

SRI LANKA STANDARD 871 : PART 2 : 1989

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CODE FOR
USE OF PLASTIC MATERIALS FOR FOOD
CONTACT APPLICATIONS

PART 2 — POLYVINYL CHLORIDE (PVC)

SRI LANKA STANDARDS INSTITUTION

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SLS 871:Part 2:1989

Gr. 8

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SRI LANKA STANDARDS INSTITUTION

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This standard does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract.

SRI LANKA STANDARD
CODE FOR USE OF PLASTIC MATERIALS FOR FOOD CONTACT APPLICATIONS
PART 2 : POLYVINYL CHLORIDE (PVC)

FOREWORD

This Sri Lanka Standard was authorized for adoption and publication by the Council of the Sri Lanka Standards Institution on 1989-12-14, after the draft, finalized by the Drafting Committee on Food Packaging Materials, had been approved by the Agricultural and Food Products Divisional Committee.

Plastics are widely used in the manufacture of food packaging materials, food utensils and components of food processing equipment. It is generally accepted that the high molecular weight of polymers makes them essentially inert and insoluble in food and therefore do not pose toxic hazards. However, polymers may contain residues of monomers, low molecular weight polymers, processing aids and substances which are added to the polymer to modify its physical, mechanical or other properties during processing or usage. These residues may migrate into the food which is in contact with the polymer. Therefore, it is essential that the plastics materials and other additives used be such that any migration into the food from such materials are minimized. Even if any migration occurs it should not bring about any toxic hazard to the consumer of the food.

The extent to which the migration occurs is dependent on the type of plastic, contact area, rate of transfer of compounds, duration of contact and the type of food which is in contact with the plastic material.

Good manufacturing practices should be followed through out the manufacturing process, supply and usage of plastic materials for food contact applications.

This part is one of a series of standard codes for use of plastic materials for food contact applications.

This part covers basic polymers, processing aids and additives permitted for use in the manufacture and processing of polyvinyl chloride plastics for food contact applications. All permitted substances used shall be of high standard of purity.

The users of polyvinyl chloride plastics for food contact applications are advised that a written assurance be requested from the suppliers to ensure that the material contains only the permitted ingredients specified in this code. It should be noted that substances specified under permitted additives may have been incorporated in the polymer as supplied by the manufacturer in compliance with the specified levels. Therefore, formulators or processors intending to make additives to the polymers should do so, not to exceed the maximum level of use specified in this code.

Inclusion of additional substances to be used in the manufacture and processing of polyvinyl chloride plastics would be considered as and when required provided that the safe use of such substances are established by the toxicological and migration studies.

All standard values given in this code are in SI units.

In the preparation of this code the assistance obtained from the publications of the Standards Association of Australia, the British Industrial Biological Research Association and the British Plastics Federation is gratefully acknowledged.

1 SCOPE

1.1 This code prescribes the homopolymers, copolymers, manufacturing aids and additives permitted in polyvinyl chloride (PVC) used for food contact purposes.

1.2 The permissible limits for residual monomers, processing aids and additives present in the finished polymers/final compounds are also specified.

1.3 Polyvinyl chloride plastics intended for contact with drugs, medical preparations, cosmetic and toiletry products and pipes and fittings for water supply are not covered by this code.

2 REFERENCES

SLS 616 Glossary of terms for plastics.

SLS 871 Code for use of plastic materials for food contact applications

Part : Colorants*

3 DEFINITIONS

For the purpose of this code, the definitions given in SLS 616 shall apply.

* Under preparation.

4 REQUIREMENTS

4.1 Composition of polyvinyl chloride

Polyvinyl chloride shall be manufactured from homopolymers or copolymers specified in 4.2 or a mixture thereof (see Note) such that the finished polymers conform to the requirements given in 4.1.1 4.1.2 and 4.1.3.

NOTE

Dispersions of homopolymers and copolymers specified in 4.2 and mixtures thereof are not permitted in the composition.

4.1.1 The finished polymer shall not contain ingredients or residues of ingredients other than those specified in 4.3 and 4.4.

4.1.2 The finished polymer shall not contain more than 1 mg/kg of vinyl chloride monomer.

4.1.3 The finished polymer shall have all other residual monomers at the minimum level as far as practically possible.

4.2 Permitted basic homopolymers and copolymers

4.2.1 Homopolymers of vinyl chloride.

4.2.2 Copolymers of vinyl chloride containing not less than 50 per cent by mass vinyl chloride with one or more of the following monomers:

- a) Vinylidene chloride;
- b) Styrene;
- c) Styrene substituted in the benzene ring or the vinyl group by halogens or by alkyl groups;
- d) Acrylonitrile;
- e) Butadiene;
- f) Ethylene, propylene or any aliphatic mono-olefin;
- g) Divinyl benzene;
- h) Vinyl esters of monobasic aliphatic acids;
- j) Acrylic, crotonic, fumaric, itaconic, maleic or methacrylic acid up to a maximum of 8 per cent by mass of the total monomer;
- k) Esters of the acids in (j) with saturated monohydric aliphatic alcohols; and
- l) Vinyl ethers of saturated monohydric aliphatic alcohols up to C₂₀.

4.2.3 Post-chlorinated homopolymers of vinyl chloride containing not more than 09 per cent by mass total chlorine content.

4.3 Permitted manufacturing aids

4.3.2 Catalysts

The total residues of the following catalysts and their decomposition products shall be not more than 0.25 per cent by mass of the finished

- a) Benzoylperoxide;
- b) Aliphatic acid (C₃-C₁₆) peroxide;
- c) Tert.-Butylperbenzoate;
- d) Azo-bis-iso-butyronitrile, azo-bis-cyclohexyl carboxynitrile and azo-bis-2, 4-dimethyl valeritrile;
- e) p-tert.-butylperpivalate;
- f) Methyl ethyl ketone peroxide;
- g) Persulphates of ammonium and potassium;
- h) Percarbonates of the structure R₁OCOOOR₂ where R₁ and R₂ are alkyl, aryl, alkylaryl, alkoxy, alkoxy alkyl or halogen substituted alkyl, aryl, alkylaryl, alkoxy or alkoxy, alkyl (C₂-C₁₀);
- j) Cycloalkyl (C₅-C₈) peroxydicarbonate;
- k) Bis-4-tert.-butylcyclohexyl-peroxydicarbonate;
- l) Acetylcyclohexyl sulphonyl peroxide;
- m) Peresters of the structure R₁COOR₂ where R₁ and R₂ are alkyl, aryl, alkylaryl, alkoxy or halogen substituted alkyl, aryl, alkylaryl or alkoxy (C₂-C₁₀);
- n) Mixed peroxide percarbonates of structure R₁OCOOOR₂ where R₁ and R₂ are alkyl, aryl, alkylaryl, or alkoxy, or halogen substituted alkyl, aryl, alkylaryl, or alkoxy (C₂-C₁₀); and
- p) Hydrogen peroxide.

4.3.2 Polymerization inhibitors

The total residues of polymerization inhibitors and their decomposition products shall be not more than 0.01% by mass of the finished polymer.

4.3.3 Emulsifying agents

The total residues of the following emulsifying agents shall not be more than 3.0 per cent by mass of the finished polymer.

- a) Alkyl and alkylaryl sulphates of sodium, potassium and ammonium, the alkyl group containing C₁₀-C₂₀;
- b) Alkyl and alkylaryl sulphonates of sodium, potassium and ammonium, the alkyl group containing C₁₀-C₂₀;
- c) Alpha hydroxy octadecane sodium sulphonate;
- d) Sodium, potassium and ammonium salts of sulfo-succinic acid and its mono and di-esters with saturated monohydric aliphatic alcohols C₄ - C₂₀;
- e) Sodium, potassium and ammonium salts of saturated aliphatic acids above C₇;
- f) Esters of sorbitol or of sorbitan with saturated or unsaturated aliphatic acids above C₇;

- g) Calcium, sodium, potassium and ammonium salts of hydroxylic fatty acids C₁₂ - C₂₀ and their sulphonyl or acetyl derivatives;
- h) Products of condensation of ethylene oxide with monobasic aliphatic acids C₁₂ - C₂₀ and their sodium and ammonium sulphates;
- j) Products of condensation of ethylene oxide with monohydric aliphatic alcohols C₁₂ - C₂₀ and their sodium and ammonium sulphates;
- k) Products of condensation of ethylene oxide with alkylphenols having alkyl groups C₇ and above and their sodium and ammonium sulphates;
- l) Polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan mono-oleate;
- m) Products of condensation of ethylene oxide with alkyl and dialkyl amines C₁ - C₂₀; and
- n) Fatty alcohols C₁₀ - C₂₀.

4.3.4 Suspension agents

The total residues of the following suspension agents shall be not more than 1.0 per cent by mass of the finished polymer.

- a) Gelatine;
- b) Methylcellulose;
- c) Hydroxyethylcellulose;
- d) Hydroxypropyl methylcellulose;
- e) Sodium carboxymethylcellulose;
- f) Methylcellulose;
- g) Poly vinyl alcohol either having a viscosity of at least 4 centipoise at 20 °C in 4 per cent aqueous solution or manufactured by the hydrolysis of polyvinyl acetate to a minimum hydrolysis level of 20 mole per cent;
- h) Polyvinyl pyrrolidone and copolymers of vinyl pyrrolidone with vinyl ethers or esters; and
- j) Copolymers of vinyl alkyl (C₁ - C₁₂) ethers with maleic acid or allyl alcohol.

4.3.5 Chain transfer agents

The residues of the following chain transfer agents shall be reduced as far as practically possible and the total residues shall not be more than 0.5 per cent by mass of the finished polymer.

- a) Trichloroethylene;
- b) Perchloroethylene;
- c) Trans-Dichloroethylene;
- d) Isobutylene;
- e) Xylene; and
- f) Chloroform.

4.4 Permitted additives

4.4.1 *Colorants*

Colorants used shall conform to SLS 871 Part colorants*.

4.4.2 *Polymeric additives*

The following polymeric additives may be present provided that there shall be not less than 50 per cent by mass of polyvinyl chloride or chlorinated polyvinyl chloride in the finished polymer. Each of the polymeric additives present shall comply with any separate specification referring to that polymer;

- a) Homopolymers of monomers given in 4.2.2;
- b) Copolymers of two or more of the monomers given in 3.2.2;
- c) Chlorinated polyolefines with a chlorine content not more than 56 per cent by mass;
- d) Copolymers of butyl acrylate and vinyl pyrrolidone containing not more than 95 per cent butyl acrylate; and
- e) polyurethanes containing no free isocyanates or primary amines of molecular weight 40,000 to 100,000 made from:
 - i) 1,6 hexane diisocyanate and /or toluene diisocyanate with
 - ii) 1,4 butane diol and/or polyesters of adipic acid with ethylene glycol, 1,4 butane diol, trimethylolpropane and /or addition products of propylene oxide or ethylene oxide with ethylene glycol, propylene glycol, glycerol, trimethylolpropane, pentaerythritol or sorbitol.

4.4.3 *Other additives*

Any additive given in Table 1 may be present upto the maximum limit specified in the table.

5 MARKING

All packages containing polyvinyl chloride shall be marked legibly and indelibly with the following :

- a) The words "Polyvinyl chloride" or "PVC" ;
- b) The words "Food contact" ;
- c) Any restrictions for use ;
- d) The name and address of the manufacturer and country of origin ;
- e) Trade mark and/or brand name, if any ; and
- f) Batch or code number.

* Under preparation.

TABLE 1 - Additives that may be used in polyvinyl chloride

Sl. No.	Chemical name or type	Maximum level of use in final compound, % m/m	Food Type	Form of Product	Limitations (see Note)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
i)	Acetyl tributyl citrate	35	All*	Films, coatings, sealing gaskets	
ii)	Aluminium silicate	50	All	All**	
iii)	Aluminium stearate	3	All	All	
iv)	Aluminium sulphate	0.05	All	All	
v)	Behenic acid	1	All	All	
vi)	Benzyl n-butyl phthalate	33	All	All	
vii)	Bis(B-carbobutoxyethyl) tin-bis(iso-octylthioglycollate)	2	All	All	
viii)	Bis (2,4-di-tert butyl phenyl) pentaerythritol diphosphite with up to 1 per cent tri-isopropanolamine	0.86	All	All	
ix)	N,N-Bis (2-hydroxyethyl) alkyl (C ₁₂ -C ₁₈) amine	0.1	All	All	
x)	Butylated hydroxyanisole	0.05	All	All	1
xi)	Butylated hydroxytoluene	0.2	All	All	1 and 2
xii)	Butyl lactate	5	All	All	
xiii)	Butyl phthalyl butyl glycollate	4	All	All	
xiv)	n-Butyl stearate	5	All	All	
xv)	Butylthiostannous acid	0.5	All	All	
xvi)	Calcium acetate	0.05	All	All	
xvii)	Calcium benzoate	2	All	All	
xviii)	Calcium carbonate	25	All	All	

* "All" indicates that additive may be used to formulate materials suitable for contact with all types of food stuffs.

** "All" indicates that additive may be used in formulation for the manufacture of all types of food contact products.

Sl. No.	Chemical name or type	Maximum level of use in final compound, % m/m	Food type	Form of product	Limitations (see Notes)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
xix)	Calcium chloride	GMP***	All	All	
xx)	Calcium hydroxide	0.1	All	All	
xxi)	Calcium laurate	5	All	All	
xxii)	Calcium octoate	1.5	All	All	
xxiii)	Calcium oleate	3	All	Bottles contai- ners, films	
xxiv)	Calcium oxide	10	All	All	
xxv)	Calcium oxide dispersion	20	All	All	
xxvi)	Calcium palmitate	5	All	All	
xxvii)	Calcium phosphate	0.05	All	All	
xxviii)	Calcium ricinoleate	3	All	All	
xxix)	Calcium stearate	5	All	All	
xxx)	B(Carbobutoxyethyl) tin tris (iso-octylthiogly collate)	2	All	All	
xxxi)	Carbon black	5	All	All	
xxxii)	Citric acid monohydrate	0.01	All	All	
xxxiii)	Diatomaceous earth	GMP	All	All	
xxxiv)	Di-n-butyl phthalate	10	Dry produ- cts	Films, coati- ngs, sealing gaskets	3
xxxv)	Di-iso-butyl phthalate	2	All	All	3
xxxvi)	Di-n-butyl sebacate	10	Dry produ- cts	Films, coati- ngs	3
		10	All	sea- ling gaskets	3
xxxvii)	Di-iso-decyl phthalate	40	All	All	4
xxxviii)	Di-(2-ethylhexyl) adipate	35	All	All	3
xxxix)	Di-(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	40	Non- fatty	All	4

*** "GMP" stands for good manufacturing practice and requires that the minimum amount of the additive be used to produce the desired effect.

Sl. No.	Chemical name or type	Maximum level of use in final compound, % m/m	Food Type	Form of product	Limitations
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
xli)	Di-ethyl hexyl sebacate	10	Dry-products	Films, coatings, sealing gaskets	3
xlii)	Di-n-hexyl azelate	24	Fatty (fat/oil content not greater than 30% m/m)	Films	
xliii)	Dihydro-1,4 dimethyl-2,6 dicarbododecyloxy -3,5 pyridine	0.3	All	All	5
xliv)	Dilauryl thiodipropionate	1	All	All	
xlv)	2,4-Dimethoxy-6-(1-pyrenyl)-S-triazine	0.01	All	All	
xlvi)	Dimethyl phthalate	0.05	All	All	
xlvii)	Dimethyltin/monomethyltin iso-octylthioglycollate	2.5	All	All	
xlviii)	Di-iso-octyl phthalate	40	Non-fatty	Films, sealing gaskets	4
xlix)	Di-n-octyltin dinonyl maleate	2	Non-fatty	All	5,6 and 7
l)	Di(n-octyl) tin S,S'bis (iso-octyl mercaptoacetate) or Di(n-octyl) tin bis (iso octyl thio-glycollate)	1.5	All	All	
li)	Di-n-octyl tin thio-glycollate	2	All	All	5
lii)	N,N'-Distearoyl ethylenediamine	5	All	All	
liii)	Distearyl pentaerythritol diphosphite	1	All	All	
liiii)	n-Dodecanol	2	All	All	
liv)	Dolomite	40	Non-acidic	All	

Sl. No.	Chemical name or Type	Maximum level of use in final compound, %, m/m	Food Type	Form of Product	Limitations (see Notes)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
lv)	Epoxidised soyabean oil	11	All	All	8
		40	All	Sealing gaskets	4 and 8
lvi)	Erucamide	6	All	Sealing gaskets	
		0.2	All	All	
lvii)	2-Ethoxy-2'-ethyloxalic acid bisanilid	0.5	All	All	5
lviii)	2-Ethylhexyl diphenyl phosphate	35	All	All	3
lix)	Ethyl palmitate	3	All	All	
lx)	Fumaric acid	2.5	All	All	
lxi)	Gelatine	GMP	All	All	
lxii)	Glycerin	3.5	All	All	
lxiii)	Glyceryl oleate	3	All	All	
lxiv)	Glyceryl ricinoleate	3	All	All	
lxv)	Glyceryl stearate	3	All	All	
lxvi)	Glyceryl triacetate	30	All	All	
lxvii)	2, 8, 14, 18, 24, 30-Hexaoxa-6, 10, 22, 26-tetra-thio-7, 9, 23, 25-tetra-stanna-7, 7-9, 9-23, 23, 25, 25-octa' (n-dodecyl) spiro [15,15]-hentria- contane-3, 13, 19, 29- tetraoxide	3	All	All	
lxviii)	-Hydro- hydroxy poly-(oxyethylene) poly (oxypropylene)	0.2	All	All	
lxix)	2(2'-Hydroxy-3'-tert, butyl -5'-methylphenyl)-5-chloro-benzotriazole	0.5	All	All	
lxx)	2(2'-Hydroxy-5'-methylphenyl)benzotriazole	0.5	All	All	
lxxi)	2-Hydroxy-4-n-octoxy-benzophenone	3.5	All	All	
lxxii)	Lauric diethanolamide	0.5	All	All	1
lxxiii)	Liquid paraffin	GMP	All	All	
lxxiv)	Magnesium benzoate	2	All	All	
lxxv)	Magnesium stearate	1	All	All	
lxxvi)	Magnesium sulphate	0.05	All	All	
lxxvii)	Mannitol	2.5	All	All	

Sl. No.	Chemical name or Type	Maximum level of use in final compound, %, m/m	Food type	Form of product	Limitations (see Notes)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
lxxxviii)	Modified polybutylene adipate	33	All containing less than 8% alcohol	Coatings, films	3
		35	Non-fatty	All	3
lxxxix)	Mono-n-octyltin-tris [(C ₁₀ -C ₁₆) n-alkyl thioglycollate]+Di-n-octyltin-bis[(C ₁₀ -C ₁₆)n-alkyl thioglycollate]	1.5	All	All	5
lxxx)	Mono-n-octyltin-tris-(iso-octylthioglycollate)	1.5	All except alcoholic	All	5, 6 and 7
lxxxii)	7,[2h Naptho (1,2-d) triazol-2-yl]-3-phenyl-coumarin	0.1	All	All	
lxxxiii)	n-octadecyl- 4'-hydroxy-3',5'-di-tert.butyl phenyl) propionate	0.5	All	All	
lxxxiiii)	Oleamide	0.2	All	All	
lxxxv)	Organo polysiloxanes	0.05	All	All	
lxxxvi)	Pentaerythritol	3	All	All	
lxxxvii)	Phosphoric acid	0.05	All	All	
lxxxviii)	Poly(1,3-butylene glycol adipate)	24	All	All	3
		35	Non-fatty	All	3
		35	All	Sealing gaskets pipes, conveyor belts	3
lxxxviii)	Polydimethyl siloxane	5	All	All	
lxxxix)	Polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monolaurate	3	All	All	
xc)	Polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan mono-oleate	3	All	All	
xcii)	Poloxyethylene(20) sorbitan monopalmitate	3	All	All	
xciii)	polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monostearate	3	All	All	

Sl. No.	Chemical name of Type	Maximum level of use in final compound, %, m/m	Food Type	Form of Product	Limitations (see Notes)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
xcii)	Polyoxyethylene(20) sorbitan tristearate	3	All	All	
xciv)	Propylene glycol	0.5	All	All	
xcv)	Silicon dioxide	10	All	All	
xcvi)	Sodium alkylsulphonate	2.5	All	All	
xcvii)	Sodium bicarbonate	GMP	All	All	
xcviii)	Sodium bisulphite	GMP	All	All	
xcix)	Sodium carbonate	GMP	All	All	
c)	Sodium chloride	0.05	All	All	
ci)	Sodium citrate	0.1	All	Sealing gaskets	
cii)	Sodium dialkyl sulphonimides	0.05	All	All	
ciii)	Sodium phosphates	0.05	All	All	
civ)	Sodium sulphate	0.05	All	All	
cv)	Sodium sulphite	0.05	All	All	
cvi)	Sodium hydrogen sulphite	0.05	All	All	
cvii)	Sorbitan monolaurate	3	All	All	
cviii)	Sorbitan mono-oleate	3	All	All	
cix)	Sorbitan mono-palmitate	3	All	All	
cx)	Sorbitan monostearate	3	All	All	
cxii)	Sorbitan trioleate	3	All	All	
cxiii)	Sorbitol	1	All	All	
cxiv)	2-stearamido-ethyl stearate	3	All	All	
cxv)	Stearic/palmitic acid	5	All	All	
cxvi)	Stearoylbenzoyl methane	1	All	Unplasticised bottles films sheets	
cxvii)	Tetrakis [methylene 3-(3'5'-di-tert-butyl-4'-hydroxyphenyl) propionate] methane	0.5	All	All	
cxviii)	Thio-bis-(ethyleneglycol-aminocrotonate)	3	All	All	
cxix)	Thiodipropionic acid	0.1	All	All	
cxx)	Titanium dioxide	20	All	All	
cxxi)	Triethylene-glycol bis-3-(3-tert.butyl-4-hydroxy-5-methylphenyl) propionate	0.1	All	All	
cxxii)	Tri(mixed mono-and dinonyl phenyl) phosphite	1	All	All	

Sl. No.	Chemical name or Type (2)	Maximum level of use in final compound, % , m/m (3)	food type (4)	Form of product (5)	Limitations (see Notes) (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
cxxiii)	1,1,3-Tris (2-methyl-4-hydroxy-5-tert.butyl phenyl) butane	0.25	Non-fatty	All	
cxxiv)	Zinc benzoate	0.1	Fatty	All	
cxxv)	Zinc di (2-ethyl-hexanoate)	2	All	All	
cxxvi)	Zinc oxide	1.5	All	All	
cxxvii)	Zinc palmitate	2	Non-fatty	Sealing gaskets	
cxxviii)	Zinc stearate	3	All	All	
		3	All	All	

NOTES

1. Users are recommended to consult the Food Act No. 26 of 1980 to ensure compliance with the appropriate regulations.
2. This additive shall not be used in materials for packaging food intended for babies and young children unless it can be demonstrated that migration does not occur under the appropriate conditions of use.
3. Total plasticisers in the finished polymer shall not exceed 35 per cent by mass.
4. Total plasticisers in the finished polymer shall not exceed 40 per cent by mass.
5. This additive shall be used only in unplasticised PVC.
6. Migration of tin from the finished polymer to the following aqueous simulant when in contact for a period of 10 days at 40°C shall not be more than 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dm}^2$.
 - a) Distilled water;
 - b) Acetic acid 3 per cent , m/m; and
 - c) Ethenol 10 per cent, V/V.
7. Migration of tin from the finished polymer to fat simulant (test fat) when in contact for a period of 10 days at 40 °C shall not be more than 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dm}^2$.
8. Oxirane oxygen content shall be not more than 8 per cent and iodine number shall not be greater than 6.

SRI LANKA STANDARDS INSTITUTION

The Sri Lanka Standards Institution (SLSI) is the National Standards Organization of Sri Lanka established under the Sri Lanka Standards Institution Act No. 6 of 1984 which repealed and replaced the Bureau of Ceylon Standards Act No. 38 of 1964. The Institution functions under the Ministry of Science & Technology.

The principal objects of the Institution as set out in the Act are to prepare standards and promote their adoption, to provide facilities for examination and testing of products, to operate a Certification Marks Scheme, to certify the quality of products meant for local consumption or exports and to promote standardization and quality control by educational, consultancy and research activity.

The Institution is financed by Government grants, and by the income from the sale of its publications and other services offered for Industry and Business Sector. Financial and administrative control is vested in a Council appointed in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

The development and formulation of National Standards is carried out by Technical Experts and representatives of other interest groups, assisted by the permanent officers of the Institution. These Technical Committees are appointed under the purview of the Sectoral Committees which in turn are appointed by the Council. The Sectoral Committees give the final Technical approval for the Draft National Standards prior to the approval by the Council of the SLSI.

All members of the Technical and Sectoral Committees render their services in an honorary capacity. In this process the Institution endeavours to ensure adequate representation of all view points.

In the International field the Institution represents Sri Lanka in the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), and participates in such fields of standardization as are of special interest to Sri Lanka.

SLS CERTIFICATION MARK

The Sri Lanka Standards Institution is the owner of the registered certification mark shown below. Beneath the mark, the number of the Sri Lanka Standard relevant to the product is indicated. This mark may be used only by those who have obtained permits under the SLS certification marks scheme. The presence of this mark on or in relation to a product conveys the assurance that they have been produced to comply with the requirements of the relevant Sri Lanka Standard under a well designed system of quality control inspection and testing operated by the manufacturer and supervised by the SLSI which includes surveillance inspection of the factory, testing of both factory and market samples.

Further particulars of the terms and conditions of the permit may be obtained from the Sri Lanka Standards Institution, 17, Victoria Place, Elvitigala Mawatha, Colombo 08.

