

EFSA GUIDANCE ON PET RECYCLING AND UPDATE ON NOVEL TECHNOLOGIES

FIP FCM Network, 22-24 October 2024

Katharina Volk (EFSA FIP)



BACKGROUND



- October 2022: entry into force of Regulation (EU)
 2022/1616 on recycled plastics for food contact, and repealing Regulation (EC) No 282/2008
- New concepts and terminologies
- New procedures (suitable vs novel technologies)
- New requirements for the technical dossier to be submitted by an applicant

Need for updating EFSA's guidance documents for the area of recycling plastics

20.9.2022

EN

Official Journal of the European Union

L 243/3

COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) 2022/1616

of 15 September 2022

on recycled plastic materials and articles intended to come into contact with foods, and repealing Regulation (EC) No 282/2008



MANDATE

 Request for EFSA to prepare guidance documents laid down in Article 20 of Regulation (EU) 2022/1616

Article 20

Guidance published by the Authority

- 1. The Authority shall publish detailed guidance, following the agreement with the Commission, concerning the preparation and the submission of the application, taking into account standard data formats, where they exist in accordance with Article 39f of Regulation (EC) No 178/2002, which shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.
- 2. For each suitable recycling technology for which the authorisation of individual recycling processes is required, the Authority shall publish scientific guidance describing the evaluation criteria and the scientific evaluation approach it will use to evaluate the decontamination capability of those recycling processes. The guidance shall specify the information required to be included in an application dossier for the authorisation of a recycling process applying that specific technology.

Administrative guidance

Scientific guidance



BACKGROUND

- Core documents related to EFSA's work on the safety evaluation a recycling processes:
 - Scientific and see.
 - Criteria for safet
 Of PET Cling
 Ocesso
 201
 - Guidelines on recycling plastics (2008; admit trative day in 2021 for alignment with the Transparency Regulation)

• Administrative guidance (2021)



EFSA Journal 2011;9(7):2184

SCIENTIFIC OPINION

Scientific Opinion on the criteria to be used for safety evaluation of a mechanical recycling process to produce recycled PET intended to be used for manufacture of materials and articles in contact with food.

EFSA Panel on food contact materials, enzymes, flavourings and processing aids (CEF)^{2,3}

European Food Safety Authority (EFSA), Parma, Italy



The EFSA Journal (2008) 717

tific Panel on food additives, flavourings, processing

ines on submise dossier for savely evaluation by the EFSA of a cycling process are recycled plastics intended to be used for manufacture sand articles in contact with food

TECHNICAL REP



APPROVED: 9 March 2021

IMPLEMENTATION DATE: 27 March 2021 doi:10.2903/sp.efsa.2021.EN-6512

Administrative guidance for the preparation of applications on recycling processes to produce recycled plastics intended to be used for manufacture of materials and articles in contact with food

European Food Safety Authority (EFSA)



MANDATE

• → <u>EFSA internal mandate</u> for the preparation of a **scientific guidance** on **post-consumer mechanical PET recycling** processes intended to be used for manufacture of materials and articles in contact with food

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Recycling technology number	Technology name	Polymer type (detailed specification in Table 2)	Short description of the recycling technology (detailed specification in Table 3)	Specification of plastic input	Specification of output	Subject to the authorisation of individual processes
1	Post-consumer mechanical PET recycling	PET (2.1)	Mechanical recycling (3.1)	maximum 5 % of materials	Decontaminated PET, final materials and articles not to be used in microwave and conventional ovens; additional specifications may apply to output from individual processes	Yes

The development of guidance for other technologies and/or plastics may be considered in the future, in line with the procedures set out for novel technologies in Regulation (EU) 2022/1616



TERMS OF REFERENCE

- Prepare a scientific guidance on post-consumer mechanical PET recycling processes intended to be used for manufacture of materials and articles in contact with food.
- Starting point: the previously published scientific outputs providing the context for the
 evaluation of recycling processes (i.e. guidelines on recycling plastics (EFSA, 2008) and
 criteria for safety evaluation of PET recycling processes (EFSA CEF Panel, 2011)) should be

1) updated, taking into account the new legislative context of Regulation (EU) 2022/1616 as well as new scientific evidence, if available, and

2) integrated into one scientific guidance, presenting

- the <u>evaluation criteria and the</u>
<u>scientific evaluation approach</u> that
will be used to evaluate the
decontamination capability of such
recycling processes, and

- the <u>requirements for the content of</u> <u>the technical dossier</u>.



SCIENTIFIC GUIDANCE

44th plenary meeting of the CEP Panel - Open for observers

11 June 2024, 14.00 - 18.00 (CEST); 12 June 2024, 09.00 - 18.00 (CEST); 13 June 2024, 09.00 - 15.30 (CEST) © Parma, Italy



Adopted: 11 June 2024 DOI: 10.2903/i.efsa.2024.8879

GUIDANCE



Scientific Guidance on the criteria for the evaluation and on the preparation of applications for the safety assessment of post-consumer mechanical PET recycling processes intended to be used for manufacture of materials and articles in contact with food

EFSA Panel on Food Contact Materials, Enzymes and Processing Aids (CEP) | Claude Lambré |
José Manuel Barat Baviera | Claudia Bolognesi | Andrew Chesson | Pier Sandro Cocconcelli |
Riccardo Crebelli | David Michael Gott | Konrad Grob | Marcel Mengelers | Alicja Mortensen |
Gilles Rivière | Inger-Lise Steffensen | Christina Tlustos | Henk Van Loveren |
Laurence Vernis | Holger Zorn | Vincent Dudler | Maria Rosaria Milana |
Constantine Papaspyrides | Maria de Fátima Tavares Poças | Gianluca Colombo |
Daniele Comandella | Alexandros Lioupis | Remigio Marano | Irene Pilar
Munoz Guajardo | Elisa Savini | Vasiliki Sfika | Emmanouil Tsochatzis | Katharina Volk |
Evgenia Lampi

Adopted on 11 June 2024



Published on 30 July 2024

https://efsa.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.2903/j.efsa.2024.8879

- Targeted consultation
- 13 December 2023 11 January 2024
- Open only to Member State public institutions
- 12 comments received

- Public consultation
 - 7 February 20 March 2024
 - Open to the entire public
 - 28 comments received

→ Outcome of the consultations is reported in **Annex B of the guidance**



ADMINISTRATIVE GUIDANCE

Individual recycling processes - Administrative guidance



APPROVED: 17 June 2024, pending agreement from European Commission doi:10.2903/sp.efsa.2024.EN-8968

Administrative guidance for the preparation of applications for the authorisation of individual recycling processes to produce recycled plastics materials and articles intended to come into contact with food¹

European Food Safety Authority (EFSA)

- Update in consideration of
 - the new legislative requirements of Regulation (EU) 2022/1616
 - the requirements laid down in the scientific guidance
- Published on 30 July 2024

9

https://efsa.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/epdf/10.2903/sp.efsa.2024.EN-8968

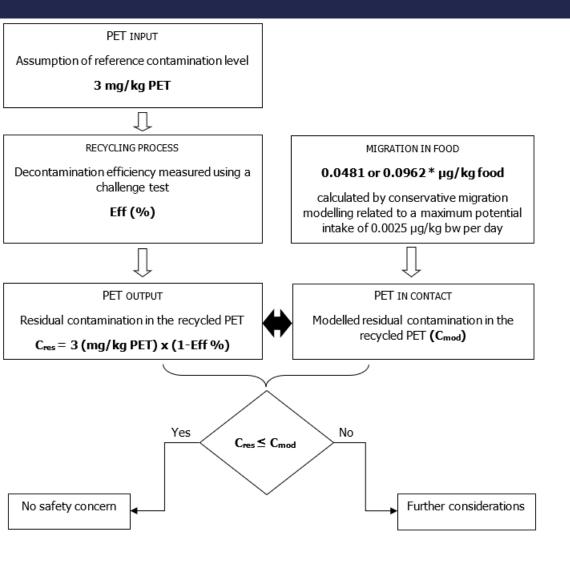
SCIENTIFIC GUIDANCE

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EVALUATION SCHEME



- Reference contamination
- Decontamination efficiency
 - Migration criteria
- Actual and modelled residual contamination
 - Comparison of Cres vs Cmod

Cres ≤ Cmod

→potential migration of contaminants does not give rise to a dietary exposure exceeding the threshold of toxicological concern for substances with a structural alert for genotoxicity (0.0025 µg/kg bw per day)

EVALUATION CRITERIA

• Two major changes introduced after the public consultation

Exposure scenarios for food categories



Overestimation factor for migration modelling in relation to molecular weight of the substances





EXPOSURE SCENARIOS

Previous evaluation criteria

Infants scenario: 150 g/kg bw per day

Scenario A

- Water and baby bottle contents such as reconstituted milk formula
- Consumption: 260 mL/kg bw per day (EFSA Scientific Committee, 2017)



Toddlers scenario: 90 g/kg bw per day

Scenario B

- Milk, liquid milk products and other non-alcoholic drinks
 (e.g. fruit and vegetable juices); Solid foods specifically
 intended for infant and toddlers
- Consumption: 80 g/kg bw per day (EFSA CEF Panel, 2016)



Adults scenario: 16.7 g/kg bw per day

Scenario C

- All other foods not covered by the previous scenarios
- Consumption: 20 g/kg bw per day (EFSA CEF Panel, 2016)



Predefined exposure scenarios to be selected by applicants

EXPOSURE SCENARIOS AND MIGRATION CRITERIA

Scenario A

Consumption:260 mL/kg bw per day

Scenario B

Consumption:80 g/kg bw per day

Scenario C

Consumption:20 g/kg bw per day

Maximum migration

0.00962 μg/kg food

0.0312 μg/kg food

Human

exposure

threshold

value: 0.0025 μg/kg

bw per day

0.125 μg/kg food

These migration values are related by migration modelling to maximum residual concentrations in PET after decontamination (Cmod)



Slide 13

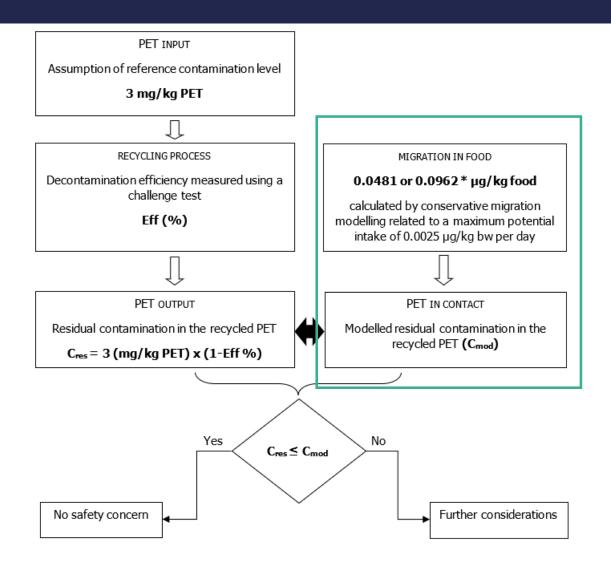
I spilitted the slide. From my experience in BTSF It is better not to show all the calculatiosn togheter without an explanation step by step

MILANA Maria Rosaria, 2024-08-08T07:10:05.962

VK0 0 Ok for me, indeed easier for the participants

VOLK Katharina, 2024-08-13T12:43:43.962

FROM MIGRATION TO MODELLED CONTAMINATION IN PET MRO





Slide 14

MR0 I think it is more clear if we add CONTAMINATION IN PET

MILANA Maria Rosaria, 2024-08-08T07:28:59.676

VK0 0 Fine for me, then it is also aligned with the figure

VOLK Katharina, 2024-08-13T12:47:02.453

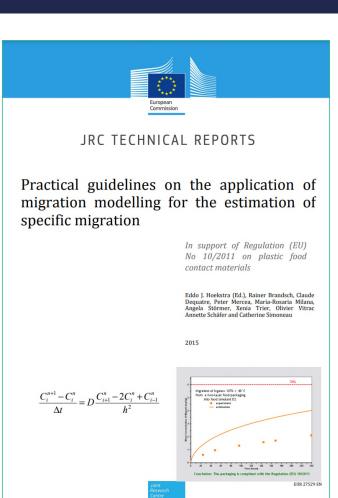
CMOD - MIGRATION MODELLING

- Use of generally recognised migration models in order to estimate the concentration in PET (Cmod), which corresponds to the migration criterion
- These models are settled to be conservative: modelled migration always overestimates the experimental migration
- Overestimation increases with molecular weight of the migrants
- Overestimation factors:
 - 5 for MW ≤ 150 Da and 10 for MW> 150 Da

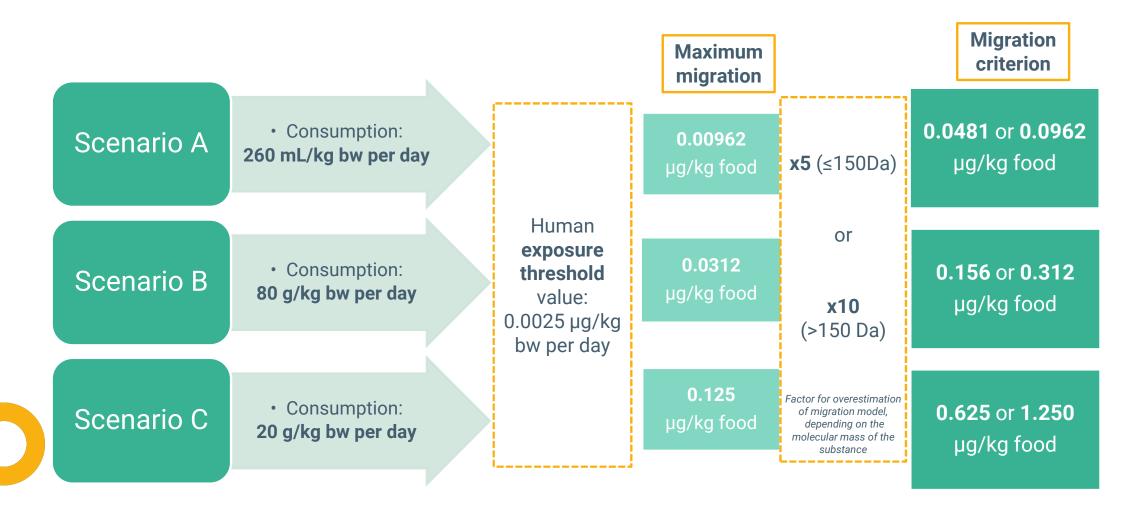
Previous evaluation criteria:
Overestimation factor of 5
independently of the

molecular weight

- How to get the modelled concentration IN PET (Cmod)?
 - a) Calculate the modelled migration in food corresponding to the migration criteria
 - b) relate the modelled migration in food with the modelled concentration IN PET (Cmod)



EXPOSURE SCENARIOS AND MIGRATION CRITERIA



Slide 16

I added Animation for these 2 boxes. easier to explain tghe step MILANA Maria Rosaria, 2024-08-08T07:58:09.740 MR0

VK0 0 Ok, fine with me

VOLK Katharina, 2024-08-13T12:54:25.567

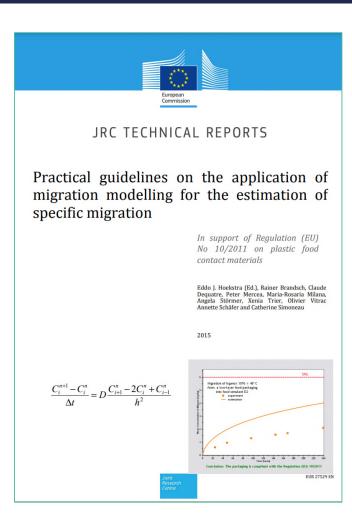
CMOD - MIGRATION MODELLING

 Use of generally recognised migration models in order to estimate the concentration in PET (Cmod), which corresponds to the migration criterion

EXAMPLE FOR SCENARIO A (INFANT/WATER)

Modelling parameters:

- Migration criterion (infants): 0.0481 or 0.0962 μg/kg food
- Long term ambient storage, a shelf life of 1 year at 25°C
- Good solubility of the migrant in food simulant is assumed, (KP/F =1)
- FCM made entirely with 100% recycled PET
- Surface/volume ratio: 6 dm² PET to 1 kg food/drink
- Material thickness: 300 μm
- PET density: 1.375 g/cm³
- Modelling parameters Ap' = 3.1 and τ = 1577 (used to estimate the diffusion coefficient in PET)



Slide 17

MR0 to be more clear

MILANA Maria Rosaria, 2024-08-08T08:00:27.464

VK0 0 Ok, I added also scenario A&water

VOLK Katharina, 2024-08-13T13:01:21.527

CMOD - CALCULATED BY MIGRATION MODELLING

• Calculated Cmod values for predefined exposure scenarios available in Appendix D of the scientific guidance

Surroga	te	Mr (Da)	Cmod (mg/kg PET)	Cmod (mg/kg PET)	Cmod (mg/kg PET)
			Scenario A	Scenario B	Scenario C
Tolue	ne	Surrogate 92.1	M W (Da) Cmod (mg/kg PE-)	0.13	0.51
Chlorobenze	ne	Chlorobenzene 6 Methyl salicylate	113 Q 9 0 5	0.15	0.60
Chlorofor	m	Phenylcy lone and Benzophenone	160 182 0,405	0.16	0.63
Methyl salicyla	te	Methyl steam.	$\frac{291}{298}$ $03^{1}_{2}12$	0.40	1.60*
Phenylcyclohexa		160.3	0.13	0.42	1.69*
Benzopheno	ne ^{) This}	Table is for the default be calculated by using th	scenario (Infants). Cmoa con Espoi ne parameters in point A.	nding to other scenario (1241) t	oddlers) 1.96
Linda			dered if appropriate sci e jtif) S gu ed to EFSA.	umentations, when nece R ar 9sy pp	orted by 3.67*
Methyl steara		298.5	0.29*	0.95*	3.82*

^{*}Deviation of one unit of the last digit may occur when using different software.



COMPARISON CRES VS CMOD

• Cmod:

Surrogate	Mr (Da)	Cmod (mg/kg PET)	Cmod (mg/kg PET)	Cmod (mg/kg PET)
		Scenario A	Scenario B	Scenario C
Toluene	92.1	0.04	0.13	0.51
Chlorobenzene	112.6	0.05	0.15	0.60
Chloroform	119.4	0.05	0.16	0.63
Methyl salicylate	152.2	0.12	0.40	1.60*
Phenylcyclohexane	160.3	0.13	0.42	1.69*
Benzophenone	182.2	0.15	0.49	1.96
Lindane	290.8	0.28	0.92	3.67*
Methyl stearate	298.5	0.29*	0.95*	3.82*

^{*}Deviation of one unit of the last digit may occur when using different software.

- Cres: by applying the decontamination efficiency to the reference contamination (3 mg/kg)
 - Phenylcyclohexane example 1:
 - Decontamination efficiency: 98.5%
 - Cres = 3 mg/kg x (1-0.985) = 0.05 mg/kg PET
 - Cres 0.05 < Cmod (scenario A) 0.13
 - Decontamination efficiency for phenylcyclohexane is sufficient for scenario A

- Phenylcyclohexane example 2:
 - Cres = 0.25 mg/kg PET
- → Scenario B and C:

0.25 < 0.42 and 1.69 → passes for 100% rPET for Scenarios B and C

→ <u>Scenario A</u>:

0.25 > 0.13 → does not pass for 100% rPET, but only for 50% rPET for Scenario A

Slide 19

I added animation for an easier presentation and to facilitate audience to follow. Better to explain what is on the screen an then add the other boxes, otherwise the audience will watch all the boxes not following the explanation.

MILANA Maria Rosaria, 2024-08-08T08:17:27.126

VK0 0 Surely fine, thanks

VOLK Katharina, 2024-08-13T13:03:01.199

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE CONTENT OF THE TECHNICAL DOSSIER



Application for the authorisation of individual recycling processes

- 5. The technical dossier shall contain the following information:
- (a) any information required in the detailed guidance published by the Authority in accordance with Article 20(2);
- (b) a description of the pre-processing carried out to produce plastic input suitable for being entered into the
 decontamination process and of the specific quality control procedures applied during collection and pre-processing,
 including a detailed specification of the pre-processed plastic input;
- (c) a description of any required <u>post-processing</u> of the recycled plastic and of the <u>intended use</u> of the resulting plastic materials and articles and of uses for which it would not be suitable, including relevant <u>instructions and labelling</u> to be provided to convertors and to end-users of the recycled plastic materials and articles;
- (d) a <u>simple block diagram</u> of all unit operations used in the decontamination process, that provides a reference to the input, output and quality control procedures applied by each operation;
- (e) a piping and instrumentation diagram of the decontamination process in accordance with section 4.4 of ISO 10628-1:2014, showing only the instrumentation relevant for decontamination;
- (f) a description of the <u>quality control procedures</u> applied at each unit operation of the decontamination process, including:
 - the values of monitored parameters such as operating temperatures, pressures, flowrates and concentrations, and acceptable ranges thereof;
 - (ii) laboratory analysis and its frequency; if any,
 - (iii) correction and record keeping procedures; and
 - (iv) any other information the applicant deems relevant to fully describe its quality control procedures.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE CONTENT OF THE TECHNICAL DOSSIER

- In addition to the requirements laid down in Article 17(5), data requirements for the following topics were elaborated:
 - Description of the **decontamination process** (equipment and operation)
 - Challenge test (contamination procedure, challenge test equipment and operation, determination of surrogate levels, derivation of decontamination efficiency)
 - **Self-evaluation** of the recycling process



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