



GLOBAL FOOD REGULATORY SCIENCE SOCIETY

*GFORSS is a Disciplinary Organization of IUFOST, devoted to Food Regulatory Science*



UNIVERSITÉ  
LAVAL



IUFOST

GFORSS Capacity Building Program

**Food Contact Materials: International Regulatory Framework**

**Introduction to Food Contact Materials and their Interactions with Food**

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February 22, 2022

*Virtual Event*

# UMR SayFood / Chaire CoPack / UMT SafeMat



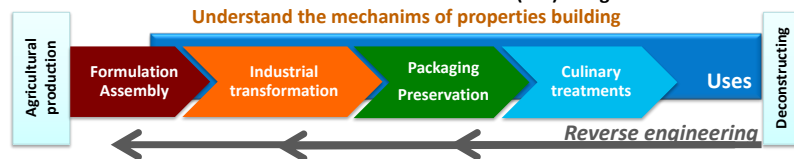
**Research unit for Food and Bioproducts Engineering**

AgroParisTech

INRAE

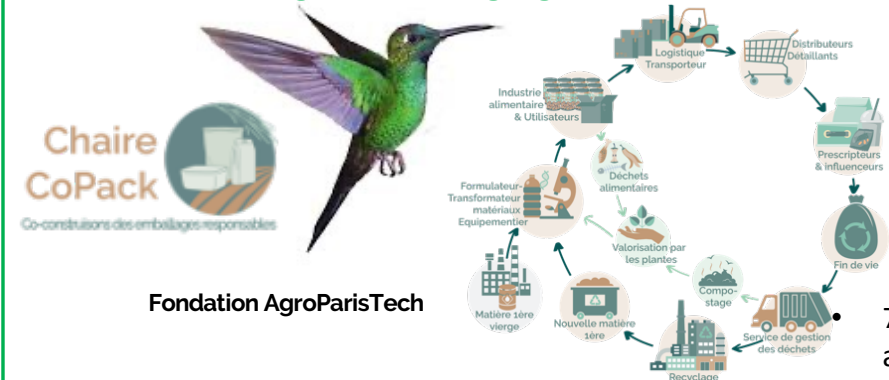
université PARIS-SACLAY

130 employees + 50-60 post-docs, PhD students, master students



- Mechanistic and dynamic understanding of the development of the functionalities of complex systems from renewable resources under the influence of process conditions
- Consideration of user expectations, sustainability criteria and innovative design objectives

## Sustainable design of Packaging



7 patrons + 5 affiliated members

- **Chair of patronage (non profit organization)**
  - Co-design of sustainable packaging taking into account the stakeholder needs at each link of the supply chain

## Safe design of Packaging



**Research and development unit for safety of plastic food packaging**

- Develop predictive mathematical models for safety evaluation along the supply chain
- Expertise for industrials and authorities

# Outline

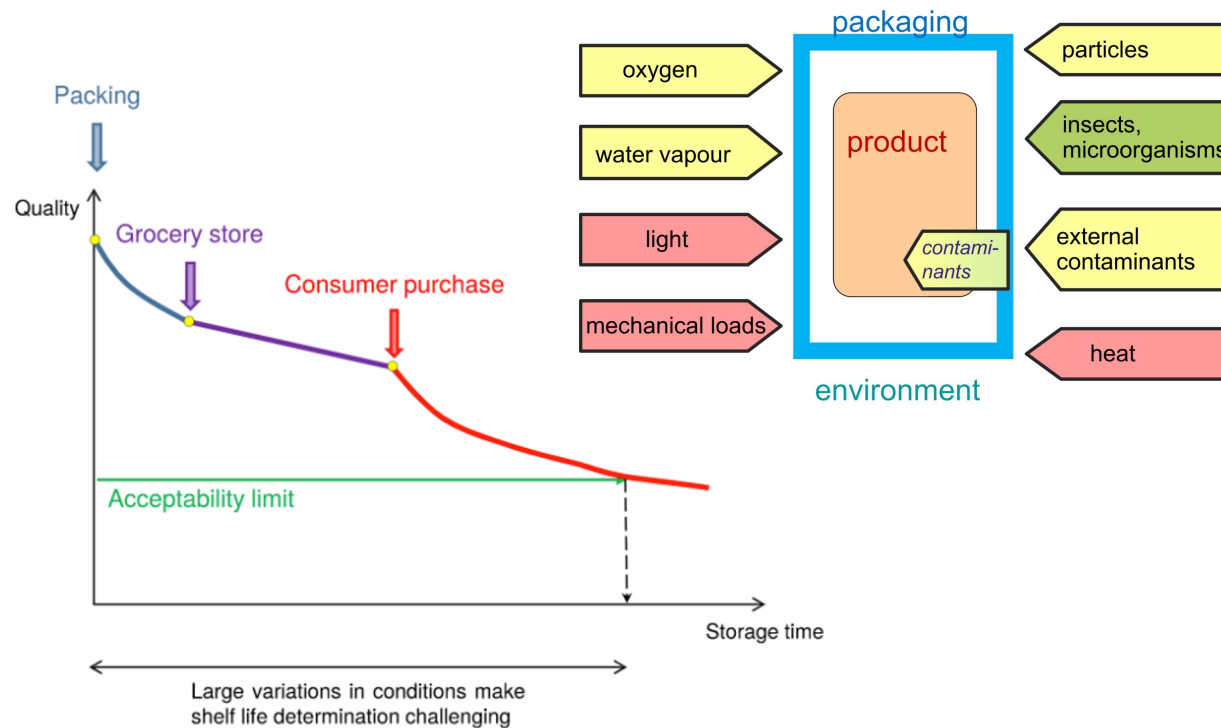
- Introduction to food packaging
- Focus on plastics
- Food/packaging interactions – quality and safety of foods
- Food packaging in the circular economy
- New challenges for safety



# Packaging is an active partner of the supply chain

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Agricultural products are seasonal and produced far from most consumers.

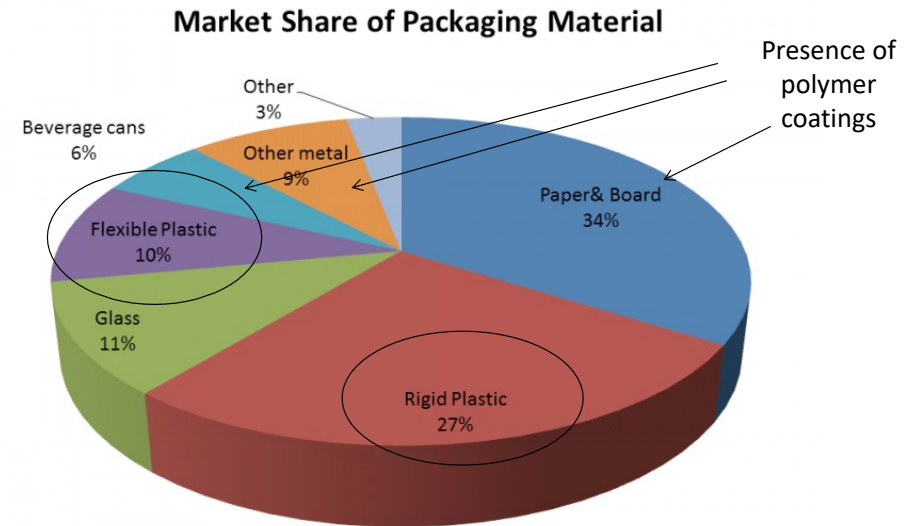
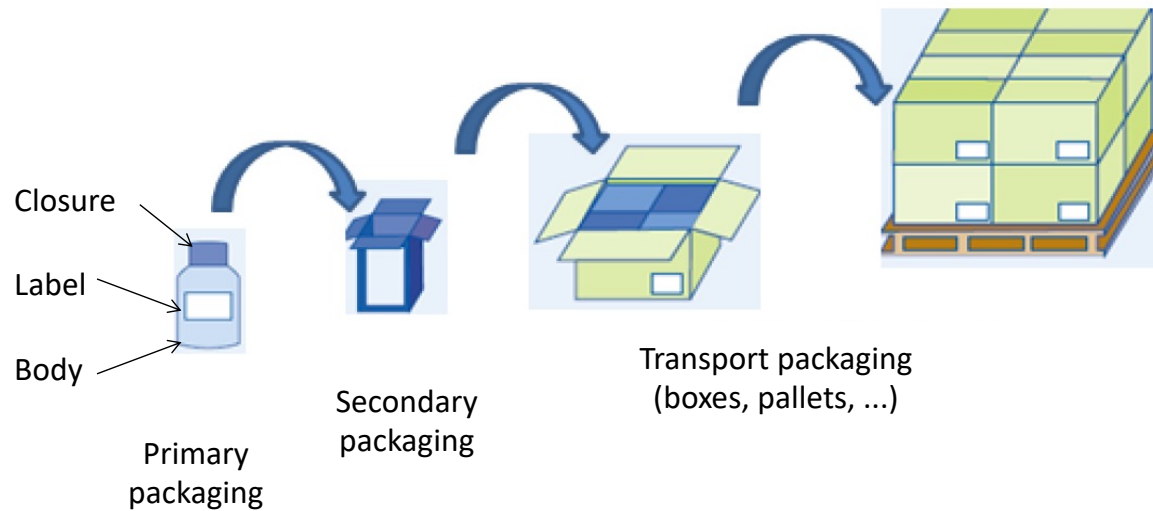


## Functions of Packaging

- Transport
  - Portionning
  - Conservation
  - Communication
- 
- **Protection against mechanical impact**
  - **Protection against microbial, chemical, and physical contamination**
  - **Protection of sensorial quality**
  - **Communication, presentation, selling**
  - **Easy use of packed food**
  - **Decreasing ecological footprint the total service offer**

# Packaging system

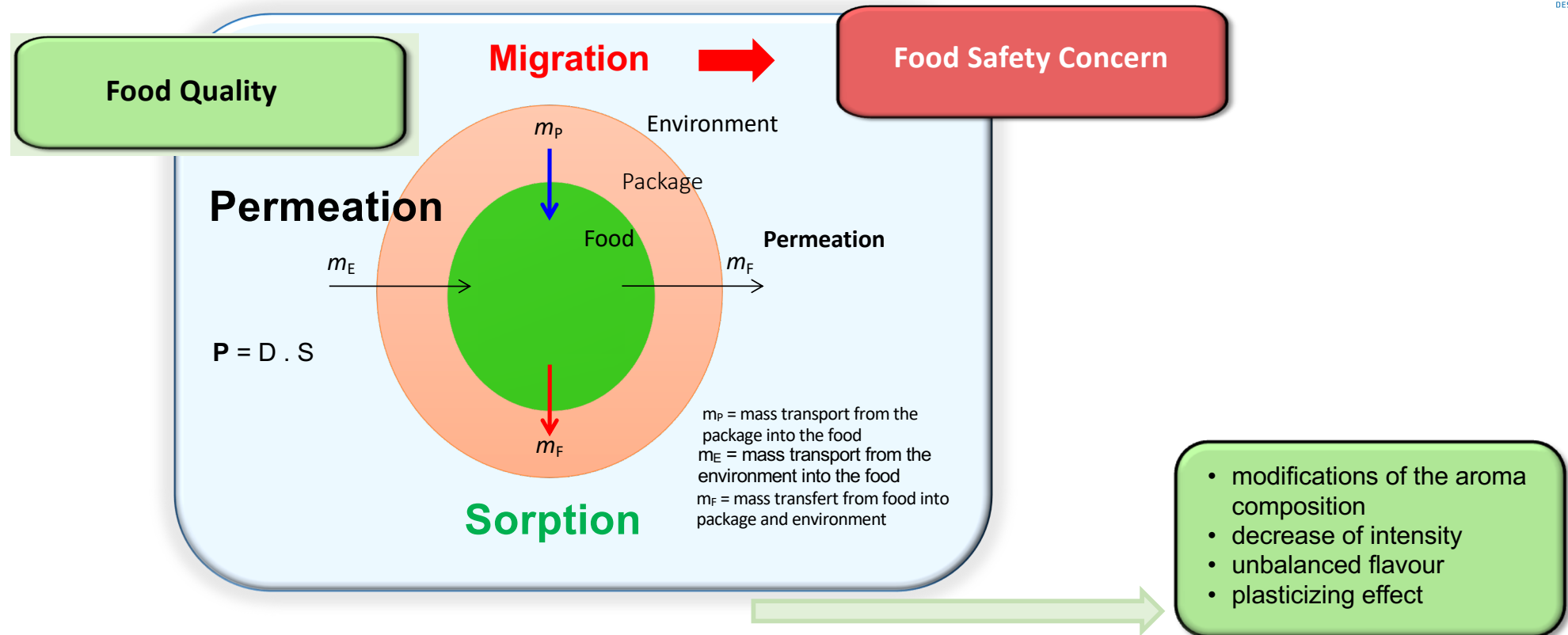
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<https://www.foodpackagingforum.org/food-packaging-health/food-packaging-materials> ; 15/10/2018

# Interactions between food and packaging

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# Transport mechanisms in polymers

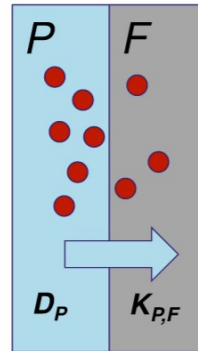
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## Migration → Diffusion process

- **Diffusion is the rate limiting step**
  - Free volume of the polymer
  - Size of the migrant
  - Temperature
- **Equilibrium value determined by partition coefficient**

Fick's second law of diffusion:

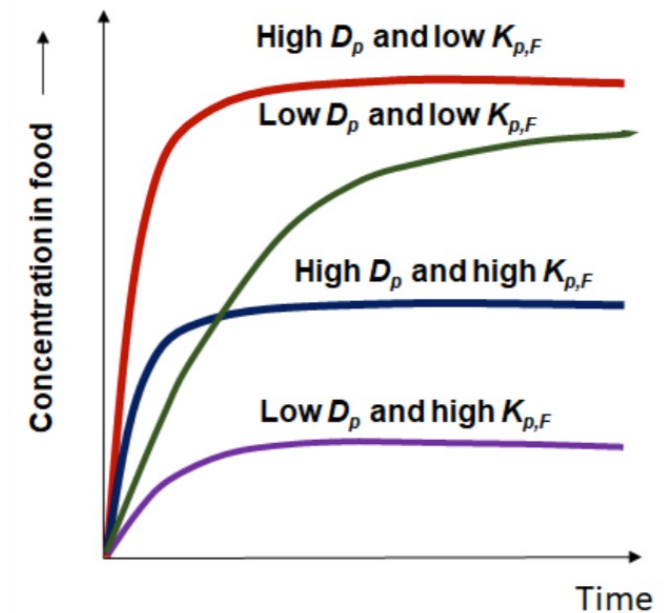
$$\frac{\partial c}{\partial t} = D \frac{\partial^2 c}{\partial x^2} \quad (1)$$



$P$  - polymeric material  
(film, sheet)  
 $F$  - contacting medium  
(food simulant)

Partition coefficient:

$$K_{P,F} = \frac{c_{P,\infty}}{c_{F,\infty}} \cdot \frac{\rho_P}{\rho_F}$$



# Evaluation of migration – assessment of exposure

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## • Migration experiments

- Immersing strips
  - Polymer of known thickness and surface area in food simulant (double side contact)
  - Measure of concentration of migrant in the food simulant
- Migration cell
  - Single side or double side contact of a given surface with the food simulant
  - Measure of concentration of migrant in the food simulant

## • Migration modeling

- General requirements and assumptions
  - Plastic material assimilated to a polymer film of constant thickness in contact with a food simulant of finite and constant volume
  - Migrant distributed homogeneously in the film
  - No boundary resistance for mass transfer
  - Interaction between polymer and food is neglectable and no swelling occurs
  - Partition coefficient is constant

**Difficulty : Analytical chemistry, time consuming**

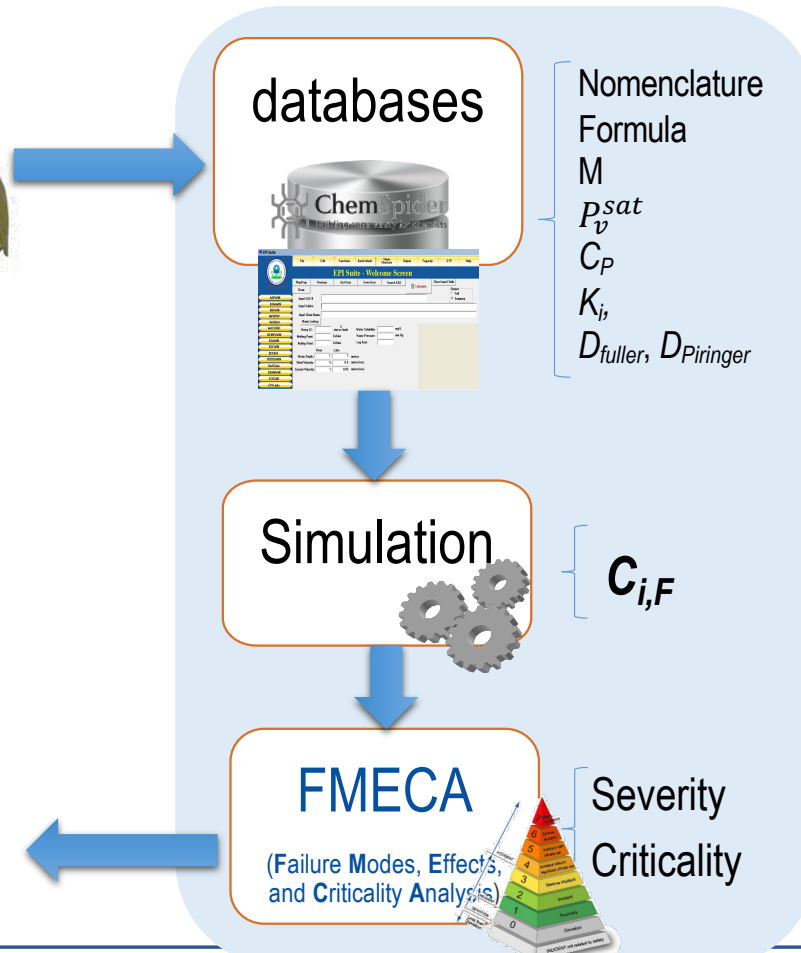
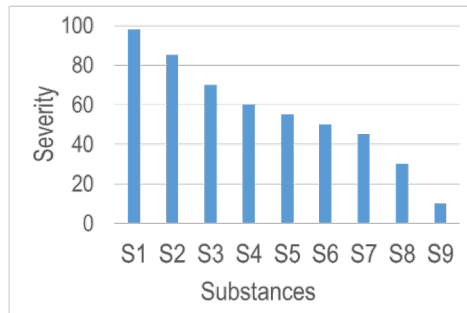
**Difficulty : Availability of data**



# Migration modeling – FMECA tool

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Substances	Description	Quantity
S1	UV-stabilizer	10
S2	UV-stabilize	20
S3	Antibicide	5
S4	Antibicide	1
S5	Mineral oil	4
S6	Mineral oil	6
S7	Solvent	5
S8	Solvent	5
S9	Photoinitiator	10



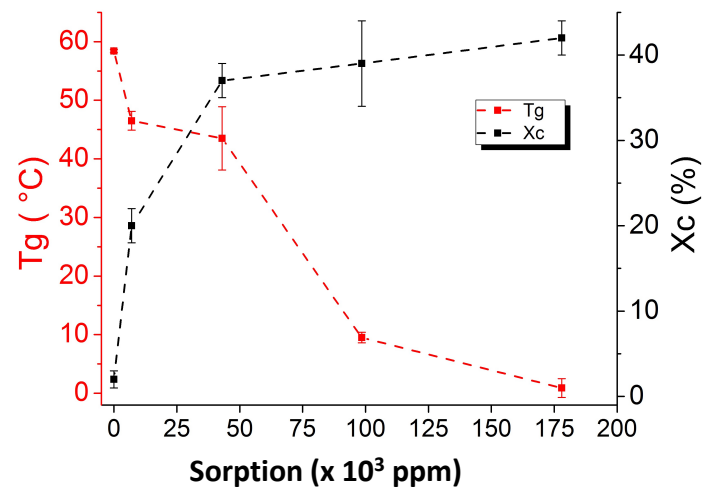
Nomenclature  
Formula  
 $M$   
 $p_v^{sat}$   
 $C_p$   
 $K_i$   
 $D_{fuller}$ ,  $D_{Piringer}$

$C_{i,F}$

# Issues associated to interactions food/packaging

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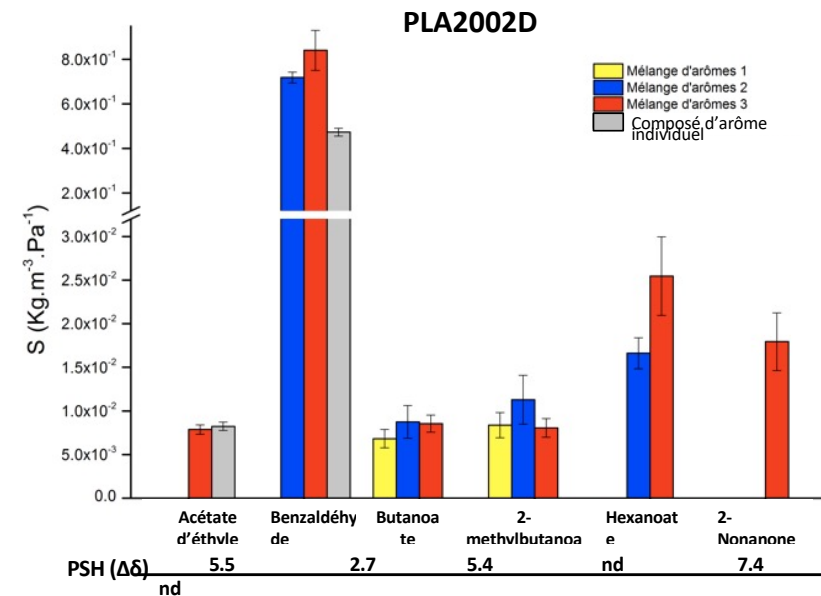
- Morphological changes of the polymer



Decrease of Tg and induced crystallization of PLA

Colomines G, Ducruet V, Courgneau C, Guinault A, Domenek S, Polymer International. 2010, 59, 818-826.

- Aroma scalping caused by sorption



Synergistic sorption of aroma compounds in PLA

Salazar, R.; Domenek, S.; Courgneau, C.; Ducruet, V., *Polym. Degrad. Stab.* **2012**, 97, (10), 1871-1880.

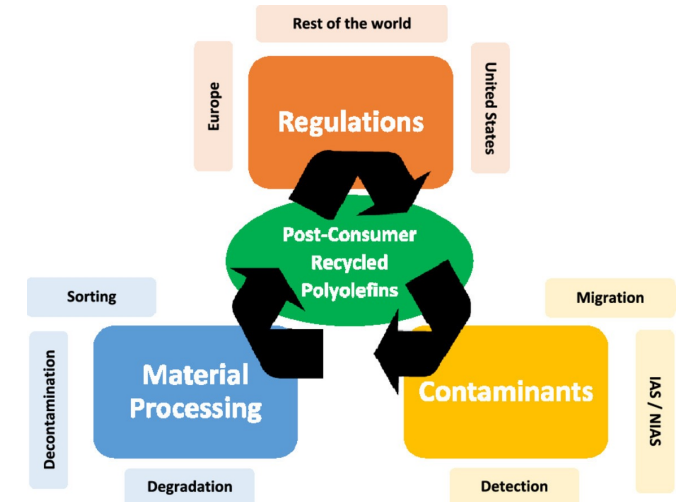
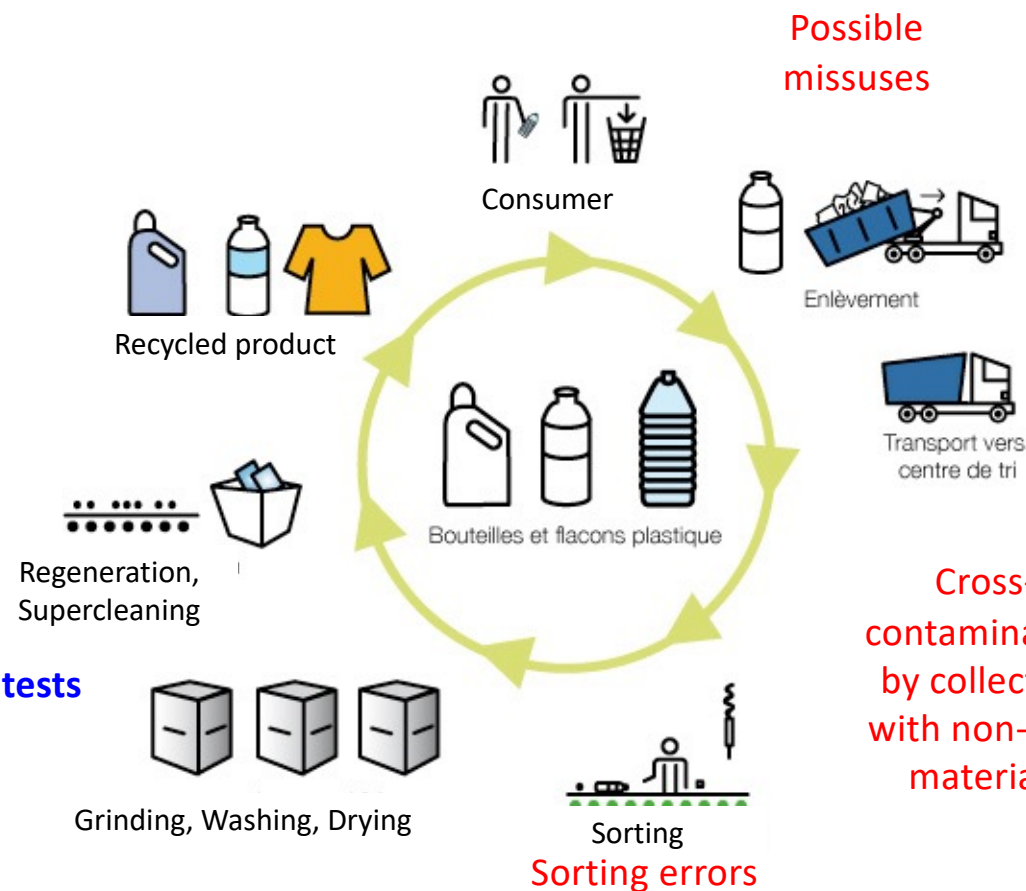
# Plastics in the circular economy - recycling

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# Contaminants – challenge for recycling

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Resources, Conservation and Recycling Volume 167, April 2021, 105422

Table 1. Examples of Minimum Concentrations of Contaminants in a Surrogate Cocktail

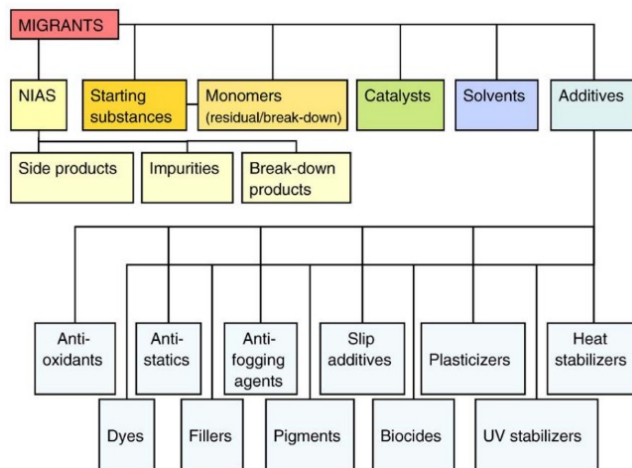
Contaminant	Concentration
Chloroform (volatile polar)	10% v/v <sup>a</sup>
Toluene (volatile non-polar)	10% v/v
Benzophenone (non-volatile polar)	1% v/v
Tetracosane or Lindane (non-volatile non-polar)	1% w/w <sup>b</sup>
Copper(II) 2-ethylhexanoate (heavy metal)	1% w/w
Balance:	
2-Propanol (as solvent for Cu(II) 2-ethylhexanoate)	10% v/v
Hexane or Heptane (as overall solvent for cocktail)	68% v/v

# Challenge – non targeted analysis of contaminants

Random  
unknown

Systemic  
known

Life cycle	New sourcing	Degradation products	Reactives and products
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Contact with the environment</li> <li>- Contact with food</li> <li>- Recycling and reuse</li> <li>- Misuse</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Formulation with by-products</li> <li>- Biocomposites</li> <li>- Biodegradable polymers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Degradation of the polymer</li> <li>- Degradation of additives</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Polymers and oligomers</li> <li>- Catalyst residues</li> <li>- Solvents</li> <li>- Impurities</li> </ul>



Muncke, 2009

# Confirmed risks for paper and plastic

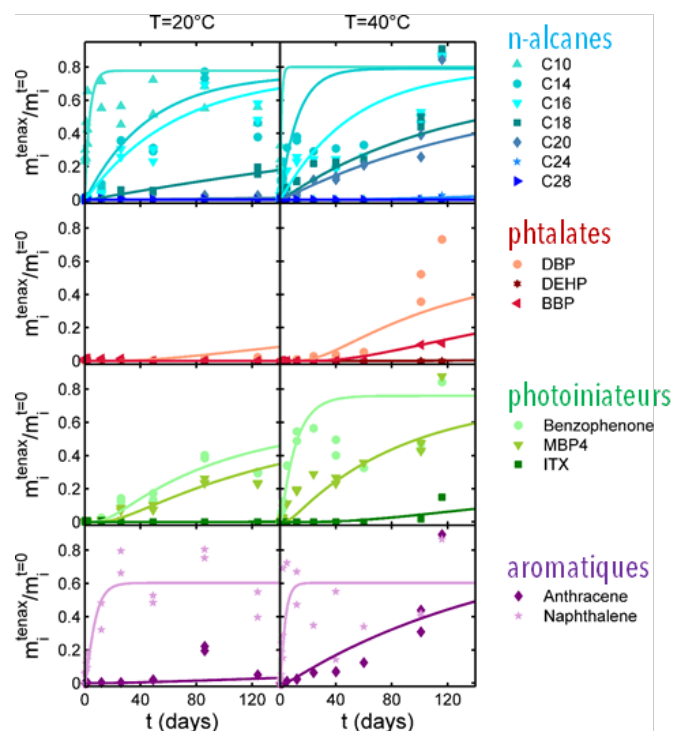


Table 4: EU legal requirement for safety assessment of plastics substances under selected regulations

Plastics substance type	EU 1907/2006 REACH <sup>5</sup>	EU 10/2011 plastic FCMS <sup>6</sup>	EU 282/2008 Recycled plastic FCMS	EU 1272/2008 CLP <sup>7</sup>
Monomers	✓	✓	✓	✓
Polymers	✗	✓ <sup>8</sup>	✓ <sup>9</sup>	✓
Catalysts	✓	✓	✓	✓
Polymerisation agents	✓	✗	✗	✓
Polymer stabilisers	✗ <sup>10</sup>	✓	✓	✓
Solvents	✓	✗	✗	✓
Other additives	✓	✓	✓	✓
Colourants, pigments	✓	✗	✗	✓
NIAS <sup>11</sup>	✗	✓ <sup>12</sup>	✓ <sup>13</sup>	✗

✓ Risk assessment is required

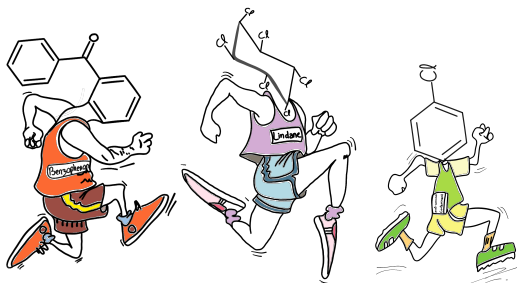
✗ Risk assessment is not required

Nguyen et al., Food Additives and Contaminants. **2017**,34,1703-20

A circular economy for plastics – Insights from research and innovation to inform policy and funding decisions, Jan 2019, EU Commission

# Conclusion – new challenges for safety

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- Risk assessment and management of unknown substances – development of methods for the prediction of exposure
- Ignorance of acceptable exposure limits (acute toxicity, endocrine disruption taking into account cocktail effects)
- Assessment of migration / exposure below analytical detection limits
- Assessment of functional barriers
- Traceability of recycled materials, containers and their decontamination
- Management of cross-contamination during collection, sorting, recycling
- Analysis of NIAS throughout the life of the container – taking into account the aging of materials

**Modelling  
approaches  
for  
evaluation of  
migration**



