OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.

d OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.

e OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.

f [F¹Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.

g This restriction is applicable from 1 May 2011 as regards the manufacture and from 1 June 2011 as regards the placing on the market and importation into the Union.]

h [F²OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]

Status: Point in time view as at 24/03/2014.

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									final product expressed as isocyanate moiety
373	22390	0000840265-3	naphthalenedicarboxylic acid, dimethyl ester	no	yes	no	0,05		
374	21190	0000868771-6	acrylic acid, monoester with ethyleneglycol	no	yes	no	(23)		
375	15130	0000872405-9	decene	no	yes	no	0,05		
[^{F4} 376	66905	0000872450-4	methylpyrrolidone	yes	no	no	60]
377	12786	0000919330-2	aminopropyltriethoxysilane	no	yes	no	0,05		Residual extractable content of 3-aminopropyltriethoxysilane to be less than 3 mg/kg filler when used for the reactive surface treatment of inorganic fillers.

a OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.

b OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.

c OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.

d OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.

e OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.

f [^{F1}Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.

g This restriction is applicable from 1 May 2011 as regards the manufacture and from 1 June 2011 as regards the placing on the market and importation into the Union.]

h [^{F2}OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]

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									SML = 0,05 mg/kg when used for the surface treatment of materials and articles.
378	21970	0000923	302-4 methylmethacrylamide	no	yes	no	0,05		
379	21940	0000924	442-5 methylolacrylamide	no	yes	no	ND		
380	11980	0000925	66-1 acrylic acid, propyl ester	no	yes	no		(22)	
381	15030	0000931	88-1 decanoic acid	yes	no	no	0,05		Only to be used in polymers contacting foods for which simulant A is laid down
382	19490	0000947	104-6 lactam	yes	no	no	5		
383	72160	0000948	265-2 phenylindole	yes	no	yes	15		
384	40000	0000991	1284-4 bis(octylmercapto)-6-	yes	no	yes	30		

a OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.

b OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.

c OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.

d OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.

e OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.

f [^{F1}Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.

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h [^{F2}OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]

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			(4-hydroxy-3,5-di-tert-butylanilino)-1,3,5-triazine						
385	11530	0000999	acrylic acid, 2-hydroxypropyl ester	no	yes	no	0,05		SML (1) expressed as the sum of acrylic acid, 2-hydroxypropyl ester and acrylic acid, 2-hydroxyisopropyl ester. It may contain up to 25 % (m/m) of acrylic acid, 2-hydroxyisopropyl ester (CAS No 0002918-23-2).
386	55280	0001034	gallic acid, octyl ester	yes	no	no		(20)	
387	26155	0001072	1,3,5-vinylimidazole	no	yes	no	0,05		(1)

a OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.

b OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.

c OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.

d OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.

e OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.

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h [^{F2}OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]

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388	25080	0001120	136-1 tetradecene	no	yes	no	0,05			
389	22360	0001141	236-4 naphthalenedicarboxylic acid	no	yes	no	5			
390	55200	0001166	511-5 acid, dodecyl ester	yes	no	no		(20)		
391	22932	0001187	035-1 perfluoromethyl perfluorovinyl ether	yes	no	no	0,05		Only to be used in anti-stick coatings	
392	72800	0001241	047-1 phosphoric acid, diphenyl 2-ethylhexyl ester	yes	no	yes	2,4			
393	37280	0001302	278-0 nitrite	yes	no	no				
394	41280	0001305	612-0 hydroxide	yes	no	no				
395	41520	0001305	78-8 oxide	yes	no	no				
396	64640	0001309	142-8 hydroxide	yes	no	no				
397	64720	0001309	148-4 oxide	yes	no	no				
398	35760	0001309	611-1 trioxide	yes	no	no	0,04		SML (6) expressed as antimony	

a OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.

b OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.

c OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.

d OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.

e OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.

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h ^[F2] OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]

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399	81600	0001310583	potassium hydroxide	yes	no	no			
400	86720	0001310712	sodium hydroxide	yes	no	no			
401	24475	0001313812	zinc sulphide	no	yes	no			
402	96240	0001314112	zinc oxide	yes	no	no			
403	96320	0001314213	zinc sulphide	yes	no	no			
404	67200	0001317315	polybenzenedisulphide	yes	no	no			
405	16690	0001321710	divinylbenzene	yes	no	no	ND		SML (1) expressed as the sum of divinylbenzene and ethylvinylbenzene. It may contain up to 45 % (m/m) of ethylvinylbenzene.
406	83300	0001323132	propyleneglycol monostearate	yes	no	no			
407	87040	0001330314	sodium tetraborate	yes	no	no		(16)	
408	82960	0001330182	propyleneglycol monooleate	yes	no	no			
409	62240	0001332117	zinc oxide	yes	no	no			

a OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.

b OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.

c OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.

d OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.

e OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.

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h ^[F2] OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]

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410	62720	0001332	2k5817	yes	no	no				
411	42080	0001333	3e8604 black	yes	no	no				Primary particles of 10 – 300 nm which are aggregated to a size of 100 – 1 200 nm which may form agglomerates within the size distribution of 300 nm – mm. Toluene extractables: maximum 0,1 %, determined according to ISO method 6209. UV absorption of cyclohexane extract at 386 nm: <

a OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.

b OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.

c OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.

d OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.

e OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.

f [^{F1}Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.

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h [^{F2}OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]

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									0,02 AU for a 1 cm cell or < 0,1 AU for a 5 cm cell, determined according to a generally recognised method of analysis. Benzo(a)pyrene content: max 0,25 mg/kg carbon black. Maximum use level of carbon black in the polymer: 2,5 % w/w.
412	45200	0001335	500 for iodide	yes	no	no		(6)	
413	35600	0001336	216 for hydroxide	yes	no	no			

a OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.

b OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.

c OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.

d OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.

e OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.

f [^{F1}Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.

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h [^{F2}OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]

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414	87600	000133836-2	36-2	yes	no	no			
			monolaurate						
415	87840	000133841-6	41-6	yes	no	no			
			monostearate						
416	87680	000133846-8	46-8	yes	no	no			
			monooleate						
417	85680	000134318-2	18-2	yes	no	no			
			acid						
418	34720	000134428-1	28-1	yes	no	no			
			oxide						
419	92150	000140155-4	155-4	yes	no	no			According to the JECFA specifications
			lactic acids						
420	19210	000145910-3	10-3	yes	yes	no	0,05		
			phthalic acid, dimethyl ester						
[^{F5} 421	13000	000147745-0	45-0	no	yes	no		(34)	I
			benzenedimethanamine						
422	38515	000153344-5	44-5	yes	no	yes	0,05		(2)
			bis(2-benzoxazolyl)stilbene						
423	22937	000162305-8	05-8	yes	no	yes	0,05		
			propylperfluorovinyl ether						
424	15070	000164716-1	16-1	no	yes	no	0,05		
			decadiene						
425	10840	000166339-4	39-4	no	yes	no		(22)	
			lactic acid, tert-butyl ester						
426	13510	000167522-3	22-3	no	yes	no			In compliance with
	13610		bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)propane						

a OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.

b OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.

c OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.

d OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.

e OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.

f [^{F1}Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.

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h [^{F2}OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]

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			bis(2,3-epoxypropyl) ether						Commission Regulation (EC) No 1895/2005 ^a
427	18896	0001679451-2	(hydroxymethyl)-1-cyclohexene	no	yes	no	0,05		
428	95200	0001709170-52	tris(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxybenzyl)benzene	yes	no	no			
429	13210	0001761574-4	aminocyclohexylmethane	no	yes	no	0,05		
430	95600	0001843103-34	tris(2-methyl-4-hydroxy-5-tert-butylphenyl)butane	yes	no	yes	5		
431	61600	0001843205-6	hydroxy-4-n-octyloxybenzophenone	yes	no	yes		(8)	
432	12280	0002035475-8	anhydride	no	yes	no			
433	68320	0002082670-3	decyl 3-(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)propionate	yes	no	yes	6		
434	20410	0002082847-1	acrylic acid, diester	yes	no	no	0,05		

a OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.

b OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.

c OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.

d OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.

e OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.

f [^{F1}Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.]

g This restriction is applicable from 1 May 2011 as regards the manufacture and from 1 June 2011 as regards the placing on the market and importation into the Union.]

h [^{F2}OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]

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			with 1,4- butanediol							
435	14230	0002123	ε-caprolactam, sodium salt	yes	no		(4)			
436	19480	0002146	Maleic acid, vinyl ester	no	yes	no				
437	11245	0002156	Sebacic acid, dodecyl ester	no	yes	no	0,05		(2)	
[^{F4} 438	13303	0002162	bis(2,6- diisopropylphenyl) carbodiimide	no	yes	no	0,05	Expressed as the sum of bis(2,6- diisopropylphenyl)carbodiimide and its hydrolysis product 2,6- diisopropylaniline		
439	21280	0002177	Acrylic acid, phenyl ester	yes	no		(23)			
440	21340	0002210	Acrylic acid, propyl ester	yes	no		(23)			
441	38160	0002315	Sebacic acid, propyl ester	yes	no	no				

a OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.

b OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.

c OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.

d OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.

e OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.

f [^{F1}Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.

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h [^{F2}OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]

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442	13780	0002425174-8	butanediol bis(2,3-epoxypropyl)ether	no	yes	no	ND		Residual content = 1 mg/kg in final product expressed as epoxy group. Molecular weight is 43 Da.	(10)
443	12788	0002432199-7	aminoundecanoic acid	no	yes	no	5			
444	61440	0002440222-4	hydroxy-5'-methylphenyl)benzotriazole	yes	no	no		(12)		
445	83440	0002466093-3	phosphoric acid	yes	no	no				
446	10750	0002495354-4	acrylic acid, benzyl ester	no	yes	no		(22)		
447	20080	0002495371-6	methacrylic acid, benzyl ester	no	yes	no		(23)		
448	11890	0002499450-4	acrylic acid, n-octyl ester	no	yes	no		(22)		
[^{F3} 449	49840	0002500488-1	acetaldesyls disulphide	yes	no	yes	0,05]

a OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.

b OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.

c OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.

d OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.

e OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.

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h [^{F2}OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]

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450	24430	000256188	Basic anhydride	no	yes	no			
451	66755	000268222	4-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	yes	no	no	0,5		Only to be used in aqueous polymer dispersions and emulsions
[^{F4} 452	38885	000272522	6-bis(2,4-dimethylphenyl)-(2-hydroxy-4-n-octyloxyphenyl)-1,3,5-triazine	yes	no	no	5]
453	26320	000276802	Trimethoxysilane	no	yes	no	0,05		(10)
454	12670	000285511	3-amino-3-aminomethyl-3,5,5-trimethylcyclohexane	no	yes	no	6		
455	20530	000286747	Acrylic acid, 2-(dimethylamino)-ethyl ester	yes	yes	no	ND		
456	10810	000299808	8-acetic acid, sec-butyl ester	no	yes	no		(22)	
457	20140	000299818	Acrylic acid,	yes	yes	no		(23)	

a OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.

b OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.

c OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.

d OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.

e OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.

f [^{F1}Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.

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h [^{F2}OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]

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			sec-butyl ester						
458	36960	0003061	benzamide	no	no				
459	46870	000313531	tert-butyl-4-hydroxybenzylphosphonic acid, dioctadecyl ester	yes	no				
460	14950	0003173	hexyl isocyanate	yes	no		(17)	1 mg/kg in final product expressed as isocyanate moiety	(10)
461	22420	000317347	naphthalene diisocyanate	no	yes		(17)	1 mg/kg in final product expressed as isocyanate moiety	(10)
462	26170	0003195	vinyl-N-methylacetamide	no	yes	no	0,02		(1)
463	25840	0003290	trimethylolpropane trimethacrylate	no	yes	no	0,05		
464	61280	0003293	hydroxy-4-	yes	no	yes		(8)	

a [OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.](#)

b [OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.](#)

c [OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.](#)

d [OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.](#)

e [OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.](#)

f ^[1]Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.

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h ^[2][OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.\]](#)

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			n-hexyloxybenzophenone						
465	68040	00033337621	1-naphtho-(1,2-D)triazol-2-yl]-3-phenylcoumarin	yes	no	no			
466	50640	0003648188	1-octyltin dilaurate	yes	no	no		(10)	
467	14800	0003724660	4-hydroxybenzoic acid	yes	yes	no	0,05		(1)
	45600								
468	71960	000382526	26-fluorocyclohexanoic acid, ammonium salt	no	no	no			Only to be used in repeated use articles, sintered at high temperatures
469	60480	000386429021	4-hydroxy-3,5'-di-tert-butylphenyl)-5-chlorobenzotriazole	yes	no	yes		(12)	
470	60400	000389621025	4-hydroxy-3'-tert-butyl-5'-methylphenyl)-5-chlorobenzotriazole	yes	no	yes		(12)	
471	24888	0003965555-7	2-sulphoisophthalic acid,	no	yes	no	0,05		

a [OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.](#)

b [OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.](#)

c [OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.](#)

d [OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.](#)

e [OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.](#)

f ^[F1]Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.

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h ^[F2][OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.\]](#)

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			monosodium salt, dimethyl ester							
472	66560	0004066202-8	methylenebis(4-methyl-6-cyclohexylphenol)	yes	no	yes		(5)		
473	12265	0004074400-2	acid, divinyl ester	no	yes	no	ND		5 mg/kg in final product. Only to be used as co-monomer.	(1)
474	43600	0004080430-3	chloroallyl)-3,5,7-triaza-1-azoniaadamantane chloride	yes	no	no	0,3			
475	19110	0004098471-9	isocyanato-3-isocyanatomethyl-3,5,5-trimethylcyclohexane	no	yes	no		(17)	1 mg/kg in final product expressed as isocyanate moiety	(10)
476	16570	0004128473-8	diisocyanate	no	yes	no		(17)	1 mg/kg in final product expressed as isocyanate moiety	(10)

a [OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.](#)

b [OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.](#)

c [OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.](#)

d [OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.](#)

e [OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.](#)

f [^{F1}Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.]

g This restriction is applicable from 1 May 2011 as regards the manufacture and from 1 June 2011 as regards the placing on the market and importation into the Union.]

h [^{F2}OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]

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477	46720	0004130246	2,4-di-tert-butyl-4-ethylphenol	yes	no	yes	4,8			(1)
478	60180	0004191473	5-hydroxybenzoic acid, isopropyl ester	yes	no	no				
479	12970	0004196256	6-oxoheptanoic anhydride	no	yes	no				
480	46790	0004221380	2,4-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxybenzoic acid, 2,4-di-tert-butylphenyl ester	yes	no	no				
481	13060	0004422195	5-benzenetricarboxylic acid trichloride	no	yes	no	0,05		SML expressed as 1,3,5-benzenetricarboxylic acid	(1)
482	21100	0004655240	5-methacrylic acid, isopropyl ester	yes	yes	no		(23)		
483	68860	0004724448	5-octylphosphonic acid	yes	no	no	0,05			
484	13395	0004767203	2-bis(hydroxymethyl)propionic acid	no	yes	no	0,05			(1)

a OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.

b OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.

c OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.

d OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.

e OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.

f ^[1]Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.

g This restriction is applicable from 1 May 2011 as regards the manufacture and from 1 June 2011 as regards the placing on the market and importation into the Union.]

h ^[2]OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]

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			acid, 2-ethylhexyl ester							
493	39200	0006200b4(2)	hydroxyethyl)-2-hydroxypropyl-3-(dodecyloxy)methylammonium chloride	yes	no	no	1,8			
494	62140	0006303b7(5)	phosphorous acid	no	no					
495	35160	0006642631-5	amino-1,3-dimethyluracil	yes	no	no	5			
496	71680	0006683b9(8)	erythritol tetrakis[3-(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)-propionate]	no	no					
497	95020	000684625(4)	trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol diisobutyrate	yes	no	no	5			Only to be used in single-use gloves
498	16210	0006864337-5	dimethyl-4,4'-diaminodicyclohexylmethane	no	yes	no	0,05			Only to be used in polyamides (5)
499	19965 65020	0006915m1(7)	acid	yes	yes	no				In case of use as a monomer only

a OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.

b OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.

c OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.

d OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.

e OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.

f [F¹Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.

g This restriction is applicable from 1 May 2011 as regards the manufacture and from 1 June 2011 as regards the placing on the market and importation into the Union.]

h [F²OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]

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									to be used as a co-monomer in aliphatic polyesters up to maximum level of 1 % on a molar basis	
500	38560	0007128264-5	bis(5-tert-butyl-2-benzoxazolyl)thiophene	yes	no	yes	0,6			
501	34480	—	aluminium fibers, flakes and powders	yes	no	no				
502	22778	0007456468-0	oxybis(benzenesulphonylazide)	no	yes	no	0,05			(1)
503	46080	0007585839-9	dextrin	yes	no	no				
504	86240	0007631860-0	silicon dioxide	yes	no	no			For synthetic amorphous silicon dioxide: primary particles of 1 – 100	

a OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.

b OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.

c OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.

d OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.

e OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.

f [^{F1}Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.

g This restriction is applicable from 1 May 2011 as regards the manufacture and from 1 June 2011 as regards the placing on the market and importation into the Union.]

h [^{F2}OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]

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									nm which are aggregated to a size of 0,1 – 1 µm which may form agglomerates within the size distribution of 0,3 µm to the mm size.
505	86480	0007631	0015m sodium bisulphite	yes	no	no		(19)	
506	86920	0007632	0010m sodium nitrite	yes	no	no	0,6		
507	59990	0007647	Hydrochloric acid	yes	no	no			
508	86560	0007647	0010m sodium bromide	yes	no	no			
509	23170	0007664	0085 phosphoric acid	yes	yes	no			
	72640								
510	12789	0007664	0011m ammonia	yes	yes	no			
	35320								
511	91920	0007664	0010m sulfuric acid	yes	no	no			

a [OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.](#)

b [OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.](#)

c [OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.](#)

d [OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.](#)

e [OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.](#)

f ^[F1]Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.

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h ^[F2][OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.\]](#)

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512	81680	0007681	potassium iodide	yes	no	no	(6)		
513	86800	0007681	potassium iodide	yes	no	no	(6)		
514	91840	0007704	silica	yes	no	no			
515	26360	0007732	water	yes	yes	no		In compliance with Directive 98/83/EC ^b	
	95855								
516	86960	0007757	sulphite	yes	no	no	(19)		
517	81520	0007758	potassium bromide	yes	no	no			
518	35845	0007771	lactic acid	yes	no	no			
519	87120	0007772	thiosulphate	yes	no	no	(19)		
520	65120	0007773	manganese chloride	yes	no	no			
521	58320	0007782	zinc white	yes	no	no			
522	14530	0007782	zinc white	no	yes	no			
523	45195	0007787	potassium bromide	yes	no	no			
524	24520	0008001	vegetable oil	no	yes	no			
525	62640	0008001	paraffin wax	yes	no	no			
526	43440	0008001	paraffin	yes	no	no			
527	14411	0008001	vegetable oil	yes	yes	no			
	42880								

a OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.

b OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.

c OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.

d OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.

e OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.

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h [^{F2}OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]

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528	63760	000800214315	Leather	yes	no	no				
529	67850	00080025017a	Non-flammable wax	yes	no	no				
530	41760	000800641811	Beeswax	yes	no	no				
531	36880	0008012803	Beeswax	yes	no	no				
532	88640	00080130718	soybean oil, epoxidised	yes	no	no	60 30(*)	(32)	(*)	In the case of PVC gaskets used to seal glass jars containing infant formulae and follow-on formulae as defined by Directive 2006/141/EC or processed cereal-based foods and baby foods

a OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.

b OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.

c OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.

d OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.

e OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.

f [F¹Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.

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h [F²OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]

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										for infants and young children as defined by Directive 2006/125/EC, the SML is lowered to 30 mg/kg.
										Oxirane < 8 %, iodine number < 6.
533	42720	0008015869	Sebacic wax	yes	no	no				
534	80720	0008017661	Phosphoric acids	yes	no	no				
535	24100	0008050697	Formic acid	yes	yes	no				
	24130									
	24190									
	83840									
536	84320	0008050656	Formic acid hydrogenated, ester with methanol	yes	no	no				

a OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.

b OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.

c OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.

d OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.

e OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.

f [F¹Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.

g This restriction is applicable from 1 May 2011 as regards the manufacture and from 1 June 2011 as regards the placing on the market and importation into the Union.]

h [F²OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]

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537	84080	0008050	2618 Fatty ester with pentaerythritol	yes	no	no			
538	84000	0008050	3115 Fatty ester with glycerol	yes	no	no			
539	24160	0008052	1016 Tall oil	no	yes	no			
540	63940	0008062	1505 High sulphonic acid	yes	no	no	0,24		Only to be used as dispersant for plastics dispersions
541	58480	0009000	0115 Arabic	yes	no	no			
542	42640	0009000	0117 Carboxymethylcellulose	yes	no	no			
543	45920	0009000	0112 Diacetate	yes	no	no			
544	58400	0009000	0110 Gum	yes	no	no			
545	93680	0009000	0115 Galgacanth gum	yes	no	no			
546	71440	0009000	0111 Glycerin	yes	no	no			
547	55440	0009000	0118 Gum	yes	no	no			
548	42800	0009000	0111 Glycerin	yes	no	no			
549	80000	0009002	0118 Polyethylene wax	yes	no	no			
550	81060	0009003	0110 Polypropylene wax	yes	no	no			

a OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.

b OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.

c OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.

d OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.

e OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.

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h [^{F2}OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]

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551	79920	00090030106392	poly(ethylene terephthalate) glycol	no	no			
552	81500	00090033098	polyvinylpyrrolidone	no	no			The substance shall meet the purity criteria as laid down in Commission Directive 2008/84/EC ^c
553	14500	00090043114	cellulose	yes	yes	no		
	43280							
554	43300	00090043118	cellulose acetate butyrate	yes	no	no		
555	53280	00090043177	cellulose	no	no	no		
556	54260	00090043184	hydroxyethylcellulose	no	no	no		
557	66640	00090043505	ethylcellulose	no	no	no		
558	60560	00090043620	hydroxyethylcellulose	no	no	no		
559	61680	00090043642	propylcellulose	no	no	no		
560	66700	00090043653	hydroxypropylcellulose	no	no	no		
561	66240	00090043675	cellulose	no	no	no		
562	22450	00090043700	cellulose	yes	no	no		
563	78320	00090043971	polyethylene glycol monoricinoleate	yes	no	yes	42	
564	24540	00090052528	starch, edible	yes	yes	no		

a OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.

b OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.

c OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.

d OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.

e OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.

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h [^{F2}OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]

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	88800								
565	61120	0009005137-0	hydroxyethyl starch	no	no				
566	33350	0009005137-1	ascorbic acid	yes	no	no			
567	82080	0009005137-2	propyleneglycol alginate	yes	no	no			
568	79040	0009005615-5	sorbitan monolaurate	yes	no	no			
569	79120	0009005615-6	sorbitan monooleate	yes	no	no			
570	79200	0009005615-7	sorbitan monopalmitate	yes	no	no			
571	79280	0009005615-8	sorbitan monostearate	yes	no	no			
572	79360	0009005615-9	sorbitan trioleate	yes	no	no			
573	79440	0009005615-4	sorbitan tristearate	yes	no	no			
574	24250	0009006046-6	cellulose, natural	yes	yes	no			
	84560								
575	76721	0063148601-1	polydimethylsiloxane (Mw > 6 800 Da)	no	no	no			Viscosity at 25 °C not less than 100 cSt

a OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.

b OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.

c OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.

d OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.

e OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.

f [^{F1}Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.]

g This restriction is applicable from 1 May 2011 as regards the manufacture and from 1 June 2011 as regards the placing on the market and importation into the Union.]

h [^{F2}OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]

Status: Point in time view as at 24/03/2014.

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									(100 × 10 ⁻⁶ m ² /s)
576	60880	0009032422	hydroxyethylmethylcellulose						
577	62280	000904417	isobutylene-butene copolymer	no	no				
578	79600	000904601	polyethyleneglycol tridecyl ether phosphate	no	5				For materials and articles intended for contact with aqueous foods only. Polyethyleneglycol (EO ≤ 11) tridecyl ether phosphate (mono- and dialkyl ester) with a maximum 10 % content of polyethyleneglycol (EO ≤ 11) tridecylether.
579	61800	000904917	hydroxypropyl starch	no	no				

a OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.

b OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.

c OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.

d OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.

e OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.

f ^[F1]Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.

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h ^[F2]OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]

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580	46070	001001620-3	dextrin	yes	no	no			
581	36800	001002231-8	barium nitrate	yes	no	no			
582	50240	001003943-5	octyltin bis(2-ethylhexyl maleate)	yes	no	no		(10)	
583	40400	001004336-6	boron nitride	yes	no	no		(16)	
584	13620 40320	001004335-3	boric acid	yes	yes	no		(16)	
585	41120	001004352-4	lead(II) chloride	yes	no	no			
586	65280	001004384-2	manganese hypophosphite	yes	no	no			
587	68400	001009445-8	decylsuccinimide	yes	no	yes	5		
588	64320	001037711-2	lithium iodide	yes	no	no		(6)	
589	52645	001043608-1	eicosenamide	yes	no	no			
590	21370	001059580-9	acrylic acid, 2-sulphoethyl ester	yes	no	no	ND		(1)
591	36160	001060500-1	ethyl stearate	yes	no	no			
592	34690	001109750-9	nickel magnesium carbonate hydroxide	yes	no	no			

a OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.

b OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.

c OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.

d OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.

e OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.

f [F¹Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.

g This restriction is applicable from 1 May 2011 as regards the manufacture and from 1 June 2011 as regards the placing on the market and importation into the Union.]

h [F²OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]

Status: Point in time view as at 24/03/2014.

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593	44960	0011104	4001	cobalt oxide	yes	no	no			
594	65360	0011129	6005	manganese oxide	yes	no	no			
595	19510	0011132	1723	cellulose	no	yes	no			
596	95935	0011138	6601	cham gum	yes	no	no			
597	67120	0012001	2002	zinc	yes	no	no			
598	41600	0012004	4007	lead sulfate	yes	no	no			
599	36840	0012007	5505	boron tetraborate	yes	no	no		(16)	
600	60030	0012072	9001	barium magnesite	yes	no	no			
601	35440	0012124	0701	antimony bromide	yes	no	no			
602	70240	0012198	0205	cerium oxide	yes	no	no			
603	83460	0012269	7802	phenyl nitro	yes	no	no			
604	60080	0012304	6503	hydro talcite	yes	no	no			
605	11005	0012542	2301	acrylic acid, dicyclopentenyl ester	no	yes	no	0,05		(1)
606	65200	0012626	8809	manganese hydroxide	yes	no	no			
607	62245	0012751	2003	lead phosphide	yes	no	no			Only to be used in PET polymers and copolymers
608	40800	0013003	4108	butylidene-	yes	no	yes	6		

a OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.

b OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.

c OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.

d OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.

e OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.

f ^[1]Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.

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h ^[2]OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]

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			bis(6-tert-butyl-3-methylphenyl-ditridecyl phosphite)						
609	83455	0013445	556-2 pyrosulphuric acid	no	no				
610	93440	0013463	667-7 titanium dioxide	yes	no				
611	35120	0013560	349-1 aminocrotonic acid, diester with thiobis(2-hydroxyethyl) ether	yes	no				
612	16694	0013811	502 divinyl-2-imidazolidinone	no	yes	no	0,05		(10)
613	95905	0013983	710 styrene	yes	no	no			
614	45560	0014464	463 talc	yes	no	no			
615	92080	0014807	516-6	yes	no	no			
616	83470	0014808	607z	yes	no	no			
617	10660	0015214	289-8 acrylamido-2-methylpropanesulphonic acid	no	yes	no	0,05		
618	51040	0015535	179-2 octyltin mercaptoacetate	yes	no	no		(10)	
619	50320	0015571	158-1 octyltin bis(2-	yes	no	no		(10)	

a OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.

b OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.

c OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.

d OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.

e OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.

f [F1] Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.

g This restriction is applicable from 1 May 2011 as regards the manufacture and from 1 June 2011 as regards the placing on the market and importation into the Union.]

h [F2] OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]

Status: Point in time view as at 24/03/2014.

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			ethylhexyl mercaptoacetate)							
620	50720	001557160-5	octyltin dimaleate	yes	no	no		(10)		
621	17110	0016219575-3	ethylidenebicyclo[2,2,1]hept-2-ene	no	yes	no	0,05			(9)
622	69840	001626009-1	palmitamide	no	yes	yes	5			
623	52640	0016389488-1	nitrite	yes	no	no				
624	18897	0016712664-4	hydroxy-2-naphthalenecarboxylic acid	no	yes	no	0,05			
625	36720	001719460-2	hydroxide	yes	no	no				
626	57800	001864157-1	glycerol tribehenate	yes	no	no				
627	59760	001956921-2	nitrite	yes	no	no				
628	96190	002042758-1	hydroxide	yes	no	no				
629	34560	002164551-2	nickel hydroxide	yes	no	no				
630	82240	0022788412-8	propyleneglycol dilaurate	yes	no	no				
631	59120	002312847-7	hexamethylene-bis(3-(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)propionamide)	yes	no	yes	45			

a OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.

b OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.

c OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.

d OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.

e OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.

f [^{F1}Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.]

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h [^{F2}OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]

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632	52880	0023676409-7	ethoxybenzoic acid, ethyl ester	yes	no	no	3,6			
633	53200	0023949266-8	ethoxy-2'-ethyloxanilide	yes	no	yes	30			
634	25910	002480044-0	propylene glycols	no	no	no				
635	40720	0025013416-5	butyl-4-hydroxyanisole	yes	no	no	30			
636	31500	002513451-4	acrylic acid, acrylic acid, 2-ethylhexyl ester, copolymer	yes	no	no	0,05	(22)	SML expressed as acrylic acid, 2-ethylhexyl ester	
637	71635	0025151926-6	penterythritol dioleate	no	no	no	0,05		Not to be used for articles in contact with fatty foods for which simulant D is laid down	
638	23590	002532268-3	polyethylene glycols	yes	no	no				

a OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.

b OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.

c OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.

d OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.

e OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.

f [^{F1}Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.

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h [^{F2}OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]

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	76960								
639	23651	00253226094	polypropylene	no	no	0,05			
	80800								
640	54930	002535981	formaldehyde-naphthol, copolymer	no	no	0,05			
641	22331	0025513648	copolymer of (35-45 % w/w) 1,6-diamino-2,2,4-trimethylhexane and (55-65 % w/w) 1,6-diamino-2,4,4-trimethylhexane	no	yes	no	0,05		(10)
642	64990	002573664c	maleic anhydride-styrene, copolymer, sodium salt	yes	no	no			The fraction with molecular weight below 1 000 Da should not exceed 0,05 % (w/w)
643	87760	002626657d	butan monopalmitate	yes	no	no			
644	88080	002626658d	butan trioleate	yes	no	no			

a OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.

b OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.

c OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.

d OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.

e OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.

f ^[F1] Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.

g This restriction is applicable from 1 May 2011 as regards the manufacture and from 1 June 2011 as regards the placing on the market and importation into the Union.]

h ^[F2] OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]

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645	67760	0026401865	n-octyltin tris(isooctyl mercaptoacetate)	yes	no	no		(11)		
646	50480	0026401978	o-octyltin bis(isooctyl mercaptoacetate)	yes	no	no		(10)		
647	56720	0026402363	glycerol monohexanoate	yes	no	no				
648	56880	0026402366	glycerol mono-octanoate	yes	no	no				
649	47210	0026427407	ethyltin stannonic acid polymer	yes	no	no				Molecular unit = $(C_8H_{18}S_3Sn_2)_n$ (n = 1,5-2)
650	49600	002663601	dimethyltin bis(isooctyl mercaptoacetate)	yes	no	no		(9)		
651	88240	002665801	sofitan tristearate	yes	no	no				
652	38820	002674153	(2,4-di-tert-butylphenyl) pentaerythritol diphosphite	yes	no	yes	0,6			
653	25270	0026747290	toluene diisocyanate dimer	no	yes	no		(17)	1 mg/kg in final product expressed as isocyanate moiety	(10)

a OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.

b OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.

c OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.

d OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.

e OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.

f ^[F1] Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.

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h ^[F2] OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]

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654	88600	0026836477-0	6477-0 monostearate	yes	no	no			
655	25450	002689648-0	648-0 1,4-bis(2-hydroxyethyl)benzene	no	no	no	0,05		
656	24760	002691443-2	643-2 phosphonic acid	yes	no	no	0,05		
657	67680	002710780-7	680-7 n-octyltin tris(2-ethylhexyl mercaptoacetate)	yes	no	no		(11)	
658	52000	002717687-0	687-0 dodecylbenzenesulphonic acid	no	no	no	30		
659	82800	002719447-7	647-7 propyleneglycol monolaurate	yes	no	no			
660	47540	002745840-8	640-8 dodecyl disulphide	yes	no	yes	0,05		
661	95360	002767642-5	642-5 tris(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxybenzyl)-1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trione	yes	no	yes	5		
662	25927	0027955194-8	648-8 tris(4-hydroxyphenyl)ethane	no	yes	no	0,005		Only to be used in polycarbonates (1)
663	64150	002829070-1	670-1 phthalic acid	yes	no	no			
664	95000	002893167-4	674-4 trimethylpropylmethacrylate-methyl	no	no	no			

a OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.

b OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.

c OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.

d OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.

e OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.

f [F¹Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.

g This restriction is applicable from 1 May 2011 as regards the manufacture and from 1 June 2011 as regards the placing on the market and importation into the Union.]

h [F²OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]

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			methacrylate copolymer						
665	83120	0029013428-3	propyleneglycol monopalmitate	yes	no	no			
666	87280	0029116508-1	sebitan dioleate	yes	no	no			
667	55190	0029204021-1	oleic acid	yes	no	no			
668	80240	0029894057-1	glycerol ricinoleate	yes	no	no			
669	56610	0030233648-1	glycerol monobehenate	yes	no	no			
670	56800	0030899628-1	glycerol monolaurate diacetate	yes	no	no	(32)		
671	74240	0031570046-1	phosphoric acid, tris(2,4-di-tert-butylphenyl)ester	yes	no	no			
672	76845	0031831615-1	polyester of 1,4-butanediol with caprolactone	yes	no	no	(29) (30)	The fraction with molecular weight below 1 000 Da should not exceed 0,5 % (w/w)	
673	53670	0032509661-1	ethylene glycol bis[3,3-	yes	no	yes	6		

a OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.

b OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.

c OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.

d OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.

e OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.

f ^[F1]Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.

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h ^[F2]OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]

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			bis(3-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)butyrate]						
674	46480	0032647	467-9 dibenzylidene sorbitol	no	no				
675	38800	0032687	78-8 bis(3-(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)propionyl)hydrazide	yes	no	yes	15		
676	50400	0033568	49-9 octyltin bis(isooctyl maleate)	yes	no	no		(10)	
677	82560	0033587	20-1 propyleneglycol dipalmitate	yes	no	no			
678	59200	0035074	17-2 hexamethylene-bis(3-(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)propionate)	yes	no	yes	6		
679	39060	0035958	130-6 bis(2-hydroxy-3,5-di-tert-butylphenyl)ethane	yes	no	yes	5		
680	94400	0036443	168-2 bis[3-(3-tert-butyl-4-hydroxy-5-	yes	no	no	9		

a OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.

b OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.

c OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.

d OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.

e OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.

f [^{F1}Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.

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h [^{F2}OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]

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			methylphenyl propionate]						
681	18310	0036653482-4	no hexadecanol	yes	no				
682	53270	003720560112	cellulose	yes	no				
683	66200	003720600112	cellulose	yes	no				
684	68125	003724406115	syenite	yes	no				
685	85950	003729631712	acid, magnesium-sodium-fluoride salt	yes	no	no	0,15		SML expressed as fluoride. Only to be used in layers of multi-layer materials not coming into direct contact with food.
686	61390	003735350116	cellulose	yes	no				
687	13530	0038103206-9	bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)propane bis(phthalic anhydride)	no	yes	no	0,05		
688	92560	003861347118	tetrakis(3,4-di-tert-butyl-	yes	no	yes	18		

a OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.

b OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.

c OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.

d OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.

e OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.

f ^[1] Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.

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h ^[2] OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]

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			phenyl)-4,4'-biphenylene diphosphonite						
689	95280	0040601175-5	tris(4-tert-butyl-3-hydroxy-2,6-dimethylbenzyl)-1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trione	yes	no	yes	6		
690	92880	004148445-0	Bis(2-ethylhexyl)bis(3-(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)propionate)	no	no	yes	2,4		
691	13600	0047465397-4	bis(3-methyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)2-indolinone	no	yes	no	1,8		
692	52320	0052047250-3	dodecylphenyl)indole	yes	no	yes	0,06		
693	88160	0054140306-1	sorbitan tripalmitate	yes	no	no			
694	21400	0054276346-6	acrylic acid, sulphopropyl ester	yes	no	no	0,05		(1)
695	67520	0054849386-6	tris(isooctyl mercaptoacetate)	no	no	no		(9)	
696	92205	0057569401-4	terephthalic acid,	no	no	no			

a OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.

b OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.

c OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.

d OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.

e OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.

f ^[F1]Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.

g This restriction is applicable from 1 May 2011 as regards the manufacture and from 1 June 2011 as regards the placing on the market and importation into the Union.]

h ^[F2]OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]

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			diester with 2,2'-methylenebis(4-methyl-6-tert-butylphenol)							
697	67515	0057583	3,4,4'-trimethyltin tris(ethylhexyl mercaptoacetate)	no	no		(9)			
698	49595	0057583	3,5-dimethylbis(ethylhexyl mercaptoacetate)	no	no		(9)			
699	90720	0058446	6-(2-ethylbenzoyl) methane		no					
700	31520	0061167	asfific acid, 2-tert-butyl-6-(3-tert-butyl-2-hydroxy-5-methylbenzyl)-4-methylphenyl ester	yes	no	yes	6			
701	40160	0061269	N,N-bis(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidyl)hexamethylenediamine-1,2-dibromoethane, copolymer	yes	no	no	2,4			
702	87920	0061752	6800 tetrastearate	yes	no	no				
703	17170	0061788	faty acids, coco	no	yes	no				
704	77600	0061788	8500 polyethyl glycol ester	yes	no	no				

a OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.

b OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.

c OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.

d OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.

e OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.

f [F¹Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.

g This restriction is applicable from 1 May 2011 as regards the manufacture and from 1 June 2011 as regards the placing on the market and importation into the Union.]

h [F²OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]

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			of hydrogenated castor oil							
705	10599/90	0061788a8914	fat, no	yes	no		(18)		(1)	
	10599/91		fatty, unsaturated (C ₁₈), dimers, non hydrogenated, distilled and non-distilled							
706	17230	0061790f123	fat, acids, tall oil	no	yes	no				
707	46375	00617905120	fat, calcium earth	no	no	no				
708	77520	0061791p16	polyethylene glycol ester of castor oil	no	no	no	42			
709	87520	0062568s110	stearic acid monobenate	yes	no	no				
710	38700	0063397b612	carbonyl bis(isooctyl mercaptoacetate)	yes	no	yes	18			
711	42000	0063438e202	carbonyl tris(isooctyl mercaptoacetate)	yes	no	yes	30			

a OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.

b OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.

c OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.

d OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.

e OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.

f [F¹Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.

g This restriction is applicable from 1 May 2011 as regards the manufacture and from 1 June 2011 as regards the placing on the market and importation into the Union.]

h [F²OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]

Status: Point in time view as at 24/03/2014.

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712	42960	0064147	406 oil, dehydrated	yes	no	no			
713	43480	0064365	charcoal activated	yes	no	no			Only for use in PET at maximum 10 mg/kg of polymer. Same purity requirements as for Vegetable Carbon (E 153) set out by Commission Directive 95/45/EC ^d with exception of ash content which can be up to 10 % (w/w).
714	84400	0064365	170 hydrogenated, ester with pentaerythritol	yes	no	no			

a OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.

b OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.

c OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.

d OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.

e OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.

f [^{F1}Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.]

g This restriction is applicable from 1 May 2011 as regards the manufacture and from 1 June 2011 as regards the placing on the market and importation into the Union.]

h [^{F2}OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]

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715	46880	0065140391-01	tert-butyl-4-hydroxybenzylphosphonic acid, monoethyl ester, calcium salt	yes	no	no	6			
716	60800	006544717(20)	hydroxyethyl)-4-hydroxy-2,2,6,6-tetramethyl piperidine-succinic acid, dimethyl ester, copolymer	yes	no	no	30			
717	84210	0065997-0610	hydrogenated	yes	no	no				
718	84240	0065997-1310	hydrogenated, ester with glycerol	yes	no	no				
719	65920	006682260-4	methacryloyloxyethyl-N,N-dimethyl-N-carboxymethylammonium chloride, sodium salt - octadecyl methacrylate-ethyl methacrylate-	yes	no	no				

a OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.

b OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.

c OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.

d OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.

e OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.

f ^[F1]Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.

g This restriction is applicable from 1 May 2011 as regards the manufacture and from 1 June 2011 as regards the placing on the market and importation into the Union.]

h ^[F2]OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]

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			cyclohexyl methacrylate-N-vinyl-2-pyrrolidone, copolymers						
720	67360	0067649	n- 6 dodecyltin tris(isooctyl mercaptoacetate)	yes	no	no	(25)		
721	46800	0067845	3- 6 tert-butyl-4-hydroxybenzoic acid, hexadecyl ester	yes	no	no			
722	17200	0068308	faty2 acids, soya	no	yes	no			
723	88880	0068412	starch, hydrolysed	yes	no	no			
724	24903	0068425	syrups, no hydrolysed starch, hydrogenated	no	yes	no			In compliance with the purity criteria for maltitol syrup E 965(ii) as laid down in Commission Directive

a OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.

b OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.

c OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.

d OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.

e OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.

f [^{F1}Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.

g This restriction is applicable from 1 May 2011 as regards the manufacture and from 1 June 2011 as regards the placing on the market and importation into the Union.]

h [^{F2}OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]

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									2008/60/ EC ^e
725	77895	0068439	polyethyleneglycol (EO = 2-6) monoalkyl (C ₁₆ - C ₁₈) ether	no	no	no	0,05		The composition of this mixture is as follows: — polyethyleneglycol (EO = 2-6)monoalkyl (C ₁₆ - C ₁₈) ether (approximately 28 %), — fatty alcohols (C ₁₆ - C ₁₈) (approximately 48 %), — ethyleneglycol monoalkyl (C ₁₆ - C ₁₈) ether (approximately 24 %),
726	83599	0068442	reaction products of oleic acid, 2- mercaptoethyl	yes	no	yes		(9)	

a OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.

b OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.

c OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.

d OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.

e OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.

f [^{F1}Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.

g This restriction is applicable from 1 May 2011 as regards the manufacture and from 1 June 2011 as regards the placing on the market and importation into the Union.]

h [^{F2}OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]

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			ester, with dichlorodimethyltin, sodium sulphide and trichloromethyltin						
727	43360	0068442e8f10	Single-use regenerated	no	no				
728	75100	0068515p4810 0028553a2110	Aliphatic diesters with primary, saturated C ₈ -C ₁₀ branched alcohols, more than 60 % C ₉	no	no		(26) (32)	Only to be used as: (a) (b)	(7) plasticiser in repeated use materials and articles; plasticiser in single-use materials and articles contacting non-fatty foods except for infant formulae and follow-on formulae as

a OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.

b OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.

c OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.

d OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.

e OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.

f [^{F1}Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.

g This restriction is applicable from 1 May 2011 as regards the manufacture and from 1 June 2011 as regards the placing on the market and importation into the Union.]

h [^{F2}OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]

Status: Point in time view as at 24/03/2014.

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										defined by Directive 2006/141/EC or processed cereal-based foods and baby foods for infants and young children as defined by Directive 2006/125/EC; technical support agent in concentrations up to 0,1 % in the final product.
729	75105	0068515 0026761	Phthalic acid diesters with	yes	no	no		(26) (32)	(c) Only to be used as:	(7)
a	OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.									
b	OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.									
c	OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.									
d	OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.									
e	OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.									
f	[^{F1} Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.									
g	This restriction is applicable from 1 May 2011 as regards the manufacture and from 1 June 2011 as regards the placing on the market and importation into the Union.]									
h	[^{F2} OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]									

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			primary, saturated C ₉ -C ₁₁ alcohols more than 90 % C ₁₀					(a)	plasticiser in repeated use materials and articles;
								(b)	plasticiser in single-use materials and articles contacting non-fatty foods except for infant formulae and follow-on formulae as defined by Directive 2006/141/EC or processed cereal-based foods and baby foods for infants
a	OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.								
b	OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.								
c	OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.								
d	OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.								
e	OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.								
f	[^{F1} Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.								
g	This restriction is applicable from 1 May 2011 as regards the manufacture and from 1 June 2011 as regards the placing on the market and importation into the Union.]								
h	[^{F2} OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]								

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										(c)	and young children as defined by Directive 2006/125/EC; technical support agent in concentrations up to 0,1 % in the final product.
730	66930	0068554	47011	no	yes	no					Residual monomer in methylsilsesquioxane: < 1 mg methyltrimethoxysilane/kg of methylsilsesquioxane
731	18220	0068564	188-5	no	yes	no	0,05				(2)
732	45450	0068610	051-5	yes	no	yes	5				
			heptylaminoundecanoic acid								
			cresol-dicyclopentadiene-isobutylene, copolymer								

a OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.

b OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.

c OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.

d OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.

e OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.

f [^{F1}Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.]

g This restriction is applicable from 1 May 2011 as regards the manufacture and from 1 June 2011 as regards the placing on the market and importation into the Union.]

h [^{F2}OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]

Status: Point in time view as at 24/03/2014.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 10/2011. (See end of Document for details)

733	10599/92 10599/93	0068783a41d5	41d5, fatty, unsaturated (C ₁₈), dimers, hydrogenated, distilled and non-distilled	no	yes	no		(18)		(1)
734	46380	0068855d540aac0c	5d540aac0c earth, soda ash flux-calcined	no	no	no				
735	40120	0068951b5018	1b5018 poly(ethylene glycol)hydroxymethylphosphonate	yes	no	no				
736	50960	0069226d444	6d444 octyltin ethyleneglycol bis(mercaptoacetate)	yes	no	no		(10)		
737	77370	0070142p0416	2p0416 poly(ethylene glycol)-30 dipolyhydroxystearate	yes	no	no				
738	60320	007032128627	128627 hydroxy-3,5-bis(1,1-dimethylbenzyl)phenyl]benzotriazole	yes	no	yes	1,5			
739	70000	00703312921	12921 oxamidobis[ethyl-3-(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)-propionate]	yes	no	no				
740	81200	0071878p0416	8p0416 [(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)amino]-1,3,5-	yes	no	yes	3			

a OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.

b OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.

c OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.

d OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.

e OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.

f [F¹Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.

g This restriction is applicable from 1 May 2011 as regards the manufacture and from 1 June 2011 as regards the placing on the market and importation into the Union.]

h [F²OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]

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			triazine-2,4-diyl]-[(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidyl)imino]hexamethylene[(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidyl)imino]						
741	24070 83610	0073138-836	836 acids and rosin acids	yes	yes	no			
742	92700	007830124	2,4-tetramethyl-20-(2,3-epoxypropyl)-7-oxa-3,20-diazadispiro-[5.1.11.2]-heneicosan-21-one, polymer	yes	no	yes	5		
743	38950	007907259	4-ethylbenzylidene)sorbitol	yes	no	no			
744	18888	008018133	1-3-hydroxybutanoic acid-3-hydroxypentanoic acid, copolymer	no	yes	no			The substance is used as product obtained by bacterial fermentation. In compliance with the

a OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.

b OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.

c OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.

d OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.

e OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.

f [F¹Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.

g This restriction is applicable from 1 May 2011 as regards the manufacture and from 1 June 2011 as regards the placing on the market and importation into the Union.]

h [F²OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]

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									specifications mentioned in the Table 4 of Annex I
745	68145	0080410233-2	2,2',3,3'-nitri(triethyl tris(3,3',5,5'-tetra-tert-butyl-1,1'-bi-phenyl-2,2'-diyl)phosphite)	yes	no	yes	5		SML expressed as sum of phosphite and phosphate
746	38810	0080693600-2	1,2,4,6-di-tert-butyl-4-methylphenyl)diphosphite	yes	no	yes	5		SML expressed as sum of phosphite and phosphate
747	47600	008403046-5	1,5-dodecyltin bis(isooctyl mercaptoacetate)	yes	no	yes		(25)	
748	12765	0084434N-28	4-(2-aminoethyl)- β -alanine, sodium salt	no	yes	no	0,05		
749	66360	008520922-2	1,2-methylene bis(4,6-di-tert-butylphenyl)	yes	no	yes	5		

a OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.

b OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.

c OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.

d OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.

e OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.

f [^{F1}Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.]

g This restriction is applicable from 1 May 2011 as regards the manufacture and from 1 June 2011 as regards the placing on the market and importation into the Union.]

h [^{F2}OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]

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			sodium phosphate						
750	66350	008520922-4	yes methylenebis(4,6-di-tert-butylphenyl) lithium phosphate	no	no	5			
751	81515	008718925-2	yes poly(zinc glycerolate)	no	no				
752	39890	008782644-1 — 30069158-41 — 40054686-97 — 40081541-12-0	yes bis(methylbenzylidene)sorbitol	no	no				
753	62800	009270440-1	yes kolin, calcined	no	no				
754	56020	009988064-6	yes glycerol dibehenate	no	no				
755	21765	010624643-7	no methylenebis(3-chloro-2,6-diethylaniline)	yes	no	0,05			(1)
756	40020	011055324-0	yes bis(octylthiomethyl)-6-methylphenol	no	yes		(24)		
757	95725	011063871-0	yes zinculites reaction product with citric acid, lithium salt	no	no				

a OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.

b OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.

c OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.

d OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.

e OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.

f ^[1] Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.

g This restriction is applicable from 1 May 2011 as regards the manufacture and from 1 June 2011 as regards the placing on the market and importation into the Union.]

h ^[2] OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]

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758	38940	011067524-8	24-8	yes	no	yes		(24)		
			bis(dodecylthiomethyl)-6-methylphenol							
759	54300	011833720-0	20-0	yes	no	yes	6			
			ethylidenebis(4,6-di-tert-butylphenyl) fluorophosphonite							
760	83595	011934510-0	10-0	yes	no	no	18		Composition:	
			Reaction product of di-tert-butylphosphonite with biphenyl, obtained by condensation of 2,4-di-tert-butylphenol with Friedel Craft reaction product of phosphorous trichloride and biphenyl						—	4,4'-biphenylene-bis[0,0-bis(2,4-di-tert-butylphenyl)phosphonite] (CAS No 0038613-77-3) (36-46 % w/w (*)),
									—	4,3'-biphenylene-bis[0,0-bis(2,4-di-tert-butylphenyl)phosphonite] (CAS No 0118421-00-4) (17-23 % w/w (*)),

a OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.

b OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.

c OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.

d OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.

e OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.

f ^[F1]Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.

g This restriction is applicable from 1 May 2011 as regards the manufacture and from 1 June 2011 as regards the placing on the market and importation into the Union.]

h ^[F2]OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]

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									—	3,3'-biphenylene-bis[0,0-bis(2,4-di-tert-butylphenyl)phosphonite] (CAS No 0118421-01-5) (1-5 % w/w (*)),
									—	4-biphenylene-0,0-bis(2,4-di-tert-butylphenyl)phosphonite (CAS No 0091362-37-7) (11-19 % w/w (*)),
									—	tris(2,4-di-tert-butylphenyl)phosphite (CAS No 0031570-04-4) (9-18 % w/w (*)),
a	OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.									
b	OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.									
c	OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.									
d	OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.									
e	OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.									
f	[^{F1} Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.									
g	This restriction is applicable from 1 May 2011 as regards the manufacture and from 1 June 2011 as regards the placing on the market and importation into the Union.]									
h	[^{F2} OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]									

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									—	4,4'-biphenylene-0,0-bis(2,4-di-tert-butylphenyl)phosphonate-0-bis(2,4-di-tert-butylphenyl)phosphonite (CAS No 0112949-97-0) (< 5 % w/w (*)
									(*)	Quantity of substance used/ quantity of formulation
									Other specifications:	
									—	Phosphor content of min. 5,4 % to max. 5,9 %, Acid value of
a	OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.									
b	OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.									
c	OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.									
d	OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.									
e	OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.									
f	[^{F1} Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.									
g	This restriction is applicable from 1 May 2011 as regards the manufacture and from 1 June 2011 as regards the placing on the market and importation into the Union.]									
h	[^{F2} OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]									

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										max. 10 mg KOH per gram, Melt range of 85– 110 °C,
761	92930	0120218	Bis[diethylbis(5-methoxycarbonyl-2,6-dimethyl-1,4-dihydropyridine-3-carboxylate)]	no	no	yes	6			
762	31530	0123968	2,5-Di-tert-pentyl-6-(1-(3,5-di-tert-pentyl-2-hydroxyphenyl)ethyl)phenyl ester	yes	no	yes	5			
763	39925	0129228	2,3-bis(methoxymethyl)-2,5-dimethylhexane	yes	no	yes	0,05			
764	13317	0132459	4,4'-bis[4-(ethoxycarbonyl)phenyl]-1,4,5,8-naphthalenetetracarboxydiimide	no	yes	no	0,05			Purity > 98,1 % (w/w). Only to be used as co-

a [OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.](#)

b [OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.](#)

c [OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.](#)

d [OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.](#)

e [OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.](#)

f [^{F1}Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.

g This restriction is applicable from 1 May 2011 as regards the manufacture and from 1 June 2011 as regards the placing on the market and importation into the Union.]

h [^{F2}[OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.](#)]

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										monomer (max 4 %) for polyesters (PET, PBT).	
765	49485	0134701220-5	yes	no	yes	1					
			dimethyl-6-(1-methylpentadecyl)phenol								
766	38879	013586156-2	yes	no	no						
			bis(2,4-dimethylbenzylidene)sorbitol								
767	38510	0136504495-6	yes	no	no	5					
			bis(3-aminopropyl)ethylenediamine, polymer with N-butyl-2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidinamine and 2,4,6-trichloro-1,3,5-triazine								
768	34850	014392500-2	yes	no	no					Not to be used for articles in contact with fatty foods for which simulant D is	(1)
			bis(hydrogenated tallow alkyl) oxidised								

a OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.

b OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.

c OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.

d OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.

e OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.

f [F¹Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.

g This restriction is applicable from 1 May 2011 as regards the manufacture and from 1 June 2011 as regards the placing on the market and importation into the Union.]

h [F²OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]

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									laid down. Only to be used in:	
									(a)	polyolefins at 0,1 % (w/w) concentration and in PET at 0,25 % (w/w) concentration.
									(b)	
769	74010	0145650	phosphoric acid, bis(2,4-di-tert-butyl-6-methylphenyl) ethyl ester	yes	no	yes	5		SML expressed as sum of phosphite and phosphate	
770	51700	0147315	2,4-bis(4,6-diphenyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)-5-(hexyloxy)phenol	yes	no	no	0,05			
771	34650	0151841	5-bromo-2-hydroxybis[2,2'-methylenebis(4,6-	yes	no	no	5			

a OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.

b OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.

c OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.

d OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.

e OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.

f ^[F1]Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.

g This restriction is applicable from 1 May 2011 as regards the manufacture and from 1 June 2011 as regards the placing on the market and importation into the Union.]

h ^[F2]OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]

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			di-tert-butylphenyl phosphate]							
772	47500	0153250523	1,2,3-dicyclohexyl-2,6-naphthalene dicarboxamide	yes	no	no	5			
773	38840	0154862643	bis(2,4-dicumylphenyl)phosphite	yes	no	yes	5		SML expressed as sum of the substance itself, its oxidised form bis(2,4-dicumylphenyl)pentaerythritol-phosphate and its hydrolysis product (2,4-dicumylphenol)	
774	95270	0161717246	tris(tert-butylphenyl)-2-butyl-2-ethyl-1,3-propanediol phosphite	yes	no	yes	2		SML expressed as sum of phosphite, phosphate and the hydrolysis product = TTBP	
775	45705	0166412478	cyclohexanedicarboxylic acid,	yes	no	no		(32)		

a OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.

b OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.

c OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.

d OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.

e OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.

f [F¹Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.

g This restriction is applicable from 1 May 2011 as regards the manufacture and from 1 June 2011 as regards the placing on the market and importation into the Union.]

h [F²OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]

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			diisononyl ester						
776	76723	0167883	polydimethylsiloxane, 3-aminopropyl terminated, polymer with dicyclohexylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate			no			The fraction with molecular weight below 1 000 Da should not exceed 1,5 % (w/w)
777	31542	0174254	adipic acid, methyl ester, telomer with 1-dodecanethiol, C ₁₆ -C ₁₈ alkyl esters	yes	no	no			0,5 % in final product (1)
778	71670	0178671	styrene tetrakis (2-cyano-3,3-diphenylacrylate)	no	no	yes	0,05		
779	39815	0182121	bis(methoxymethyl)fluorene	yes	no	yes	0,05		(1)
780	81220	0192268	[[6-[N-(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-	yes	no	no	5		

a OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.

b OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.

c OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.

d OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.

e OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.

f ^[F1]Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.

g This restriction is applicable from 1 May 2011 as regards the manufacture and from 1 June 2011 as regards the placing on the market and importation into the Union.]

h ^[F2]OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]

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			piperidinyl)- n- butylamino]-1,3,5- triazine-2,4- diyl] [(2,2,6,6- tetramethyl-4- piperidinyl)imino]-1,6- hexanediy[(2,2,6,6- tetramethyl-4- piperidinyl)imino]]- α- [N,N,N ,N'- tetrabutyl- N"- (2,2,6,6- tetramethyl-4- piperidinyl)- N"-[6- (2,2,6,6- tetramethyl-4- piperidinylamino)- hexyl]- [1,3,5- triazine-2,4,6- triamine]- ω- N,N,N ,N'- tetrabutyl-1,3,5- triazine-2,4- diamine]						
781	95265	022709946057	tris(4- benzoylphenyl) benzene	yes	no	no	0,05		
782	76725	0661476011	polydimethylsiloxane, 3- aminopropyl	no	no	no			The fraction with

a OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.

b OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.

c OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.

d OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.

e OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.

f [F¹Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.

g This restriction is applicable from 1 May 2011 as regards the manufacture and from 1 June 2011 as regards the placing on the market and importation into the Union.]

h [F²OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]

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			terminated, polymer with 1-isocyanato-3-isocyanatomethyl-3,5,5-trimethylcyclohexane						molecular weight below 1 000 Da should not exceed 1 % (w/w)
783	55910	0736150	glycerides, castor-oil mono-, hydrogenated, acetates	no	no		(32)		
784	95420	0745070	1,3,5-tris (2,2-dimethylpropanamido)benzene	yes	no	no	0,05		
785	24910	0000100	terephthalic acid	no	yes	no		(28)	
786	14627	0000117	3-chlorophthalic anhydride	no	yes	no	0,05		SML expressed as 3-chlorophthalic acid
787	14628	0000118	4-chlorophthalic anhydride	no	yes	no	0,05		SML expressed as 4-chlorophthalic acid
788	21498	0002530	3-(methacryloxy)propyltrimethoxysilane	no	yes	no	0,05		Only to be used as a surface treatment (1) (11)

a [OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.](#)

b [OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.](#)

c [OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.](#)

d [OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.](#)

e [OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.](#)

f [^{F1}Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.]

g This restriction is applicable from 1 May 2011 as regards the manufacture and from 1 June 2011 as regards the placing on the market and importation into the Union.]

h [^{F2}[OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.](#)]

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									agent of inorganic fillers
789	60027	—	hydrogenated homopolymers and/or copolymers made of 1-hexene and/or 1-octene and/or 1-decene and/or 1-dodecene and/or 1-tetradecene (Mw: 440–12 000)	yes	no	no			Average (2) molecular weight not less than 440 Da. Viscosity at 100 °C not less than 3,8 cSt ($3,8 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$).
790	80480	009075 008245	poly(1,3,5-triazine-2,4-diyl)-[(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidyl)imino] hexamethylene-[(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidyl)imino]	yes	no	no	5		Average (16) molecular weight not less than 2 400 Da. Residual content of morpholine ≤ 30

a OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.

b OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.

c OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.

d OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.

e OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.

f [^{F1}Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.

g This restriction is applicable from 1 May 2011 as regards the manufacture and from 1 June 2011 as regards the placing on the market and importation into the Union.]

h [^{F2}OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]

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									mg/ kg, of N,N'- bis(2,2,6,6- tetramethylpiperidin-4- yl)hexane-1,6- diamine < 15 000 mg/kg, and of 2,4- dichloro-6- morpholino-1,3,5- triazine ≤ 20 mg/kg.
791	92470	0106990	N,N'- ,N ",N"- tetrakis(4,6- bis(N- butyl- (N- methyl-2,2,6,6- tetramethylpiperidin-4- yl)amino)triazin-2- yl)-4,7- diazadecane-1,10- diamine	yes	no	no	0,05		
792	92475	0203255	3',5'- tetrakis(tert- butyl)-2,2'- dihydroxybiphenyl, cyclic ester with [3-(3- tert- butyl-4-	yes	no	yes	5		SML expressed as the sum of phosphite and phosphate form of the substance

a [OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.](#)

b [OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.](#)

c [OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.](#)

d [OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.](#)

e [OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.](#)

f ^[F1] Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.

g This restriction is applicable from 1 May 2011 as regards the manufacture and from 1 June 2011 as regards the placing on the market and importation into the Union.]

h ^[F2] [OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.\]](#)

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			hydroxy-5-methylphenylpropyl]oxyphosphonous acid						and the hydrolysis products
793	94000	000010267116	triethanolamine	no	no	0,05			SML expressed as the sum of triethanolamine and the hydrochloride adduct expressed as triethanolamine
[^{F4} 794	18117	00000791401	glycolic acid	no	yes	no			Only to be used for manufacture of polyglycolic acid (PGA) for (i) indirect food contact behind polyesters such as polyethylene terephthalate (PET) or polylactic acid (PLA);]

a OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.

b OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.

c OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.

d OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.

e OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.

f [^{F1}Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.

g This restriction is applicable from 1 May 2011 as regards the manufacture and from 1 June 2011 as regards the placing on the market and importation into the Union.]

h [^{F2}OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]

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									and (ii) direct food contact of a blend of PGA up to 3 % w/w in PET or PLA.	
795	40155	0124172	N,N-bis(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidyl)-N,N'-diformylhexamethylenediamine	yes	no	no	0,05			(2) (12)
796	72141	0018600	(1,4-phenylene)bis[4H-3,1-benzoxazin-4-one]	yes	no	yes	0,05		SML including the sum of its hydrolysis products	
[^{F4} 797]	76807	0073018	polyester of adipic acid with 1,3-butanediol, 1,2-propanediol and 2-ethyl-1-hexanol	yes	no	yes		(31) (32)		I

a OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.

b OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.

c OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.

d OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.

e OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.

f [^{F1}Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.

g This restriction is applicable from 1 May 2011 as regards the manufacture and from 1 June 2011 as regards the placing on the market and importation into the Union.]

h [^{F2}OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]

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798	92200	0006422	terephthalic acid, bis(2-ethylhexyl)ester	no	no	60	(32)		
799	77708	—	polyethylene glycol (EO = 1-50) ethers of linear and branched primary (C ₈ -C ₂₂) alcohols	yes	no	1,8		In compliance with the purity criteria for ethylene oxide as laid down in Directive 2008/84/EC laying down specific purity criteria on food additives other than colours and sweeteners (OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1)	
800	94425	0000867	triethyl phosphonoacetate	yes	no	no		Only for use in PET	

a OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.

b OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.

c OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.

d OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.

e OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.

f [F¹Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.

g This restriction is applicable from 1 May 2011 as regards the manufacture and from 1 June 2011 as regards the placing on the market and importation into the Union.]

h [F²OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]

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801	30607	—	acids, C ₂ -C ₂₄ , aliphatic, linear, monocarboxylic, from natural oils and fats, lithium salt	yes	no	no				
802	33105	0146340	alcohols, C ₁₂ -C ₁₄ secondary, β-(2-hydroxyethoxy), ethoxylated	yes	no	no	5			(12)
803	33535	0152261	alkenes (C ₂₀ -C ₂₄) copolymer with maleic anhydride, reaction product with 4-amino-2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidine	yes	no	no			Not to be used for articles in contact with fatty foods for which simulant D is laid down. Not to be used in	(13)

a OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.

b OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.

c OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.

d OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.

e OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.

f [F¹Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.

g This restriction is applicable from 1 May 2011 as regards the manufacture and from 1 June 2011 as regards the placing on the market and importation into the Union.]

h [F²OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]

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									contact with alcoholic foods.
804	80510	1010121	poly(7-nonyl-1,1-dioxo-1-thiopropyl-1,3-diyl)-block-poly(x-oleyl-7-hydroxy-1,5-diiminooctane-1,8-diyl), process mixture with x = 1 and/or 5, neutralised with dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid	yes	no	no			Only to be used as polymer production aid in polyethylene (PE), polypropylene (PP) and polystyrene (PS)
805	93450	—	titanium dioxide, coated with a copolymer of n-octyltrichlorosilane and [aminotris(methylenephosphonic acid), penta sodium salt]	yes	no	no			The content of the surface treatment copolymer of the coated titanium dioxide is less than 1 % w/w

a OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.

b OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.

c OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.

d OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.

e OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.

f [^{F1}Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.]

g This restriction is applicable from 1 May 2011 as regards the manufacture and from 1 June 2011 as regards the placing on the market and importation into the Union.]

h [^{F2}OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]

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806	14876	0001076197-7	cyclohexanedicarboxylic acid	no	yes	no	5		Only to be used for manufacture of polyesters
[^{F3} 807	93485	—	titanium nitride, nanoparticles	yes	no	no			No migration of titanium nitride nanoparticles. Only to be used in polyethylene terephthalate (PET) up to 20 mg/kg. In the PET, the agglomerates have a diameter of 100-500 nm consisting of primary titanium nitride nanoparticles; primary particles have a

a OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.

b OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.

c OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.

d OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.

e OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.

f [^{F1}Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.

g This restriction is applicable from 1 May 2011 as regards the manufacture and from 1 June 2011 as regards the placing on the market and importation into the Union.]

h [^{F2}OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]

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									diameter of approximately 20 nm.
808	38550	0882073b14	propylbenzylidene)propylsorbitol	yes	no	no	5		SML including the sum of its hydrolysis products
809	49080	0852282b9-4	(2,6-diisopropylphenyl)-6-[4-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)phenoxy]-1H-benzo[de]isoquinolin-1,3(2H)-dione	yes	no	yes	0,05		Only for use in PET (6) (14) (15)
810	68119		neopentyl glycol, diesters and monoesters with benzoic acid and 2-ethylhexanoic acid	yes	no	no	5	(32)	Not to be used for articles in contact with fatty foods for which simulant D is laid down.
811	80077	0068441p78	polyethylene waxes, oxidised	yes	no	no	60		

a OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.

b OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.

c OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.

d OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.

e OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.

f ^[F1]Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.

g This restriction is applicable from 1 May 2011 as regards the manufacture and from 1 June 2011 as regards the placing on the market and importation into the Union.]

h ^[F2]OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]

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[^{F4} 812	80350	0124578	poly(12-hydroxystearic acid)-polyethyleneimine copolymer	yes	no	no			Only to be used in plastics up to 0,1 % w/w. Prepared by the reaction of poly(12-hydroxystearic acid) with polyethyleneimine.]
813	91530	—	sulphosuccinic acid alkyl (C ₄ -C ₂₀) or cyclohexyl diesters, salts	yes	no	no	5			
814	91815	—	sulphosuccinic acid monoalkyl (C ₁₀ -C ₁₆) polyethyleneglycol esters, salts	yes	no	no	2			
815	94985	—	trimethylolpropane mixed triesters and diesters with	no	no	no	5	(32)	Not to be used for articles in	

a OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.

b OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.

c OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.

d OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.

e OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.

f [^{F1}Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.

g This restriction is applicable from 1 May 2011 as regards the manufacture and from 1 June 2011 as regards the placing on the market and importation into the Union.]

h [^{F2}OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]

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			benzoic acid and 2-ethylhexanoic acid						contact with fatty foods for which simulant D is laid down
816	45704	—	cis-1,2-cyclohexanedicarboxylic acid, salts	yes	no	no	5		
817	38507	—	cis-endo-bicyclo[2.2.1]heptane-2,3-dicarboxylic acid, salts	yes	no	no	5		Not to be used with polyethylene in contact with acidic foods. Purity ≥ 96 %.
818	21530	—	methallylsulphonic acid, salts	yes	yes	no	5		
819	68110	—	neodecanoic acid, salts	yes	no	no	0,05		Not to be used in polymers contacting fatty foods.

a [OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.](#)

b [OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.](#)

c [OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.](#)

d [OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.](#)

e [OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.](#)

f [^{F1}Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.

g This restriction is applicable from 1 May 2011 as regards the manufacture and from 1 June 2011 as regards the placing on the market and importation into the Union.]

h [^{F2}[OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.](#)]

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									Not to be used for articles in contact with fatty foods for which simulant D is laid down. SML expressed as neodecanoic acid.	
820	76420	—	pimelic acid, salts	yes	no	no				
821	90810	—	stearoyl-lactylic acid, salts	yes	no	no				
822	71938	—	perchloric acid, salts	yes	no	no	0,05			(4)
823	24889	—	5-Sulphoisophthalic acid, salts	no	yes	no	5			
854	71943	0329238246	perfluoroacetic acid, α-	yes	no	no				Only to be used in

a OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.

b OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.

c OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.

d OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.

e OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.

f [^{F1}Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.]

g This restriction is applicable from 1 May 2011 as regards the manufacture and from 1 June 2011 as regards the placing on the market and importation into the Union.]

h [^{F2}OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]

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			substituted with the copolymer of perfluoro-1,2-propylene glycol and perfluoro-1,1-ethylene glycol, terminated with chlorohexafluoropropoxy groups				concentrations up to 0,5 % w/w in the polymerisation of fluoropolymers that are processed at temperatures at or above 340 °C and are intended for use in repeated use articles
[^{F6} 855	40560		(butadiene, styrene, methyl methacrylate) copolymer cross-linked with 1,3-butanediol dimethacrylate	no	no		Only to be used in rigid poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC) at a maximum level of 12 % at room temperature or below.
a	OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.						
b	OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.						
c	OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.						
d	OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.						
e	OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.						
f	[^{F1} Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.						
g	This restriction is applicable from 1 May 2011 as regards the manufacture and from 1 June 2011 as regards the placing on the market and importation into the Union.]						
h	[^{F2} OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]						

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856	40563		(butadiene, styrene, methyl methacrylate, butyl acrylate) copolymer cross-linked with divinylbenzene or 1,3-butanediol dimethacrylate	yes	no	no			Only to be used in rigid poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC) at a maximum level of 12 % at room temperature or below.	
857	66765	0037953	(methyl methacrylate, butyl acrylate, styrene, glycidyl methacrylate) copolymer	yes	no	no			Only to be used in rigid poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC) at a maximum level of 2 % at room temperature or below.]
[^{F2}] ^{X1} 858	38565	0090498390-1	bis[2-(3-(3-tert-butyl-4-hydroxy-5-	yes	no	yes	0,05		SML expressed as the sum of the substance	(2)]

a [OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.](#)

b [OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.](#)

c [OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.](#)

d [OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.](#)

e [OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.](#)

f [^{F1}Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.

g This restriction is applicable from 1 May 2011 as regards the manufacture and from 1 June 2011 as regards the placing on the market and importation into the Union.]

h [^{F2}[OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.](#)]

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			methylphenyl)propionyloxy)-1,1-dimethylethyl]-2,4,8,10-tetraoxaspiro[5,5]undecane					and its oxidation product 3-[(3-(3-tert-butyl-4-hydroxy-5-methylphenyl)prop-2-enoyloxy)-1,1-dimethylethyl]-9-[(3-(3-tert-butyl-4-hydroxy-5-methylphenyl)propionyloxy)-1,1-dimethylethyl]-2,4,8,10-tetraoxaspiro[5,5]-undecane in equilibrium with its para quinone methid tautomer.	
860	71980	0051798	perfluoro[2-(poly(n-propoxy))propanoic acid]	no	no			Only to be used in the polymerisation of fluoropolymers that are processed at temperatures at or above 265	
a	OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.								
b	OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.								
c	OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.								
d	OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.								
e	OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.								
f	[^{F1} Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.								
g	This restriction is applicable from 1 May 2011 as regards the manufacture and from 1 June 2011 as regards the placing on the market and importation into the Union.]								
h	[^{F2} OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]								

Status: Point in time view as at 24/03/2014.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 10/2011. (See end of Document for details)

									°C and are intended for use in repeated use articles
861	71990	0013252	2p1396 [2-(n-propoxy)propanoic acid]	no	no				Only to be used in the polymerisation of fluoropolymers that are processed at temperatures at or above 265 °C and are intended for use in repeated use articles
[^{F4} 862	15180	0018085	302-4 diacetoxy-1-butene	no	yes	no	0,05		SML (17) including (19)] the hydrolysis product 3,4-dihydroxy-1-butene

a [OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.](#)

b [OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.](#)

c [OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.](#)

d [OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.](#)

e [OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.](#)

f [^{F1}Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.

g This restriction is applicable from 1 May 2011 as regards the manufacture and from 1 June 2011 as regards the placing on the market and importation into the Union.]

h [^{F2}[OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.](#)]

Status: Point in time view as at 24/03/2014.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 10/2011. (See end of Document for details)

									Only to be used as a co-monomer for ethylvinylalcohol (EVOH) and polyvinylalcohol (PVOH) copolymers.
[^{F6} 863	15260	000064642503	no decanediamine	yes	no	0,05			Only to be used as a co-monomer for manufacturing polyamide articles for repeated use in contact with aqueous, acidic and dairy foodstuffs at room temperature or for short term contact up to
a	OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.								
b	OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.								
c	OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.								
d	OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.								
e	OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.								
f	[^{F1} Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.								
g	This restriction is applicable from 1 May 2011 as regards the manufacture and from 1 June 2011 as regards the placing on the market and importation into the Union.]								
h	[^{F2} OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]								

Status: Point in time view as at 24/03/2014.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 10/2011. (See end of Document for details)

									150 °C.	
864	46330	0000056206-4	206-4 diamino-6- hydroxypyrimidine	yes	no	no	5		Only to be used in rigid poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC) in contact with non-acidic and non-alcoholic aqueous food	
[^{F3} 865	40619	0025322(00-01	00-01 acrylate, methyl methacrylate, butyl methacrylate) copolymer	yes	no	no			Only to be used in: (a) rigid poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC) at a maximum level of 1 % w/w; (b) polylactic acid (PLA)]

a OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.

b OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.

c OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.

d OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.

e OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.

f [^{F1}Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.

g This restriction is applicable from 1 May 2011 as regards the manufacture and from 1 June 2011 as regards the placing on the market and importation into the Union.]

h [^{F2}OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]

Status: Point in time view as at 24/03/2014.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 10/2011. (See end of Document for details)

										at a maximum level of 5 % w/w.
866	40620	—	(butyl acrylate, methyl methacrylate) copolymer, cross-linked with allyl methacrylate	yes	no	no			Only to be used in rigid poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC) at a maximum level of 7 %	
867	40815	0040471(0012)	(butyl methacrylate, ethyl acrylate, methyl methacrylate) copolymer	yes	no	no			Only to be used in rigid poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC) at a maximum level of 2 %	
[^{F3} 868	53245	0009010(0012)	(butyl acrylate, methyl methacrylate) copolymer	yes	no	no			Only to be used in: (a)	rigid poly(vinyl chloride)

a OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.

b OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.

c OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.

d OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.

e OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.

f [^{F1}Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.

g This restriction is applicable from 1 May 2011 as regards the manufacture and from 1 June 2011 as regards the placing on the market and importation into the Union.]

h [^{F2}OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]

Status: Point in time view as at 24/03/2014.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 10/2011. (See end of Document for details)

										(PVC) at a maximum level of 2 % w/ w; polylactic acid (PLA) at a maximum level of 5 % w/ w; polyethylene terephthalate (PET) at a maximum level of 5 % w/ w.
869	66763	0027136	(15) 81 acrylate, methyl methacrylate, styrene) copolymer	yes	no	no				Only to be used in rigid poly(vinyl chloride)

a [OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.](#)

b [OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.](#)

c [OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.](#)

d [OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.](#)

e [OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.](#)

f ^[1]Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.

g This restriction is applicable from 1 May 2011 as regards the manufacture and from 1 June 2011 as regards the placing on the market and importation into the Union.]

h ^[2][OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.\]](#)

Status: Point in time view as at 24/03/2014.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 10/2011. (See end of Document for details)

									(PVC) at a maximum level of 3 %
870	95500	0160535	5406 ,N"- tris(2- methylcyclohexyl)-1,2,3- propane- tricarboxamide	yes	no	no	5		
[^{F7} 872		0006607	241-6 phenyl-3,3- bis(4- hydroxyphenyl)phthalimidine	no	yes	no	0,05		To be (20)] used only as a co- monomer in polycarbonate copolymers
[^{F6} 873	93460		titanium dioxide reacted with octyltriethoxysilane	yes	no	no			Reaction] product of titanium dioxide with up to 2 % w/w surface treatment substance octyltriethoxysilane, processed at high temperatures.
[^{F2} 874	16265	0156065	600-8 dimethyl-3- (4'- hydroxy-3'-	no	yes	no	0,05	(33)	Only] to be used as

a OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.

b OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.

c OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.

d OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.

e OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.

f [^{F1}Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.

g This restriction is applicable from 1 May 2011 as regards the manufacture and from 1 June 2011 as regards the placing on the market and importation into the Union.]

h [^{F2}OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]

Status: Point in time view as at 24/03/2014.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 10/2011. (See end of Document for details)

			methoxyphenyl)propylsilyloxy, ω-3- dimethyl-3- (4'- hydroxy-3'- methoxyphenyl)propylsilyl polydimethylsiloxane						comonomer in siloxane modified polycarbonate. The oligomeric mixture shall be characterised by the formula $C_{24}H_{38}Si_2O_5(SiOC_2H_6)_n$ (50 > n ≥ 26).
875	80345	0058128p01612	poly(12-hydroxystearic acid) stearate	yes	no	yes	5		
878	31335	—	acids, fatty (C ₈ -C ₂₂) from animal or vegetable fats and oils, esters with branched alcohols, aliphatic, monohydric, saturated, primary	yes	no	no			

a OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.

b OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.

c OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.

d OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.

e OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.

f ^[F1]Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.

g This restriction is applicable from 1 May 2011 as regards the manufacture and from 1 June 2011 as regards the placing on the market and importation into the Union.]

h ^[F2]OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]

Status: Point in time view as at 24/03/2014.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 10/2011. (See end of Document for details)

			(C ₃ -C ₂₂)						
879	31336	—	acids, fatty (C ₈ -C ₂₂) from animal or vegetable fats and oils, esters with alcohols, linear, aliphatic, monohydric, saturated, primary (C ₁ -C ₂₂)	yes	no	no			
880	31348	0085116	acids, fatty (C ₈ -C ₂₂), esters with pentaerythritol	yes	no	no			
881	25187	0003010	296,44-tetramethylcyclobutane-1,3-diol	no	yes	no	5		Only for repeated use articles for long term storage

a [OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.](#)

b [OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.](#)

c [OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.](#)

d [OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.](#)

e [OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.](#)

f [^{F1}Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.]

g This restriction is applicable from 1 May 2011 as regards the manufacture and from 1 June 2011 as regards the placing on the market and importation into the Union.]

h [^{F2}[OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.](#)]

Status: Point in time view as at 24/03/2014.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 10/2011. (See end of Document for details)

									at room temperature or below and hotfill	
882	25872	000241629346	29346 trimethylphenol	no	yes	no	0,05			
883	22074	0004457371-0	371-0 methyl-1,5-pentanediol	no	yes	no	0,05		Only to be used in materials in contact with food at a surface to mass ratio up to 0,5 dm ² /kg	
884	34240	0091082alkyl(C ₁₀ -C ₂₁)sulphonic acid, esters with phenol	alkyl(C ₁₀ -C ₂₁)sulphonic acid, esters with phenol	yes	no	no	0,05		Not to be used for articles in contact with fatty foods for which simulant	

a OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.

b OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.

c OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.

d OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.

e OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.

f [^{F1}Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.

g This restriction is applicable from 1 May 2011 as regards the manufacture and from 1 June 2011 as regards the placing on the market and importation into the Union.]

h [^{F2}OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]

Status: Point in time view as at 24/03/2014.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 10/2011. (See end of Document for details)

									D is laid down.
885	45676	0263244	45418 oligomers of (butylene terephthalate)	yes	no	no			Only to be used in poly(ethylene terephthalate) (PET), poly(butylene terephthalate) (PBT), polycarbonate (PC), polystyrene (PS) and rigid poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC) plastics in concentrations up to 1 % w/w, in contact with aqueous, acidic and alcoholic foods, for long term storage at
a	OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.								
b	OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.								
c	OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.								
d	OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.								
e	OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.								
f	[^{F1} Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.								
g	This restriction is applicable from 1 May 2011 as regards the manufacture and from 1 June 2011 as regards the placing on the market and importation into the Union.]								
h	[^{F2} OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]								

Status: Point in time view as at 24/03/2014.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 10/2011. (See end of Document for details)

									room temperature.
[^{F6} 894	93360	0016545	546-8 di- <i>n</i> -propionic acid, ditetradecyl ester	no	no		(14)		
895	47060	0171090	3963-5 3,5-di- <i>tert</i> -butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)propanoic acid, esters with C13-C15 branched and linear alcohols	yes	no	no	0,05		Only to be used in polyolefins in contact with foods other than fatty/high-alcoholic and dairy products.
896	71958	0958445	344-8 perfluoro-3-[(3-methoxypropoxy)propanoic acid], ammonium salt	yes	no	no			Only to be used in the polymerisation of fluoropolymers when: — processed at temperatures higher than 280 °C for at

a OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.

b OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.

c OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.

d OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.

e OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.

f [^{F1}Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.

g This restriction is applicable from 1 May 2011 as regards the manufacture and from 1 June 2011 as regards the placing on the market and importation into the Union.]

h [^{F2}OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]

Status: Point in time view as at 24/03/2014.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 10/2011. (See end of Document for details)

										—	least 10 minutes, processed at temperatures higher than 190 °C up to 30 % w/w for use in blends with polyoxymethylene polymers and intended for repeated use articles.
[^{F2} 902		000012842-9	benzothiazol-3(2H)-one 1,1-dioxide, sodium salt	yes	no	no					The substance shall comply with the specific purity criteria as set out in Commission
a	OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.										
b	OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.										
c	OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.										
d	OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.										
e	OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.										
f	[^{F1} Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.										
g	This restriction is applicable from 1 May 2011 as regards the manufacture and from 1 June 2011 as regards the placing on the market and importation into the Union.]										
h	[^{F2} OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]										

Status: Point in time view as at 24/03/2014.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 10/2011. (See end of Document for details)

									Regulation (EU) No 231/2012 ^a .
923	39150	0000120404	4,4-bis(2-hydroxyethyl)dodecanamide	yes	no	no	5		The residual amount of diethanolamine in plastics, as an impurity and decomposition product of the substance, should not result in a migration of diethanolamine higher than 0,3 mg/kg food. (18)
924	94987		trimethylpropyl mixed triesters and diesters with n-octanoic and n-	yes	no	no	0,05		Only for use in PET in contact with all types of foods

a OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.

b OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.

c OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.

d OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.

e OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.

f [^{F1}Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.

g This restriction is applicable from 1 May 2011 as regards the manufacture and from 1 June 2011 as regards the placing on the market and importation into the Union.]

h [^{F2}OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]

Status: Point in time view as at 24/03/2014.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 10/2011. (See end of Document for details)

			decanoic acids					other than fatty, high-alcoholic and dairy products.
926	71955	0908020	05200 (2-ethoxyethoxy)acetic acid], ammonium salt	no	no			Only to be used in the polymerisation of fluoropolymers that are processed at temperatures higher than 300 °C for at least 10 minutes.
971	25885	0002459	trifluoromethyl trimellitate	yes	no			Only to be used as a co-monomer up to 0,35 % w/w to produce modified polyesters intended (17)

a [OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.](#)

b [OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.](#)

c [OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.](#)

d [OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.](#)

e [OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.](#)

f [^{F1}Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.

g This restriction is applicable from 1 May 2011 as regards the manufacture and from 1 June 2011 as regards the placing on the market and importation into the Union.]

h [^{F2}OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]

Status: Point in time view as at 24/03/2014.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 10/2011. (See end of Document for details)

										to be used in contact with aqueous and dry foodstuffs containing no free fat at the surface.
972	45197	0012158	807466 sodium hydroxide phosphate	yes	no	no				
973	22931	0019430	(93-Fluoro-1-butyl)ethylene	no	no	no				Only to be used as a co-monomer up to 0,1 % w/w in the polymerisation of fluoropolymers, sintered at high temperatures.
974	74050	939402	025-phosphoric acid, mixed 2,4-bis(1,1-dimethylpropyl)phenyl and 4-	yes	no	yes	5			SML expressed as the sum of phosphite and phosphate

a OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.

b OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.

c OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.

d OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.

e OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.

f ^[F1]Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.

g This restriction is applicable from 1 May 2011 as regards the manufacture and from 1 June 2011 as regards the placing on the market and importation into the Union.]

h ^[F2]OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]

Status: Point in time view as at 24/03/2014.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 10/2011. (See end of Document for details)

			(1,1-dimethylpropyl)phenyl triesters					form of the substance and the hydrolysis product 4-t-amylphenol. The migration of the hydrolysis product 2,4-di-t-amylphenol should not exceed 0,05 mg/kg.
[^{F2} 979]	79987	—	(polyethylene terephthalate, hydroxylated polybutadiene, pyromellitic anhydride) copolymer	no	no			Only to be used in polyethylene terephthalate (PET) at a maximum level of 5 % w/w.
[^{F7} 988]		3634-83	4,3-bis(isocyanatomethyl)benzene	no	yes	no	(34)	SML(T) applies to the migration of its hydrolysis

a OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.

b OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.

c OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.

d OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.

e OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.

f [^{F1}Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.

g This restriction is applicable from 1 May 2011 as regards the manufacture and from 1 June 2011 as regards the placing on the market and importation into the Union.]

h [^{F2}OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]

Status: Point in time view as at 24/03/2014.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 10/2011. (See end of Document for details)

										product, 1,3- benzenedimethanamine To be used only as co- monomer in the manufacture of a middle layer coating on a poly(ethylene terephthalate) polymer film in a multilayer film
a	OJ L 302, 19.11.2005, p. 28.									
b	OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.									
c	OJ L 253, 20.9.2008, p. 1.									
d	OJ L 226, 22.9.1995, p. 1.									
e	OJ L 158, 18.6.2008, p. 17.									
f	[^{F1} Infant as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2006/141/EC.									
g	This restriction is applicable from 1 May 2011 as regards the manufacture and from 1 June 2011 as regards the placing on the market and importation into the Union.]									
h	[^{F2} OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1.]									

Editorial Information

- X1** Substituted by [Corrigendum to Commission Regulation \(EU\) No 1183/2012 of 30 November 2012 amending and correcting Regulation \(EU\) No 10/2011 on plastic materials and articles intended to come into contact with food \(Official Journal of the European Union L 338 of 12 December 2012\).](#)

Textual Amendments

- F1** Inserted by [Commission Implementing Regulation \(EU\) No 321/2011 of 1 April 2011 amending Regulation \(EU\) No 10/2011 as regards the restriction of use of Bisphenol A in plastic infant feeding bottles \(Text with EEA relevance\).](#)
- F2** Inserted by [Commission Regulation \(EU\) No 1183/2012 of 30 November 2012 amending and correcting Regulation \(EU\) No 10/2011 on plastic materials and articles intended to come into contact with food \(Text with EEA relevance\).](#)
- F3** Substituted by [Commission Regulation \(EU\) No 1183/2012 of 30 November 2012 amending and correcting Regulation \(EU\) No 10/2011 on plastic materials and articles intended to come into contact with food \(Text with EEA relevance\).](#)

Status: Point in time view as at 24/03/2014.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 10/2011. (See end of Document for details)

- F4** Substituted by Commission Regulation (EU) No 1282/2011 of 28 November 2011 amending and correcting Commission Regulation (EU) No 10/2011 on plastic materials and articles intended to come into contact with food (Text with EEA relevance).
- F5** Substituted by Commission Regulation (EU) No 202/2014 of 3 March 2014 amending Regulation (EU) No 10/2011 on plastic materials and articles intended to come into contact with food (Text with EEA relevance).
- F6** Inserted by Commission Regulation (EU) No 1282/2011 of 28 November 2011 amending and correcting Commission Regulation (EU) No 10/2011 on plastic materials and articles intended to come into contact with food (Text with EEA relevance).
- F7** Inserted by Commission Regulation (EU) No 202/2014 of 3 March 2014 amending Regulation (EU) No 10/2011 on plastic materials and articles intended to come into contact with food (Text with EEA relevance).

2. Group restriction of substances **U.K.**

Table 2 on Group restrictions contains the following information:

Column 1 (Group restriction No): contains the identification number of the group of substances for which the group restriction applies. It is the number referred to in Column 9 in Table 1 of this Annex.

Column 2 (FCM substance No): contains the unique identification numbers of the substances for which the group restriction applies. It is the number referred to in Column 1 in Table 1 of this Annex.

Column 3 (SML (T) [mg/kg]): contains the total specific migration limit for the sum of substances applicable to this group. It is expressed in mg substance per kg food. It is indicated ND if the substance shall not migrate in detectable quantities.

Column 4 (Group restriction specification): contains an indication of the substance whose molecular weight forms the basis for expression of the result.

TABLE 2

(1) Group Restriction No	(2) FCM substance No	(3) SML (T)[mg/kg]	(4) Group restriction specification
1	128 211	6	expressed as acetaldehyde
2	89 227 263	30	expressed as ethyleneglycol
3	234 248	30	expressed as maleic acid
4	212 435	15	expressed as caprolactam
5	137 472	3	expressed as the sum of the substances
6	412 512 513	1	expressed as iodine

Status: Point in time view as at 24/03/2014.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 10/2011. (See end of Document for details)

	588		
7	19 20	1,2	expressed as tertiary amine
8	317 318 319 359 431 464	6	expressed as the sum of the substances
9	650 695 697 698 726	0,18	expressed as tin
10	28 29 30 31 32 33 466 582 618 619 620 646 676 736	0,006	expressed as tin
11	66 645 657	1,2	expressed as tin
12	444 469 470	30	expressed as the sum of the substances
13	163 285	1,5	expressed as the sum of the substances
[^{F4} 14	294	5	expressed as the sum of the substances and their oxidation products
	368		
	894]		
15	98 196	15	expressed as formaldehyde
16	407 583 584 599	6	expressed as boron Without prejudice to the provisions of Directive 98/83/EC

Status: Point in time view as at 24/03/2014.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 10/2011. (See end of Document for details)

17	4 167 169 198 274 354 372 460 461 475 476 485 490 653	ND	expressed as isocyanate moiety
18	705 733	0,05	expressed as the sum of the substances
19	505 516 519	10	expressed as SO ₂
20	290 386 390	30	expressed as the sum of the substances
21	347 349	5	expressed as trimellitic acid
22	70 147 176 218 323 325 365 371 380 425 446 448 456 636	6	expressed as acrylic acid
23	150 156 181 183 184 355 370 374 439 440 447	6	expressed as methacrylic acid

Status: Point in time view as at 24/03/2014.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 10/2011. (See end of Document for details)

	457 482		
24	756 758	5	expressed as the sum of the substances
25	720 747	0,05	sum of mono-n-dodecyltin tris(isooctylmercaptoacetate), di-n-dodecyltin bis(isooctylmercaptoacetate), mono-dodecyltin trichloride and di-dodecyltin dichloride) expressed as the sum of mono- and di-dodecyltin chloride
26	728 729	9	expressed as the sum of the substances
27	188 291	5	expressed as isophthalic acid
28	191 192 785	7,5	expressed as terephthalic acid
29	342 672	0,05	expressed as the sum of 6-hydroxyhexanoic acid and caprolactone
30	254 672	5	expressed as 1,4-butanediol
31	73 797	30	expressed as the sum of the substances
32	8 72 73 138 140 157 159 207 242 283 532 670 728 729 775 783 797 798	60	expressed as the sum of the substances

Status: Point in time view as at 24/03/2014.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 10/2011. (See end of Document for details)

	810 815		
[^{F2} 33	180 874	ND	expressed as eugenol]
[^{F7} 34	421 988	0,05	Expressed as 1,3-benzenedimethanamine]

3. Notes on verification of compliance **U.K.**

Table 3 on notes on verification of compliance contains the following information:

Column 1 (Note No): contains the identification number of the Note. It is the number referred to in Column 11 in Table 1 of this Annex.

Column 2 (Notes on verification of compliance): contains rules that shall be respected when testing for compliance of the substance with specific migration limits or other restrictions or it contains remarks on situations where there is a risk of non-compliance.

TABLE 3

(1) Note No	(2) Notes on verification of compliance
(1)	Verification of compliance by residual content per food contact surface area (QMA) pending the availability of an analytical method.
(2)	There is a risk that the SML or OML could be exceeded in fatty food simulants.
(3)	There is a risk that the migration of the substance deteriorates the organoleptic characteristics of the food in contact and then, that the final product does not comply with Article 3(1) c of the Framework Regulation (EC) No 1935/2004.
[^{F3} (4)	Compliance testing when there is a fat contact should be performed using saturated fatty food simulants as simulant D2.]
(5)	Compliance testing when there is a fat contact should be performed using isooctane as substitute of simulant D2 (unstable).
(6)	Migration limit might be exceeded at very high temperature.
(7)	If testing in food is performed, Annex V 1.4 shall be taken into account.
(8)	Verification of compliance by residual content per food contact surface area (QMA); QMA = 0,005 mg/6 dm ² .

Status: Point in time view as at 24/03/2014.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 10/2011. (See end of Document for details)

(9)	Verification of compliance by residual content per food contact surface area (QMA) pending the availability of analytical method for migration testing. The ratio surface to quantity of food shall be lower than 2dm ² /kg.
(10)	Verification of compliance by residual content per food contact surface area (QMA) in case of reaction with food or simulant.
(11)	Only a method of analysis for the determination of the residual monomer in the treated filler is available.
(12)	There is a risk that the SML could be exceeded from polyolefins.
(13)	Only a method for determination of the content in polymer and a method for determination of the starting substances in food simulants are available.
(14)	There is a risk that the SML could be exceeded from plastics containing more than 0,5 % w/w of the substance.
(15)	There is a risk that the SML could be exceeded in contact with foods with high alcoholic content.
(16)	There is a risk that the SML could be exceeded from low-density polyethylene (LDPE) containing more than 0,3 % w/w of the substance when in contact with fatty foods
(17)	Only a method for determination of the residual content of the substance in the polymer is available
[^{F6} (18)	There is a risk that the SML could be exceeded from low-density polyethylene (LDPE)
(19)	There is a risk that the OML could be exceeded in direct contact with aqueous foods from ethylvinylalcohol (EVOH) and polyvinylalcohol (PVOH) copolymers]
[^{F7} (20)	The substance contains aniline as an impurity; verification of compliance with the restriction set for primary aromatic amines in Annex II (2) is necessary]

4. Detailed specification on substances U.K.

Table 4 on detailed specifications on substances contains the following information

Status: Point in time view as at 24/03/2014.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 10/2011. (See end of Document for details)

Column 1 (FCM substance No): contains the unique identification number of the substances referred to in Column 1 in Table 1 of Annex I to which the specification applies.

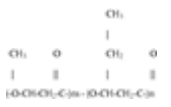
Column 2 (Detailed specification on the substance): contains the specification on the substance.

TABLE 4

(1) FCM substance No	(2) Detailed specification on the substance	
744	Definition	The copolymers are produced by the controlled fermentation of <i>Alcaligenes eutrophus</i> using mixtures of glucose and propanoic acid as carbon sources. The organism used has not been genetically engineered and has been derived from a single wildtype organism <i>Alcaligenes eutrophus</i> strain H16 NCIMB 10442. Master stocks of the organism are stored as freeze-dried ampoules. A submaster/working stock is prepared from the master stock and stored in liquid nitrogen and used to prepare inocula for the fermenter. Fermenter samples will be examined daily both microscopically and for any changes in colonial morphology on a variety of agars at different temperatures. The copolymers are isolated from heat treatment bacteria by controlled digestion of the other cellular components, washing and drying. These copolymers are normally offered as formulated, melt formed granules containing additives such as nucleating agents, plasticisers, fillers, stabilisers and pigments which all conform to the general and individual specifications
	Chemical name	Poly(3-D-hydroxybutanoate-co-3-D-hydroxypentanoate)

Status: Point in time view as at 24/03/2014.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 10/2011. (See end of Document for details)

	CAS number	0080181-31-3
	Structural formula	 <p>where n/(m + n) greater than 0 and less or equal to 0,25</p>
	Average molecular weight	Not less than 150 000 Daltons (measured by gel permeation chromatography)
	Assay	Not less than 98 % poly(3-D-hydroxybutanoate-co-3-D-hydroxypentanoate) analysed after hydrolysis as a mixture of 3-D-hydroxybutanoic and 3-D-hydroxypentanoic acids
	Description	White to off-white powder after isolation
	Characteristics	
	Identification tests:	
	Solubility	Soluble in chlorinated hydrocarbons such as chloroform or dichloromethane but practically insoluble in ethanol, aliphatic alkanes and water
	Restriction	QMA for crotonic acid is 0,05 mg/6 dm ²
	Purity	Prior to granulation the raw material copolymer powder must contain:
	— nitrogen,	Not more than 2 500 mg/kg of plastic
	— zinc,	Not more than 100 mg/kg of plastic
	— copper,	Not more than 5 mg/kg of plastic
	— lead,	Not more than 2 mg/kg of plastic
	— arsenic,	Not more than 1 mg/kg of plastic
	— chromium,	Not more than 1 mg/kg of plastic

Status: Point in time view as at 24/03/2014.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 10/2011. (See end of Document for details)

ANNEX II U.K.

Restrictions on materials and articles

1. Plastic materials and articles shall not release the following substances in quantities exceeding the specific migration limits below:

Barium = 1 mg/kg food or food simulant.

Cobalt = 0,05 mg/kg food or food simulant.

Copper = 5 mg/kg food or food simulant.

Iron = 48 mg/kg food or food simulant.

Lithium = 0,6 mg/kg food or food simulant.

Manganese = 0,6 mg/kg food or food simulant.

Zinc = 25 mg/kg food or food simulant.

2. Plastic materials and articles shall not release primary aromatic amines, excluding those appearing in Table 1 of Annex I, in a detectable quantity into food or food simulant. The detection limit is 0,01 mg of substance per kg of food or food simulant. The detection limit applies to the sum of primary aromatic amines released.

ANNEX III U.K.

Food simulants

1. Food simulants U.K.

For demonstration of compliance for plastic materials and articles not yet in contact with food the food simulants listed in Table 1 below are assigned.

TABLE 1

List of food simulants

Food simulant	Abbreviation
Ethanol 10 % (v/v)	Food simulant A

a This may be any vegetable oil with a fatty acid distribution of

No of carbon atoms in fatty acid chain: No of unsaturation	6-12	14	16	18:0	18:1	18:2	18:3
Range of fatty acid composition expressed % (w/w) of methyl esters by Gas chromatography	< 1	< 1	1,5-20	< 7	15-85	5-70	< 1,5

Status: Point in time view as at 24/03/2014.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 10/2011. (See end of Document for details)

Acetic acid 3 % (w/v)	Food simulant B
Ethanol 20 % (v/v)	Food simulant C
Ethanol 50 % (v/v)	Food simulant D1
Vegetable oil ^a	Food simulant D2
poly(2,6-diphenyl-p-phenylene oxide), particle size 60-80 mesh, pore size 200 nm	Food simulant E

a This may be any vegetable oil with a fatty acid distribution of

No of carbon atoms in fatty acid chain: No of unsaturation	6-12	14	16	18:0	18:1	18:2	18:3
Range of fatty acid composition expressed % (w/w) of methyl esters by Gas chromatography	< 1	< 1	1,5-20	< 7	15-85	5-70	< 1,5

2. General assignment of food simulants to foods **U.K.**

Food simulants A, B and C are assigned for foods that have a hydrophilic character and are able to extract hydrophilic substances. Food simulant B shall be used for those foods which have a pH below 4.5. Food simulant C shall be used for alcoholic foods with an alcohol content of up to 20 % and those foods which contain a relevant amount of organic ingredients that render the food more lipophilic.

Food simulants D1 and D2 are assigned for foods that have a lipophilic character and are able to extract lipophilic substances. Food simulant D1 shall be used for alcoholic foods with an alcohol content of above 20 % and for oil in water emulsions. Food simulant D2 shall be used for foods which contain free fats at the surface.

Food simulant E is assigned for testing specific migration into dry foods.

3. Specific assignment of food simulants to foods for migration testing of materials and articles not yet in contact with food **U.K.**

For testing migration from materials and articles not yet in contact with food the food simulants that corresponds to a certain food category shall be chosen according Table 2 below.

For testing overall migration from materials and articles intended to come into contact with different food categories or a combination of food categories the food simulant assignment in point 4 is applicable.

Table 2 contains the following information:

Column 1 (Reference number): contains the reference number of the food category.

Column 2 (Description of food): contains a description of the foods covered by the food category

Column 3 (Food simulants): contains sub-columns for each of the food simulants

Status: Point in time view as at 24/03/2014.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 10/2011. (See end of Document for details)

The food simulant for which a cross is contained in the respective sub-column of column 3 shall be used when testing migration of materials and articles not yet in contact with food.

For food categories where in sub-column D2 the cross is followed by an oblique stroke and a figure, the migration test result shall be divided by this figure before comparing the result with the migration limit. The figure is the correction factor referred to in point 4.2 of Annex V to this Regulation.

For food category 01.04 food simulant D2 shall be replaced by 95 % ethanol.

For food categories where in sub-column B the cross is followed by (*) the testing in food simulant B can be omitted if the food has a pH of more than 4.5.

For food categories where in sub-column D2 the cross is followed by (**) the testing in food simulant D2 can be omitted if it can be demonstrated by means of an appropriate test that there is no 'fatty contact' with the plastic food contact material.

TABLE 2

food category specific assignment of food simulants

(1) Reference number	(2) Description of food	(3) Food simulants					
		A	B	C	D1	D2	E
01	Beverages						
01.01	Non-alcoholic beverages or alcoholic beverages of an alcoholic strength lower than or equal to 6 % vol.:						
	A. Clear drinks: Water, ciders, clear fruit or vegetable juices of normal strength or concentrated, fruit nectars, lemonades,		X(*)	X			

Status: Point in time view as at 24/03/2014.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 10/2011. (See end of Document for details)

	<p>syrups, bitters, infusions, coffee, tea, beers, soft drinks, energy drinks and the like, flavoured water, liquid coffee extract</p>					
	<p>B. cloudy drinks: juices and nectars and soft drinks containing fruit pulp, musts containing fruit pulp, liquid chocolate</p>	X(*)			X	
01.02	<p>Alcoholic beverages of an alcoholic strength of between 6 %vol and 20 %.</p>			X		
01.03	<p>Alcoholic beverages of an alcoholic strength above 20 % and all cream liquors</p>				X	
01.04	<p>Miscellaneous: undenaturated</p>	X(*)				Substitute 95 % ethanol

Status: Point in time view as at 24/03/2014.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 10/2011. (See end of Document for details)

	ethyl alcohol						
02	Cereals, cereal products, pastry, biscuits, cakes and other bakers' wares						
02.01	Starches						X
02.02	Cereals, unprocessed, puffed, in flakes (including popcorn, corn flakes and the like)						X
02.03	Cereal flour and meal						X
02.04	Dry pasta e.g. macaroni, spaghetti and similar products and fresh pasta						X
02.05	Pastry, biscuits, cakes, bread, and other bakers' wares, dry:						
	A. With fatty substances on the surface					X/3	

Status: Point in time view as at 24/03/2014.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 10/2011. (See end of Document for details)

	B. Other						X
02.06	Pastry, cakes, bread, dough and other bakers' wares, fresh:						
	A. With fatty substances on the surface					X/3	
	B. Other						X
03	Chocolate, sugar and products thereof Confectionery products						
03.01	Chocolate, chocolate-coated products, substitutes and products coated with substitutes					X/3	
03.02	Confectionery products:						
	A. In solid form:						
	I. With fatty substances on the surface					X/3	

Status: Point in time view as at 24/03/2014.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 10/2011. (See end of Document for details)

	II.	Other					X
	B.	In paste form:					
	I.	With fatty substances on the surface				X/2	
	II.	Moist		X			
03.03		Sugar and sugar products					
	A.	In solid form: crystal or powder					X
	B.	X Molasses, sugar syrops, honey and the like					
04		Fruit, vegetables and products thereof					
04.01		Whole fruit, fresh or chilled, unpeeled					
04.02		Processed fruit:					
	A.	Dried or dehydrated					X

Status: Point in time view as at 24/03/2014.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 10/2011. (See end of Document for details)

	fruits, whole, sliced, flour or powder					
B.	Fruit in the form of purée, preserves, pastes or in its own juice or in sugar syrup (jams, compote, and similar products)	X(*)	X			
C.	Fruit preserved in a liquid medium:					
I.	In an oily medium				X	
II.	In an alcoholic medium			X		
04.03	Nuts (peanuts, chestnuts, almonds, hazelnuts,					

Status: Point in time view as at 24/03/2014.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 10/2011. (See end of Document for details)

	walnuts, pine kernels and others):						
	A.	Shelled, dried, flaked or powdered					X
	B.	Shelled and roasted					X
	C.	X In paste or cream form				X	
04.04	Whole vegetables, fresh or chilled, unpeeled						
04.05	Processed vegetables:						
	A.	Dried or dehydrated vegetables whole, sliced or in the form of flour or powder					X
	B.	X Fresh vegetables, peeled or cut					

Status: Point in time view as at 24/03/2014.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 10/2011. (See end of Document for details)

	C.	Vegetables in the form of purée, preserves, pastes or in its own juice (including pickled and in brine)	X(*)	X			
	D.	Preserved vegetables:					
	I.	X In an oily medium				X	
	II.	In an alcoholic medium			X		
05	Fats and oils						
05.01	Animals and vegetable fats and oils, whether natural or treated (including cocoa butter, lard, resolidified butter)					X	
05.02	Margarine, butter and other					X/2	

Status: Point in time view as at 24/03/2014.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 10/2011. (See end of Document for details)

	fats and oils made from water emulsions in oil						
06	Animal products and eggs						
06.01	Fish:						
	A.	X Fresh, chilled, processed, salted or smoked including fish eggs				X/3(**)	
	B.	Preserved fish:					
	I.	X In an oily medium				X	
	II.	In an aqueous medium	X(*)	X			
06.02	Crustaceans and molluscs (including oysters, mussels, snails)						
	A.	Fresh within the shell					
	B.	Shell removed, processed, preserved					

Status: Point in time view as at 24/03/2014.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 10/2011. (See end of Document for details)

		or cooked with the shell					
	I.	X In an oily medium				X	
	II.	In an aqueous medium	X(*)	X			
06.03	Meat of all zoological species (including poultry and game):						
	A.	X Fresh, chilled, salted, smoked				X/4(**)	
	B.	X Processed meat products (such as ham, salami, bacon, sausages, and other) or in the form of paste, creams				X/4(**)	
	C.	X. Marinated meat products				X	

Status: Point in time view as at 24/03/2014.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 10/2011. (See end of Document for details)

		in an oily medium					
06.04	Preserved meat:						
	A.	X In an fatty or oily medium				X/3	
	B.	In an aqueous medium	X(*)		X		
06.05	Whole eggs, egg yolk, egg white						
	A.	Powdered or dried or frozen					X
	B.	Liquid and cooked			X		
07	Milk products						
07.01	Milk						
	A.	Milk and milk based drinks whole, partly dried and skimmed or partly skimmed			X		

Status: Point in time view as at 24/03/2014.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 10/2011. (See end of Document for details)

	B.	Milk powder including infant formula (based on whole milk powder)					X
07.02		Fermented milk such as yoghurt, buttermilk and similar products	X(*)		X		
07.03		Cream and sour cream	X(*)		X		
07.04		Cheeses:					
	A.	Whole, with not edible rind					X
	B.	Natural cheese without rind or with edible rind (gouda, camembert, and the like) and melting cheese				X/3(**)	
	C.	Processed cheese (soft cheese,	X(*)		X		

Status: Point in time view as at 24/03/2014.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 10/2011. (See end of Document for details)

		cottage cheese and similar)					
	D.	Preserved cheese:					
	I.	X In an oily medium				X	
	II.	In an aqueous medium (feta, mozzarella, and similar)	X(*)		X		
08	Miscellaneous products						
08.01	Vinegar		X				
08.02	Fried or roasted foods:						
	A.	X Fried potatoes, fritters and the like				X/5	
	B.	X Of animal origin				X/4	
08.03	Preparations for soups, broths, sauces, in liquid, solid or powder form (extracts, concentrates); homogenised composite						

Status: Point in time view as at 24/03/2014.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 10/2011. (See end of Document for details)

	food preparations, prepared dishes including yeast and raising agents						
	A. Powdered or dried:						
	I. With fatty character					X/5	
	II. Other						X
	B. any other form than powdered or dried:						
	I. X With fatty character	X(*)				X/3	
	II. Other	X(*)	X				
08.04	Sauces:						
	A. With aqueous character	X(*)	X				
	B. X With fatty character e.g. mayonnaise, sauces derived from mayonnaise, salad creams and other	X(*)				X	

Status: Point in time view as at 24/03/2014.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 10/2011. (See end of Document for details)

		oil/ water mixtures e.g. coconut based sauces					
08.05	Mustard (except powdered mustard under heading 08.14)	X	X(*)			X/3(**)	
08.06	Sandwiches, toasted bread pizza and the like containing any kind of foodstuff						
	A.	X With fatty substances on the surface				X/5	
	B.	Other					X
08.07	Ice- creams			X			
08.08	Dried foods:						
	A.	With fatty substances on the surface				X/5	
	B.	Other					X
08.09	Frozen or deep- frozen foods						X

Status: Point in time view as at 24/03/2014.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 10/2011. (See end of Document for details)

08.10	Concentrated extracts of an alcoholic strength equal to or exceeding 6 % vol.		X(*)		X		
08.11	Cocoa:						
	A. Cocoa powder, including fat-reduced and highly fat reduced						X
	B. Cocoa paste					X/3	
08.12	Coffee, whether or not roasted, decaffeinated or soluble, coffee substitutes, granulated or powdered						X
08.13	Aromatic herbs and other herbs such as camomile, mallow, mint, tea, lime blossom and others						X
08.14	Spices and seasonings						X

Status: Point in time view as at 24/03/2014.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 10/2011. (See end of Document for details)

	in the natural state such as cinnamon, cloves, powdered mustard, pepper, vanilla, saffron, salt and other						
08.15	Spices and seasoning in oily medium such as pesto, curry paste					X	

4. Food simulant assignment for testing overall migration **U.K.**

To demonstrate compliance with the overall migration limit for all type of foods testing in distilled water or water of equivalent quality or food simulant A and food simulant B and simulant D2 shall be performed.

To demonstrate compliance with the overall migration limit for all types of food except for acidic foods testing in distilled water or water of equivalent quality or food simulant A and food simulant D2 shall be performed.

To demonstrate compliance with the overall migration limit for all aqueous and alcoholic foods and milk products testing in food simulant D1 shall be performed.

To demonstrate compliance with the overall migration limit for all aqueous, acidic and alcoholic foods and milk products testing in food simulant D1 and food simulant B shall be performed.

To demonstrate compliance with the overall migration limit for all aqueous foods and alcoholic foods up to an alcohol content of 20 % testing in food simulant C shall be performed.

To demonstrate compliance with the overall migration limit for all aqueous and acidic foods and alcoholic foods up to an alcohol content of 20 % testing in food simulant C and food simulant B shall be performed.

ANNEX IV **U.K.**

Declaration of compliance

The written declaration referred to in Article 15 shall contain the following information:

Status: Point in time view as at 24/03/2014.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 10/2011. (See end of Document for details)

- (1) the identity and address of the business operator issuing the declaration of compliance;
- (2) the identity and address of the business operator which manufactures or imports the plastic materials or articles or products from intermediate stages of their manufacturing or the substances intended for the manufacturing of those materials and articles;
- (3) the identity of the materials, the articles, products from intermediate stages of manufacture or the substances intended for the manufacturing of those materials and articles;
- (4) the date of the declaration;
- (5) confirmation that the plastic materials or articles, products from intermediate stages of manufacture or the substances meet relevant requirements laid down in this Regulation and Regulation (EC) No 1935/2004;
- (6) adequate information relative to the substances used or products of degradation thereof for which restrictions and/or specifications are set out in Annexes I and II to this Regulation to allow the downstream business operators to ensure compliance with those restrictions;
- (7) adequate information relative to the substances which are subject to a restriction in food, obtained by experimental data or theoretical calculation about the level of their specific migration and, where appropriate, purity criteria in accordance with Directives 2008/60/EC, 95/45/EC and 2008/84/EC to enable the user of these materials or articles to comply with the relevant EU provisions or, in their absence, with national provisions applicable to food;
- (8) specifications on the use of the material or article, such as:
 - (i) type or types of food with which it is intended to be put in contact;
 - (ii) time and temperature of treatment and storage in contact with the food;
 - (iii) ratio of food contact surface area to volume used to establish the compliance of the material or article;
- (9) when a functional barrier is used in a multi-layer material or article, the confirmation that the material or article complies with the requirements of Article 13(2), (3) and (4) or Article 14(2) and (3) of this Regulation.

ANNEX V **U.K.**

COMPLIANCE TESTING

For testing compliance of migration from plastic food contact materials and articles the following general rules apply.

CHAPTER 1 **U.K.**

Testing for specific migration of materials and articles already in contact with food

1.1. Sample preparation **U.K.**

Status: Point in time view as at 24/03/2014.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 10/2011. (See end of Document for details)

The material or article shall be stored as indicated on the packaging label or under conditions adequate for the packaged food if no instructions are given. The food shall be removed from contact with the material or article before its expiration date or any date by which the manufacturer has indicated the product should be used for reasons of quality or safety.

1.2. Conditions of testing **U.K.**

The food shall be treated in accordance with the cooking instructions on the package if the food is to be cooked in the package. Parts of the food which are not intended to be eaten shall be removed and discarded. The remainder shall be homogenised and analysed for migration. The analytical results shall always be expressed on the basis of the food mass that is intended to be eaten, in contact with the food contact material.

1.3. Analysis of migrated substances **U.K.**

The specific migration is analysed in the food using an analytical method in accordance with the requirements of Article 11 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004.

1.4. Special cases **U.K.**

When contamination occurs from sources other than food contact materials this has to be taken into account when testing for compliance of the food contact materials, in particular for phthalates (FCM substance 157, 159, 283, 728, 729) referred to in Annex I.

CHAPTER 2 **U.K.**

Testing for specific migration of materials and articles not yet in contact with food

2.1. Verification method **U.K.**

Verification of compliance of migration into foods with the migration limits shall be carried out under the most extreme conditions of time and temperature foreseeable in actual use taking into account paragraphs 1.4, 2.1.1, 2.1.6 and 2.1.7.

Verification of compliance of migration into food simulants with the migration limits shall be carried out using conventional migration tests according to the rules set out in paragraphs 2.1.1 to 2.1.7.

2.1.1. Sample preparation **U.K.**

The material or article shall be treated as described by accompanying instructions or by provisions given in the declaration of compliance.

Migration is determined on the material or article or, if this is impractical, on a specimen taken from the material or article, or a specimen representative of this material or article. For each food simulant or food type, a new test specimen is used. Only those parts of the sample which are intended to come into contact with foods in actual use shall be placed in contact with the food simulant or the food.

2.1.2. Choice of food simulant **U.K.**

Materials and articles intended for contact with all types of food shall be tested with food simulant A, B and D2. However, if substances that may react with acidic food simulant or foods are not present testing in food simulant B can be omitted.

Materials and articles intended only for specific types of foods shall be tested with the food simulants indicated for the food types in Annex III.

Status: Point in time view as at 24/03/2014.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 10/2011. (See end of Document for details)

2.1.3. Conditions of contact when using food simulants **U.K.**

The sample shall be placed in contact with the food simulant in a manner representing the worst of the foreseeable conditions of use as regard contact time in Table 1 and as regard contact temperature in Table 2.

If it is found that carrying out the tests under the combination of contact conditions specified in Tables 1 and 2 causes physical or other changes in the test specimen which do not occur under worst foreseeable conditions of use of the material or article under examination, the migration tests shall be carried out under the worst foreseeable conditions of use in which these physical or other changes do not take place.

TABLE 1

Contact time

Contact time in worst foreseeable use	Test time
$t \leq 5$ min	5 min
$5 \text{ min} < t \leq 0,5$ hour	0,5 hour
$0,5 \text{ hours} < t \leq 1$ hour	1 hour
$1 \text{ hour} < t \leq 2$ hours	2 hours
$2 \text{ hours} < t \leq 6$ hours	6 hours
$6 \text{ hours} < t \leq 24$ hours	24 hours
$1 \text{ day} < t \leq 3$ days	3 days
$3 \text{ days} < t \leq 30$ days	10 days
Above 30 days	See specific conditions

TABLE 2

Contact temperature

Conditions of contact in worst foreseeable use	Test conditions
Contact temperature	Test temperature
$T \leq 5$ °C	5 °C
5 °C < $T \leq 20$ °C	20 °C
20 °C < $T \leq 40$ °C	40 °C
40 °C < $T \leq 70$ °C	70 °C
70 °C < $T \leq 100$ °C	100 °C or reflux temperature
100 °C < $T \leq 121$ °C	121 °C ^a
121 °C < $T \leq 130$ °C	130 °C ^a

^a This temperature shall be used only for food simulants D2 and E. For applications heated under pressure migration testing under pressure at the relevant temperature may be performed. For food simulants A, B, C or D1 the test may be replaced by a test at 100 °C or at reflux temperature for duration of four times the time selected according to the conditions in Table 1.

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130 °C < T ≤ 150 °C	150 °C ^a
150 °C < T < 175 °C	175 °C ^a
T > 175 °C	Adjust the temperature to the real temperature at the interface with the food ^a
<p>a This temperature shall be used only for food simulants D2 and E. For applications heated under pressure migration testing under pressure at the relevant temperature may be performed. For food simulants A, B, C or D1 the test may be replaced by a test at 100 °C or at reflux temperature for duration of four times the time selected according to the conditions in Table 1.</p>	

2.1.4. Specific conditions for contact times above 30 days at room temperature and below **U.K.**

For contact times above 30 days at room temperature and below the specimen shall be tested in an accelerated test at elevated temperature for a maximum of 10 days at 60 °C. Testing time and temperature conditions shall be based on the following formula.

$$t_2 = t_1 * \text{Exp} ((-E_a/R) * (1/T_1 - 1/T_2))$$

E_a is the worst case activation energy 80kJ/mol

R is a factor 8,31 J/Kelvin/mol

$$\text{Exp} -9627 * (1/T_1 - 1/T_2)$$

t_1 is the contact time

t_2 is the testing time

T_1 is the contact temperature in Kelvin. For room temperature storage this is set at 298 K (25 °C). For refrigerated and frozen conditions it is set at 278 K (5 °C).

T_2 is the testing temperature in Kelvin.

Testing for 10 days at 20 °C shall cover all storage times at frozen condition.

Testing for 10 days at 40 °C shall cover all storage times at refrigerated and frozen conditions including heating up to 70 °C for up to 2 hours, or heating up to 100 °C for up to 15 minutes.

Testing for 10 days at 50 °C shall cover all storage time at refrigerated and frozen conditions including heating up to 70 °C for up to 2 hours, or heating up to 100 °C for up to 15 minutes and storage times of up to 6 months at room temperature.

Testing for 10 days at 60 °C shall cover long term storage above 6 months at room temperature and below including heating up to 70 °C for up to 2 hours, or heating up to 100 °C for up to 15 minutes.

The maximum testing temperature is governed by the phase transition temperature of the polymer. At the test temperature the test specimen should not undergo any physical changes.

For storage at room temperature testing time can be reduced to 10 days at 40 °C if there is scientific evidence that migration of the respective substance in the polymer has reached equilibration under this test condition.

2.1.5. Specific conditions for combinations of contact times and temperature **U.K.**

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Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 10/2011. (See end of Document for details)

If a material or article is intended for different applications covering different combinations of contact time and temperature the testing should be restricted to the test conditions which are recognised to be the most severe on the basis of scientific evidence.

If the material or article is intended for a food contact application where it is successively subject to a combination of two or more times and temperatures, the migration test shall be carried out subjecting the test specimen successively to all the applicable worst foreseeable conditions appropriate to the sample, using the same portion of food simulant.

2.1.6. Repeated use articles **U.K.**

If the material or article is intended to come into repeated contact with foods, the migration test(s) shall be carried out three times on a single sample using another portion of food simulant on each occasion. Its compliance shall be checked on the basis of the level of the migration found in the third test.

However, if there is conclusive proof that the level of the migration does not increase in the second and third tests and if the migration limits are not exceeded on the first test, no further test is necessary.

The material or article shall respect the specific migration limit already in the first test for substances for which in Annex I Table 1 column 8 or Table 2 column 3 the specific migration limit is set as non-detectable and for non-listed substances used behind a plastic functional barrier covered by the rules of point (b) of Articles 13(2) which should not migrate in detectable amounts.

2.1.7. Analysis of migrating substances **U.K.**

At the end of the prescribed contact time, the specific migration is analysed in the food or food simulant using an analytical method in accordance with the requirements of Article 11 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004.

2.1.8. Verification of compliance by residual content per food contact surface area (QMA) **U.K.**

For substances which are unstable in food simulant or food or for which no adequate analytical method is available it is indicated in Annex I that verification of compliance shall be undertaken by verification of residual content per 6 dm² of contact surface. For materials and articles between 500 ml and 10 l the real contact surface is applied. For materials and articles below 500 ml and above 10 l as well as for articles for which it is impractical to calculate the real contact surface the contact surface is assumed to be 6 dm² per kg food.

2.2. Screening approaches **U.K.**

To screen if a material or article complies with the migration limits any of the following approaches can be applied which are considered more severe than the verification method described in section 2.1.

2.2.1. Replacing specific migration by overall migration **U.K.**

To screen for specific migration of non-volatile substances, determination of overall migration under test conditions at least as severe as for specific migration can be applied.

2.2.2. Residual content **U.K.**

To screen for specific migration the migration potential can be calculated based on the residual content of the substance in the material or article assuming complete migration.

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2.2.3. Migration modelling **U.K.**

To screen for specific migration the migration potential can be calculated based on the residual content of the substance in the material or article applying generally recognised diffusion models based on scientific evidence that are constructed such as to overestimate real migration.

2.2.4. Food simulant substitutes **U.K.**

To screen for specific migration, food simulants can be replaced by substitute food simulants if it is based on scientific evidence that the substitute food simulants overestimate migration compared to the regulated food simulants.

CHAPTER 3 **U.K.**

Testing for overall migration

Overall migration testing shall be performed under the standardised testing conditions set out in this chapter.

3.1. Standardised testing conditions **U.K.**

The overall migration test for materials and articles intended for the food contact conditions described in column 3 of Table 3 shall be performed for the time specified and at the temperature specified in column 2. For test OM5 the test can be performed either for 2 hours at 100 °C (food simulant D2) or at reflux (food simulant A, B, C, D1) or for 1 hour at 121 °C. The food simulant shall be chosen in accordance with Annex III.

If it is found that carrying out the tests under the contact conditions specified in Table 3 causes physical or other changes in the test specimen which do not occur under worst foreseeable conditions of use of the material or article under examination, the migration tests shall be carried out under the worst foreseeable conditions of use in which these physical or other changes do not take place.

TABLE 3

Standardised testing conditions

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Test number	Contact time in days [d] or hours [h] at Contact temperature in [°C]	Intended food contact conditions
OM1	10 d at 20 °C	Any food contact at frozen and refrigerated conditions.
OM2	10 d at 40 °C	Any long term storage at room temperature or below, including heating up to 70 °C for up to 2 hours, or heating up to 100 °C for up to 15 minutes.
OM3	2 h at 70 °C	Any contact conditions that include heating up to 70 °C for up to 2 hours, or up to 100 °C for up to

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		15 minutes, which are not followed by long term room or refrigerated temperature storage.
OM4	1 h at 100 °C	High temperature applications for all food simulants at temperature up to 100 °C.
OM5	2 h at 100 °C or at reflux or alternatively 1 h at 121 °C	High temperature applications up to 121 °C.
OM6	4 h at 100 °C or at reflux	Any food contact conditions with food simulants A, B or C, at temperature exceeding 40 °C.
OM7	2 h at 175 °C	High temperature applications with fatty foods exceeding the conditions of OM5.

Test OM 7 covers also food contact conditions described for OM1, OM2, OM3, OM4, OM5. It represents the worst case conditions for fatty food simulants in contact with non-polyolefins. In case it is technically not feasible to perform OM 7 with food simulant D2 the test can be replaced as set out in paragraph 3.2.

Test OM 6 covers also food contact conditions described for OM1, OM2, OM3, OM4 and OM5. It represents worst case conditions for food simulants A, B and C in contact with non-polyolefins.

Test OM 5 covers also food contact conditions described for OM1, OM2, OM3, OM4. It represents the worst case conditions for all food simulants in contact with polyolefins.

Test OM 2 covers also food contact conditions described for OM1 and OM3.

3.2. Substitute test for OM7 with food simulant D2 **U.K.**

In case it is technically NOT feasible to perform OM7 with food simulant D2 the test can be replaced by test OM 8 or OM9. Both test conditions described under the respective test shall be performed with a new test sample.

Test number	Test conditions	Intended food contact conditions	Covers the intended food contact conditions described in
OM 8	Food simulant E for 2 hours at 175 °C and food simulant D2 for 2 hours at 100 °C	High temperature applications only	OM1, OM3, OM4, OM5, and OM6
OM 9	Food simulant E for 2 hours at 175 °C and food simulant D2 for 10 days at 40 °C	High temperature applications including long term	OM1, OM2, OM3, OM4, OM5 and OM6

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		storage at room temperature	
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3.3. Repeated use articles **U.K.**

Where a material or article is intended to come into repeated contact with foods, the migration test shall be carried out three times on a single sample using another sample of the food simulant on each occasion.

Its compliance shall be checked on the basis of the level of the migration found in the third test. However, if there is conclusive proof that the level of the migration does not increase in the second and third tests and if the overall migration limit is not exceeded on the first test, no further test is necessary.

3.4. Screening approaches **U.K.**

To screen if a material or article complies with the migration limits any of the following approaches can be applied which are considered more severe than the verification method described in sections 3.1. and 3.2.

3.4.1. Residual content **U.K.**

To screen for overall migration the migration potential can be calculated based on the residual content of migratable substances determined in a complete extraction of the material or article.

3.4.2. Food simulant substitutes **U.K.**

To screen for overall migration food simulants can be replaced if based on scientific evidence the substitute food simulants overestimate migration compared to the regulated food simulants.

CHAPTER 4 **U.K.**

Correction factors applied when comparing migration test results with migration limits

4.1. Correction of specific migration in foods containing more than 20 % fat by the Fat Reduction Factor (FRF) **U.K.**

For lipophilic substances for which in Annex I it is indicated in column 7 that the FRF is applicable the specific migration can be corrected by the FRF. The FRF is determined according to the formula $FRF = (g \text{ fat in food/kg of food})/200 = (\% \text{ fat} \times 5)/100$.

The FRF shall be applied according to the following rules.

The migration test results shall be divided by the FRF before comparing with the migration limits.

The correction by the FRF is not applicable in the following cases:

- (a) when the material or article is or is intended to be brought in contact with food intended for infants and young children as defined by Directives 2006/141/EC and 2006/125/EC;
- (b) for materials and articles for which it is impracticable to estimate the relationship between the surface area and the quantity of food in contact therewith, for example due to their shape or use, and the migration is calculated using the conventional surface area/volume conversion factor of $6 \text{ dm}^2/\text{kg}$.

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Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 10/2011. (See end of Document for details)

The application of the FRF shall not lead to a specific migration exceeding the overall migration limit.

4.2. Correction of migration into food simulant D2 **U.K.**

For the food categories where in sub-column D2 of column 3 of Table 2 of Annex III the cross is followed by a figure the migration test result into food simulant D2 shall be divided by this figure.

The migration test results shall be divided by the correction factor before comparing with the migration limits.

The correction is not applicable to the specific migration for substances in the Union list in Annex I for which the specific migration limit in column 8 is 'not detectable' and for non-listed substances used behind a plastic functional barrier covered by the rules of Article 13(2) (b) which should not migrate in detectable amounts.

4.3. Combination of correction factors 4.1 and 4.2. **U.K.**

The correction factors described in 4.1 and 4.2 can be combined for migration of substances for which the FRF is applicable when testing is performed in food simulant D2 by multiplying both factors. The applied maximum factor shall not exceed 5.

ANNEX VI **U.K.**

Correlation tables

Directive 2002/72/EC	This Regulation
Article 1(1)	Article 1
Article 1(2), (3) and (4)	Article 2
Article 1a	Article 3
Article 3(1), Article 4(1) and Article 5	Article 5
Article 4(2), Article 4a(1) and (4), Article 4d, Annex II (2) and (3) and Annex III (2) and (3)	Article 6
Article 4a(3) and (6)	Article 7
Annex II (4) and Annex III (4)	Article 8
Article 3(1) and Article 4(1)	Article 9
Article 6	Article 10
Article 5a(1) and Annex I (8)	Article 11
Article 2	Article 12
Article 7a	Article 13
Article 9(1) and (2)	Article 15
Article 9(3)	Article 16
Article 7 and Annex I (5a)	Article 17

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Article 8	Article 18
Annex II (3) and Annex III (3)	Article 19
Annex I, Annex II, Annex IV, Annex IVa, Annex V Part B, and Annex VI	Annex I
Annex II (2), Annex III (2) and Annex V, Part A	Annex II
Article 8(5) and Annex VIa	Annex IV
Annex I	Annex V
Directive 93/8/EEC	This Regulation
Article 1	Article 11
Article 1	Article 12
Article 1	Article 18
Annex	Annex III
Annex	Annex V
Directive 97/48/EC	This Regulation
Annex	Annex III
Annex	Annex V

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- (1) OJ L 338, 13.11.2004, p. 4.
- (2) OJ L 220, 15.8.2002, p. 18.
- (3) OJ L 44, 15.2.1978, p. 15.
- (4) OJ L 135, 30.5.2009, p. 3.
- (5) OJ L 354, 31.12.2008, p. 16.
- (6) OJ L 354, 31.12.2008, p. 34.
- (7) OJ L 31, 1.2.2002, p. 1.
- (8) SCF opinion of 4 December 2002 on the introduction of a Fat (Consumption) Reduction Factor (FRF) in the estimation of the exposure to a migrant from food contact materials.
http://ec.europa.eu/food/fs/sc/scf/out149_en.pdf
- (9) Opinion of the Scientific Panel on Food Additives, Flavourings, Processing Aids and Materials in Contact with Food (AFC) on a request from the Commission related to the introduction of a Fat (consumption) Reduction Factor for infants and children, The EFSA Journal (2004) 103, 1-8.
- (10) OJ L 297, 23.10.1982, p. 26.
- (11) OJ L 213, 16.8.1980, p. 42.
- (12) OJ L 167, 24.6.1981, p. 6.
- (13) OJ L 165, 30.4.2004, p. 1.
- (14) OJ L 384, 29.12.2006, p. 75.
- (15) OJ L 401, 30.12.2006, p. 1.
- (16) OJ L 339, 6.12.2006, p. 16.
- (17) OJ L 353, 31.12.2008, p. 1.
- (18) OJ L 372, 31.12.1985, p. 14.

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