

## **Materials and articles in contact with foodstuffs - Plastics - Part 12: Test methods for overall migration at low temperatures**

Materials and articles in contact with foodstuffs -  
Plastics - Part 12: Test methods for overall migration  
at low temperatures

## EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

## NATIONAL FOREWORD

Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN 1186-12:2002 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN 1186-12:2002 ingliskeelset teksti.	This Estonian standard EVS-EN 1186-12:2002 consists of the English text of the European standard EN 1186-12:2002.
Käesolev dokument on jõustatud 16.05.2002 ja selle kohta on avaldatud teade Eesti standardiorganisatsiooni ametlikus väljaandes.	This document is endorsed on 16.05.2002 with the notification being published in the official publication of the Estonian national standardisation organisation.
Standard on kättesaadav Eesti standardiorganisatsioonist.	The standard is available from Estonian standardisation organisation.

<b>Käsitlusala:</b> This Part of this European Standard specifies test methods for the determination of the overall migration into fatty food simulants from plastics materials and articles, by total immersion of test specimens in a fatty food simulant at temperatures from 5 °C, up to and including 20 °C, for selected times. This method is most suitable for plastics in the form of films and sheets, but can be applied to a wide range of articles or containers from which test pieces of a suitable size can be cut. The fatty food simulant used in these test methods is dewaxed sunflower oil since, unlike olive oil, remains liquid at the lower test temperature. The test method described is applicable to most types of plastics, although there are some plastics for which it is known not to be applicable.	<b>Scope:</b> This Part of this European Standard specifies test methods for the determination of the overall migration into fatty food simulants from plastics materials and articles, by total immersion of test specimens in a fatty food simulant at temperatures from 5 °C, up to and including 20 °C, for selected times. This method is most suitable for plastics in the form of films and sheets, but can be applied to a wide range of articles or containers from which test pieces of a suitable size can be cut. The fatty food simulant used in these test methods is dewaxed sunflower oil since, unlike olive oil, remains liquid at the lower test temperature. The test method described is applicable to most types of plastics, although there are some plastics for which it is known not to be applicable.
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**Võtmesõnad:** food-container c, foodstuff, immersion, low temperatures, low-temperature techniques, materials, materials in contact with food, materials specification, migration, migration resistance, objects, plastic containers, plastics, sunflower seed oil, temperature, testing

**Hinnagrupp** K

English version

**Materials and articles in contact with foodstuffs - Plastics - Part  
12: Test methods for overall migration at low temperatures**

Matériaux et objets en contact avec les denrées  
alimentaires - Matière plastique - Partie 12: Méthodes  
d'essai pour la migration globale à basses températures

Werkstoffe und Gegenstände in Kontakt mit Lebensmitteln  
- Kunststoffe - Teil 12: Prüfverfahren für die  
Gesamtmigration bei tiefen Temperaturen

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 4 January 2002.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Management Centre or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.



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## Foreword

This document EN 1186-12:2002 has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 194 "Utensils in contact with food", the secretariat of which is held by BSI.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by October 2002, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by October 2002.

This document supersedes ENV 1186-12:1995.

This European Standard is one of a series of methods of test for plastics materials and articles in contact with foodstuffs.

This document has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association, and supports essential requirements of EC Directive(s).

For relationship with EC Directive(s), see informative annex ZA, which is an integral part of this document.

At the time of preparation and publication of this standard the European Union legislation relating to plastics materials and articles intended to come into contact with foodstuffs is incomplete. Further Directives and amendments to existing Directives are expected which could change the legislative requirements which this standard supports. It is therefore strongly recommended that users of this standard refer to the latest relevant published Directive(s) before commencement of any of the test or tests described in this standard.

EN 1186-12 should be read in conjunction with EN 1186-1, EN 1186-2, EN 1186-4, EN 1186-6 and EN 1186-8.

Further Parts of this standard have been prepared concerned with the determination of overall migration from plastics materials into food simulants.

Their titles are as follows:

EN 1186 Materials and articles in contact with foodstuffs – Plastics -

Part 1	Guide to the selection of conditions and test methods for overall migration
Part 2	Test methods for overall migration into olive oil by total immersion
Part 3	Test methods for overall migration into aqueous food simulants by total immersion
Part 4	Test methods for overall migration into olive oil by cell
Part 5	Test methods for overall migration into aqueous food simulants by cell
Part 6	Test methods for overall migration into olive oil using a pouch
Part 7	Test methods for overall migration into aqueous food simulants using a pouch
Part 8	Test methods for overall migration into olive oil by article filling
Part 9	Test methods for overall migration into aqueous food simulants by article filling
Part 10	Test methods for overall migration into olive oil (modified method for use in cases where incomplete extraction of dewaxed sunflower oil occurs)

Part 11	Test methods for overall migration into mixtures of $^{14}\text{C}$ -labelled synthetic triglyceride
Part 13	Test methods for overall migration at high temperatures
Part 14	Test methods for 'substitute tests' for overall migration from plastics intended to come into contact with fatty foodstuffs using test media iso-octane and 95 % ethanol
Part 15	Alternative test methods to migration into fatty food simulants by rapid extraction into iso-octane and/or 95 % ethanol

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

## 1 Scope

This Part of this European Standard specifies test methods for the determination of the overall migration into fatty food simulants from plastics materials and articles, by total immersion of test specimens in a fatty food simulant at temperatures from 5 °C, up to and including 20 °C, for selected times.

This method is most suitable for plastics in the form of films and sheets, but can be applied to a wide range of articles or containers from which test pieces of a suitable size can be cut.

The fatty food simulant used in these test methods is dewaxed sunflower oil since, unlike olive oil, remains liquid at the lower test temperature.

The test method described is applicable to most types of plastics, although there are some plastics for which it is known not to be applicable.

## 2 Normative references

This European Standard incorporates by dated and undated reference, provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text, and the publications are listed hereafter. For dated references, subsequent amendments to and revisions of any of these publications apply to this European Standard only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references the latest edition of the publication referred to applies (including amendments).

EN 1186-1:2002, *Materials and articles in contact with food – Plastics – Part 1: Guide to the selection of conditions and test methods for overall migration.*

EN 1186-2:2002, *Materials and articles in contact with food – Plastics – Part 2: Test methods for overall migration into olive oil by total immersion.*

EN 1186-4:2002, *Materials and articles in contact with food – Plastics – Part 4: Test methods for overall migration into olive oil by cell.*

EN 1186-6:2002, *Materials and articles in contact with food – Plastics – Part 6: Test methods for overall migration into olive oil using a pouch.*

EN 1186-8:2002, *Materials and articles in contact with food – Plastics – Part 8: Test methods for overall migration into olive oil by article filling.*

## 3 Overall migration into dewaxed sunflower oil by total immersion

### 3.1 Principle

The overall migration from a sample of the plastics is determined as the loss in mass per unit of surface area intended to come into contact with foodstuffs.

The selection of the conditions of test will be determined by the conditions of use, see clauses 4, 5 and 6 of EN 1186-1:2002.

Test specimens of known mass are immersed in dewaxed sunflower oil for the exposure time, at temperatures from 5 °C up to and including 20 °C, then taken from the dewaxed sunflower oil, blotted to remove oil adhering to the surface, and reweighed.