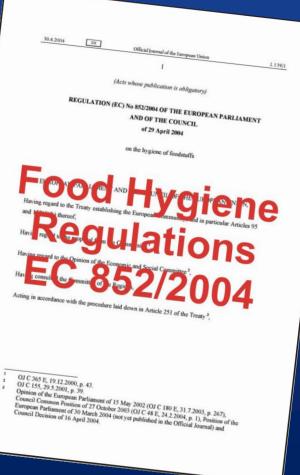


Food Contact Materials legislation

-- and whose responsibility is it to ensure compliance?

Eric Partington, Nickel Institute





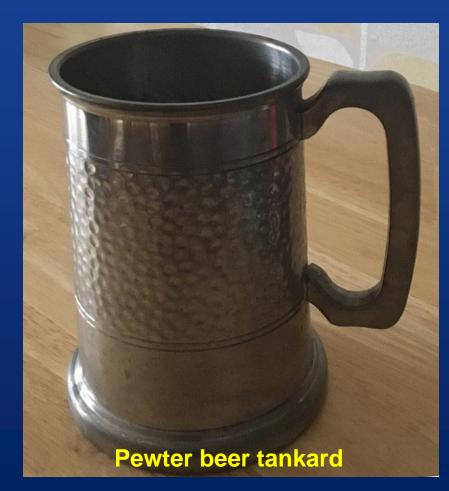
1 338 4

Acting in accordat of the Treaty (7).





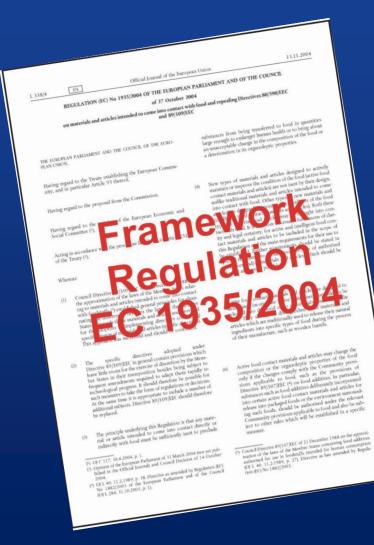














Framework Regulation EC 1935/2004, Article 3

Food contact materials must not transfer their constituents to the food in quantities which could

- endanger human health
- bring about an unacceptable change in the composition of the food
- cause a deterioration in its taste or its smell

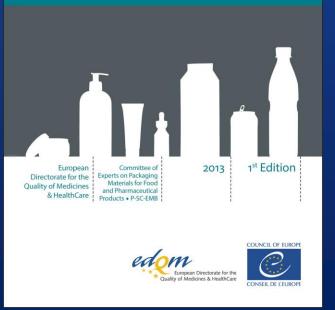


Iron, Fe40mg / kg of foodAluminium, AI5mg / kg of foodLead, Pb0.004mg / kg of food



Metals and alloys used in food contact materials and articles

A practical guide for manufacturers and regulators













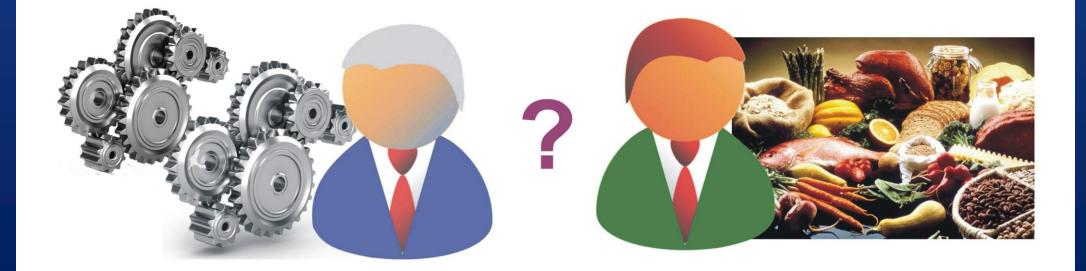






Selection of food contact materials

Who is best equipped to do this?





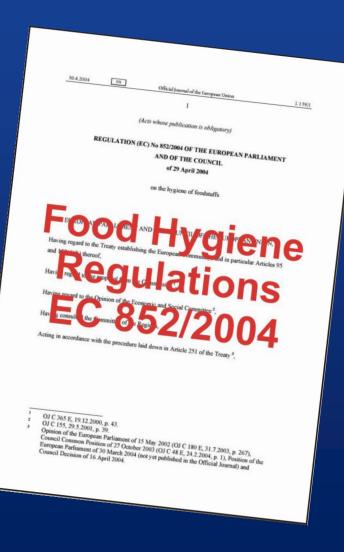




UK

Eric Partington, Nickel Institute





Eric Partington, Nickel Institute



Food Hygiene Regulations EC 852/2004 require

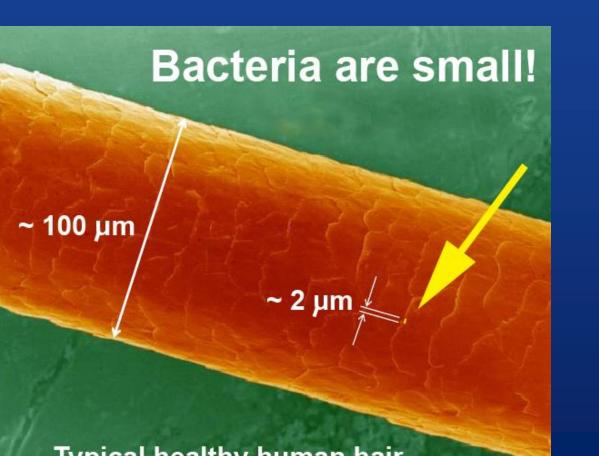
- that all equipment ... is constructed of materials which minimise any risk of contamination
- that all surfaces ... are maintained in a sound condition and easy to clean and, where necessary, disinfect
- smooth, washable, corrosion-resistant and non-toxic materials



A simple, but important, message

"The enemy is small!"

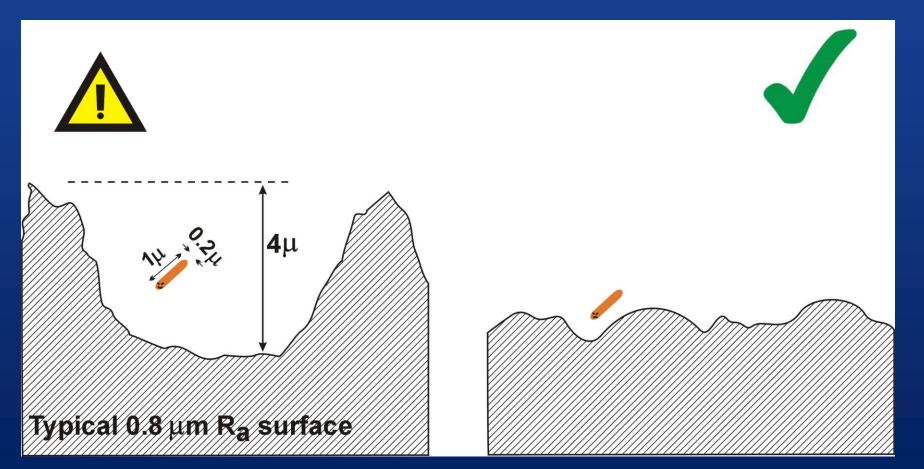
Eric Partington, Nickel Institute



Typical healthy human hair

Eric Partington, Nickel Institute

ΗYG



9.6.2006 L 157/24 EN Official Journal of the European Union Official Journal of the Ex DIRECTIVE 2006/42/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 1935/2004 OF THE EUROPE. Official Journal of the European Union of 17 May 2006 1 338/4 on machinery, and amending Directive 95/16/EC (recast) aterials and articles intended to come int 2139/1 (Text with EEA relevance) and 89/10 (Acts whose publication is obligatory) THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EURO-PEAN UNION. (4) In order to ensure legal certainty for users, the scope of this Directive and the concepts relating to its application should be defined as precisely as possible. THE EUROPEAN FARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EURO-PEAN UNION. TION (EC) No 852/2004 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Article 95 thereof, AND OF THE COUNCIL (5) The Member States' mandatory provisions governing tablishing the Europe. of 29 April 2004 Having regard to the Treaty establishing nity, and in particular Article 95 thereof. construction site hoists intended for lifting persons or persons and goods, which are often supplemented by de facto compulsory technical specifications and/or by Having regard to the proposal from the Commission (7), voluntary standards, do not necessarily lead to different levels of health and safety but, because of their disparion the hygiene of foodstuffs Having regard to the proposal from the Comm Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee (2). ies, do revertheless constitute barriers to trade within amunity. Moreover, the national systems for th Acting in accordance Mracon in the state of lirective construc-rsons or persons ra Whereas Directive 94/37/EC of a Europeration of the second of the Directive 94/37/EC of a Europeration of the Directive 94/37/EC of a Europeration of the second of 22 parameters and the second of the Directive 94/37/EC of a Europeration of the Direct Kec with the net. 200 that the second of the sec neering industry and is one of the industrial main of the Community economy. The social cost of the large sting the Convention of 1 July 1969 on th Reciprocal Recognition of Proofmarks on Small Arms. number of accidents caused directly by the use sedure laid down in Article 251 of the Treaty 3, machinery can be reduced by inherently safe design and construction of machinery and by proper installation Such transitional arrangements will also enable the European standardisation organisations to draft standards ensuring the safety level based on the state of the art. and maintenance. Member States are responsible for ensuring the health and safety on their territory of persons, in particular of workers and consumers and, where appropriate, of domestic animals and goods, notably in relation to the This Directive does not apply to the lifting of persons by means of machines not designed for the lifting of persons. However, this does not affect the right of Member States to take national measures, in accordance risks arising out of the use of machinery. with the Treaty, with respect to such machines, with a view to implementing Council Directive 89/655/EEC of (*) OF C 154 E, 29.5.2001, p. 164, (*) OF C 311, 7.11.2001, p. 1. (*) Option of the European Parliament of 4 July 2002 (OJ C 271 E, 12.11.2005, p. 491), Council Common Position of 18 July 2005 (OJ C 231 E, 11.01.2005, p. 1) und Position of the European Parlia-ment of 15 Theorember 2005 (not yet published in the Official Journal, Council Decision of 23 April 2066. lying this Regul 30 November 1989 concerning the minimum safety and health requirements for the use of work equipment by workers at work (second individual Directive within the stended to com with food must be sufficiently pent of 15 May 2002 (OJ C 180 E, 31,72003, p. 267), October 2003 (OJ C 48 E, 24,22004, p. 1), Position of the h 2004 (not yet published in the Official Journal) and meaning of Article 16(1) of Directive 89/391/EEC) (7). pournai, coursi Decisión el 23 April 2006, (7) OI L. 207, 217,21998, p. 1. (8) Coursi Directive 8939/22056 co 14 June 1989 on the approxima-tion of the Laws of the Member States relating to machinery (0) L.183, 2265,21992, p. 9). (†) OJ L 256, 13.9.1991, p. 51.
(†) OJ L 393, 30.12.1989, p. 13. Directive as last amended by Directive 2001494/BC of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 195, 19.7.2001, p. 46).



Eric Partington, Nickel Institute

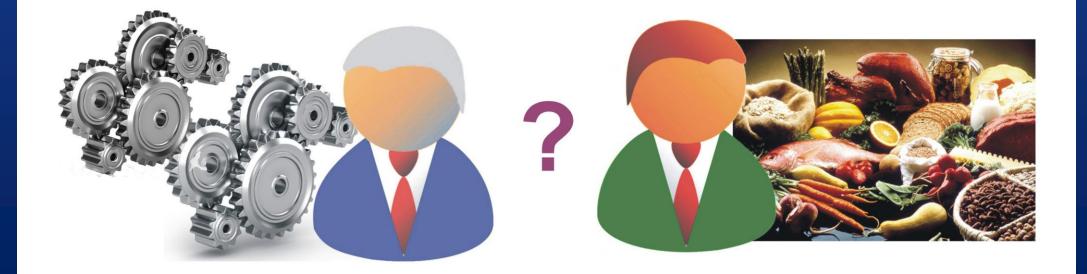


Food Hygiene Regulations EC 852/2004 say that

 the primary responsibility for food safety rests with the food business operator



Meeting the Food Hygiene Regulations Who is best equipped to do this?





The Food Hygiene Regulations



Secondary responsibility





Food Contact Materials legislation

-- and whose responsibility is it to ensure compliance?

Eric Partington, Nickel Institute