

Council Directive of 19 December 1985 laying down the list of simulants to be used for testing migration of constituents of plastic materials and articles intended to come into contact with foodstuffs (85/572/EEC)

COUNCIL DIRECTIVE

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laying down the list of simulants to be used for testing migration of constituents of plastic materials and articles intended to come into contact with foodstuffs

(85/572/EEC)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Directive 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⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 2 (3) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission⁽²⁾,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament⁽³⁾,

Having regard to the opinion of the Economic and Social Committee⁽⁴⁾,

Whereas, by virtue of Article 2 (3) of, together with the first indent of Chapter 1 (2) of the Annex to Directive 82/711/EEC, appropriate simulants to carry out migration tests should be indicated for plastic materials and articles intended to come into contact with a single foodstuff or a specific group of foodstuffs;

Whereas the possibility should not be excluded, where necessary, of making use of methods for testing migration other than those laid down in this Directive;

Whereas, in determining appropriate simulants, account must be taken in particular of the chemical composition of the foodstuff and its physical properties;

Whereas, for some foodstuffs containing fat, the result obtained in migration tests with the simulant is higher than that obtained in migration tests with the foodstuff itself and whereas therefore the result should be corrected by applying a 'reduction factor' appropriate to the particular situation; whereas in certain specific cases, particularly that of materials and objects in contact with foodstuffs with fatty substances on the surface, the existence of appropriate methods of analysis is essential for implementation of this Directive;

Whereas the adaptation of this Directive to technical progress constitutes an implementing measure, the adoption of which, in order to simplify and accelerate the procedure, should in principle be the responsibility of the Commission;

Whereas in all cases in which the Council confers on the Commission authority to implement the provisions relating to plastic materials and articles intended to come into contact with foodstuffs, a procedure should be laid down establishing close cooperation between Member States and the Commission within the Standing Committee for Foodstuffs, set up under Decision 69/414/EEC⁽⁵⁾,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE:

Article 1

Pursuant to Article 2 (3) of Directive 82/71 I/EEC, the simulants to be used for testing migration of the constituents of plastic materials and articles intended to come into contact with a single foodstuff or specific group of foodstuffs and the concentration of these simulants shall be those indicated in the Annex.

Article 2

Notwithstanding Article 1, the list of substances or materials whose use is authorized to the exclusion of all others may lay down procedures testing migration of particular constituents of plastic materials and articles which differ from those laid down in the Annex where this is appropriate.

Article 3

Adaptations to be made to the Annex to this Directive in the light of progress in scientific and technical knowledge shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 10 of Directive 76/893/EEC⁽⁶⁾.

Article 4

Member States shall take all measures necessary to comply with this Directive not later than such time as they take the measures to implement Directive 82/711/EEC

Article 5

This Directive is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 19 December 1985.

For the Council

The President

M. FISCHBACH

ANNEX

LIST OF SIMULANTS

1. In the following tables, which make up a non-exhaustive list of foodstuffs, the simulants to be used in migration tests with a particular foodstuff or group of foodstuffs are identified by the letters shown:

Simulant A	: distilled water or water of equivalent quality;
Simulant B	: 3 % acetic acid (w/v) in aqueous solution;
Simulant C	: 15 % ethanol (v/v) in aqueous solution;
Simulant D	: rectified olive oil ⁽⁷⁾ ; if for technical reasons connected with the method of analysis it is necessary to use different simulants, olive oil must be replaced by a mixture of synthetic triglycerides ⁽⁸⁾ , or by sunflower oil ⁽⁹⁾ .

2. For each foodstuff or group of foodstuffs, only the simulant(s) indicated by an 'X' is (are) to be used, using for each simulant, a new sample of the materials and subject concerned. Where no 'X' appears, no migration test is required for the heading or subheading concerned.
3. When 'X' is followed by an oblique stroke and a figure, the result of the migration tests should be divided by the number indicated. In the case of certain types of fatty foodstuffs this figure, known as the 'reduction factor', is conventionally used to take account of the greater extractive capacity of the simulant for such foodstuffs.
4. Where the letter 'a' is shown in brackets after the 'X', only one of the two simulants given should be used:
- if the pH value of the foodstuff is higher than 4,5, simulant A should be used,
- if the pH value of the foodstuff is 4,5, or less, simulant B should be used.
5. Where a foodstuff is listed under both a specific and a general heading, only the simulant(s) indicated under the specific heading is (are) to be used.

TABLE

Reference number	Description of foodstuffs	Simulants to be used			
		A	B	C	D
01	Beverages				
01.01	Non-alcoholic beverages or alcoholic beverages of an alcoholic strength				
a	This test shall be carried out only in cases where the pH is 4,5 or less.				
b	This test may be carried out in the case of liquids or beverages of an alcoholic strength exceeding 15 % vol. with aqueous solutions of ethanol of a similar strength.				
c	This test is to be used only where the pH is 4,5 or less.				
d	If it can be demonstrated by means of an appropriate test that there is no 'fatty contact' with the plastic, the test with simulant D may be dispensed with.				

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally adopted).

	lower than 5 % vol.:				
	Waters, ciders, fruit or vegetable juices of normal strength or concentrated, musts, fruit nectars, lemonades and mineral waters, syrups, bitters, infusions, coffee, tea, liquid chocolate, beers and other	X(a)	X(a)		
01.02	Alcoholic beverages of an alcoholic strength equal to or exceeding 5 % vol.:				
	Beverages shown under heading 01.01 but with an alcoholic strength equal to or exceeding 5 % vol.:				
	Wines, spirits and liqueurs		X ^a	X ^b	
01.03	Miscellaneous: undenatured ethyl alcohol		X ^a	X ^b	

a This test shall be carried out only in cases where the pH is 4,5 or less.

b This test may be carried out in the case of liquids or beverages of an alcoholic strength exceeding 15 % vol. with aqueous solutions of ethanol of a similar strength.

c This test is to be used only where the pH is 4,5 or less.

d If it can be demonstrated by means of an appropriate test that there is no 'fatty contact' with the plastic, the test with simulant D may be dispensed with.

02	Cereals, cereal products, pastry, biscuits, cakes and other bakers' wares				
02.01	Starches				
02.02	Cereals, unprocessed, puffed, in flakes, (including popcorn, corn flakes and the like)				
02.03	Cereal flour and meal				
02.04	Macaroni, spaghetti and similar products				
02.05	Pastry, biscuits, cakes and, other bakers' wares, dry:				
	A. With fatty substances on the surface				X/5
	B. Other				
02.06	Pastry, cakes and other bakers' wares, fresh:				

a This test shall be carried out only in cases where the pH is 4,5 or less.

b This test may be carried out in the case of liquids or beverages of an alcoholic strength exceeding 15 % vol. with aqueous solutions of ethanol of a similar strength.

c This test is to be used only where the pH is 4,5 or less.

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	A.	With fatty substances on the surface				X/5
	B.	Other	X			
03	Chocolate, sugar and products thereof Confectionery products					
03.01	Chocolate, chocolate-coated products, substitutes and products coated with substitutes					X/5
03.02	Confectionery products:					
	A.	In solid form:				
	I.	With fatty substances on the surface				X/5
	II.	Other				
	B.	In paste form:				

a This test shall be carried out only in cases where the pH is 4,5 or less.

b This test may be carried out in the case of liquids or beverages of an alcoholic strength exceeding 15 % vol. with aqueous solutions of ethanol of a similar strength.

c This test is to be used only where the pH is 4,5 or less.

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	I.	With fatty substances on the surface				X/3
	II.	Moist	X			
03.03		Sugar and sugar products:				
	A.	In solid form				
	B.	Honey and the like	X			
	C.	Molasses and sugar syrups	X			
04		Fruit, vegetables and products thereof				
04.01		Whole fruit, fresh or chilled				
04.02		Processed fruit:				
	A.	Dried or dehydrated fruit, whole or in the				

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b This test may be carried out in the case of liquids or beverages of an alcoholic strength exceeding 15 % vol. with aqueous solutions of ethanol of a similar strength.

c This test is to be used only where the pH is 4,5 or less.

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		form of flour or powder				
	B.	Fruit in the form of chunks, puree or paste	X(a)	X(a)		
	C.	Fruit preserves (jams and similar products — whole fruit or chunks or in the form of flour or powder, preserved in a liquid medium):				
	I.	In an aqueous medium	X(a)	X(a)		
	II.	In an	X(a)	X(a)		X

a This test shall be carried out only in cases where the pH is 4,5 or less.

b This test may be carried out in the case of liquids or beverages of an alcoholic strength exceeding 15 % vol. with aqueous solutions of ethanol of a similar strength.

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		oily medium			
	III.	In an alcoholic medium (\geq 5 % vol.)		X ^a	X
04.03	Nuts (peanuts, chestnuts, almonds, hazelnuts, walnuts, pine kernels and other):				
	A.	Shelled, dried			
	B.	Shelled and roasted			X/5 ^d
	C.	In paste or cream form	X		X/3 ^d
04.04	Whole vegetables, fresh or chilled				
04.05	Processed vegetables:				
	A.	Dried or dehydrated vegetables whole			

a This test shall be carried out only in cases where the pH is 4,5 or less.

b This test may be carried out in the case of liquids or beverages of an alcoholic strength exceeding 15 % vol. with aqueous solutions of ethanol of a similar strength.

c This test is to be used only where the pH is 4,5 or less.

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		or in the form of flour or powder				
	B.	Vegetables, cut, in the form of purees	X (a)	X (a)		
	C.	Preserved vegetables:				
	I.	In an aqueous medium	X (a)	X (a)		
	II.	In an oily medium	X (a)	X (a)		X
	III.	In an alcoholic medium (\geq 5 % vol.)		X ^a	X	
05	Fats and oils					
05.01	Animals and vegetable fats and oils, whether natural or treated (including					X

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c This test is to be used only where the pH is 4,5 or less.

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	cocoa butter, lard, resolidified butter)				
05.02	Margarine, butter and other fats and oils made from water emulsions in oil				X/2
06	Animal products and eggs				
06.01	Fish:				
	A. Fresh, chilled, salted, smoked	X			X/3 ^d
	B. In the form of paste	X			X/3 ^d
06.02	Crustaceans and molluscs (including oysters, mussels, snails) not naturally protected by their shells	X			
06.03	Meat of all zoological species (including poultry and game):				

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b This test may be carried out in the case of liquids or beverages of an alcoholic strength exceeding 15 % vol. with aqueous solutions of ethanol of a similar strength.

c This test is to be used only where the pH is 4,5 or less.

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	A.	Fresh, chilled, salted, smoked	X			X/4
	B.	In the form of paste, creams	X			X/4
06.04		Processed meat products (ham, salami, bacon and other)	X			X/4
06.05		Preserved and part- preserved meat and fish:				
	A.	In an aqueous medium	X (a)	X (a)		
	B.	In an oily medium	X (a)	X (a)		X
06.06		Eggs not in shell:				
	A.	Powdered or dried				
	B.	Other	X			
06.07		Egg yolks:				
	A.	Liquid	X			

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	B. Powdered or frozen				
06.08	Dried white of egg				
07	Milk products				
07.01	Milk:				
	A. Whole	X			
	B. Partly dried	X			
	C. Skimmed or partly skimmed	X			
	D. Dried				
07.02	Fermented milk such as yoghurt, buttermilk and such products in association with fruit and fruit products		X		
07.03	Cream and sour cream	X (a)	X (a)		
07.04	Cheeses:				
	A. Whole, with rind				
	B. Processed cheeses	X (a)	X (a)		

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b This test may be carried out in the case of liquids or beverages of an alcoholic strength exceeding 15 % vol. with aqueous solutions of ethanol of a similar strength.

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	C. All others	X (a)	X (a)		X/3 ^d
07.05	Rennet:				
	A. In liquid or viscous form	X (a)	X (a)		
	B. Powdered or dried				
08	Miscellaneous products				
08.01	Vinegar		X		
08.02	Fried or roasted foods:				
	A. Fried potatoes, fritters and the like				X/5
	B. Of animal origin				X/4
08.03	Preparations for soups, broths, in liquid, solid or powder form (extracts, concentrates); homogenized composite food preparations,				

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	prepared dishes:				
	A. Powdered or dried:				
	I. With fatty substances on the surface				X/5
	II. Other				
	B. Liquid or paste:				
	I. With fatty substances on the surface	X (a)	X (a)		X/3
	II. Other	X (a)	X (a)		
08.04	Yeasts and raising agents:				
	A. In paste form	X (a)	X (a)		
	B. Dried				
08.05	Salt				
08.06	Sauces:				
	A. Without fatty substances	X (a)	X (a)		

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b This test may be carried out in the case of liquids or beverages of an alcoholic strength exceeding 15 % vol. with aqueous solutions of ethanol of a similar strength.

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		on the surface			
	B.	Mayonnaise, sauces derived from mayonnaise, salad creams and other oil in water emulsions	X (a)	X (a)	X/3
	C.	Sauce containing oil and water forming two distinct layers	X (a)	X (a)	X
08.07		Mustard (except powdered mustard under heading 08.17)	X (a)	X (a)	X/3 ^d
08.08		Sandwiches, toasted bread and the like containing any kind of foodstuff:			
	A.	With fatty substances on			X/5

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	the surface				
	B. Other				
08.09	Ice-creams	X			
08.10	Dried foods:				
	A. With fatty substances on the surface				X/5
	B. Other				
08.11	Frozen or deep-frozen foods				
08.12	Concentrated extracts of an alcoholic strength equal to or exceeding 5 % vol		X ^a	X	
08.13	Cocoa:				
	A. Cocoa powder				X/5 ^d
	B. Cocoa paste				X/3 ^d
08.14	Coffee, whether or not roasted, decaffeinated or soluble, coffee substitutes, granulated or powdered				

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08.15	Liquid coffee extracts	X			
08.16	Aromatic herbs and other herbs:				
	camomile, mallow, mint, tea, lime blossom and others				
08.17	Spices and seasonings in the natural state:				
	cinnamon, cloves, powdered mustard, pepper, vanilla, saffron and other				

a This test shall be carried out only in cases where the pH is 4,5 or less.

b This test may be carried out in the case of liquids or beverages of an alcoholic strength exceeding 15 % vol. with aqueous solutions of ethanol of a similar strength.

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- (1) OJ No L 297, 23. 10. 1982, p. 26.
- (2) OJ No C 102, 14. 4. 1984, p. 4.
- (3) OJ No C 175, 15. 7. 1985, p. 299.
- (4) OJ No C 25, 28. 1. 1985, p. 6.
- (5) OJ No L 291, 19. 11. 1969, p. 9.
- (6) OJ No L 340, 9. 12. 1976, p. 19.
- (7) **Characteristics of rectified olive oil**

Iodine value (Wijs)	= 80 to 88
Refractive index at 25 °C	= 1,4665 to 1,4679
Acidity (expressed as % oleic acid)	= 0,5 % maximum
Peroxide number (expressed as oxygen milliequivalents per kg of oil)	= 10 maximum

- (8) **Composition of the synthetic triglycerides mixture**

FATTY ACID DISTRIBUTION

Number of C-atoms in fatty acid residue	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	others
GLC area [%]	~ 1	6 to 9	8 to 11	45 to 52	12 to 15	8 to 10	8 to 12	≤ 1

PURITY

Content of monoglycerides (enzymatically)	≤ 0,2 %
Content of diglycerides (enzymatically)	≤ 2,0 %
Unsaponifiable matter	≤ 0,2 %
Iodine value (Wijs)	≤ 0,1 %
Acid value	≤ 0,1 %
Water content (K. Fischer)	≤ 0,1 %
Melting point	28 ± 2°C

TYPICAL ABSORPTION SPECTRUM (THICKNESS OF LAYER: D = 1 CM; REFERENCE: WATER = 35 °C)

Wavelength (nm)	290	310	330	350	370	390	430	470	510
Transmittance (%)	~ 20	~ 15	~ 37	~ 64	~ 80	~ 88	~ 95	~ 97	~ 98

At least 10 % light transmittance at 310 nm (cell of 1 cm, reference: water 35 °C)

- (9) **Characteristics of sunflower oil**

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally adopted).

Iodine value (Wijs)	= 120 to 145
Refractive index at 20 °C	= 1,474 to 1,476
Saponification number	= 188 to 193
Relative density at 20 °C	= 0,918 to 0,925
Unsaponifiable matter	= 0,5 % to 1,5 %