



NEW COMPUTATIONAL METHODOLOGIES AS ENABLERS OF SAFER FOOD CONTACT ARTICLES



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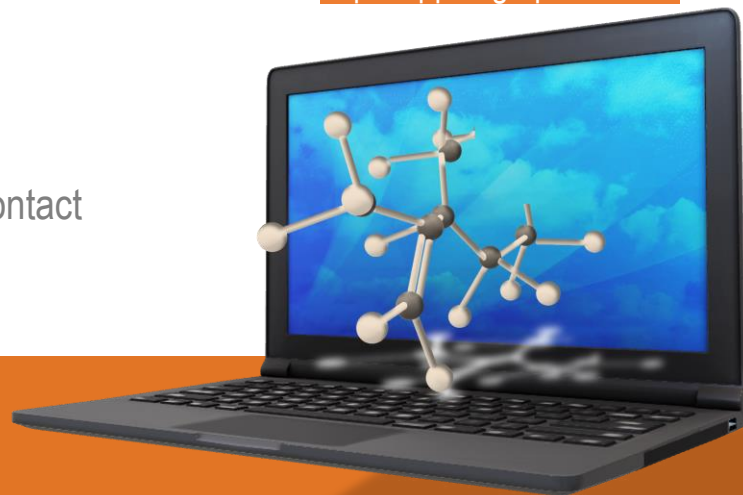
Manuel Durand, PhD

Jérôme Lézervant, PhD

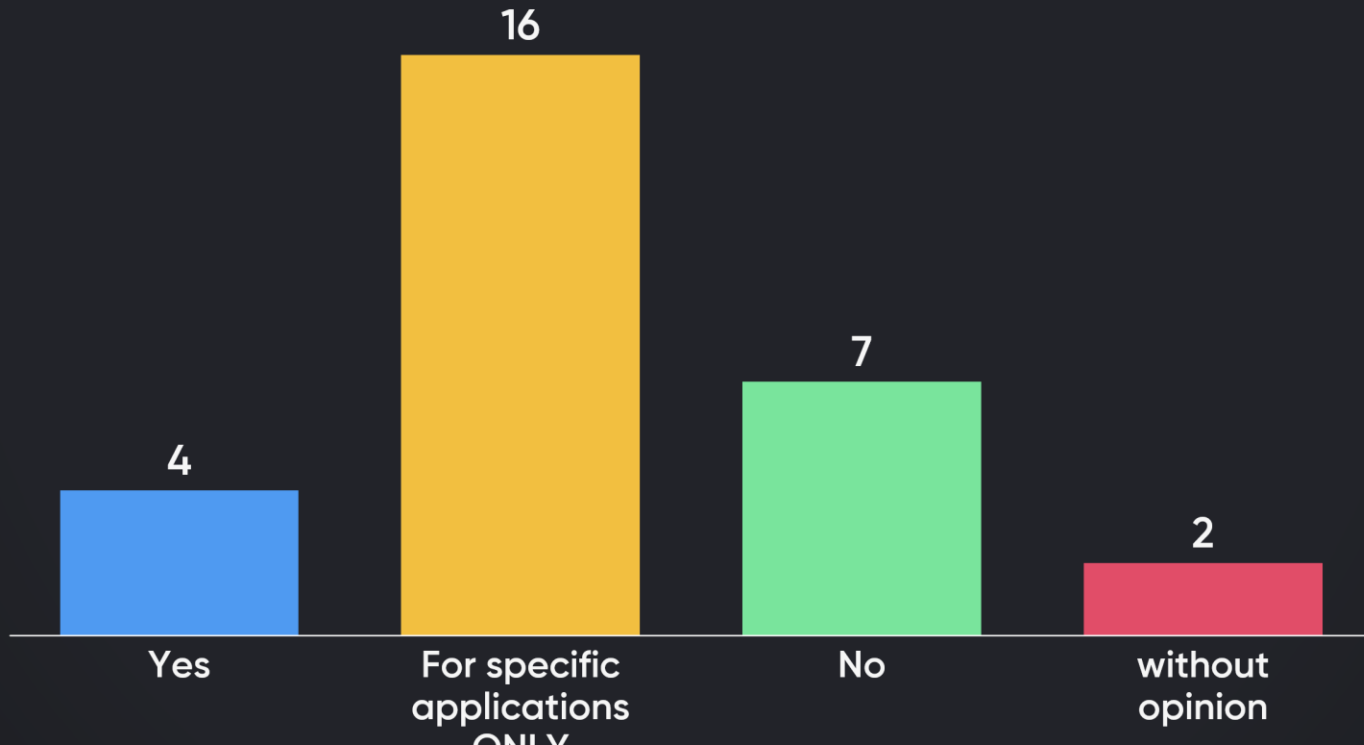
<http://sfpp3.agroparistech.fr>



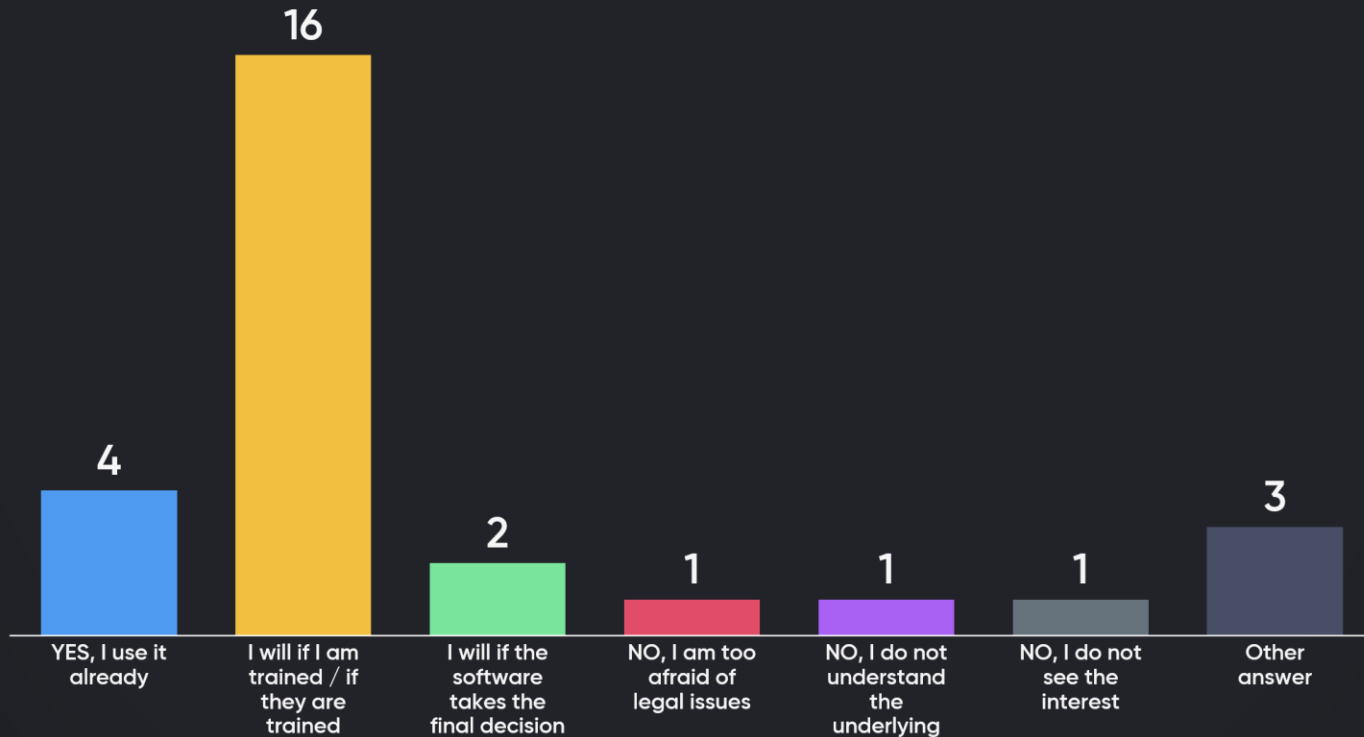
UMR 1145 Food Processing and Engineering
Group Interactions between Materials and Media in Contact
UMT SafeMat "Safe Materials"
AgroParisTech site de Massy, France



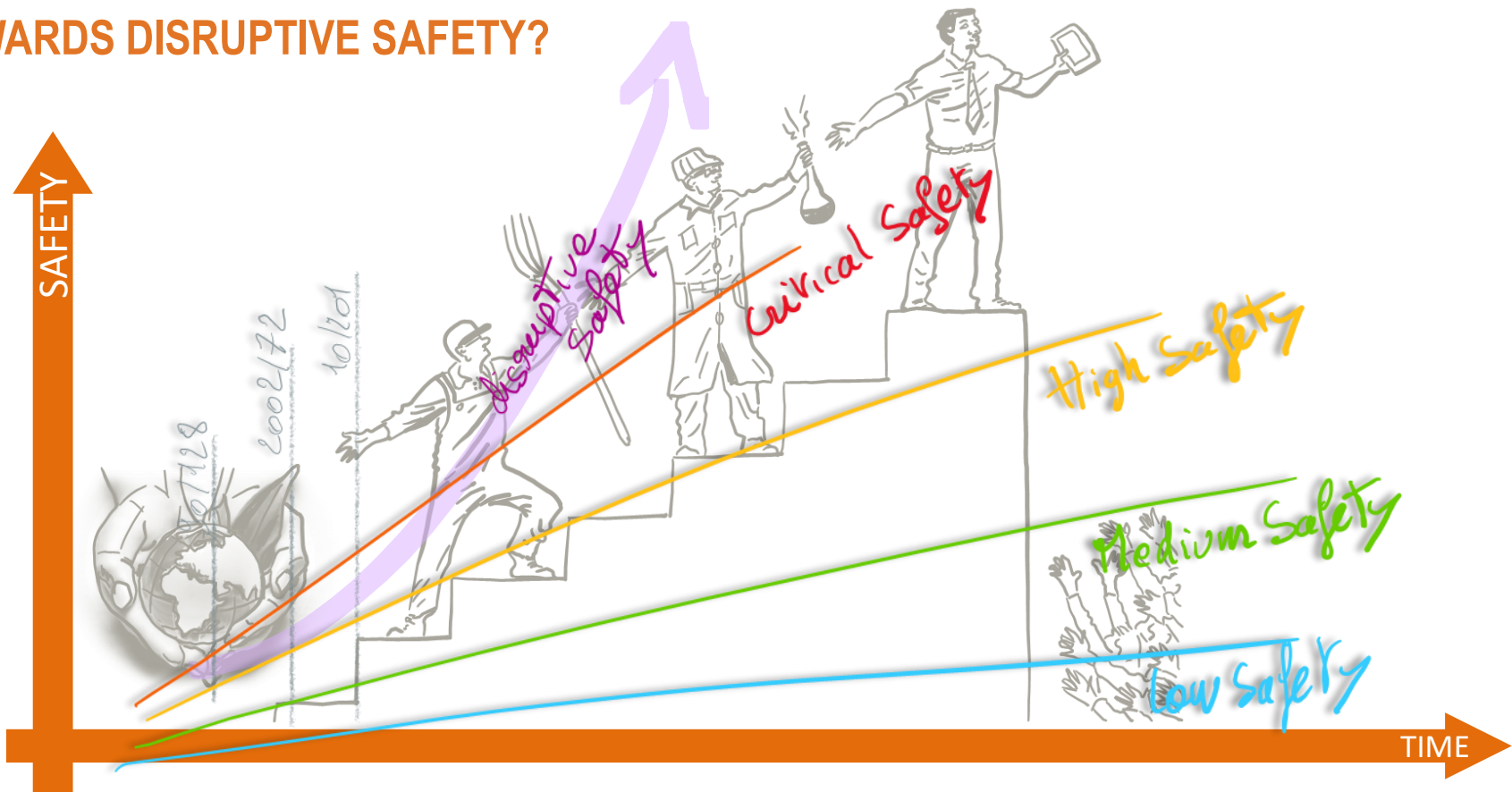
Do you think that calculations are as safe as experiments?



Would you use or recommend migration modeling?



TOWARDS DISRUPTIVE SAFETY?

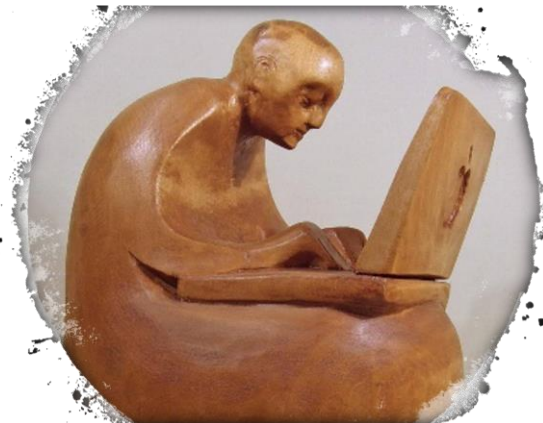


INRA
SCIENCE & IMPACT



Disruptive innovation = an innovation that creates a newmarket by providing a different set of values, which ultimately (and unexpectedly) overtakes an existing market (e.g., the lower-priced, affordable Ford Model T, which displaced horse-drawn carriages)

IS IT SAFE TO USE A COMPUTER INSTEAD OF DOING EXPERIMENTS?



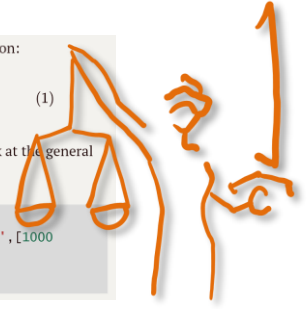
- In the law (EU, US) and in the practices for plastics materials and their applications including recyclability
- **Very few requirements and limitations**
 - No more requirement on “generally recognized diffusion model”
 - Scientific-sound
 - No distinction between a virtual experiment reproducing a lab one (food simulant) or a real food
 - Conservative assumptions = maximizing the amount released in food

- **Known issues**

- Insufficient guidance and training, it requires interdisciplinary education (polymer science, mass transfer, packaging technology, food science and engineering)
- No “universal” software (*open-source available*)
- Dependent on research results



HOW MODELING WAS INTRODUCED IN THE LAW



The contamination of food by packaging materials has been put in equation:

$$C_F^{(F_0)} = \left(\frac{1}{K} + \frac{1}{L} \right) \cdot \bar{v} \cdot \bar{v} \cdot (F_0, K, L) \cdot C_P^0 \quad (1)$$

Do you want to learn how to solve this equation in the general case? Look at the general code written in Matlab®/GNU-Octave.

```
S0 = permpatankar('init');
R=permpatankar('k',1,'D',1e-16,'l',300e-6,'c0',0,'cf0',[1000
0],S0);
figure, plot(R.t,R.CF1)
```

- 5 (14) For certain types of plastics the availability of **generally recognised diffusion models** based on experimental data allows the estimation of the **migration** level of a substance under certain conditions, therefore avoiding

- 18 As **migration** testing is complex, costly and time consuming it should be admissible that compliance can be demonstrated also by calculations, including **modelling**, other analysis, and scientific evidence or reasoning if these render results which are at least as severe as the **migration**

At each stage of manufacture, supporting documentation, substantiating the declaration of compliance, should be kept available for the enforcement authorities. Such demonstration of compliance may be based on **migration** testing. As **migration** testing is complex, costly and time consuming it should be admissible that compliance can be demonstrated also by calculations, including **modelling**, other analysis, and scientific evidence or reasoning if these render results which are at least as severe as the **migration** testing. Test results should be regarded as valid as long as formulations and processing conditions remain constant as part of a quality assurance system.

“...including modelling, other and analysis, and scientific evidence or reasoning if these render results which are at least as severe as the migration testing.”

Directive
90/128/EEC

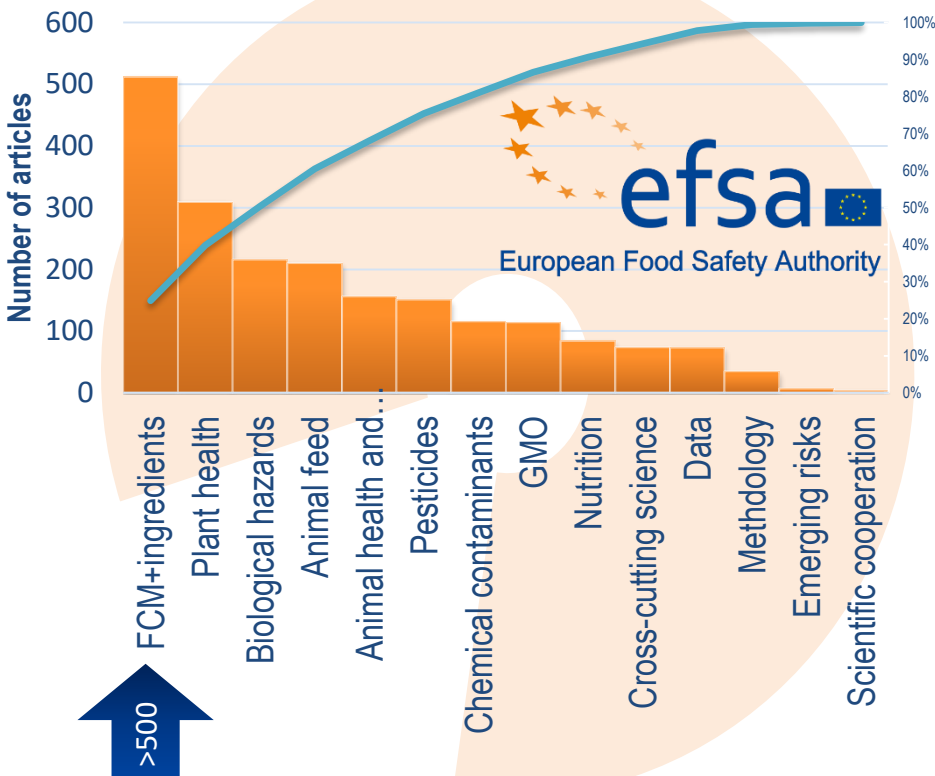
2002/72/EC

10/2011/EC

1935/2004/EC



3,529 results for "modelling" in EFSA J.



IS MODELING A TRUSTED SCIENCE ?



"We have reviewed the proposed recycling process as well as the information you obtained from surrogate testing and migration modeling, which were submitted to demonstrate the capability of the proposed recycling process to remove potential contaminants from PCR-PET.

Based on our review of these data, we have determined that the proposed recycling process, as described in the subject submission,"

BANER, A. L., FRANZ, F., and PIRINGER, O., 1994, **Alternative methods for determination and evaluation of migration potential from polymeric food-contact materials.** *Deutsche Lebensmittel-Rundschau*, 90(5), 137-143 and 90(6), 181-185.

FOOD ADDITIVES AND CONTAMINANTS, 1996, VOL. 13, NO. 8, 949-967

Modelling of additive diffusion in polyolefins

WILLIAM LIMM and HENRY C. HOLLIFIELD

US Food and Drug Administration, Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition,
200 C Street, SW, Washington, DC 20204, USA

(Received 31 October 1995; accepted 13 November 1995)

A semi-empirical model has been developed for additive diffusion in polymers. The model estimates apparent diffusion coefficients of an additive migrating through polyolefin polymers into a fatty food simulant for a range of temperatures between the glass transition and melting temperatures of the polymer. This diffusion model has been applied to several additive/polyolefin systems to determine its validity and limitations.

Keywords: antioxidant, diffusion coefficient, food additive petition, migration, polyolefin

HINRICHS, K., PIRINGER, O. G., 2001. **Evaluation of Migration Models. Final Report of the EU-project contract SMT-CT98-7513**, Brussels



Food Additives and Contaminants, January 2005; 22(1): 73-90



Evaluation of migration models that might be used in support of regulations for food-contact plastics

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K. HINRICHS⁵, T. LICKLY⁶, P. MERCEA⁷, M. MILANA⁸,
A. O'BRIEN⁹, S. REBRE¹⁰, R. RIJK¹¹, & O. PIRINGER⁷

¹Food & Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Parkway, College Park, MD 20740, USA,

²Central Science Laboratory, Sand Hutton, York YO41 1LZ, UK, ³INRA — CPCB,

Moulin de la Housse, F-51697 Reims Cedex 2, France, ⁴Fraunhofer-Institut IVV, Giggenhauser Straße 35

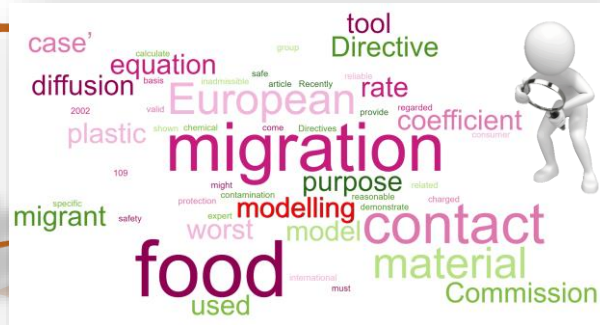
D-85354 Freising, Germany, ⁵Cognis GmbH, Henkelstraße 67, D-40551 Düsseldorf, Germany,

⁶DOW, 1803 Building, Midland, MI 48674, USA, ⁷Fabes GmbH, Schragenhofstraße 35,

D-80992 Munich, Germany, ⁸Istituto Superiore de Sanita, Viale Regina Elena, 299,

I-0161 Rome, Italy, ⁹PIRA International, Leatherhead KT22 7RU, UK, ¹⁰Atofina, Rue Danton 95,

F-92300 Levallois-Perret, France, and ¹¹TNO, Utrechtseweg 48, NL-3700 AJ Zeist, the Netherlands



$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(D \frac{\partial C}{\partial x} \right) \left\{ \ln D = A_p' - 0.1351 M^{0.3} + 0.003 M - \frac{T + 10454}{RT} \right.$$



JRC TECHNICAL REPORTS

Practical guidelines on the application of migration modelling for the estimation of specific migration

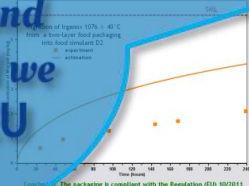
In support of Regulation (EU) No 10/2011 on plastic food contact materials

Eddo J. Hoekstra (Ed.), Rainer Brandsch, Claude Desquatre, Peter Mercus, Maria-Rosaria Milana, Angela Störmer, Xenia Trier, Olivier Vitrac, Annette Schäfer and Catherine Simoneau

2015

We use our own vocabulary and concepts, and we publish in EU reports!

$$C_{i,j}^{n+1} - C_{i,j}^n = D \frac{C_{i,j}^n - 2C_{i,j}^{n-1} + C_{i,j}^{n-2}}{\Delta t}$$



The packaging is compliant with the Regulation (EU) 10/2011

EUR 27529 EN



<http://publications.jrc.ec.europa.eu/repository/handle/JRC98028>



<https://publications.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/e0845ae1-1b60-11e7-aeb3-01aa75ed71a1>



European Commission

What makes a **material** function?

Let me compute the ways...

Modelling in H2020 NMBP Programme Materials projects

I calculate the "true property" from first principles and I publish in Polymer Science Journals

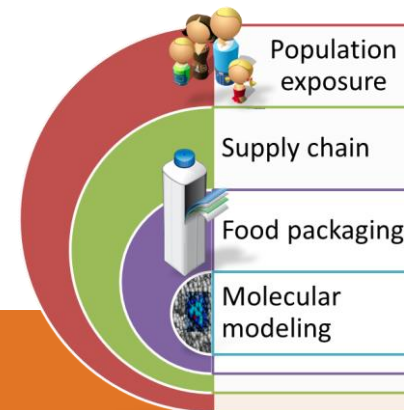
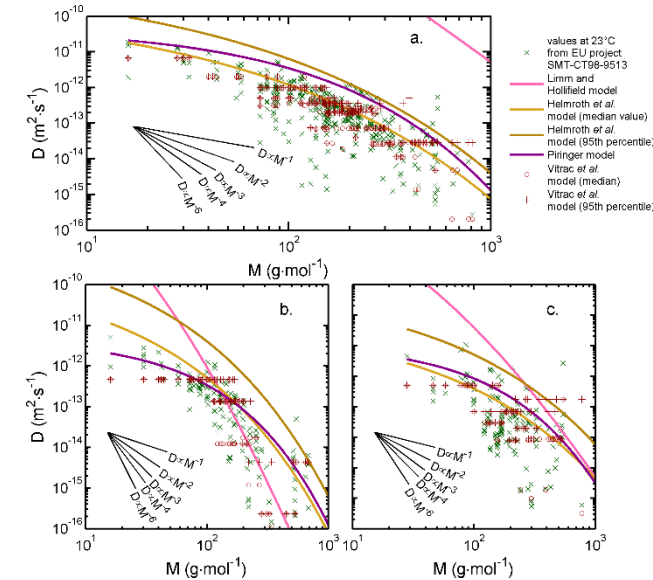
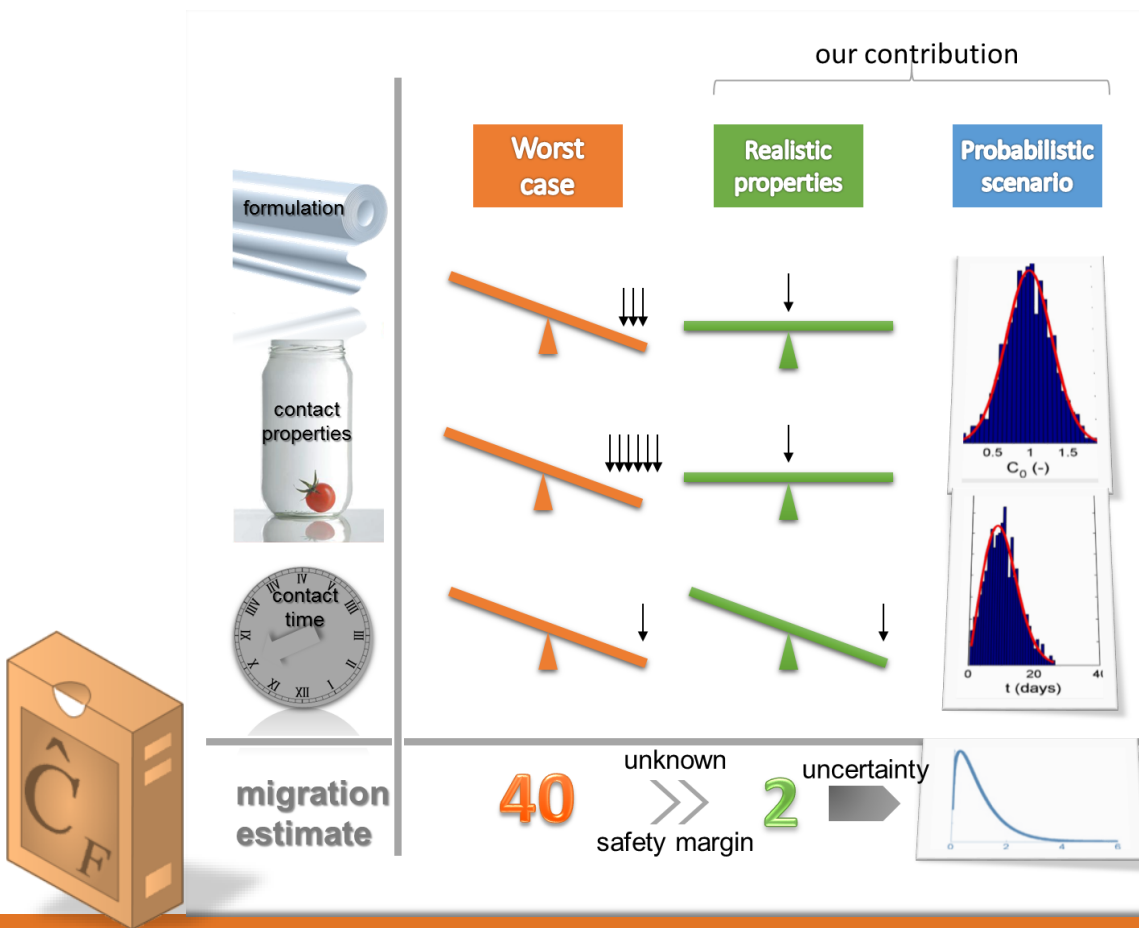
Research and Innovation



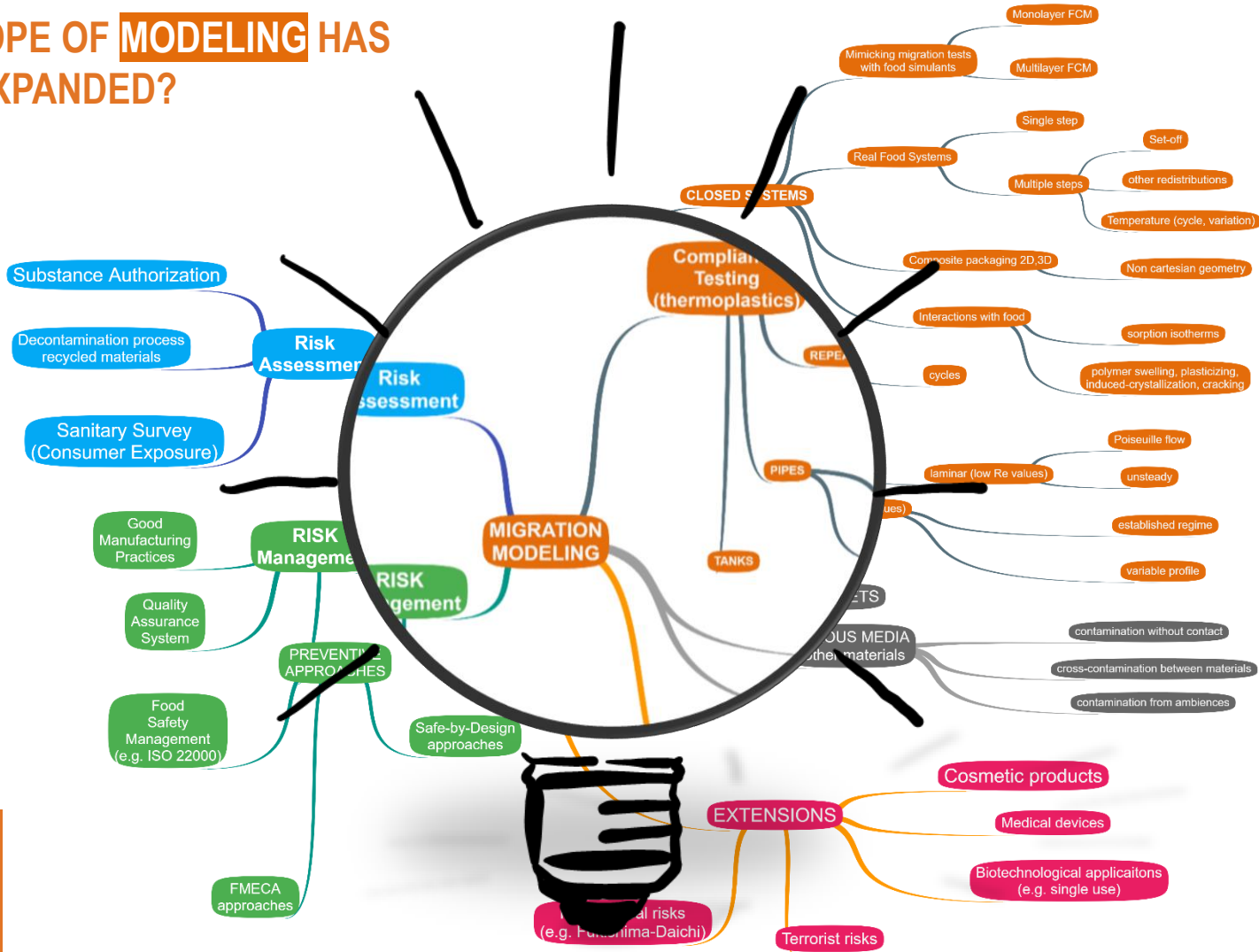
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Dispute, controversy, misunderstanding or complementarity ?

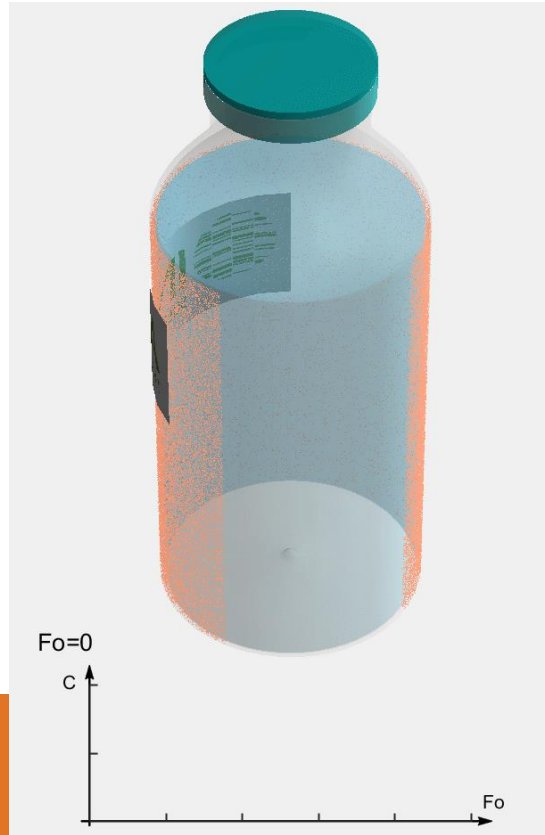


WITH TIME THE SCOPE OF MODELING HAS BEEN STRONGLY EXPANDED?

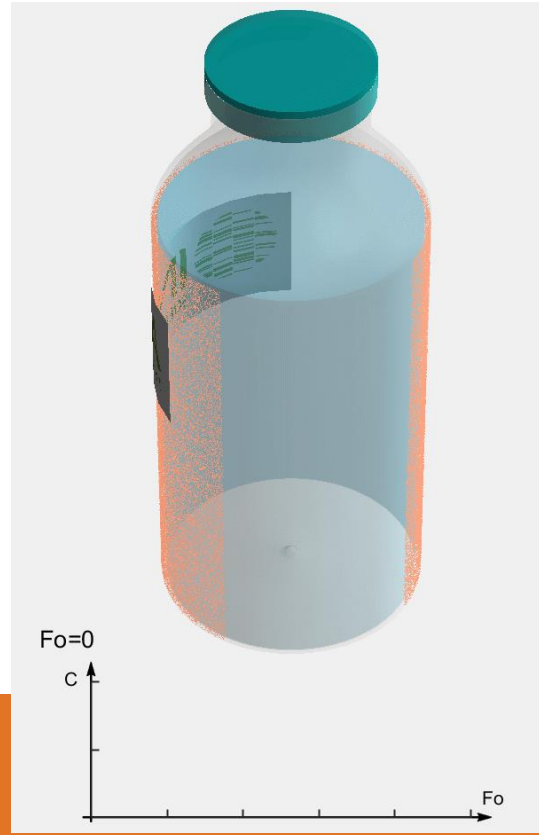


MIGRATION: SOME TYPICAL CASES, $Fo = \frac{D_P t}{l_P^2}$ = dimensionless time

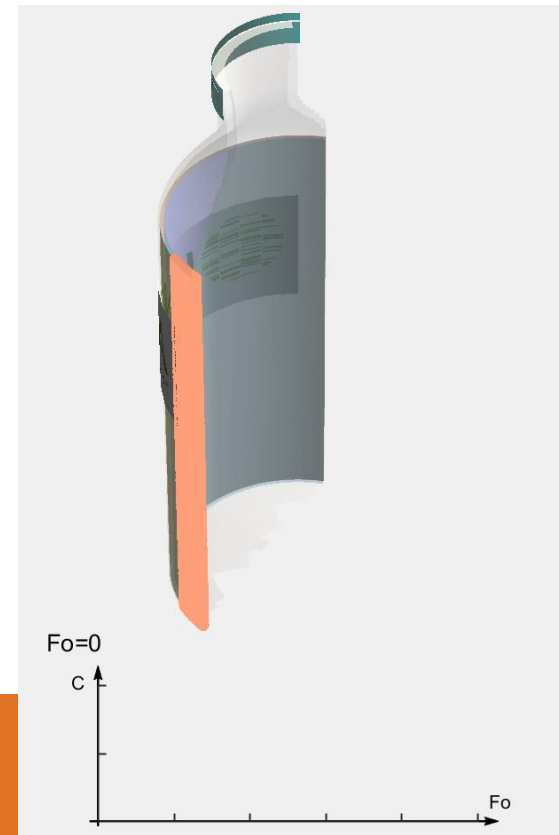
monolayer

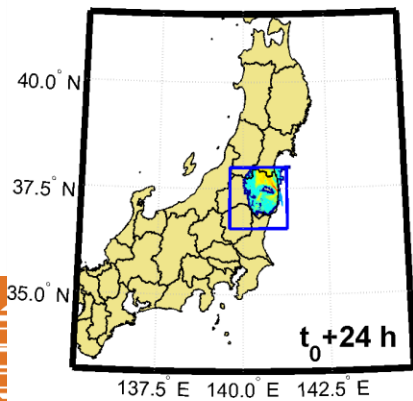
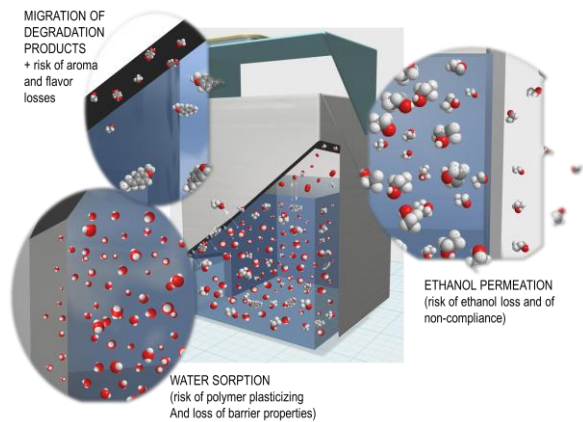


with barrier to diffusion

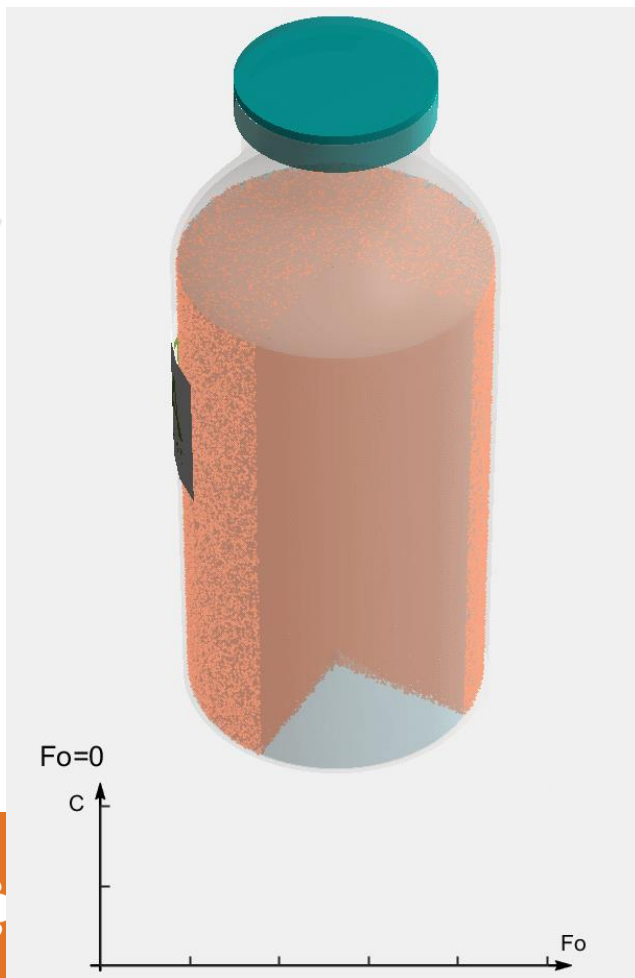


multilayer





Interactions with food

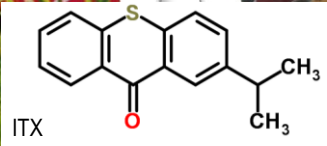
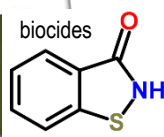
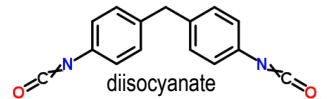
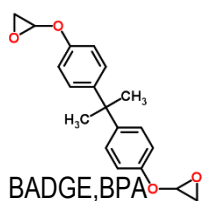


radionuclides

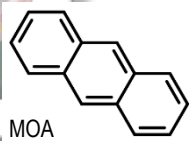
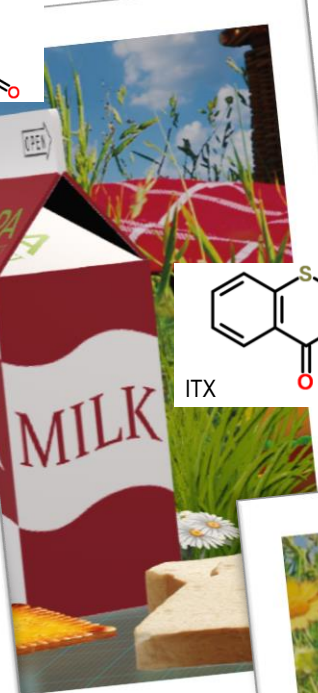
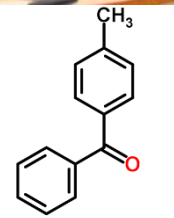




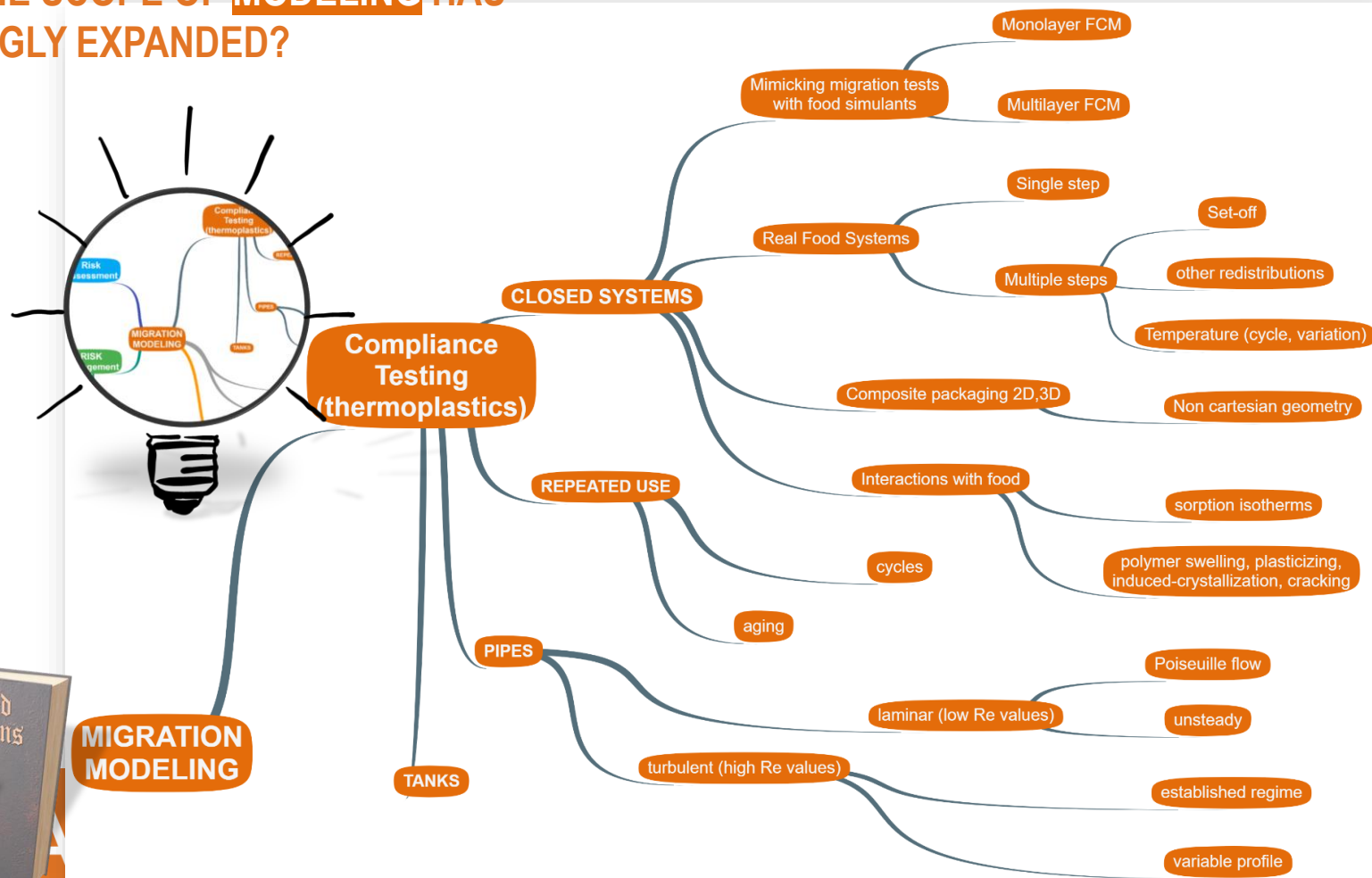


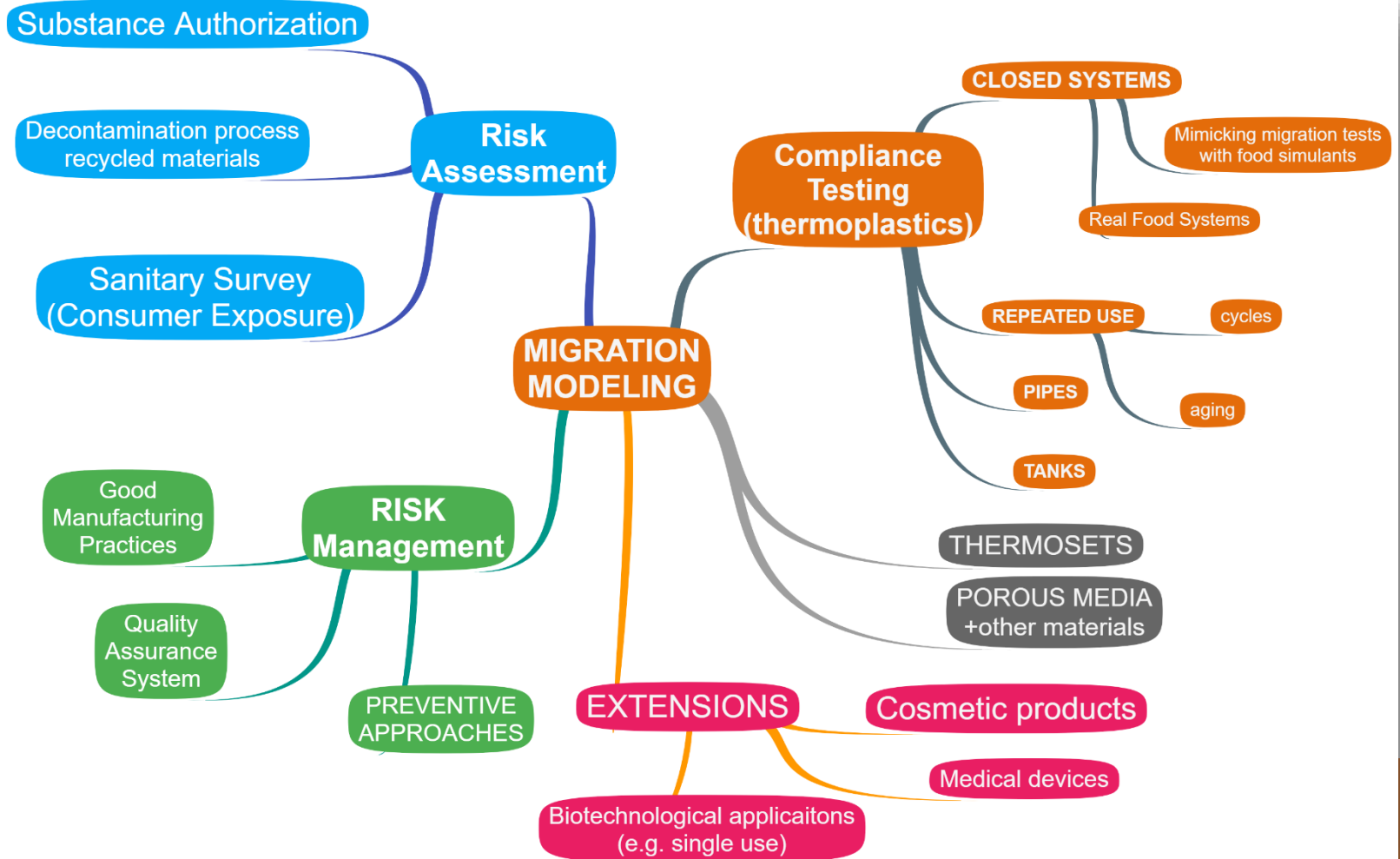


benzophenones



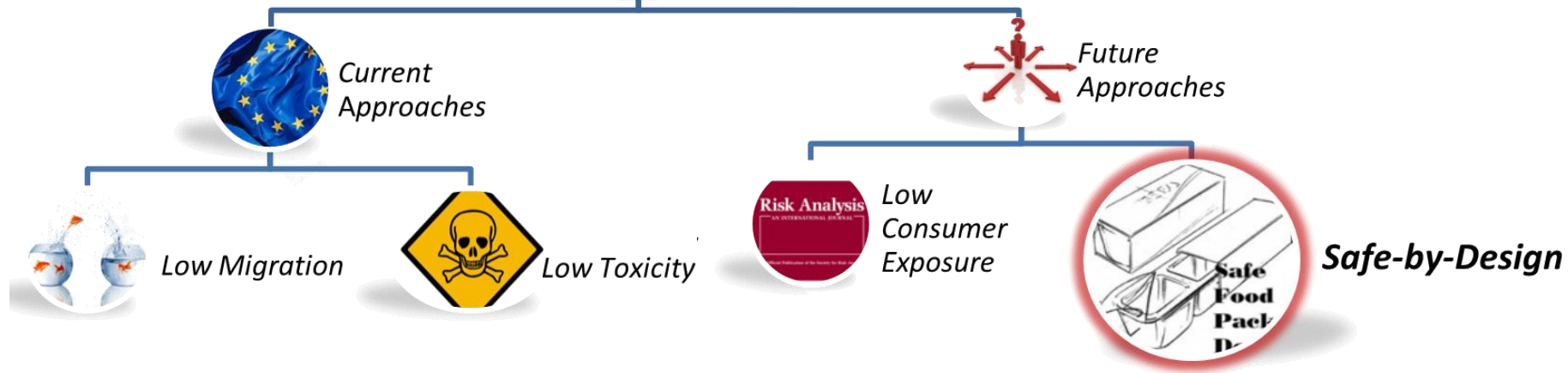
WITH TIME THE SCOPE OF MODELING HAS BEEN STRONGLY EXPANDED?







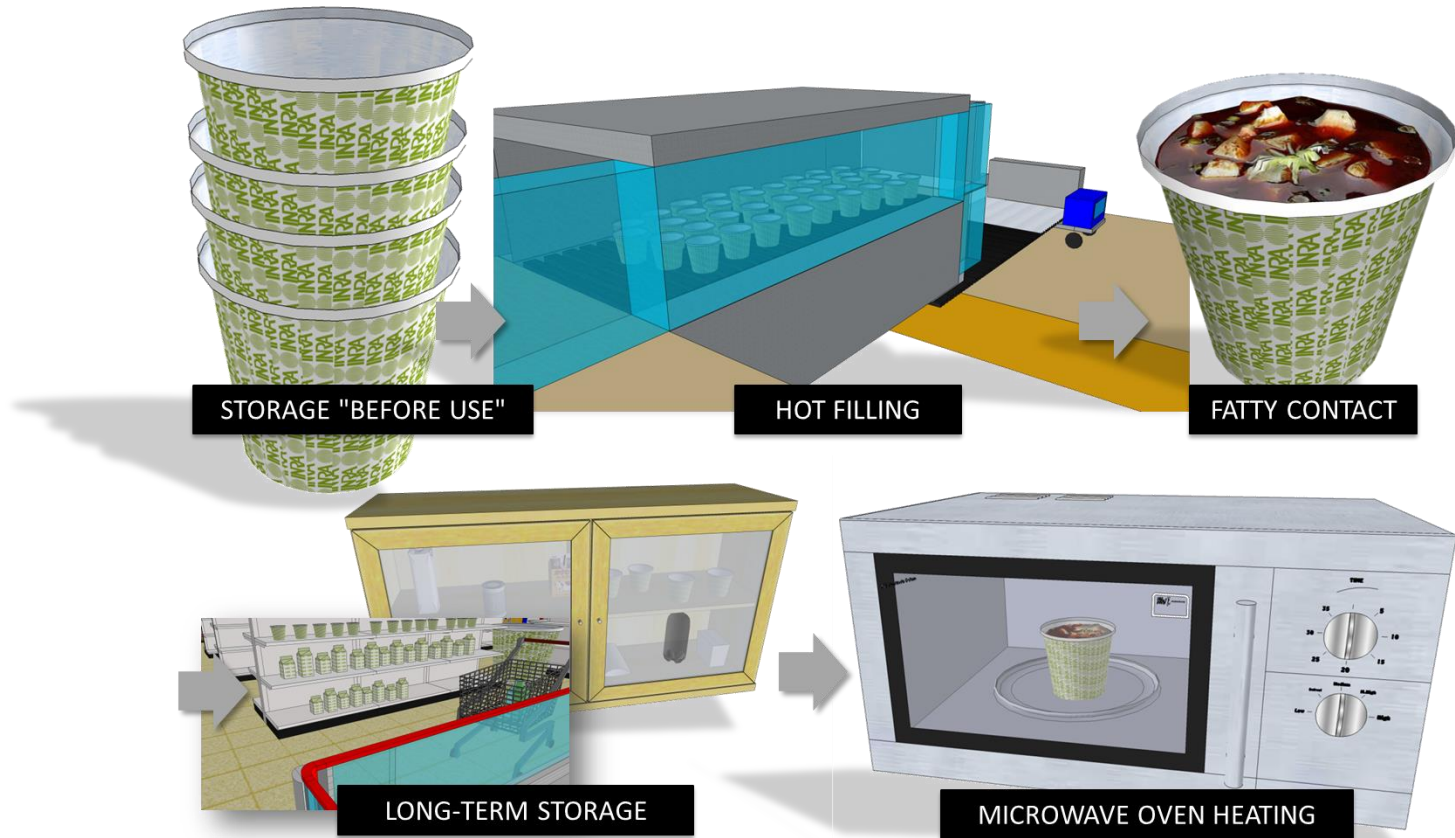
Safety concepts

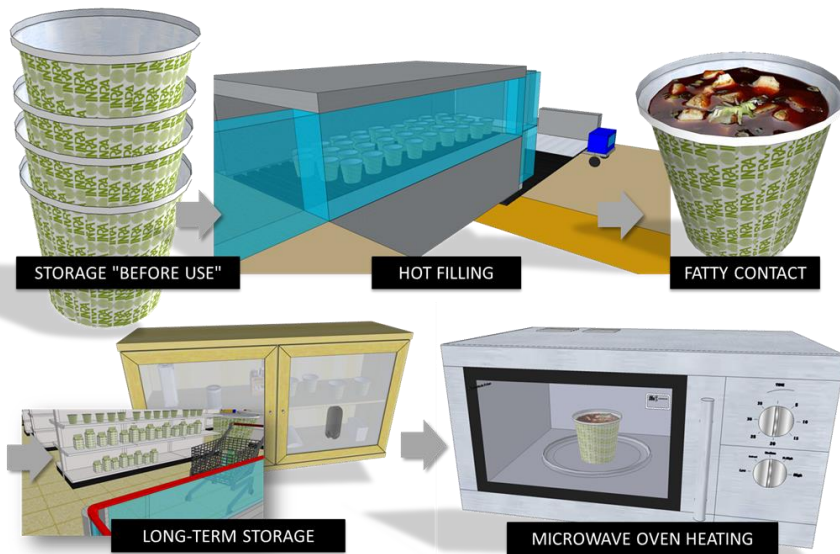


+VOLUNTARY APPROACHES & LOCAL ORDINANCES

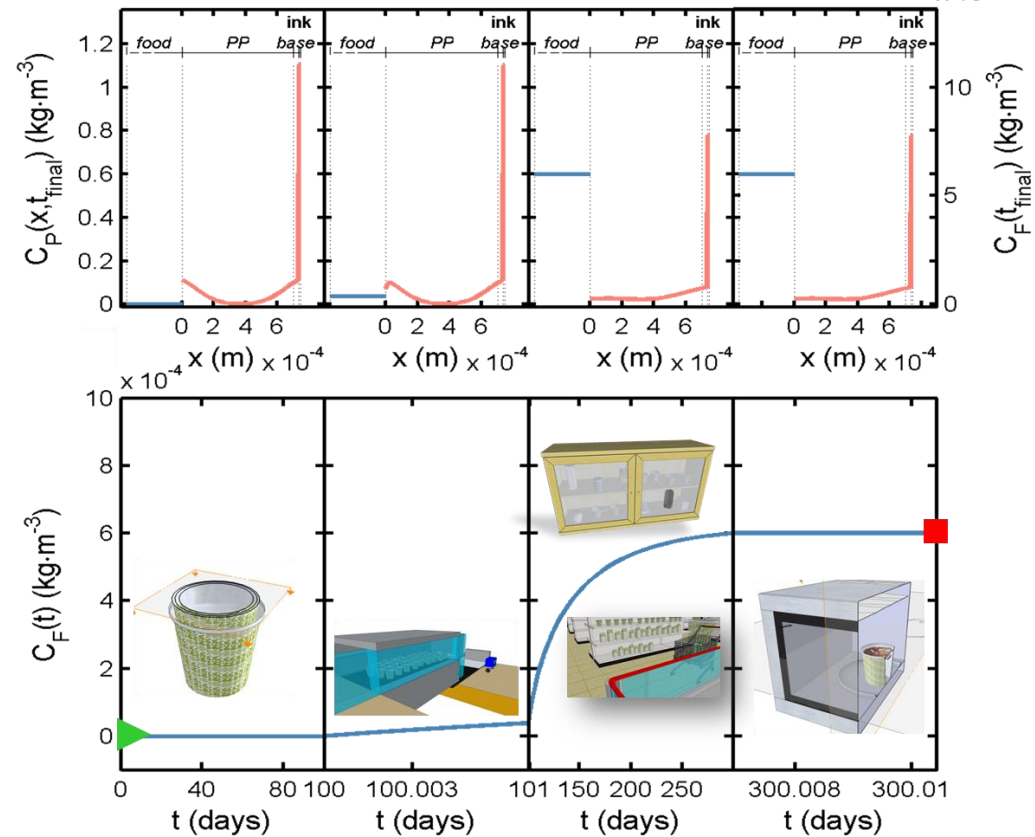
[Regulation EC 2023/2006](#) - Good Manufacturing Practice for materials and articles intended to come in contact with food

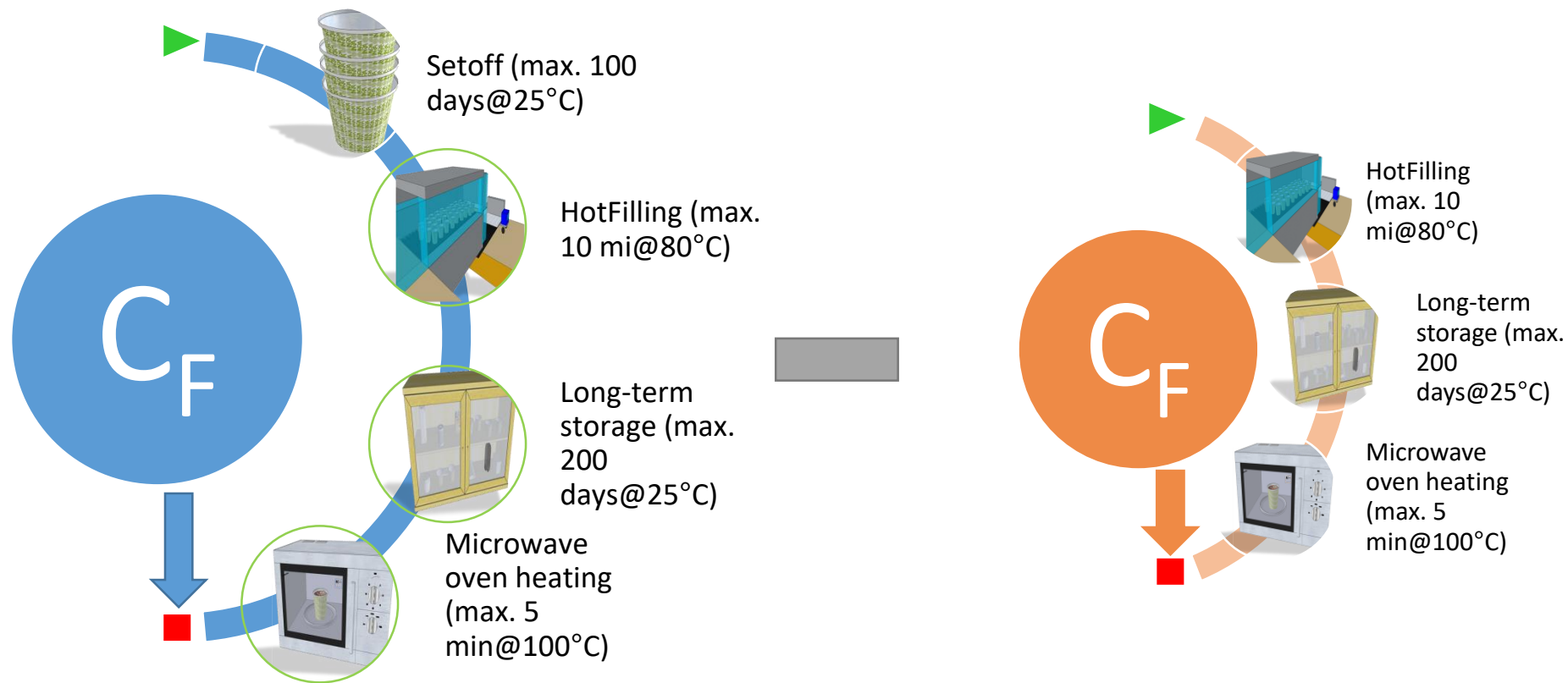
**Risk of
contamination
by a photo-
initiator in UV-
curing printing
ink**



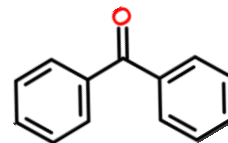
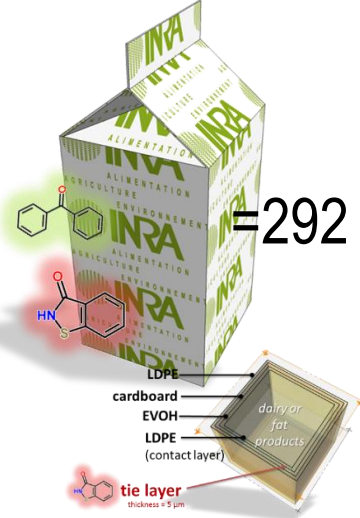
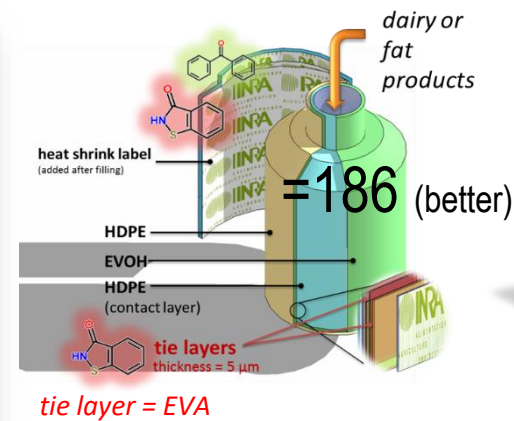
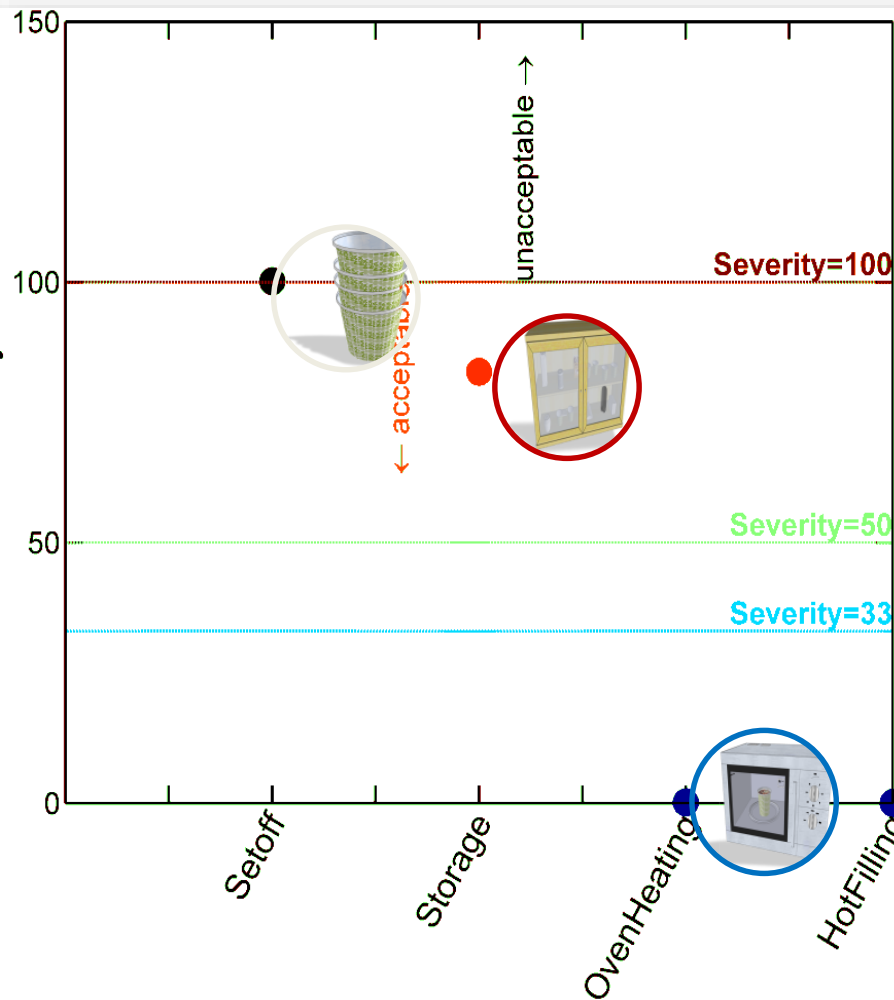


1: Setoff → 2: HotFilling → 3: Storage → 4: OvenHeating

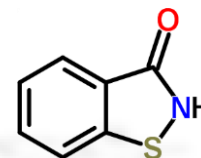




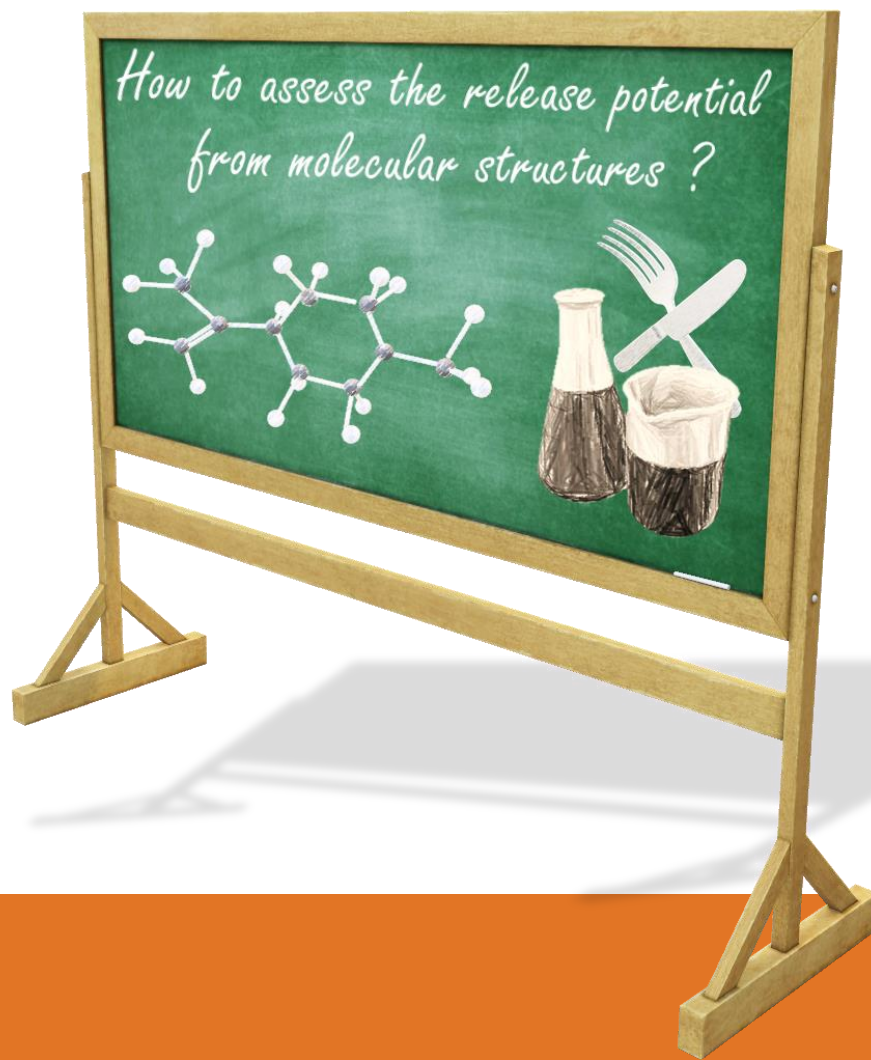
Severity



=115
(almost acceptable)



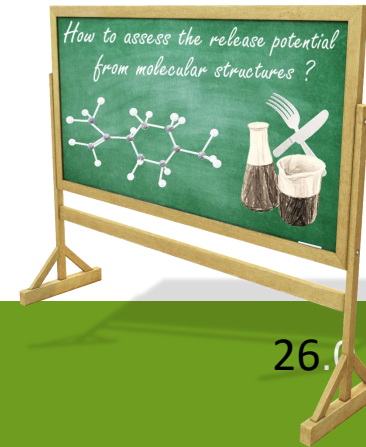
=124



MOLECULAR MODELING CAN BE APPLIED TO ANY SUBSTANCE:

- INTENTIONALLY-ADDED
- NON-INTENTIONALLY-ADDED
- WELL CHARACTERIZED OR NOT

IS THE RECYCLED MATERIAL AS SAFE AS THE ORIGINAL ONE ?



TRANSPORT

diffusion coefficients D
and their activation E_a

THERMODYNAMICS

chemical affinity
(Flory-type isotherms)

Worst-case approaches (arbitrary)

For compliance testing
(Piringer's equation)

Food Additives and Contaminants. 2005;**22**:73-90.

$$K_{F/P} = 1 \text{ or } 10^{-3}$$

JRC Scientific and Technical Reports EUR 27529 EN.
Ispra (Italy): European Commission; 2015.

Group contribution methods (fitting)

Decision tree

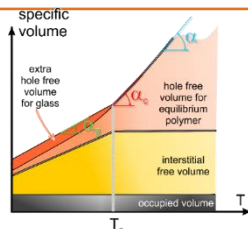
Journal of Applied Polymer Science. 2006;**101**:2167-86.

UNIQUAC, UNIFAC, Flory—Huggins

Prausnitz, Lichtenthaler & de Azevedo. *Molecular Thermodynamics of Fluid-Phase Equilibria*: Pearson Education; 1998.

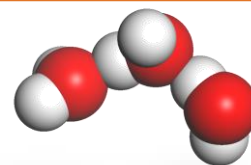
Theory from first principles (statistical physics)

Free-volume theory
(Vrentas-Duda)



European Polymer Journal. 1998;**34**:797-803.

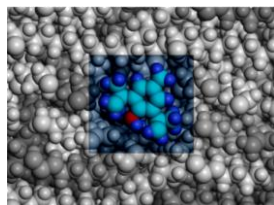
Self-association theory



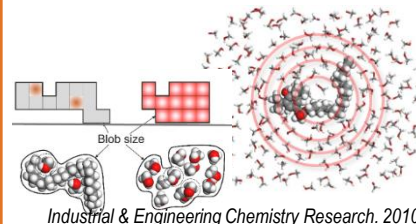
Kontogeorgis & Folas. *Thermodynamic Models for Industrial Applications: From Classical and Advanced Mixing Rules to Association Theories*: Wiley; 2009.

Full atomistic simulation or coarse-grained (no assumptions)

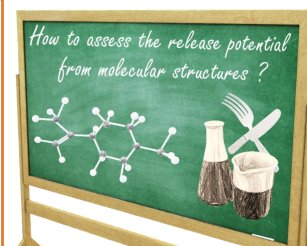
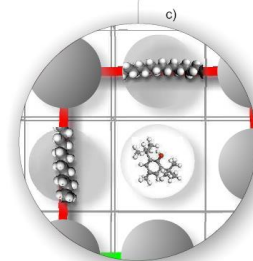
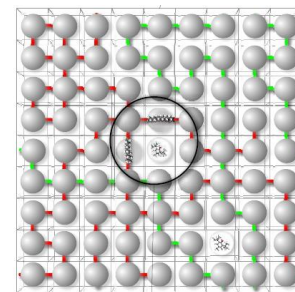
for $D \geq 10^{-14} \text{ m}^2 \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$



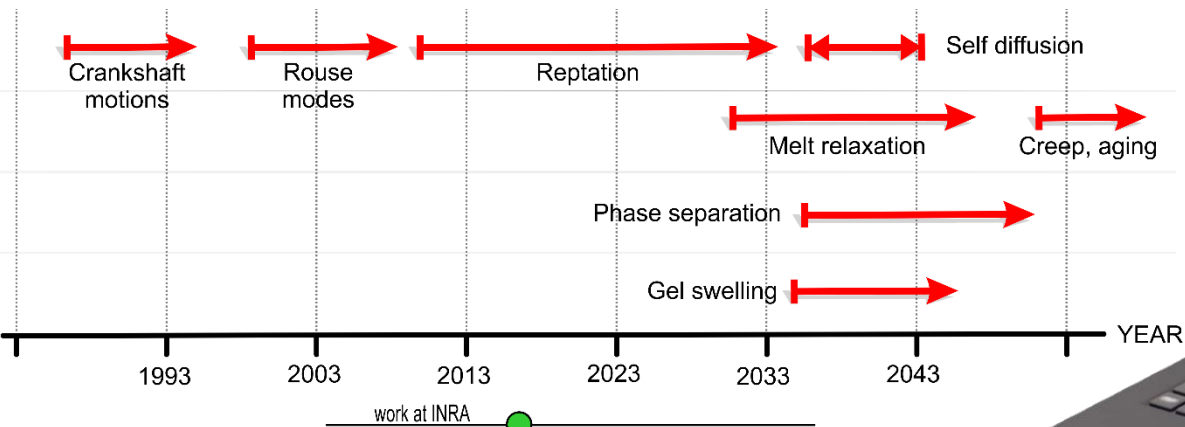
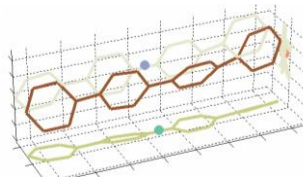
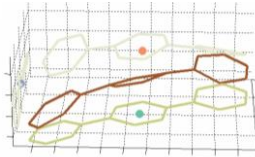
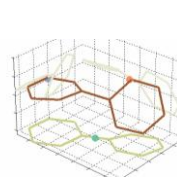
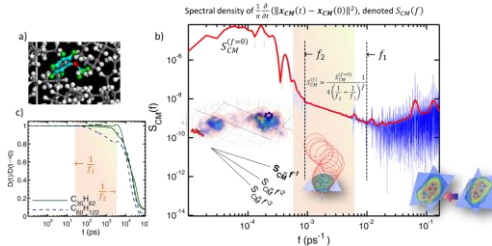
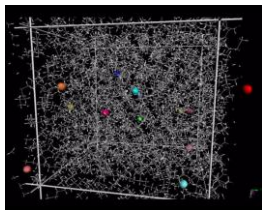
Journal of Chemical Physics. 2010;**132**:194902.



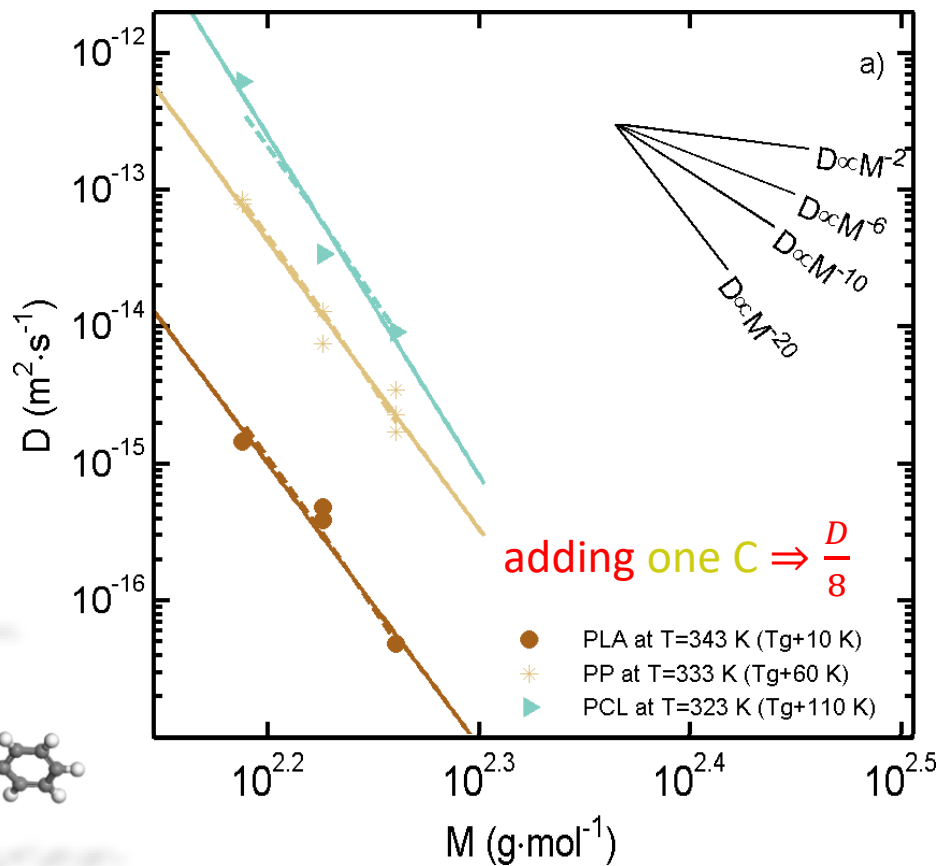
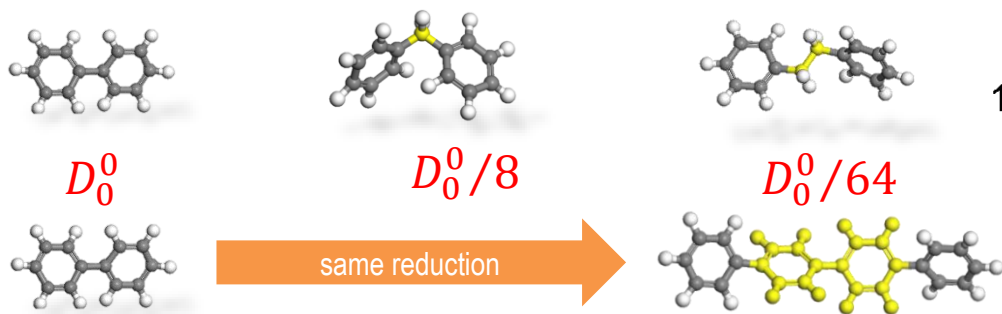
Industrial & Engineering Chemistry Research. 2010;**49**:7263-80.



TIME SCALES ACCESSIBLE TO BRUTE FORCE MOLECULAR MODELING



$$D(M, T, T_g) = D_0 \exp\left(-\frac{E_a^{blob}}{RT}\right) \times \exp\left(-\frac{E^{*(M)} - E_{blob}^*}{RT}\right) \left(\frac{M}{M_{blob}}\right)^{-\alpha(T, T_g)}$$



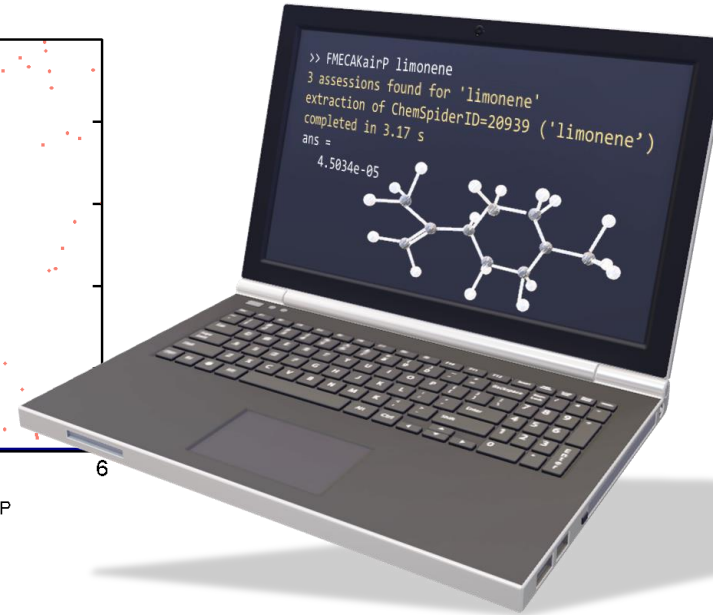
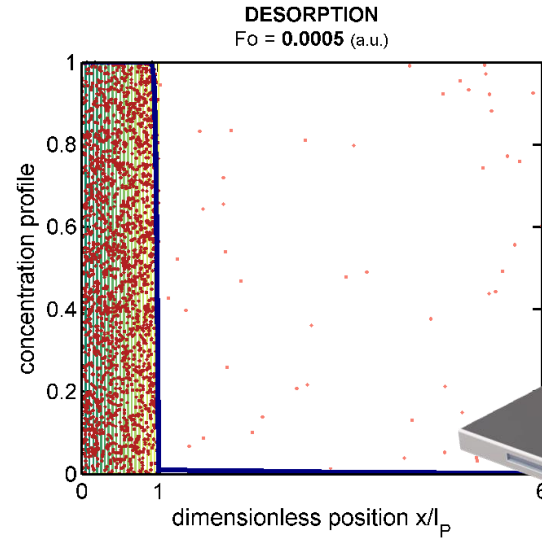
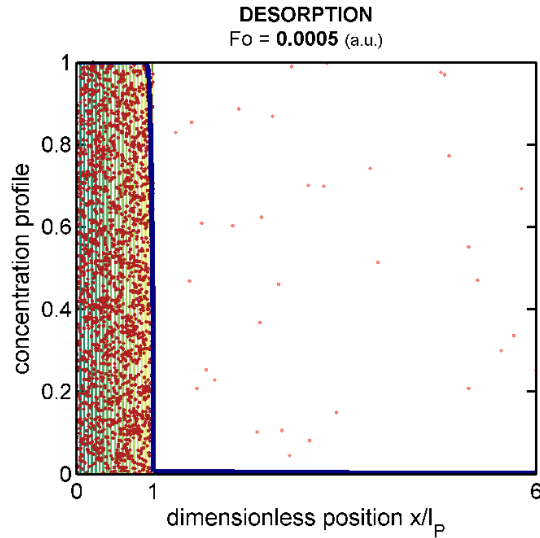
50 × more chemical affinity for P

50 × more chemical affinity for F

$K_{i,F/P} =$

1/50

50



$$K_{i,F/P} = \frac{C_{i,F}^{eq}}{C_{i,P}^{eq}} = \frac{1}{1 - \text{crystallinity}} \frac{\gamma_{i,P}^v}{\gamma_{i,F}^v}$$

amorphous

Italian police seize contaminated Nestle baby milk

22 Nov 2005 16:45:09 GMT

Source: Reuters



(Adds Tetra Pak comment in paragraph 11)

By Massimiliano Di Giorgio and Isabel Strassheim

ROME/ZURICH, Nov 22 (Reuters) - Italian police seized around 30 million litres of baby milk produced by Swiss food giant Nestle <NESN.VX> on Tuesday after tests showed it was contaminated with traces of ink used in the packaging.

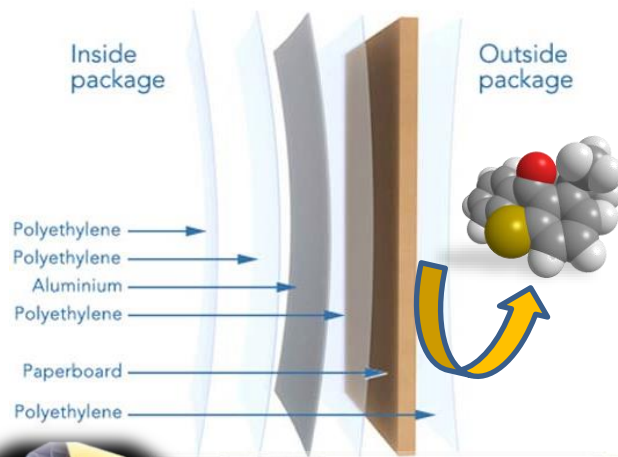
Nestle said the chemical substance was not harmful, but announced it was recalling the infant food in four European countries, including Italy, because of the problem, which related to Tetra Pak cartons.

Italian Agriculture Minister Gianni Alemanno demanded tests to see if babies given the contaminated milk over a prolonged period faced health risks.

"It is incredible that such defenceless beings as babies should face such serious risks in a product as widely used as milk," Alemanno said in a statement.

Italian officials said they had already seized about 2 million litres of Nestle baby milk earlier this month after finding traces of isopropylthioxanthone (ITX), an ink component used in the offset printing process of the Tetra Pak cartons.

"It is incredible that such defenseless beings as babies should face such serious risks in a product as widely used as milk"



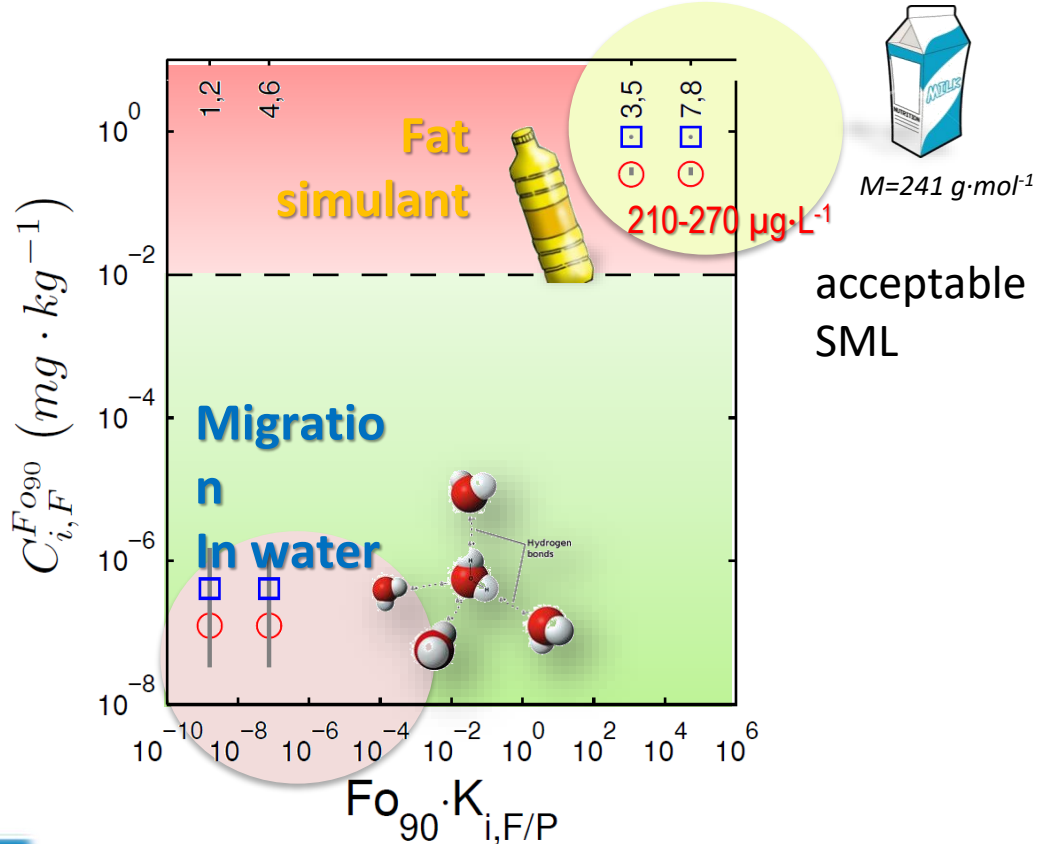
← PREVIOUS | NEXT →

Forest Ranger officials check a package of baby milk made by Swiss food group Nestle in a supermarket in Italy November 22, 2005. Italian police seized around 30 million litres of baby milk produced by Nestle on Tuesday after tests showed traces of ink, and the company said it was recalling the infant food in four European countries. REUTERS/HO



Migrant		2-ITX
Homologous migrant†		not available
Polymer		LDPE††
PARAMETER	notation (unit)	
Thickness	l_p (μm)	50
Volume dilution ratio	$L_{F/P}$ (-)	360
Biot mass number	B_i (-)	10^3
Contact Time	t (days)	90
Temperature	(°C)	4
Likely initial concentration ^a	$\bar{C}_{i,P}^0$ ^a (mg·kg ⁻¹)	100 ± 10
Conservative initial concentration ^b	$(C_{i,P}^0)^+$ ^b (mg·kg ⁻¹)	300
Likely diffusion coefficient ^c	$\bar{D}_{i,P}$ ^c (m ² ·s ⁻¹)	$8.4 \cdot 10^{-16}$ [$7.6 \cdot 10^{-16}$ $9.2 \cdot 10^{-16}$]
Conservative diffusion coefficient ^d	$D_{i,P}^+$ ^d (m ² ·s ⁻¹)	$3.9 \cdot 10^{-14}$
Likely partition coefficient ^e	$\bar{K}_{i,F/P}$ (-)	$1.4 \cdot 10^{-9}$ [$3.7 \cdot 10^{-10}$ $5.1 \cdot 10^{-9}$]
Conservative partition coefficient	$K_{i,F/P}^+$ (-)	10^3

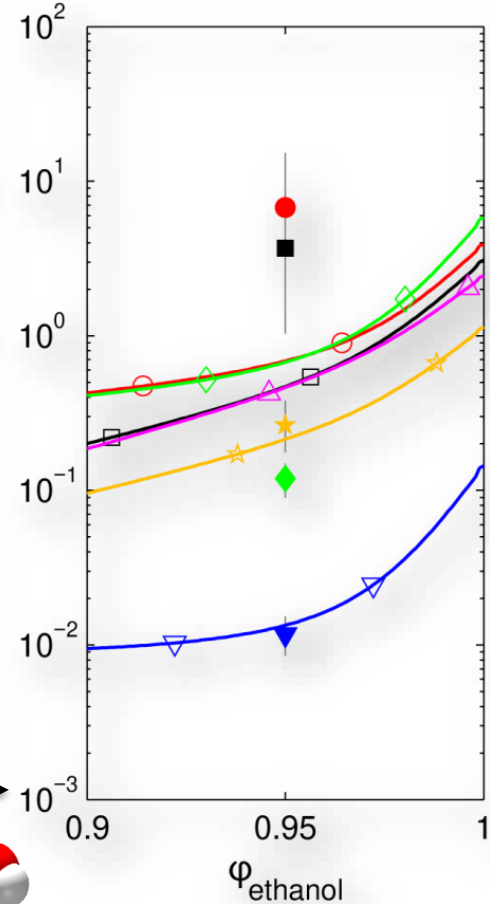
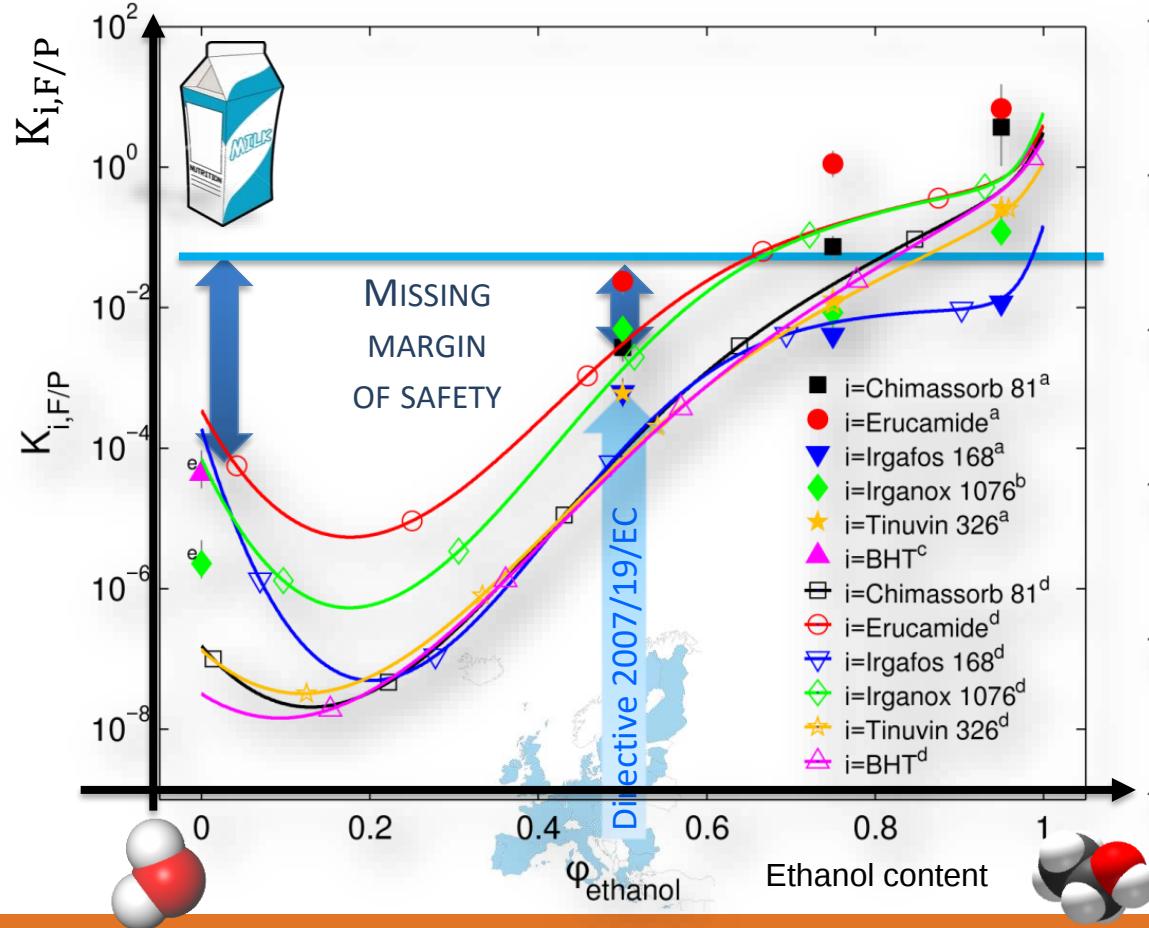
Food Additives and Contaminants, 2009, 26(12), 1556-1573.



	Date of case	Last change	Reference	Country	
6.	08/09/2005		2005.631	ITALY	

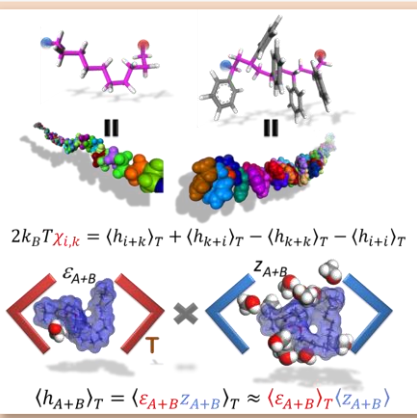
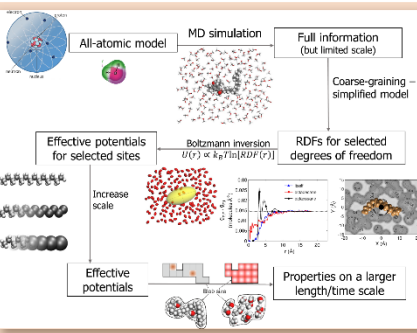
RASFF Portal

food contact materials
migration of isopropyl thioxanthone (250 $\mu\text{g/L}$) from packaging of milk for babies from Spain



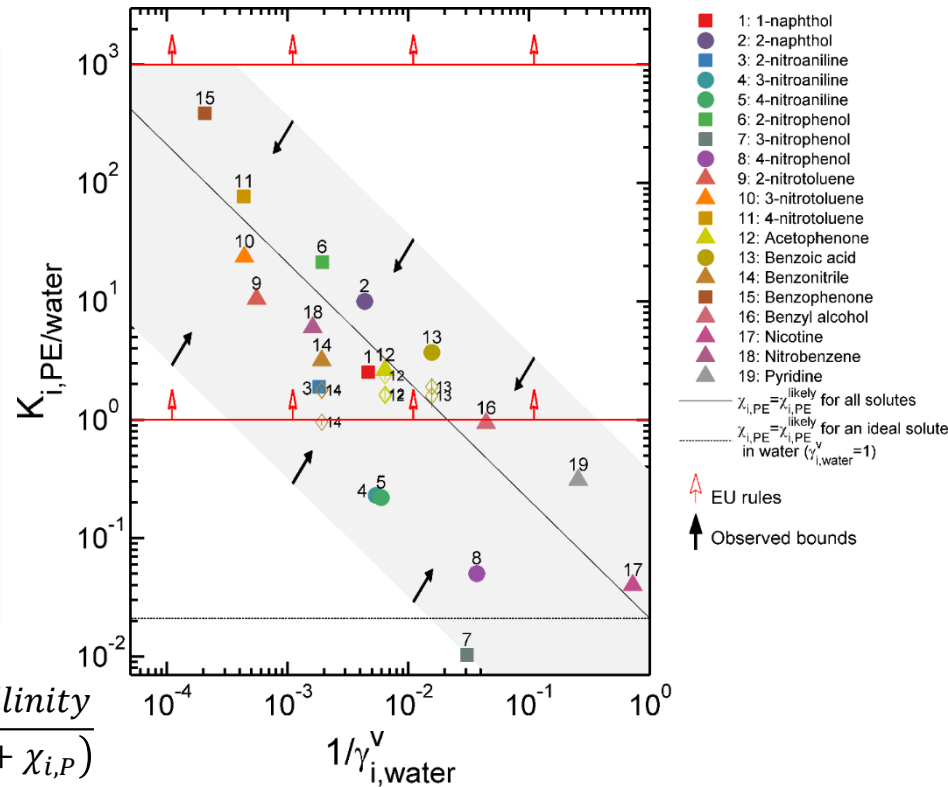
APPROACHES DEVELOPED FOR THE INDUSTRY

OVERVIEW



Partition coefficient calculator interface. It includes fields for Solute in the list, Food Simulant, Polymer 1, Polymer 2, Plasticizer A, Plasticizer B, and no plasticizer. It also has sliders for temperature and crystallinity, and buttons for browse values and estimate.

$$K_{i,P/F}^{semi-crystalline} \approx \frac{1 - crystallinity}{\phi_{i,F}^{sat} \exp(1 + \chi_{i,P})}$$

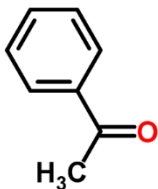


$$\{\mu_{i,k}^{excess}\}_{k=P,F} = \ln \gamma_{i,k}^v = \left(1 - \frac{1}{r_k}\right) \phi_k + \chi_{i,k} \phi_k^2$$

$$2k_B T \chi_{i,k} = \langle h_{i+k} \rangle_T + \langle h_{k+i} \rangle_T - \langle h_{k+k} \rangle_T - \langle h_{i+i} \rangle_T$$

PARTITION COEFFICIENTS WITH AIR

OVERVIEW



>> FMECAKairP acetophenone

LOAD_CHEMSPIDER extraction of ChemSpiderID=7132 ('acetophenone') completed in 10.26 s

LOAD_CHEMISPIDER: updated cache

7132.mat

21-sept.-2015 21:37:19

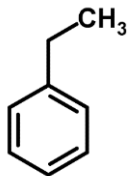
77.6 kBytes

C:\Data\Olivier\INRA\Codes\MS\cache.ChemSpider

CHEMSPIDER reuses cached data for 'acetophenone' (date=21-sept.-2015 21:37:19)

ans =

9.1995e-06



>> FMECAKairP ethylbenzene

LOAD_CHEMSPIDER extraction of ChemSpiderID=7219 ('ethylbenzene') completed in 11.9 s

LOAD_CHEMISPIDER: updated cache

7219.mat

21-sept.-2015 21:42:34

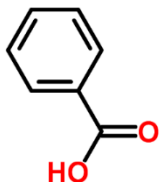
107.1 kBytes

C:\Data\Olivier\INRA\Codes\MS\cache.ChemSpider

CHEMSPIDER reuses cached data for 'ethylbenzene' (date=21-sept.-2015 21:42:34)

ans =

2.2485e-04



>> FMECAKairP 'benzoic acid'

LOAD_CHEMSPIDER extraction of ChemSpiderID=238 ('benzoic acid') completed in 5.746 s

LOAD_CHEMISPIDER: updated cache

238.mat

21-sept.-2015 21:45:01

41.2 kBytes

C:\Data\Olivier\INRA\Codes\MS\cache.ChemSpider

CHEMSPIDER reuses cached data for 'benzoic acid' (date=21-sept.-2015 21:45:01)

ans =

1.3674e-08



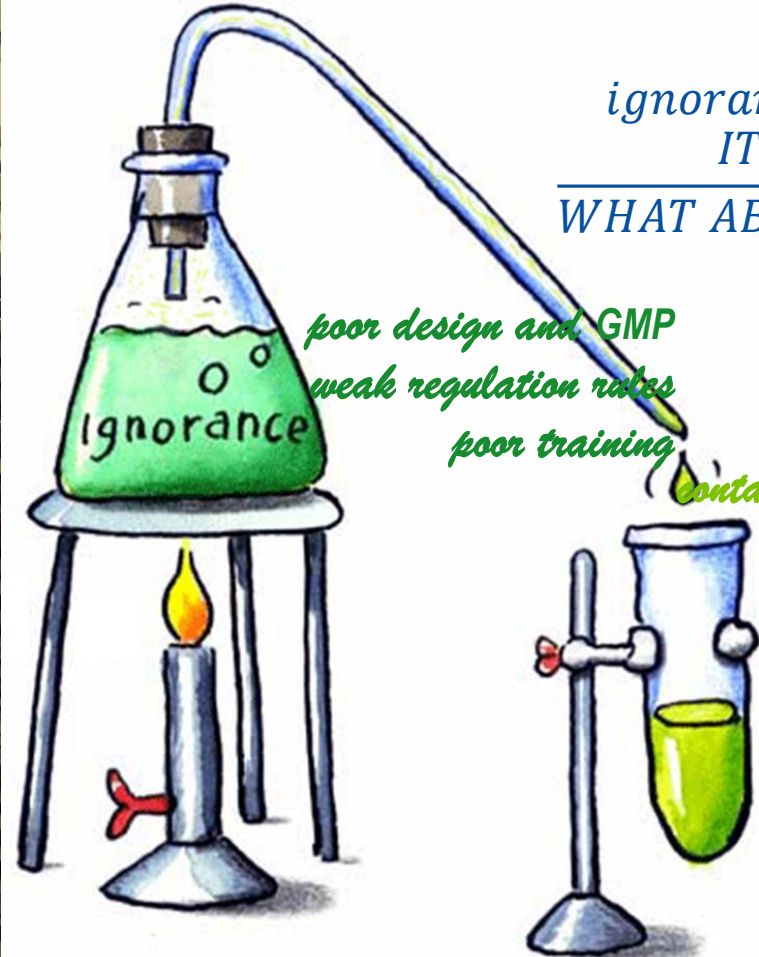
CONCLUSIONS

*ignorance =
IT*

WHAT ABOUT IT

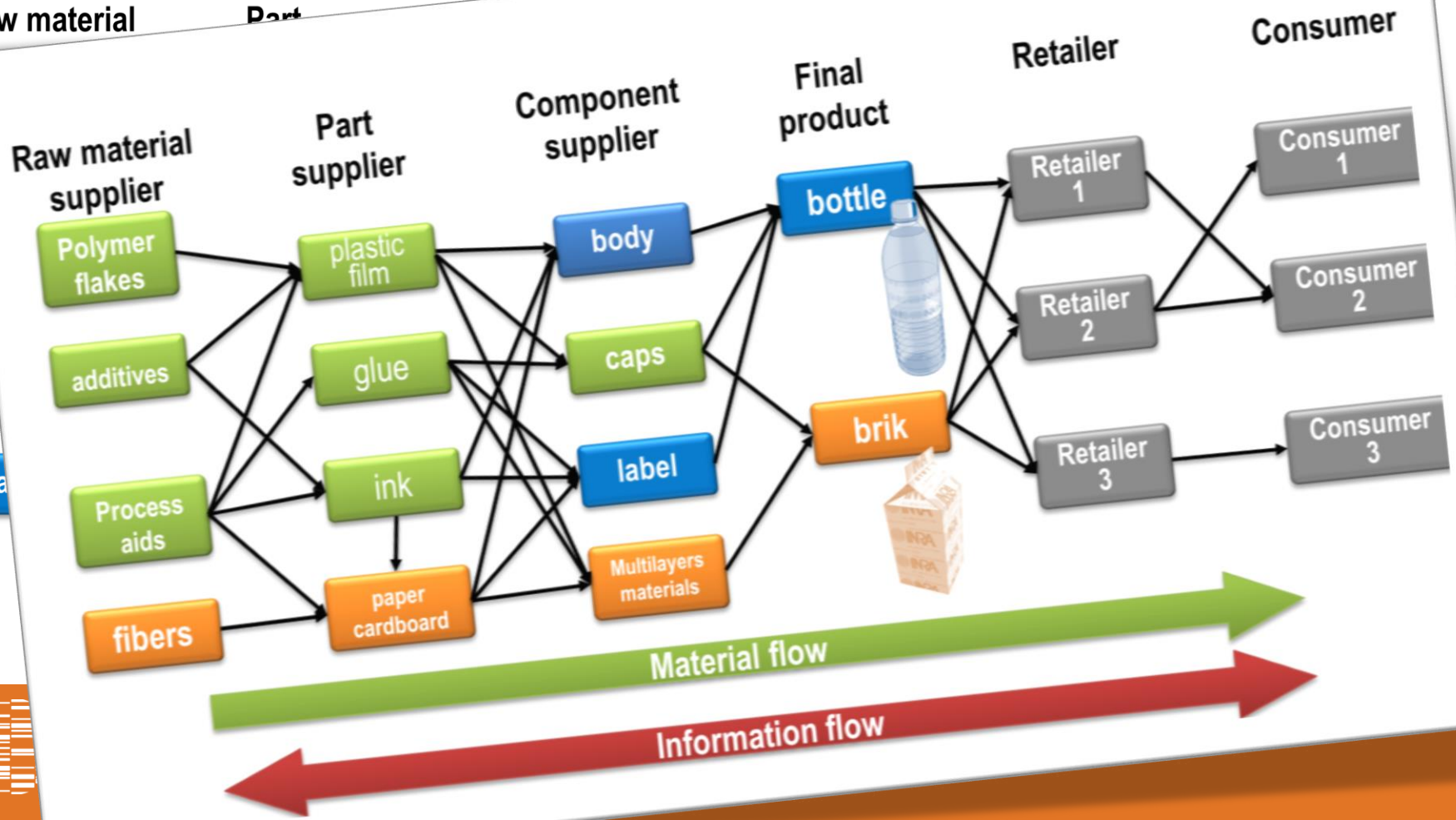
*poor design and GMP
weak regulation rules
poor training*

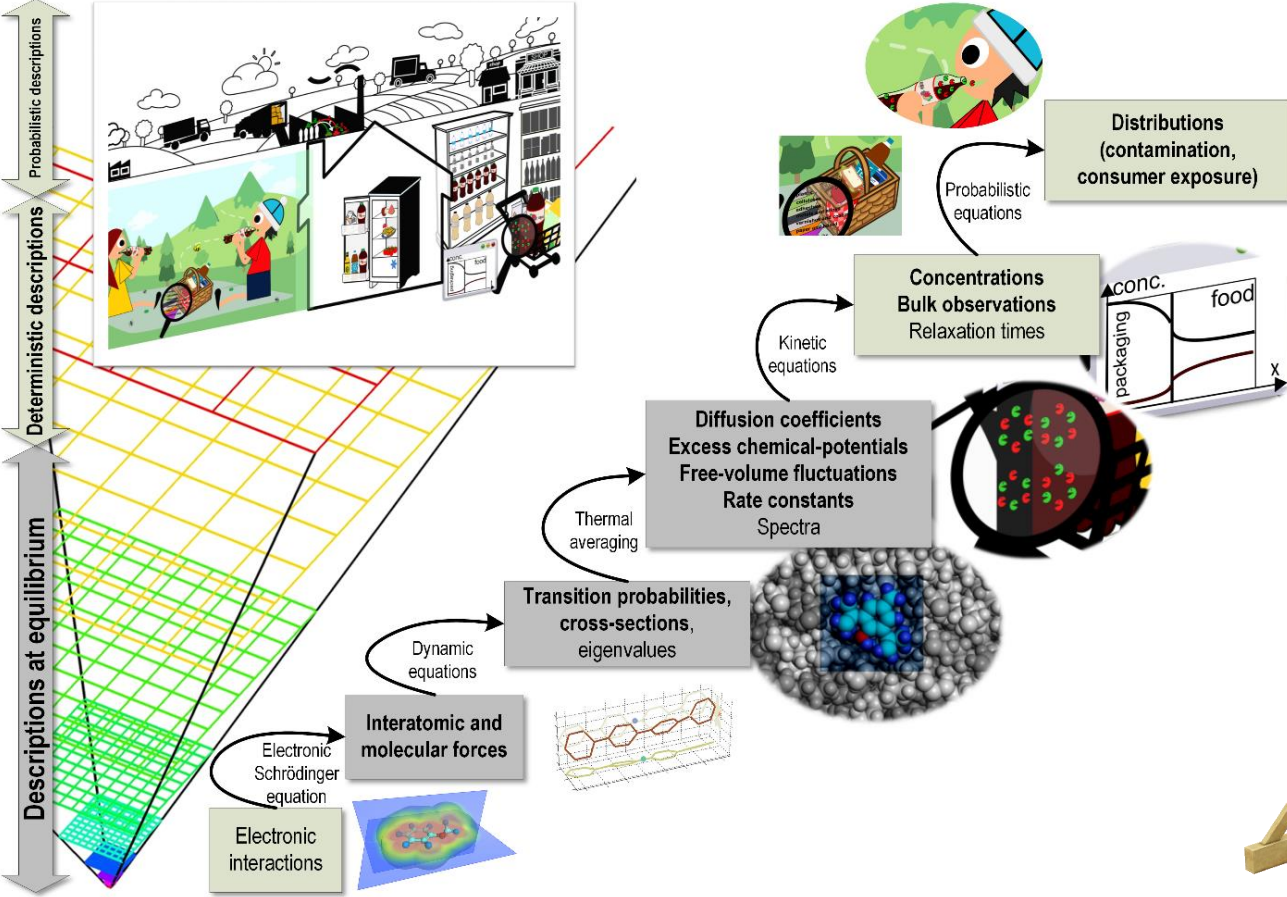
*Risk of
contamination*



Raw material

Part





How to assess the release potential from molecular structures?

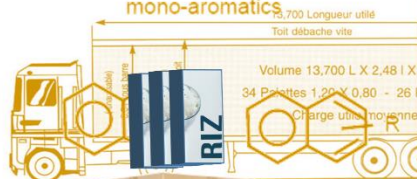
CC1=CC=CC=C1

Evaluating and preventing the migration from mineral oil

aromatics

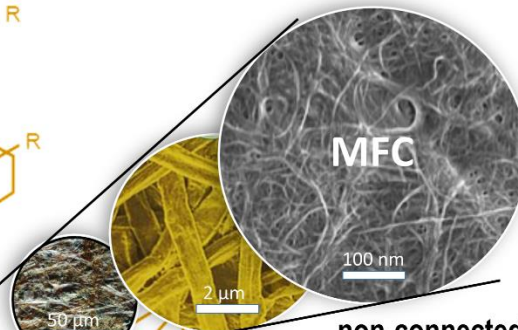


mono-aromatics



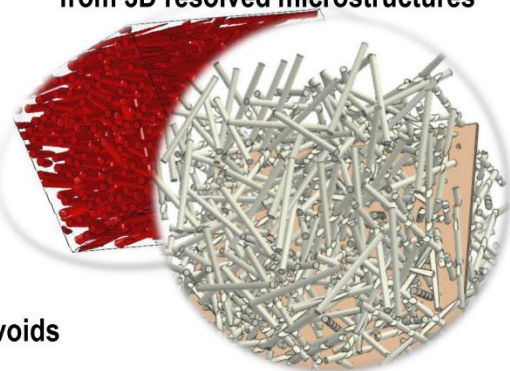
preventing leaching of toxic substances from secondary and primary packaging

macroscopic migration

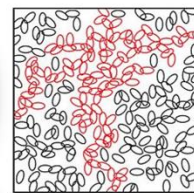


connected voids

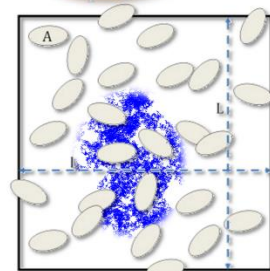
non-connected voids



- collecting mutual sorption/adsorption properties in function of T and RH
- chemical imaging of contamination



transfer by surface diffusion

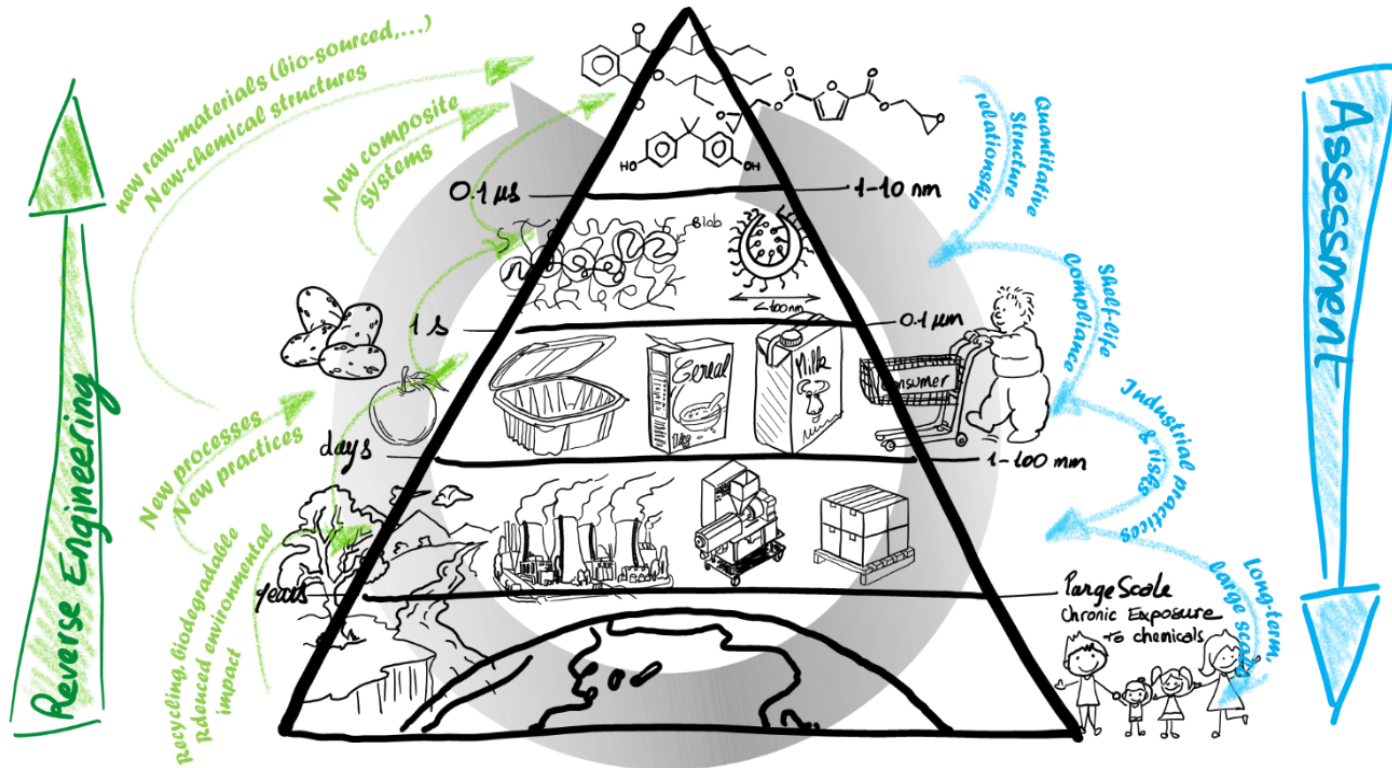


transfer through the gas phase in relationship of storage/transportation conditions temperature

INNOVATION ON FIBROUS MATERIALS

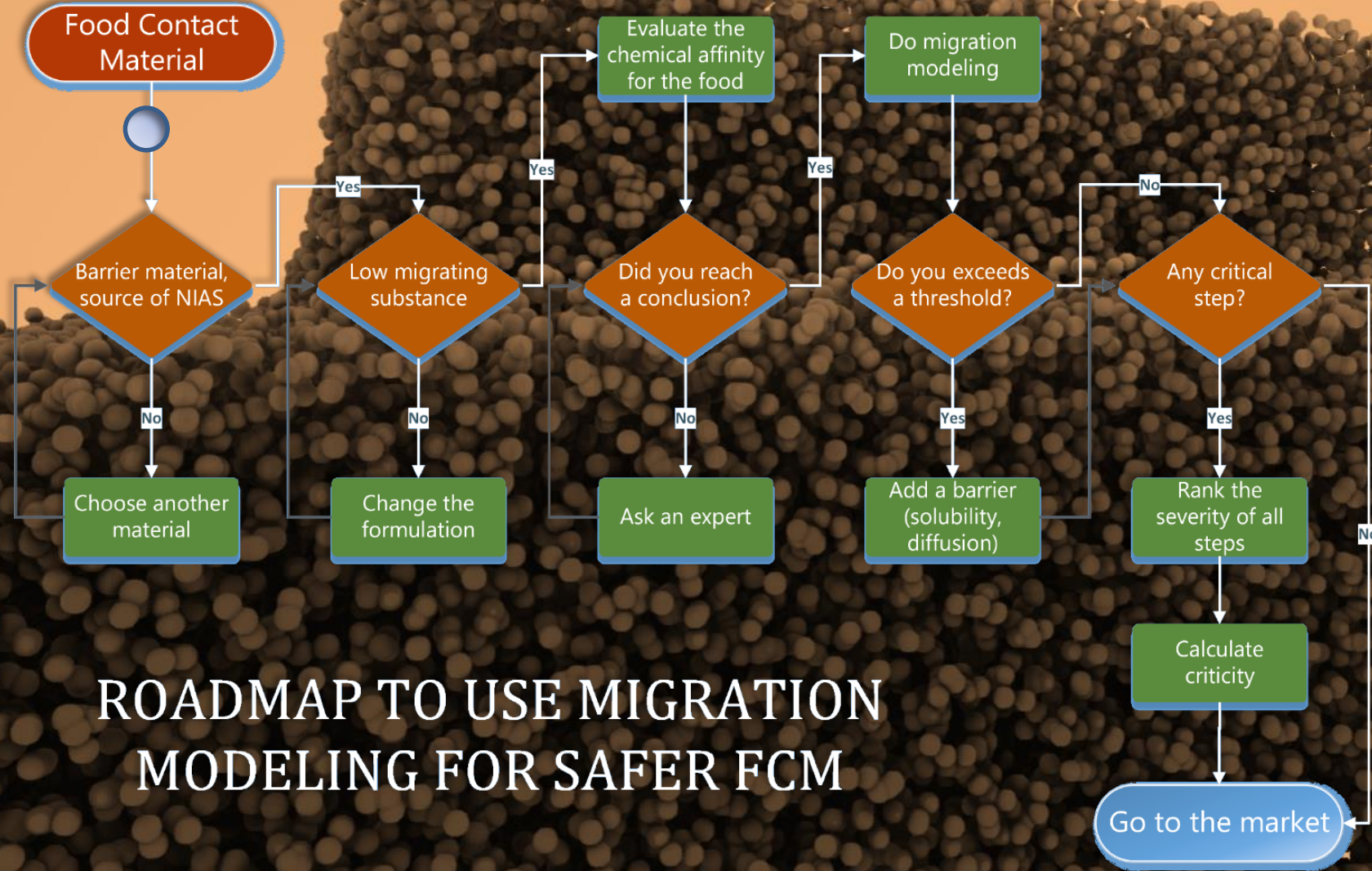
multiscale modeling of mass transfer

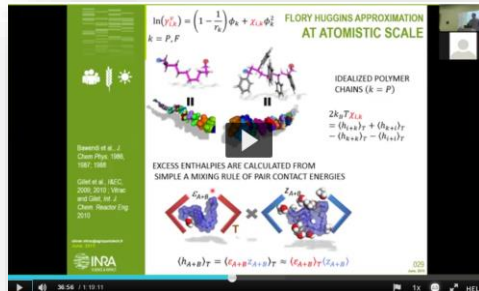
UNDERSTANDING OF BARRIER EFFECTS



INRA
SCIENCE & IMPACT







ONLINE TOOLS

<http://modmol.agroparistech.fr/>

MY LECTURES AT MSU (MI,USA):

<http://www.fshn.msu.edu/events/event/Vitrac>

DIFFUSION

https://mediaspace.msu.edu/media/dr.+olivier+vitrac+presentsa+diffusion+coefficients+of+organic+solute+in+polymersa/1_zz20dqt9

PARTITIONING

https://mediaspace.msu.edu/media/Dr.+Olivier+Vitrac+presentsA+An+atomistic+Flory-Huggins+formulation+for+the+tailored+prediction+of+activity+and+partition+coefficients/1_uzi6h91k

SAFETY MANAGEMENT

https://mediaspace.msu.edu/media/WorkshopA+Prediction+of+the+migrationA+beyond+conventional+estimates*/1_won1m7aw

RISK ASSESSMENT (EFSA)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7LMnc4czpuY>

RISK ASSESSMENT

HEALTH CLAIMS
PESTICIDES
GM PLANTS
SALMONELLA

efsa
European Food Safety Authority

understanding
SCIENCE

Subtitles are available in English, French, German and Italian. Click on the "turn on captions" button in the lower right hand corner of the screen and select your desired language.

FOOD CONTACT MATERIALS

MIGRATION

TYPES OF MATERIALS

- plastic
- glass
- metal
- paper
- ceramic
- cardboard
- inks
- adhesives

FACTORS

- substance
- material
- food
- temperature
- duration