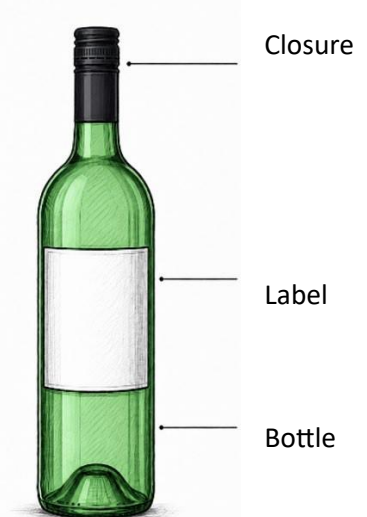


Technical Documentation

pursuant to Article 38, Annex VII of the PPWR

Item, series, model, or lot number	Müller-Oswald Winery – Estate wines in labeled 0.75-liter bottles e.g., Chardonnay, Weissburgunder, Spätburgunder, Cabernet Sauvignon, St. Laurent vom Kalk/vom Porphy
Name and adress of manufactuer	Weingut Müller-Oswald Alzeyer Straße 18 55234 Wahlheim GERMANY
Description of the entire packaging (components)	Labeled glass bottle with screw cap in a 6-pack folding carton
Packaging Components	Main Body/Material: Glass (1) Closure (2): Metal Label (3): Paper Outer Packaging (4): Corrugated Cardboard
Package Weight	Component (1): 410 g Component (2): 4 g Component (3): 2 g Component (4): 240 g / 6 bottles = 40 g Total Weight: 456 g
Filling Volume of Component 1	750 ml
Information on the Packaged Product	Wine
Illustration	

Article 5: Requirements for Substances in Packaging	
The sum of the concentrations of lead, cadmium, mercury, and hexavalent chromium from substances in the packaging or its components must not exceed the limit value of 100 mg/kg, as specified in Article 5(4) of the PPWR. ¹	The information is based on supplier declarations in accordance with Article 16 of the PPWR regarding compliance with raw material specifications.
Component 1 - Glass bottle	
Is Article 5, Paragraph 4 of the PPWR being complied with? When using secondary raw materials, the higher limit of 250 mg/kg applies in Germany under the conditions set forth in Sections 17 and 18 of the VerpackDG!	Yes
Component 2 - Closure	
Is Article 5, Paragraph 4 of the PPWR being complied with?	Yes
Component 3 - Lable	
Is Article 5, Paragraph 4 of the PPWR being complied with?	Article 5, paragraph 5 of the PPWR sets limit values for PFAS in packaging that comes into contact with food. In the case of a glass bottle with a screw cap, this generally does not pose a problem.
Component 4 - Outer packaging	
Is Article 5, Paragraph 4 of the PPWR being complied with?	Article 5, paragraph 5 of the PPWR sets limit values for PFAS in packaging that comes into contact with food. In the case of a glass bottle with a screw cap, this generally does not pose a problem.
Art. 5, para. 5, PPWR As of August 12, 2026, packaging that comes into contact with food may no longer be placed on the market if it contains per- and polyfluorinated alkyl substances (PFAS) at a concentration equal to or greater than the limits listed in paragraph 5, subparagraph (a) - c), provided that the placing on the market of packaging containing such a concentration of PFAS is not prohibited under another Union legal act:	The applicable limit values are met. The information is based on supplier declarations in accordance with Article 16 of the PPWR.

¹ The PPWR stipulates that packaging that comes into contact with food must comply with limit values for heavy metal contamination. This information must be provided to the packaging manufacturer.

Component 1 - Glass bottle	
Does the component come into contact with food?	Yes
Is Article 5, paragraph 5, of the PPWR being complied with?	Yes
Component 2 - Closure	
Does the component come into contact with food?	Yes
Is Article 5, paragraph 5, of the PPWR being complied with?	Yes
Component 3 - Label	
Does the component come into contact with food?	No
Is Article 5, paragraph 5, of the PPWR being complied with?	Please see the suppliers declaration.
Component 4 - Outer packaging	
Does the component come into contact with food?	No
For food contact: Is Article 5, paragraph 5, of the PPWR being complied with?	Please see the suppliers declaration.
Where applicable, relevant harmonized standards or common specifications used as a basis for assessing conformity. ²	
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Appendix – Test Reports - Information sheet from supplier Vetrobalsamo regarding Component 1 - Information sheet from supplier Creative Caps regarding Component 2 - Information sheet from supplier Krämer Druck regarding Component 3 - Information sheet from supplier Brohl-Wellpappe regarding Component 4	

² This is based on the information provided by the supplier or manufacturer. The reason for this is that so-called harmonized standards are published in the Official Journal of the EU, which specify certain testing, measurement, and calculation methods.