

Stability and safety of wastes-based packaging materials (EcoBioCAP-WP 4)

Helene Angellier-Coussy

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Stability and safety of wastes-based packaging materials (EcoBioCAP - WP 4)

> Hélène Angellier-Coussy UM2/INRA, France











































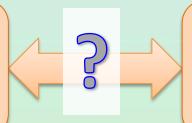




Objective

To investigate the suitability of packaging materials developed in EcoBioCap as food contact materials (INRA, FRAUNHOFER, CSIC, UNIROMA)

MATERIAL STABILITY
Structural, physico-chemical & microbiological



FOOD SAFETY

Related to raw materials and final packagings

Under food contact conditions







Study case: PHBV / Wheat straw fibres biocomposites

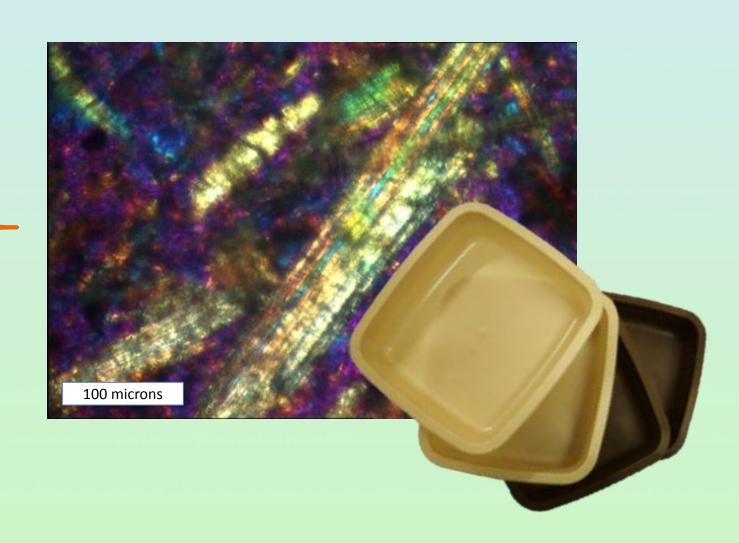
MATRIX = PHBV





FILLER = Wheat straw fibres





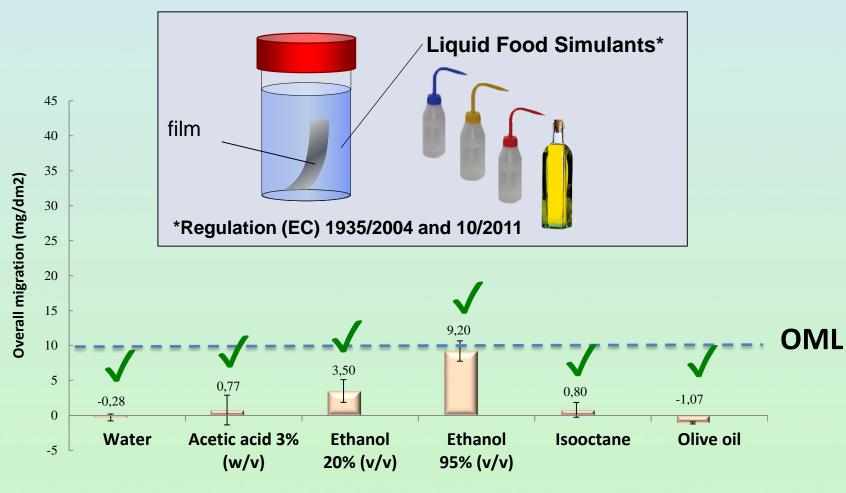








Overall migration in Liquid Food simulants PHBV (Tianan)





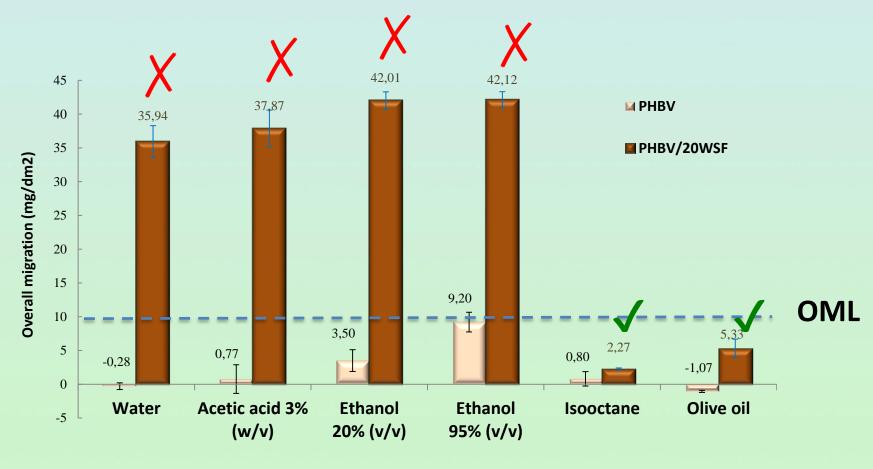






Overall migration in Liquid Food simulants PHBV (Tianan) + 20 wt% wheat straw fibers (d_{50} = 150 μ m)











Challenge tests & specific migration using surrogates

Surrogates = molecules representative of migratable substances

Challenge tests

Specific migration tests

PESTICIDES

PACKAGING ADDITIVES

STEP 1: Enriching with surrogates

STEP 2: Extraction of surrogates (at each step of the process in the case of challenge tests)

STEP 3: Analysis





Toxicological risks of wheat straw fibres?

- Epoxiconazole: the most used fungicide
 - Acceptable Daily Intake (ADI) = 0.008 mg/kg body weight and per day, i.e. 0.56 mg/day for a human of 70 kg
 - Median residue in wheat straw : 2.71 mg/kg of wheat straw (EFSA, 2008)
- Worse case of migration for PHBV/wheat straw fibres trays
 - o Trays (30g, 140x130x35 mm3, i.e. 3.7 dm²) in full contact with food
 - 20 wt% of wheat straw fibres
 - → Maximal quantity of migratable epoxiconazole = 0.026 mg/kg of food
 - → This would mean that a daily ingestion of more than 21 kg of food in contact with this kind of packaging... to reach the value of 0.56 mg/day
- Taking into account the decontamination efficiency (≈80%)
 - → This would mean that a daily ingestion of more than 88 kg of food in contact with this kind of packaging... to reach the value of 0.56 mg/day





Conclusions

- Wheat straw fibres = no safety concern: Up to 80% of decontamination
 of surrogates + if the remaining quantity migrated integrally from the
 packaging towards the food, it did not represent any danger for human
 health (<ADI)
- Inertness of PHBVs: Can be used as food contact materials for all types of food.
- Stability negatively affected by the addition of wheat straw fibres: Can be used as food contact materials only for low or intermediate water activity products and/or fat products.



