

Provisional translation

The Food Safety Commission

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This English version of the Commission Decision is intended to be reference material to provide convenience for users. In the event of inconsistency between the Japanese original and this English translation, the former shall prevail. The FSCJ shall not be responsible for any consequence resulting from use of this English version.

Guidelines for the Risk Assessment of Food Apparatus, Containers, and Packaging

May 2019

(Revised in October 2020)

Food Safety Commission of Japan (FSCJ)

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Chapter 1: General Provisions

Article 1: Background

The Food Safety Commission of Japan (FSCJ) has established guidelines for the assessment of the effect of food on health (hereinafter referred to as “the risk assessment”), based on “Basic Matters in Article 21 paragraph (1) of the Food Safety Basic Act¹” (the Cabinet Decision, January 16, 2004) in consideration of fairness and transparency in risk assessment.

Regarding food apparatus, containers, and packaging (ACP), the FSCJ has conducted the risk assessments related to amendment of standards and criteria under the Food Sanitation Act (Act No. 233, 1947) as necessary, based on requests from the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW). Under the negative list system of the Food Sanitation Act, the use of substances has been restricted only when some standards and criteria were established on those substances. However, the FSCJ expects to conduct risk assessment based on requests from the MHLW continuously, with the recent amendment of the Food Sanitation Act (promulgation, June 13, 2018) and the introduction of a positive list system. Under the positive list system, the use of substances is principally prohibited except where some standards and criteria have been established, based on results of assessment on the substances.

In this environment -- where the importance of enhancing fairness and transparency in risk assessment and clarifying the data required for risk assessment are increasing -- the FSCJ has established the “Guidelines for the Risk Assessment of Food Apparatus, Containers, and Packaging”, which considers approaches for risk assessments overseas and the situation related to risk assessment in Japan.

Article 2: Purpose

The Guidelines are intended to define the policies and methods of the risk assessment and scope of information and data required to assess human health effects of raw materials used for ACP, for the purposes of further enhancing fairness and transparency in assessments and facilitating deliberations.

Article 3: Definitions

① General definitions

○ Apparatus, containers and packaging

The term refers to “apparatus” prescribed in Article 4, paragraph (4) of the Food Sanitation Act and “containers and packaging” prescribed in Article 4, paragraph (5) of the said Act that are specifically provided as follows.

(1) Apparatus

Tableware, kitchen utensils, and other machines, implements, and other articles which are used for collecting, producing, processing, cooking, storing, transporting, displaying, delivering, or consuming food or additives and which come into direct contact with food or additives.

¹ It is noted in Article 1, paragraph 3, item (1). 3 of the said Act that “The Food Safety Commission of Japan (FSCJ) endeavors to establish guidelines for the assessment of food-related hazards on human health (hereinafter referred to as “the risk assessment”) to clearly define data required for assessment, and to revise it if necessary.

(2) Containers and packaging

Articles that contain or wrap food or additives and are offered “as is” when delivering food or additives.

○ Assessment-Requested Substance

Substances (excluding substances generated by chemical change of such substances) that are contained as raw material in the materials that are specified for the Order for Enforcement of the Food Sanitation Act (the Cabinet Order) by considering the impact on public health of eluting or seeping out the ingredients into food, prescribed in Article 18, paragraph (3), the Food Sanitation Act. Risk management organizations request the FSCJ for assessment of those substances, referred to as an “Assessment-Requested Substance,” based on Article 24 paragraph (1), item (1) of the Food Safety Basic Act (Act No. 48 of May 23, 2003).

② Migration testing

○ Dietary Concentration (DC)

Concentration of the subject substance in a daily unit of meal. It is estimated by converting the concentration of the subject substance in food simulant obtained from migration testing or other appropriate way, by Distribution Factor, Consumption Factor and, as necessary, Reduction Factor.

○ Food simulant

Solution simulating physical and chemical properties of food in each food category (see Table 2 in Appendix 2 for details).

○ Food category

Categories of foods classified according to their physical and chemical properties (see Table 2 in Appendix 2 for details).

○ Distribution Factor (DF)

A factor to indicate the ratio of ACP used for foods in specific food categories in specific type of materials. The ratio is calculated based on the usage status of materials for manufacturing ACP (see Table 5 in Appendix 2 for details).

○ Consumption Factor (CF)

A factor to indicate the ratio of amount of meal that makes contact with specific type of materials. The ratio is calculated based on the usage status of materials for manufacturing ACP (see Table 5 in Appendix 2 for details).

○ Reduction Factor (RF)

A factor used for lowering a value of predefined Consumption Factor or Distribution Factor, from the view point of reflecting actual usage status more accurately when restricting the scope of application of Assessment-Requested Substance.

③ Toxicology

○ Genotoxic substance

A substance or its metabolites suspected to directly affect DNA, inducing gene mutation or chromosomal aberration as a result.

○ Genotoxic carcinogen

A substance or its metabolites suspected to directly affect DNA, inducing gene mutation or chromosomal aberration as a result, which is considered to be a part of a mechanism of carcinogenesis.

Article 4: Approach for the risk assessment of ACP

1. Scope

The Guidelines shall be applied to the following types of materials and substances used in ACP.

(1) Subject materials

Synthetic resin

(2) Subject substances

Substances that migrate into foods, due to contact of the foods with ACP, either from the layer that directly contacts the foods (direct-food-contact layer) or from the layer that does not directly contact the foods (indirect-food-contact layer). These substances include intentionally used substances as raw materials for materials of ACP, and non-intentionally contained substances in materials of ACP (such as impurities, byproducts, and decomposition products).

2. Procedures of assessment

These Guidelines describe the procedures of assessment that principally takes a tiered approach, using results of various toxicity tests and related studies or other relevant information required for assessment according to the Tier of Dietary Concentration (Tier of DC) of the subject substance in principle. Actual assessment will be conducted by the following procedures.

- (1) Decide a Tier of DC the subject substance falls under, based on the Dietary Concentration of the subject substance calculated from migration testing results (see “3. Decision of Tier of Dietary Concentration (Tier of DC)” for details).
- (2) Assess toxicity of the subject substance based on the results of various toxicity tests and related studies or other relevant information required for each Tier of DC (see “4. Toxicity assessment” for details).
- (3) Assess the exposure level of the subject substance in human population of interest (see “5. Assessment of exposure level” for details).
- (4) Determine the risk from ingestion of the subject substance based on the results of assessments of the toxicity and exposure level of the substance (see “6. Risk characterization” for details).

3. Decision of Tier of Dietary Concentration (Tier of DC)

(1) Outline

The degree of migration of subject substances shall be assessed based on the results of migration testing using food simulants and test samples of subject materials containing subject substances. Tier of DC of the subject substance (see Table 1. for details) shall be decided by converting the concentration of the subject substance in the food simulant to relevant Dietary Concentration, in accordance with the description in Article 2 of Chapter 2.

Table 1. Tier of DC and Concentration Range

Concentration range		Tier of DC
	0.5 µg/kg or less	Tier I
More than 0.5 µg/kg and	0.05 mg/kg or less	Tier II
More than 0.05 mg/kg and	1 mg/kg or less	Tier III
More than 1 mg/kg		Tier IV

(Note) Description of Tier of DC

○ Tier I

For the subject substance which has no-genotoxic concern, lifetime carcinogenic risk of that substance in this tier is estimated to be 10^{-6} or less², even if that substance is a carcinogen. If the subject substance in this tier can be considered to have no genotoxicity relevant to living organisms, that substance is generally supposed to have lower concerns over non-carcinogenic toxicity and non-genotoxic carcinogenicity than the subject substance in Tier II.

○ Tier II

Dietary Concentration of the subject substance in this tier is equal to or less than the value of TTC (Threshold of Toxicological Concern³) of Class III of Cramer structural classification by Munro (1996)⁴. If the subject substance in this tier can be considered to have no genotoxicity relevant to living organisms, that substance is generally supposed to have low concerns over non-carcinogenic toxicity and non-genotoxic carcinogenicity.

○ Tier III or Tier IV

For the subject substance in this tier, concerns over non-carcinogenic toxicity and non-genotoxic carcinogenicity are not supposed to be low in advance. From the view point of exposure level, the subject substance in Tier III is supposed to have lower concern than the subject substance in Tier IV.

(2) Basic requirements for migration testing and analysis

In principle, assessment shall be conducted based on the results of migration testing and analytical results each of which fulfill the following.

- ① Results of migration testing and analytical results performed by test laboratories capable of conducting them appropriately.
- ② Analytical results obtained by methods of analysis with validated or verified good

² A risk level of a substance resulting adverse effects that is as low as a level of a risk that one seldom encounters in normal life, even if that substance is continuously ingested through human lifetime.

³ TTC (Threshold of Toxicological Concern) approach is used for screening and prioritization of chemical substances in safety assessment when human exposure can be estimated with insufficient hazard data.

⁴ Munro IC, Ford RA, Kennepohl E and Sprenger JG: Correlation of a structural class with No-Observed-Effect-Levels: a proposal for establishing a threshold of concern. *Food Chem. Toxicol.*, 1996; 34: 829-867.

performance.

4. Toxicity assessment

(1) Outline

Assess toxicity of the subject substance based on the results of various toxicity tests and related studies or other relevant information required for each Tier of DC, and set Health-Based Guidance Value (HBGV) (e.g. ADI/TDI) as necessary (see Article 3 of Chapter 2, for details of various toxicity tests and related studies or other relevant information required for each Tier of DC and the methods of these tests and studies).

(2) Basic requirements for toxicity tests and related studies

In principle, assessment shall be conducted based on the results of toxicity tests and related studies that fulfill the following.

- ① Results of toxicity tests and related studies performed by test laboratories that were certified for proper management and operation (GLP-facilities).
- ② Results of toxicity tests and related studies performed according to the latest Guidelines established by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

(3) Interpretation of results of toxicity tests and related studies

① Interpretation of the threshold of genotoxicity

Despite that the presence of threshold of genotoxicity has been a subject of international discussion, an agreement is not yet reached. Accordingly, risk assessment shall be conducted for the moment under the assumption that no such threshold is present in principle.

② Determination of point of departure (POD)

- a. If the subject substance is considered to have threshold for a toxicity observed, NOAEL shall be determined in consideration of the following points in principle.
 - (a) The maximum/minimum doses are set to the level at which toxic effects are observed/not-observed respectively.
 - (b) Dose levels are set so as to provide a dose-response relationship⁵.
- b. If no toxic effects are observed even at the maximum dose, that maximum dose shall be taken as NOAEL. If toxic effects are observed even at the minimum dose, that minimum dose shall be taken as LOAEL.
- c. When NOAEL cannot be determined, the benchmark dose approach can be used.

(4) Setting HBGV (ADI/TDI)

① Selection of NOAEL or other POD value for setting HBGV (ADI/TDI)

If different NOAELs or other POD values are determined as a result of comprehensive assessment of toxicity, these values shall be compared by animal species and by toxicity studies, then the minimum NOAEL or other POD value shall be selected for setting ADI and TDI in principle. For selecting NOAEL or other POD value, the following points shall be taken into consideration.

- a. If a test method has more scientific validity in its design and results by far than others or takes a longer test period, more weight shall be placed on NOAEL or other POD

⁵ Dose levels desirably shall be set with an appropriate adjustment so as to secure enough margin between NOAEL and the estimated human oral exposure level.

value that was determined based on the result of such test.

- b. If data on toxicokinetics and toxicodynamics are available, more weight shall be placed on NOAEL or other POD value that was determined based on the test results obtained from animal species that was most similar to human in toxic effects.

② Uncertainty factor

At present, an uncertainty factor of 100 is basically used in consideration of interspecies difference and interindividual difference. However, an appropriate value of uncertainty factor shall be established with additional considerations in the following cases.

- a. If data from human studies are used, interspecies difference is unnecessary to be considered. In this case, the uncertainty factor of a value from 1 to 10 shall be used considering interindividual differences depend on the size of a target group, among other factors.
- b. If subchronic toxicity data from 90-day oral toxicity studies are used, the uncertainty factor is multiplied by an additional uncertainty factor from 1 to 10 considering the limited study period.
- c. In the following cases, use of an additional factor from 1 to 10 for each case shall be considered for multiplying the uncertainty factor: 1) If sufficient information is unavailable, 2) If the subject substance shows serious toxicity⁶, 3) If ADI/TDI is set based on LOAEL, and so on.
- d. If sufficient data on toxicokinetics or toxicodynamics with scientific validity on the subject substance are available, such data shall be used for determining an uncertainty factor for interspecies difference or interindividual difference.

③ Setting group ADI/TDI

With regard to a group of subject substances that fall within a same degree of toxicity and may cause additively physiological and/or toxic effects, ADI/TDI shall be set as that of structures from the viewpoint of management of cumulative intake.

In principle, a group ADI/TDI shall be set based on the lowest value of NOAELs or other POD values among that of subject substances in the group. The lowest value of NOAELs or other POD values shall be selected considering also the following.

- a. A greater weight shall be placed on NOAEL or other POD value with higher reliability in terms of scientific validity of test design or results and a length of test period.
- b. If NOAEL or other POD value of a particular subject substance in a group is remarkably different from that of other substances in the group, that substance shall be excluded from the group and ADI/TDI for it shall be set separately.

④ A case where no ADI/TDI need be set

For the subject substance whose toxicity is judged to be extremely low, it may be considered that no ADI/TDI need be set by providing explicit evidences based on information such as toxicological characteristics, even if ADI/TDI for the substances can be set.

5. Exposure assessment

(1) Outline

In principle, daily dietary exposure to the subject substance (per body weight) shall be estimated by Dietary Concentration of the substance, dietary intake, and body weight of a

⁶ Serious toxicity includes carcinogenicity, teratogenicity, etc.

target human population. In estimating dietary exposure, considerations shall be necessary for preventing underestimation.

(2) Exposure scenario

① Dietary Concentration of the subject substance

In principle, Dietary Concentration of the subject substance shall be obtained by calculation from the concentration in food simulant based on migration testing result. (For calculation of Dietary Concentration, see “Appendix 2. Method of Migration testing and calculation method of Dietary Concentration”)

② Body weight and dietary intake of a target human population

- a. For estimating dietary exposure, body weight shall be the average body weight of Japan's population based on the latest decision of the FSCJ. Dietary intake shall be the average total intake from all food groups of Japan's population provided by the National Health and Nutrition Survey conducted by the MHLW.
- b. A human population that is supposed to be highly exposed or sensitive to the subject substance shall also be targeted as necessary in consideration of the usage of ACP containing the substance, and of the toxicity tests results of the substance. For estimating dietary exposure, body weight shall be the average body weight of relevant population based on the latest decision of the FSCJ. Dietary intake shall be the average total intake from all food groups of relevant population provided by the National Health and Nutrition Survey conducted by the MHLW. If the above information is unavailable, the body weight and dietary intake of relevant population shall be estimated appropriately from other available information.

6. Risk characterization

(1) Outline

If Dietary Concentration of the subject substance falls under “Tier I” or “Tier II”, risk characterization shall be conducted based on available information on genotoxicity and results of genotoxicity tests in principle.

If it falls under “Tier III” or “Tier IV”, the degree of health risk from intake of the subject substance for the target human population shall be estimated by comparing the estimated daily dietary exposure of the subject substance with HBGV (ADI/TDI) or POD value (e.g. NOAEL) of the substance.

(2) Principal stance for risk characterization

① When Dietary Concentration falls under “Tier I” or “Tier II”

- a. Subject substances assessed to be genotoxic substances
 - (a) For intentionally used substances as raw materials for materials of ACP, the use should not be permitted in principle.
 - (b) For non-intentionally contained substances in materials of ACP (such as impurities, byproducts and decomposition products), the need for restriction of use of raw materials that causes those inclusions shall be determined comprehensively based on relevant information and knowledge on the substances⁷.

⁷ Relevant information and knowledge include, for example, information on ACP, migration testing results, information on physical and chemical properties for the substance, and TTC (0.15 µg/person/day: 0.05 µg/kg as DC) at which the lifetime carcinogenic risk is estimated to be 10⁻⁶. This TTC is set in the “Review of the TTC approach and development of new TTC decision tree (WHO & EFSA (2016))” for the substances that have chemical structural alerts for the potential

- b. Subject substances not assessed to be genotoxic substances
If Dietary Concentration of the subject substance is below the upper limit of “Tier I” or “Tier II”, the health risk from the substance shall be presumed to be low enough in general, since the substance is supposed to have low concerns over non-carcinogenic toxicity and non-genotoxic carcinogenicity.
- ② When Dietary Concentration falls under “Tier III”
- a. Subject substances assessed to be genotoxic substances
The health risk from the subject substance shall be determined with the same stance as that for the substance of “Tier I” or “Tier II”.
 - b. Subject substances not assessed to be genotoxic substances
 - (a) When HBGV (ADI/TDI) is set
If estimated daily dietary exposure of the subject substance is equal to or lower than ADI/TDI, the health risk from the substance is presumed to be low enough in general. If estimated daily dietary exposure exceeds ADI/TDI, conditions where the restriction of use of raw materials is required shall be considered since the health risk from the substance cannot be determined to be sufficiently low in general.
 - (b) When no HBGV (ADI/TDI) need to be set
The health risk shall be determined based on the level of margin of exposure (MOE) calculating it from NOAEL or other POD value and the estimated daily dietary exposure of the subject substance. In that case, the risk shall be comprehensively determined in consideration of the grounds for judging ADI/TDI to be unnecessary and the estimated daily dietary exposure. When NOAEL or other POD value is obtained from subchronic toxicity test, if the value of MOE of the subject substance is approximately between 100 and 1,000 or more, the health risk from the substance is determined to be sufficiently low in general.
- ③ When Dietary Concentration falls under “Tier IV”
- a. Subject substances assessed to be genotoxic carcinogens
 - (a) For intentionally used substances as raw materials for materials of ACP, the use should not be permitted in principle.
 - (b) For non-intentionally contained substances in materials of ACP (such as impurities, by-products and decomposition products), the health risk from the substance shall be comprehensively determined based on the MOE approach. If the MOE of the subject substance is approximately 10,000 or more, the health risk from the substance is determined to be sufficiently low in general. If the MOE of the subject substance is insufficient, conditions where the restriction of use of raw materials is required shall be considered since the health risk from the substance cannot be determined to be sufficiently low in general.
 - b. Subject substances not assessed to be genotoxic carcinogens
 - (a) When HBGV (ADI/TDI) is set
The health risk from the subject substance shall be determined with the same stance as that for the substance of “Tier III”.

genotoxic carcinogenicity or the substances determined to have genotoxicity by the results of genotoxicity tests such as Ames test.

(b) When no HBGV (ADI/TDI) need to be set

The health risk shall be determined based on the level of MOE calculating it from NOAEL or other POD value and the estimated daily dietary exposure of the subject substance. In that case, the risk shall be comprehensively determined in consideration of the grounds for judging ADI/TDI to be unnecessary and the estimated daily dietary exposure. When NOAEL or other POD value is obtained from various toxicity tests, if the value of MOE of the subject substance is approximately 100 or more, the health risk from the substance is determined to be sufficiently low in general.

Article 5: Approach for the documents required

1. In principle, the appropriate documents provided by risk management agencies should be used for the risk assessment. If the provided information is insufficient for the risk assessment, the risk management organization shall be requested to provide the additional documents as necessary.
2. The scope of documents required for the risk assessment is prescribed in Appendix 1.

Article 6: Reassessment

If there arises a need to revise judgement in the previous assessment in consideration of the latest scientific findings and the international trends of assessment standards, the previous assessment shall be reviewed appropriately.

Article 7: Revision of the Guidelines

When the Expert Committee on ACP adopts a new approach for migration testing or toxicity tests in response to the up-to-date international trends of the risk assessment, trends of domestic regulation on ACP, and advances in science, the guideline shall be revised as necessary.

Chapter 2: Detailed Exposition

Article 1: Chemistry information for the Assessment-Requested Substance

The FSCJ requests to provide information on the Assessment-Requested Substance listed in Table 2.

For non-intentionally contained substances in materials of ACP (such as impurities, by-products and decomposition products) that are estimated or identified according to item 1 of Article 2, the FSCJ requests to provide available information regarding item (1) and (2) of 1of Table 2.

The FSCJ may also request additional information if deemed necessary for assessment.

Table 2. Information items requested

Item	Note
1. Identity	
(1) Name, structure, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the Assessment-Requested Substance is a base polymer or a polymer used as an additive (hereinafter refer to as a polymeric additive), include the information on monomers forming the polymer. • If the Assessment-Requested Substance is a mixture of chemical substances, include information on individual substances as far as possible.
① Substance name	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General name, conventional name, IUPAC name, etc. • Name of commercially available products if any.
② CAS number	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If CAS number cannot be identified precisely, describe as such providing a reference CAS number if any.
③ Chemical and structural formula	
④ Molecular weight	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the Assessment-Requested Substance is a base polymer or a polymeric additive, include molecular weight of monomers forming the polymer, average molecular weight of the polymer (weight (Mw) and count (Mn)), distribution of molecular weight and a ratio of polymers with molecular weight of 1,000 or less.
⑤ Spectrum data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spectrum data that allow identification of a substance by instrumental analyses (Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR), ultraviolet spectroscopy (UV), nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR), mass spectrometry (MS), etc.)
⑥ Composition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ※ Only when the Assessment-Requested Substance is a mixture of chemical substances, a base polymer or a polymeric additive. • Composition ratio of chemical substances in the mixture or ratio of the monomers in the polymer.
(2) Physical and chemical properties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the Assessment-Requested Substance is a base polymer or a polymeric additive, include the information on monomers forming the polymer. • If the Assessment-Requested Substance is a mixture

	of chemical substances, include information on individual substances as far as possible.
① Boiling point	• Data from literature indicating the source are acceptable.
② Melting point	• Data from literature indicating the source are acceptable.
③ Glass transition temperature, Ball pressure temperature etc.	※Only when the Assessment-Requested Substance is a base polymer. • Data from literature indicating the source are acceptable.
④ Density and crystallinity	※Only when the Assessment-Requested Substance is a base polymer. • Data from literature indicating the source are acceptable.
⑤ Water absorption	※Only when the Assessment-Requested Substance is a base polymer. • Data from literature indicating the source are acceptable.
⑥ Octanol/water partition coefficient (log Pow)	• Values calculated <i>in silico</i> are acceptable
⑦ Others	• Other physical and chemical properties (solubility, stability, reactivity, degradability, etc. of the substance under some physical and chemical conditions such as temperature, light, solvent, and so on.) • Data from literature indicating the source are acceptable.
(3) Manufacture method etc.	• Reaction-starting material, solvent, catalyst, other raw materials (manufacturing aids, etc.), chemical equation, manufacturing processes, etc.
(4) Other	• Other basic information (purity of general products, impurities (if the Assessment-Requested Substance is a base polymer or a polymeric additive, information of a residual monomer shall be included.) ,etc.)
2. Purpose and condition of use	
(1) Purpose of use	• Including information on intended technical effects.
(2) Condition of use	
① Groups and types of synthetic resin	• Groups and types of synthetic resin in which the Assessment-Requested Substance is used.
② Food category	• Food category handled with ACP that contain the Assessment-Requested Substance as a raw material (see Attached Table 2 of Appendix 2 for details of food categories).
③ Temperature and time condition	• Condition of temperature and time under which foods contact with ACP that contain the Assessment-Requested Substance as a raw material.
④ Other	• Information on other conditions of use (range of amount in material, etc.)

3. Draft standards and criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draft proposal for specifying a scope of use (groups and types of synthetic resin, food category, temperature, time, etc.), and restriction of amount in material, etc.
4. Status of use in Japan and overseas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information on usage status, scope of use, restrictions, and others.
(1) Japan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current standards and criteria (including those for synthetic resins that are outside the scope of use of the Assessment-Requested Substance, if any).
(2) EU	
(3) The United State	
(4) Other countries	
5. Assessments in overseas	
6. Others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other useful information for the risk assessment (references on migration of relevant substances into foods, status of use of relevant substances in any products other than ACP, and others).

Article 2. Findings on migration into foods

Findings on migration of the Assessment-Requested Substance into foods shall be provided according to this article. If the Assessment-Requested Substance is a polymeric additive, the findings shall be provided according to Article 4.

1. Migration testing and Dietary Concentration

The FSCJ requests to provide information on the condition and results of migration testing and calculation of Dietary Concentration (see Appendix 2 for details of migration testing methods and calculation method of Dietary Concentration).

2. Tier of DC

Tier of DC of the subject substance shall be decided by comparing the Dietary Concentration calculated based on the result from migration testing and the concentration range shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Tier of DC and the Concentration Range (re-shown)

Concentration range		Tier of DC
	0.5 µg/kg or less	Tier I
More than 0.5 µg/kg and	0.05 mg/kg or less	Tier II
More than 0.05 mg/kg and	1 mg/kg or less	Tier III
More than 1 mg/kg		Tier IV

Article 3: Findings on safety

Findings on safety of the Assessment-Requested Substance shall be provided according to this article. If the Assessment-Requested Substance is a polymeric additive, the findings shall be provided according to Article 4.

1. Outline of test items and information required for each Tier of DC

Test items required for each Tier of DC are basically described in (1) to (4) below. In addition,

regardless of Tier of DC, the FSCJ requests to collect and provide available information on the subject substance, particularly information on the toxicities that are not mandated to submit test results in each Tier.

If any of the requirements comes under the item described in “3. Toxic effects and substances requiring special attention”, the FSCJ requests to submit relevant results of toxicity tests and related studies in addition. Moreover, the FSCJ may request additional results of toxicity tests and related studies, if the FSCJ deems it necessary for assessment.

If any sufficient information is available in terms of toxicity assessment of subject substances, the relevant information may be used for the assessment in place of results of toxicity tests and related studies.

(1) Dietary Concentration “Tier I”

Regarding the substance that falls under the Dietary Concentration “Tier I”, it is mandatory to present consideration of genotoxicity based on available information⁸. If genotoxicity information is not available, the FSCJ requests the results of the genotoxicity test in principle.

(2) Dietary Concentration “Tier II”

Regarding the substance that falls under the Dietary Concentration “Tier II”, it is mandatory to submit the results of the genotoxicity test (see “2 (1) Genotoxicity test” for details). Results of general toxicity tests are not mandatory.

(3) Dietary Concentration “Tier III”

Regarding the substance that falls under the Dietary Concentration “Tier III”, the results of genotoxicity and subchronic toxicity test are mandatory (see “2 (1) and (2)” for details).

(4) Dietary Concentration “Tier IV”

Regarding the substance that falls under the Dietary Concentration “Tier IV”, it is mandatory to submit the test results of genotoxicity, subchronic toxicity, reproductive toxicity, developmental toxicity, chronic toxicity, carcinogenicity test and ADME study (see “2 (1) and (2)” for details).

Reference Table 1. Outline of test items and information^{*1} required for each Tier of DC

Tier of DC		Test item
Tier I	0.5 µg/kg or less	-*2
Tier II	More than 0.5 µg/kg and up to 0.05 mg/kg	Genotoxicity test
Tier III	More than 0.05 mg/kg and up to 1 mg/kg	Genotoxicity test Subchronic toxicity test
Tier IV	More than 1 mg/kg	Genotoxicity test Subchronic toxicity test

⁸ Available information includes the reported results of genotoxicity tests, information on structural similarities with known genotoxic substances, and information related to structure-activity relationship. Genotoxicity test or other related tests may be conducted for supplementing the available information.

	Reproductive toxicity test Developmental toxicity test Chronic toxicity test Carcinogenicity test ADME study
--	--

*1: In addition to the test items listed in this table, regardless of Tier of DC, the FSCJ requests to collect and provide available information on the subject substance, particularly information on the toxicities that are not mandated to submit test results in each Tier.

*2: For the assessment of the substance of “Tier I”, it is mandatory to present consideration of genotoxicity based on available information. If genotoxicity information is not available, the FSCJ requests the results of the genotoxicity test in principle.

2. Details of tests

(1) Genotoxicity test

① Dietary Concentration “Tier II”

a. Step 1

Results from two or more *in vitro* tests in combination of following (a) and (b) are requested in principle.

(a) Reverse mutation test with bacteria

(Example of the test method)

- OECD TG471 (Bacterial Reverse Mutation Test)

(b) Genotoxicity test using mammalian cells (one or more from following three tests are requested)

- Chromosomal aberration test using mammalian cells

(Example of the test method)

- OECD TG473 (*In Vitro* Mammalian Chromosomal Aberration Test)

- Micronucleus test using mammalian cells

(Example of the test method)

- OECD TG487 (*In Vitro* Mammalian Cell Micronucleus Test)

- Gene mutation test with mammalian cells (mouse lymphoma TK assay)

(Example of the test method)

- OECD TG490 (*In Vitro* Mammalian Cell Gene Mutation Tests Using the Thymidine Kinase Gene)

b. Step 2

If genotoxicity of the subject substance is undeniable based on the results from tests designated in Step 1, additional results of following *in vivo* tests may be requested to assess *in vivo* genotoxicity.

(Example of *in vivo* test)

- Micronucleus test using rodents

(Example of the test method)

- OECD TG474 (Mammalian Erythrocyte Micronucleus Test)

- Mutation test using transgenic rodents
(Example of the test method)
 - OECD TG488 (Transgenic Rodent Somatic and Germ Cell Gene Mutation Assays)

② Dietary Concentration “Tier III” or “Tier IV”

a. Step 1

Results from two or more *in vitro* tests as described in ① a and results of rodent micronucleus test are requested, in principle.

b. Step 2

If genotoxicity of the subject substance is undeniable based on the results from tests designated in Step 1, results of additional tests may be requested to supplement the above test results. (For example, results of *in vivo* tests such as transgenic rodent mutation test may be requested if the result of bacterial reverse mutation test is positive.)

(2) Toxicity tests (except genotoxicity test)

The following ① through ⑥ are the toxicity tests or the related study that are required for assessment. As for a toxicity test, among those -- which is to be conducted with two animal species in principle -- it may be allowed to assess based on the test results using a single species only if the reason to use the test with a single species is well explained and is deemed reasonable.

① Subchronic toxicity test

Subchronic toxicity shall be tested for 90 days, using one species of rodent (usually rats) and one species of non-rodent (usually dogs) in principle.

(Example of the test method)

- OECD TG408 (Repeated Dose 90-day Oral Toxicity Study in Rodents)
- OECD TG409 (Repeated Dose 90-day Oral Toxicity Study in Non-Rodents)

② Reproductive toxicity test

This test shall be conducted using one species of rodent (usually rats) in principle.

(Example of the test method)

- OECD TG416 (Two-Generation Reproduction Toxicity Study)
- OECD TG443 (Extended One-Generation Reproductive Toxicity Study)

③ Developmental toxicity test

This test shall be conducted using one species of rodent (usually rats) and one species of non-rodent (usually rabbits) in principle.

If teratogenicity is observed in rodents, one of the two species of animals used in this test, and if NOAEL or other POD value for the teratogenicity does not give basis for setting ADI/TDI, an assessment based on the test results using one species of rodent only is acceptable.

(Example of the test method)

- OECD TG414 (Prenatal Developmental Toxicity Study)

④ Chronic toxicity test

This test shall be conducted using one species of rodent (usually rats) in principle. If the case falls under “ (2) of 2” of “Handling of one-year repeated dose oral toxicity study in dogs for the risk assessment of agricultural chemicals (decision of Pesticides Expert Committee on December 21, 2017)”, results of test conducted using one species of non-rodent (dogs) shall also be requested.

(Example of the test method)

- OECD TG452 (Chronic Toxicity Studies)
- OECD TG453 (Combined Chronic Toxicity/Carcinogenicity Studies)

⑤ Carcinogenicity test

This test shall be conducted using two species of rodent (usually rats and mice) in principle.

If a combined chronic toxicity/carcinogenicity test was conducted as a chronic toxicity test in one species of rodent, the assessment may be conducted based on the results from that test and results from carcinogenicity test using one species of rodent (which should not overlap with that used in the combined chronic toxicity/carcinogenicity test).

(Example of the test method)

- OECD TG451 (Carcinogenicity Studies)

⑥ ADME study

ADME study shall be conducted using one species of rodent (usually rats) in principle. If target organs and degree of toxic signs are considerably different between rodents and non-rodents, it is advisable to conduct the assessment using an additional species of non-rodent in view of extrapolation to humans.

(Example of the test method)

- OECD TG417 (Toxicokinetics)

Reference Table 2. Details of toxicity tests (except genotoxicity test)

Test items	Animal species to be used in principle ^{*1}	Example test methods
Subchronic toxicity test	One rodent (usually rats) and one non-rodent (usually dogs)	OECD TG408 OECD TG409
Reproductive toxicity test	One rodent (usually rats)	OECD TG416 OECD TG443
Developmental toxicity test	One rodent (usually rats) and one non-rodent (usually rabbits) ^{*2}	OECD TG414
Chronic toxicity test	One rodent (usually rats) ^{*3}	OECD TG452 OECD TG453
Carcinogenicity test	Two rodent (usually rats and mice) ^{*4}	OECD TG451
ADME study	One rodent (usually rats) ^{*5}	OECD TG417

*1: For a toxicity test that is to be conducted with two animal species in principle, it may be

allowed to assess based on the test results using a single species if the reason to use the test with a single species is well explained and deemed reasonable.

- *2: If teratogenicity is observed in rodents, one of the two species of animals used in this test, and if NOAEL or other POD value for the teratogenicity does not give basis for setting ADI/TDI, an assessment based on the test results using one species of rodent only is acceptable.
- *3: If the case falls under “ (2) of 2” of “Handling of one-year repeated dose oral toxicity study in dogs for the risk assessment of agricultural chemicals (decision of Pesticides Expert Committee on December 21, 2017) ”, results of test conducted using one species of non-rodent (dogs) shall also be requested.
- *4: If a combined chronic toxicity/carcinogenicity test was conducted as a chronic toxicity test in one species of rodent, the assessment may be conducted based on the results from that test and results from carcinogenicity test using one species of rodent (which should not overlap with that used in the combined chronic toxicity/carcinogenicity test).
- *5: If target organs and degree of toxic signs are considerably different between rodents and non-rodents, it is advisable to conduct the assessment using an additional species of non-rodent in view of extrapolation to humans.

3. Toxic effects and substances that require special attention

(1) Toxic effects that require special attention

① Neurotoxicity

No toxicity tests specialized to neurotoxicity shall be required regardless of Tier of DC of the subject substance. However, if neurotoxicity is suspected from available information⁹, test results that provide information on neurotoxicity may be required regardless of the Tier of DC.

② Immunotoxicity

No toxicity tests specialized to immunotoxicity shall be required regardless of Tier of DC of the subject substance. However, if immunotoxicity is suspected from available information, test results that provide information on immunotoxicity may be required regardless of the Tier of DC.

③ Endocrine activity

No tests specialized to endocrine activity of the subject substance shall be required regardless of Tier of DC of the substance. However, if adverse effects due to the endocrine activity are suspected from available information, test results¹⁰ that provide information on such adverse effects may be required regardless of the Tier of DC.

④ Toxic effects attributed to bioaccumulation

a. Dietary Concentration “Tier I” or “Tier II”

It is not mandatory for the subject substance of this tier to conduct tests that provide information on bioaccumulation. However, such test results may be required for substances considered to be highly bioaccumulative (such as polyhalogenated dibenzop-dioxins, polyhalogenated dibenzofuran, polyhalogenated biphenyls, etc.), or for

⁹ For example, information related to inhibition of cholinesterase activity, like organophosphate and carbamate compounds.

¹⁰ Appropriate measures shall be considered according to the OECD Conceptual Framework for Testing and Assessment of Endocrine Disrupters, taking Tier of DC and suspected adverse effects of the subject substance into consideration.

substances for which it is deemed necessary in view of log Pow value and special consideration (chemical structure, etc.) that raise concerns about bioaccumulation.

b. Dietary Concentration “Tier III”

(a) If log Pow value is less than 3

If there are any special considerations (chemical structures, etc.) that create concerns about bioaccumulation, test results (except subchronic toxicity test) that provide information on bioaccumulation may be required.

(b) If log Pow value is 3 or more

Test results (except subchronic toxicity test) that provide information on bioaccumulation shall be required.

c. Dietary Concentration “Tier IV”

Since results of ADME study are required for “Tier IV”, study results shall be used as information on bioaccumulation.

(2) Substances that require special attention (metals, inorganic compounds, mixture of chemical substances)

① For metals, inorganic substances and proteins falling under Dietary Concentration “Tier I”, “Tier II” or “Tier III”, test results required for “Tier III” shall be required in principle (results of genotoxicity and subchronic toxicity tests). If necessary, results of other toxicity tests and related studies or other relevant information may also be required. For those falling under “Tier IV”, test results corresponding to this Tier shall be required in principle (results of genotoxicity, subchronic toxicity, reproductive toxicity, developmental toxicity and carcinogenicity tests, and ADME study).

② For mixtures of chemical substances, the same requirements as ① shall be applied in principle. If there are sufficient information or analytical results that prove the mixture poses no toxic effects that require special attention and contains no substances that require special attention, it shall be possible to conduct an assessment based on results of toxicity tests and related studies or other relevant information required for each Tier of DC.

③ For substances manufactured based on new technologies such as nanomaterials, characteristics of toxicity may be different from those of substances not manufactured based on new technologies. Therefore, an assessment shall be conducted appropriately as necessary.

4. Other

For non-intentionally contained substances in materials of ACP (such as impurities, by-products and decomposition products) that are estimated or identified according to “Article 2. 1. Migration testing”, an assessment shall be conducted based on results of toxicity tests and related studies or other relevant information required for each Tier of DC in principle. If it is technically difficult to perform toxicity tests and related studies with a single substance, assessment shall be conducted based on results of toxicity tests and related studies with mixture¹¹ or in other appropriate manner.

¹¹ For example, a mixture extracted from materials of ACP with food simulant or a mixture prepared appropriately in view of feasibility of toxicity tests and related studies (such as that extracted from materials of ACP using a solvent with high extractability).

Article 4: Methods of assessment for Polymeric Additives

If the Assessment-Requested Substance is a polymeric additive, assessment shall be done basically according to the following items 1 or 2, distinguishing the subject substance by whether or not the average molecular weight (weight (Mw)) is 1,000 or less in principle¹². Concerning matters not described here, descriptions in other items shall be referred.

Methods for assessment in this item are designated as the basic methods for assessment of polymeric additives. In the case of assessment in which particular consideration is explained and such consideration is judged to be reasonable, the assessment shall be possibly done by a method other than that described in this item.

1. If the average molecular weight is 1,000 or less

(1) Findings on migration into foods.

A polymeric additive and its constituent monomers are regarded as subject substances. For these substances, the results of migration testing designated by the Appendix 2 are requested to be provided.

Tier of DC for these substances shall be decided by Dietary Concentrations of migrated fraction of the polymeric additive with molecular weight 1,000 or less and its constituent monomers respectively. If quantity of migration on migrated fraction with molecular weight 1,000 or less cannot be identified, assessment shall be done on the assumption that all migrated polymers are of molecular weight 1,000 or less.

(2) Findings on safety.

Basically results of various toxicity tests and related studies or other relevant information designated by Article 3, item1, depending on the Tier of DC are requested to be provided for migrated fraction of the polymeric additive with molecular weight 1,000 and less and its constituent monomers respectively. In the case that the subject polymeric additive is composed of fraction of polymers with molecular weight 1,000 or less, the assessment may be done based on results of various toxicity tests and related studies or other relevant information on the polymeric additive itself (unfractionated) in spite of fractionated polymers with molecular weight 1,000 or less.

If the results of the genotoxicity test on constituent monomers of subject polymeric additive are already available, genotoxicity of the polymeric additive may be assessed based on said findings or considering additional findings on its structure-activity relationship.

2. If the average molecular weight is higher than 1,000

(1) In cases where a polymeric additive is not composed of fraction of polymers with 1,000 or less or the composition rate of that fraction is considered sufficiently low.

① Findings on migration into foods. It is not mandatory to provide the results of migration testing designated by Appendix 2.

Nonetheless, results of migration testing designated by Appendix 2 may be requested

¹² Depending on the characteristics of a polymeric additive, the appropriate average molecular weight used for distinguishing may differ from default of 1,000. In such a case, the substance shall be distinguished based on appropriate molecular weight replaced from default of it considering its polymerization degree and so on, then assessed in accordance with this item. For example, the average molecular weight higher than 1,000 may be appropriate for poly- and per-fluoro compounds. If an assessment is conducted based on the replaced molecular weight, scientific evidences shall be requested judgement on the validity of its replacement.

regarding to a polymeric additive (including its decomposed polymers) and its constituent monomers, in the case where special consideration is considered necessary based on the chemistry information of the polymeric additive (e.g. in the case where said polymeric additive is hydrolyzed, or its residual monomers are of concern). In this case, assessment shall be done according to the designation in the above mentioned 1. (1).

② Findings on safety.

Regarding constituent monomers of a polymeric additive, it is mandatory to provide results of genotoxicity tests (As for details of the study, refer to Article 3, item 2. (1).

①).

If a migration testing designated by Appendix 2 is conducted, assessment shall done according to the designation in the above mentioned 1. (2).

(2) In cases where above mentioned (1) is not applicable

Both findings on migration of a polymeric additive into foods and findings on safety shall be required according to the designation in above mentioned 1.

Summary of documents necessary for assessment of ACP

The documents listed in the table below shall be necessary for assessment. See Chapter 2: Detailed Exposition, for details on each document.

	Initial assessment ^{*1}	Partial revision ^{*2}			
Chemical information for the Assessment-Requested Substance					
1 Identity					
(1) Name, structure, etc.	○	○			
(2) Physical and chemical properties	○	△			
(3) Manufacturing method, etc.	○	△			
(4) Others	△	△			
2 Purpose of use and conditions of use					
(1) Purpose of use	○	○			
(2) Conditions of use	○	○			
3 Draft standards and criteria					
4 Status of use in Japan and overseas					
(1) Japan	○	○			
(2) EU	○	○			
(3) United States	○	○			
(4) Other countries	△	△			
5 Assessment in overseas					
6 Others					
Findings on migration into foods					
1 Migration testing	○	○			
2 Dietary Concentration	○	○			
Findings on safety	Tier of DC				- If Tier of DC of the substance is changed, follow the specification for the initial assessment ^{*1} . - Toxicity tests may be omitted if there
	Tier I	Tier II	Tier III	Tier IV	
1 Genotoxicity	○	○	○	○	
2 Subchronic toxicity	△	△	○	○	
3 Reproductive toxicity	△	△	△	○	
4 Developmental toxicity	△	△	△	○	
5 Chronic toxicity	△	△	△	○	

6 Carcinogenicity	△	△	△	○
7 ADME	△	△	△	○
8 Others				
(1) Neurotoxicity	△	△	△	△
(2) Immunotoxicity	△	△	△	△
(3) Endocrine activity	△	△	△	△
(4) Bioaccumulation	△	△	△	- *3

are no changes of Tier of DC. If new findings are obtained, attach relevant documents.

○: Documents to be attached

△: Documents to be attached if there is available information or any information is required

*1: Assessment for newly establishing standards and criteria for substances never been assessed on the food safety.

*2: Assessment for revising the previously established standards and criteria.

*3: Use documents on “7 ADME”

Method of Migration testing and calculation method of Dietary Concentration

1. Migration testing

Migration testing shall be done according to the following (1) and (2) for calculation of Dietary Concentration of the subject substance: substances that migrate into foods, due to contact of the foods with ACP, either from the layer that directly contacts to the foods (direct-food-contact layer) or from the layer that not directly contacts to the foods (indirect-food-contact layer). These substances include intentionally used substances as raw materials for materials of ACP, and non-intentionally contained substances in materials of ACP (such as impurities, by-products and decomposition products). Migration testing may be omitted in some cases, as described below. When migration testing is omitted, the reason to omit it and its scientific validity shall be provided.

(Example cases.)

- When the concentration of the subject substance in the food simulant is calculated on the assumption that maximum level of standards (draft) for the amount migrated into the food simulant, migration testing may be omitted¹³.
- When existing test results or any other information are available, on the concentration of the subject substance in the food simulant obtained from migration testing conducted under a condition that is equal to or more severe than those provided in these Guidelines, migration testing may be omitted¹⁴.
- If the Assessment-Requested Substance is an additive and is applied to several types of base polymers (e.g. every base polymers in the synthetic resin group (refer to reference in 4 (1) for details)), migration testing on each type of base polymer may be omitted by conducting migration testing on a representative base polymer which has major contribution to exposure to additives through migration (e.g. the base polymer that physical properties facilitate migration of additives, or that Consumption Factor is high). For the case where an additive is applied to every base polymers in a synthetic resin group (except cases where the main usage is application to coating and adhesives), representative polymer of each synthetic resin group and fundamental principle of its selection follow Appendix Table 1.

Appendix Table 1. Representative polymer of each synthetic resin group and fundamental principle of its selection

Synthetic Resin Group (Type of synthetic resin*1)	Representative Polymer	Fundamental Principle
Group 1	—*2	
Group 2 (PS, and other resins of this type)	PS	Consumption Factor in the group is high.
Group 3 (PA, and other resins of this type)	PA	Consumption Factor in the group is high.

¹³ In this case, the Dietary Concentration shall be calculated using the calculated concentration in food simulant.

¹⁴ In this case, the Dietary Concentration shall be calculated based on existing test results or available information on the concentration in food simulant.

Group 4 (PVC, PVDC)	Soft PVC	Consumption Factor in the group is high. Physical property of the resin facilitate migration of additives.
Group 5 (PE)	Low density PE	Physical property of the resin facilitate migration of additives.
Group 6 (PP)	Random PP	Physical property of the resin facilitate migration of additives.
Group 7 (PET)	Non-crystallized PET	Physical property of the resin facilitate migration of additives.

*1: PS (polystyrene), PA (polyamide), PVC (polyvinyl chloride), PVDC (polyvinylidene chloride), PE (polyethylene), PP (polypropylene), PET (polyethylene terephthalate)

*2: Polymers in Group 1 will be concerned individually.

- If the Assessment-Requested Substance is a base polymer and its physical and chemical properties can be judged to have high similarity to those of other base polymers in the same synthetic resin group to which it belongs, migration testing of approved additives for said synthetic resin group may be omitted, when these additives are applied to the base polymer of Assessment-Requested Substance. Moreover, for the case where high similarity of the physical and chemical properties cannot be judged, migration testing of approved additives may be omitted, when these additives are comprehensively judged¹⁵ not to have a large effect on exposure.

(1) Test method and sample

① Test method

Migration testing shall be done by immersion method in principle. If other methods are considered to be appropriate, however, the one-side elution method or filling method shall be used as described below.

(Example of cases in which a method other than immersion method is deemed appropriate)

- When the Assessment-Requested Substance is used for indirect-food-contact layers of multi-layer materials of ACP.
- When the Assessment-Requested Substance is used in ACP with restricted thickness or shape.

For details of manipulations for one-sided elution method and filling method, refer to “Standard Methods of Analysis for Hygienic Chemists with Commentary (The Pharmaceutical Society of Japan)” and “Standard Methods of Analysis in Food Safety Regulation (Japan Food Hygiene Association)”. When PPO (poly(2,6-diphenyl-p-phenylene oxide))¹⁶ is used, an Annex of this Appendix shall be referred for details of manipulations.

¹⁵ Judgement shall be based on consideration of Consumption Factor, physical and chemical properties of the base polymer of the Assessment-Requested Substance, and results of migration testing conducted using several representative additives. When Consumption Factor is focused on, spreading potential of the ACP produced with the said base polymers shall be also considered depending on the purpose of use.

¹⁶ A white particulate matter used as food simulant.

② Test Sample

- a. If the Assessment-Requested Substance is a base polymer, test samples of a synthetic resin made with that base polymer shall be prepared. If the Assessment-Requested Substance is an additive, test samples of synthetic resin intended for use shall be prepared by adding the maximum amount of usage of the additive (the maximum amount if the amount in material is limited, or the maximum amount under general condition of use if the amount in material is unlimited). Test samples of synthetic resin containing not only the Assessment-Requested Substance but also others (such as other additives) may be prepared as necessary.
- b. A test sample for migration testing shall be one of synthetic resin with physical property due to which additives etc. shall migrate easily from it under the condition of use for the Assessment-Requested Substance. If shape of ACP is limited, a test sample with a shape where additives etc. migrate easily shall be used, among shapes within the limit, for migration testing.
- c. Test samples for migration testing, shall be a thin layer of approximately 1 mm thick in principle. If migration testing is conducted using one-sided elution method or filling method, test samples may be a thin layer of approximately 0.5 mm thick in principle. If it is technically difficult to prepare a test sample of above-mentioned thickness due to the processing characteristics of the synthetic resin, a test sample may be prepared with a technically feasible thickness. In addition, if the thickness of ACP shall be restricted despite that the above-mentioned thickness is technically feasible, a test sample with thickness of maximum within relevant restriction may be used.

(2) Test conditions

① Food category and food simulant

- a. Migration testing shall be conducted using food simulant designated for each food category for which ACP manufactured with the Assessment-Requested Substance are used. Definitions of each food category and food simulant to be used for each category are summarized in Appendix Table 2. When using a food simulant, the following notes should be considered.
 - (a) When foods for which ACP are used fall under the definitions of multiple food categories, food simulants that are fit for all relevant categories shall be used.
 - (b) If ACP are used only with dried foods (D_{1sub}) among ordinary foods (D₁), PPO shall be used as food simulants.
 - (c) For oils, fats, and fatty foods, 95% ethanol (volume%), isooctane or heptane may be used in place of vegetable oil¹⁷.
- b. For food categories for which ACP are not used, if any, migration testing using food simulant corresponding to the categories may be omitted.

Appendix Table 2. Food Categories and Food Simulants

Symbol	Food category		Food simulant
D ₁	Ordinary foods	Foods not falling under D ₂ , D ₃ , D ₄ and D ₅	Distilled water
D _{1sub}	Dried foods	Foods of D ₁ with water content of	PPO ^{*1}

¹⁷ When using vegetable oil, performance of analysis may be insufficient because of interference by ingredients and impurities in vegetable oil or increasing uncertainty by pretreatment for analysis.

		20% or less (weight%) within it or on the surface of it	
D ₂	Acidic foods	Foods having a pH 4.6 or less within it or on the surface of it	4% acetic acid (volume%)
D ₃	Alcoholic foods	Beverages with an alcohol content of 1% or more (volume%) within it or on the surface of it	20% ethanol (volume%)
D ₄	Milk and dairy products	Foods with fat content of less than 20% (weight%) within it or on the surface of it, among foods subject to Article 2 of Ministerial Ordinance on Milk and Milk products Concerning Compositional Standards, Etc. (Ordinance of the Ministry of Welfare, No.52, 1951; hereinafter refer to as Ministerial Ordinance on Milks).	50% ethanol (volume%)
D ₅	Oils, fats, and fatty foods	Foods with fat content of 20% or more (weight%) within it or on the surface of it (including those subject to Article 2 of Ministerial Ordinance on Milks and not falling under D ₄)	Vegetable oil* ²

*1: Applicable when ACP are used only for dried foods (D_{1sub}) among ordinary foods (D₁)

*2: 95% ethanol (volume%), isooctane or heptane may be used in place of vegetable oil.

② Preparation method of food simulant

Preparation method of food simulant shall be pursuant to the provisions concerning reagents and test solutions in “3. Apparatus, Containers and Packaging” of the “Standards and Criteria for Food and Food Additives, Etc.” of the Food Sanitation Act (Public Notice of Ministry of Health and Welfare No. 370, 1959; hereinafter refer to as Public Notice on Standards and Criteria.). For PPO, the substance with particle size of 60 mesh to 80 mesh, average pore size of 200 nm shall be used. For vegetable oils such as olive oil and rapeseed oil, appropriate one shall be used in consideration of the influence of its ingredients and impurities on analysis.

③ Usage volume of food simulant

In principle, 1.5 mL to 2.0 mL of food simulant shall be used per unit surface area (1 cm²)¹⁸

¹⁸ Unit surface area is calculated by dimension surface of the test sample. When using the

where a test sample contacts directly with food simulant for migration testing. However, this does not apply to migration testing where the filling method is used. When PPO is used as a food simulant, the usage volume shall follow the provisions for the testing method referred.

④ Temperature and time

- a. regard to temperature and time conditions for migration testing, two sets of conditions, “high temperature/short period of time” and “low temperature/long period of time” shall be defined. Detailed conditions of “high temperature/short period of time” shall be defined as follows:
 - (a) One of three ranges of food contacting temperature (more than 100°C, more than 70°C and up to 100°C, or 70°C or less) shall be determined according to the temperature at which ACP contact with food, and temperature and time condition for relevant temperature range shall be adopted¹⁹.
 - (b) If the temperature at which ACP contact with food falls under multiple temperature ranges, temperature and time condition for the range of the highest temperature shall be adopted.
- b. In principle, details of temperature and time conditions for migration testing are designated according to food category, food simulant, and types of synthetic resin, as shown in Appendix Table 3.

Appendix Table 3. Temperature and Time Conditions for Migration Testing

Food category	Food simulant	Types of synthetic resin ^{*2}	Temperature and time conditions ^{*1}			
			High temperature/Short period of time			Low temperature/ Long period of time
			Food contacting temperature			
			More than 100°C	More than 70°C and up to 100°C	70°C or less	
D ₁	Distilled water	All	120°C / 30 minutes	90°C / 30 minutes	60°C / 30 minutes	40°C / 10 days
D _{1sub}	PPO	All	120°C / 30 minutes	90°C / 30 minutes	60°C / 30 minutes	40°C / 10 days
D ₂	4% acetic acid	All	90°C / 4 hours	90°C / 30 minutes	60°C / 30 minutes	40°C / 10 days
D ₃	20%	All	60°C / 2	60°C / 6	60°C / 30	40°C / 10

immersion method, sample surface area is a total surface area of both sides of the test sample.

¹⁹ Regard heating with a microwave, condition described for food contacting temperature of [More than 100°C] shall be applied in principle, since food temperature may exceed 100°C.

	ethanol		days	hours	minutes	days
D ₄	50% ethanol	G1 G2 (Except PS) G3 (Except PA)	60°C / 2 days	60°C / 6 hours	60°C / 30 minutes	40°C / 10 days
		PS PA PET	60°C / 2 days	60°C / 60 minutes	40°C / 30 minutes	30°C / 10 days
		Other than those above	60°C / 12 hours	60°C / 60 minutes	40°C / 30 minutes	30°C / 10 days
D ₅	Vegetable oil	All	120°C / 30 minutes	90°C / 30 minutes	60°C / 30 minutes	40°C / 10 days

Alternative solution (95% ethanol, isooctane or heptane) to a vegetable oil

95% ethanol	PE	60°C / 2 days	60°C / 4 hours	40°C / 30 minutes	40°C / 10 days
	PP	60°C / 2 days	60°C / 4 hours	60°C / 30 minutes	40°C / 5 days
	PET	60°C / 4 hours	-	-	-
	PVC	60°C / 90 minutes	-	-	-
	PVDC	60°C / 4 hours	60°C / 30 minutes	40°C / 30 minutes	30°C / 5 days
	PS	60°C / 1 day	60°C / 90 minutes	40°C / 30 minutes	20°C / 2 days
	PA	-	-	-	-
	Others	60°C / 2 days	60°C / 4 hours	60°C / 30 minutes	40°C / 10 days
Isooctane	PE	60°C / 90 minutes	60°C / 30 minutes	40°C / 30 minutes	20°C / 2 days
	PP	60°C / 90 minutes	60°C / 30 minutes	40°C / 30 minutes	20°C / 2 days
	PET	-	60°C / 12 hours	40°C / 30 minutes	40°C / 5 days
	PVC	60°C / 1	60°C / 90	40°C / 30	30°C / 10

			day	minutes	minutes	days
		PVDC	60°C / 1 day	60°C / 90 minutes	40°C / 30 minutes	40°C / 5 days
		PS	60°C / 90 minutes	-	-	20°C / 2 days
		PA	60°C / 2 days	60°C / 90 minutes	40°C / 30 minutes	30°C / 5 days
		Others	60°C / 2 days	60°C / 12 hours	40°C / 30 minutes	40°C / 5 days
	Heptane	PE	60°C / 90 minutes	-	-	-
		PP	60°C / 90 minutes	-	-	-
		PET	60°C / 1 day	60°C / 30 minutes	40°C / 30 minutes	20°C / 5 days
		PVC	60°C / 4 hours	60°C / 30 minutes	40°C / 30 minutes	20°C / 2 days
		PVDC	60°C / 4 hours	60°C / 30 minutes	40°C / 30 minutes	20°C / 10 days
		PS	-	-	-	-
		PA	60°C / 2 days	60°C / 90 minutes	40°C / 30 minutes	30°C / 5 days
		Others	60°C / 2 days	60°C / 90 minutes	40°C / 30 minutes	30°C / 5 days

*1: “-” indicates that no applicable temperature and time conditions are provided.

*2: PE (polyethylene), PP (polypropylene), PET (polyethylene terephthalate), PVC (polyvinyl chloride), PVDC (polyvinylidene chloride), PS (polystyrene), PA (polyamide).

G1, G2, G3 indicate synthetic resins correspond to those in the synthetic resin group 1, group 2 and group 3, respectively.

- c. The following considerations also shall be taken into account for setting temperature and time conditions for migration testing.
- If the heat-resistant temperature of synthetic resin is lower than the temperature designated as temperature and time condition for migration testing, migration testing may be conducted under a temperature condition that is replaced with that selected in consideration of the heat-resistant temperature.
 - If ACP is used for foods for 30 minutes or less, migration testing under the conditions of “low temperature/long period of time” may be omitted.

⑤ Number of repetitions

Migration testing shall be repeated three times or more.

2. Analysis of food simulant

(1) Methods of analysis

For analyzing food simulant, an analytical equipment with an appropriate detection mechanism and methods of analysis with validated or verified good performance shall be adopted. Physical and chemical properties of a substance expected to migrate into a food simulant (It shall be the additive if the Assessment-Requested Substance is an additive, and it shall be monomers composing the base polymer if the Assessment-Requested Substance is a base polymer. It shall be also impurities, by-products or decomposition products²⁰ expected to migrate into a food simulant. Hereinafter, these substances are refer to as “target substance”.) shall be taken into account in adopting the method.

(2) Performance verification of methods of analysis

Performance of methods of analysis shall be verified for each food simulant used in migration testing. Using a food simulant added with the target substance, good performance of the adopted methods of analysis shall be verified by comparing the trueness (recovery) and precision (intermediate precision) with respective target values.

① Addition method

- a. Food simulant obtained after migration testing shall be analyzed to preliminarily estimate the concentration of the target substance in the food simulant.
- b. Another food simulant newly obtained after migration testing²¹ shall be added with the target substance to reach a concentration nearly identical to the preliminarily estimated concentration. If the estimated concentration of the target substance is under the limit of quantification (LOQ) or close to it, the target substance shall be added to reach a concentration twice as high as the LOQ.
- c. After the addition of the target substance, the food simulant shall be stirred well, then let stand for approximately 30 minutes and used for analysis²².

② Parameter verification

As for parameters, limit of detection (LOD), LOQ, a range and correlation of calibration curve, trueness, and precision shall be verified. Verification of calibration curve shall follow a below. Trueness and precision shall be compared with their target values as described in b and c below.

a. Calibration curve

A calibration curve shall be fixed by plotting at least three different concentration points, including that of the target substance in the food simulant, and it shall be verified that the coefficient of determination of the calibration curve is 0.99 or more.

b. Trueness

The average recovery shall be calculated based on the analytical results of at least five

²⁰ Substances whose chemical structures were previously identified and that can be explicitly determined to have a high probability of migration into a food simulant from available information.

²¹ In principle, this designates the solution obtained after migration testing conducted with a test sample not containing the target substance. When it is difficult to prepare a test sample not containing the target substance, this designates a test sample containing it at low concentration.

²² When PPO is used as a food simulant, add the target substance to PPO, and PPO shall be stirred well, then let stand for approximately 30 minutes and used for extraction and analysis.

repeated tests. Target values of recovery are described in Appendix Table 4. If an internal standard substance such as the stable isotope-labeled standards is added to the food simulant for correction of trueness, it shall be verified that their recovery is 40% or more.

c. Precision

An experiment plan shall be prepared in such a manner as to obtain a quantitative value that allows estimation of a variance with a degree of freedom of 4 or more. Intermediate precision shall be calculated based on the analytical result of repeated tests implemented according to the experiment plan mentioned above. Target values of intermediate precision are given in Appendix Table 4.

Appendix Table 4. Target Values of Recovery and Intermediate Precision

Concentration in food simulant [$\mu\text{g/mL}$]	Recovery [%]	Intermediate precision [%]
Up to 0.01	40 - 120	22 or less
0.01 - 0.1	60 - 110	22 or less
0.1 - 1	80 - 110	22 or less
1 - 10	80 - 110	16 or less
10 - 100	80 - 110	11 or less

(3) Detection and quantification

① Detection and identification

- a. It shall be checked whether any target substance was detected or not, using a chromatogram or other data charts obtained as a result of analysis.
- b. If any substance among the detected but other than the target substance is considered attributable²³ to the Assessment-Requested Substance, estimation or identification of the substance shall be considered²⁴.

② Quantification

- a. If the peak height of a substance detected in procedure ① is higher than the LOQ, concentration of the substance in the food simulant shall be quantitated. If the peak height is higher than the LOD and less than the LOQ, the analytical result shall be expressed as “< LOQ”. If the target substance is undetected in procedure ①, the analytical result shall be expressed as “< LOD”.
- b. The average concentration in food simulant (C) ($\mu\text{g/mL}$. $\mu\text{g/g}$ when PPO is used) shall

²³ If the Assessment-Requested Substance is an additive, migration testing shall be conducted with both a test sample containing the additive and a test sample not containing it. Chromatograms or other data charts shall be compared and the substance shall be identified based on the differences between the two samples. If the Assessment-Requested Substance is a base polymer, the substance shall be identified based on the information on substances used in the manufacturing process such as other raw materials, solvent, catalyst, and manufacturing aid.

²⁴ Estimation or identification shall be done within a reasonable achievability, in view of general technical level and feasibility of analysis.

be calculated using results from repeated analysis done as mentioned in a. above. If the analytical result is “< LOQ” or “< LOD”, the upper limit value of the average concentration in the food simulant (mean value (UL)) shall be calculated using the LOQ value and the LOD value, respectively²⁵. The average concentration in the food simulant shall be expressed as “< mean value (UL)”.

(Note)

Examples: Calculation of the average concentration in food simulant.

For example, calculation of the average concentration in food simulant based on the results from analysis repeated three times using a method of analysis of which LOD is 0.05 µg/mL and LOQ is 0.15 µg/mL is as follows.

- If the analytical results are [0.24, 0.27, 0.30 µg/mL].

Since all the results are more than the LOQ (0.15 µg/mL), the average concentration in food simulant is calculated as follows.

$$(0.24 + 0.27 + 0.30) \div 3 = 0.27 \text{ µg/mL}$$

- If analytical results are [<LOQ, 0.16, 0.17µg/mL].

Providing the LOQ value (0.15 µg/mL) in place of the result [< LOQ], the upper limit value of average concentration in food simulant is calculated as follows.

$$(0.15 + 0.16 + 0.17) \div 3 = 0.16 \text{ µg/mL}$$

Average concentration in food simulant is referred to as

$$[< 0.16 \text{ µg/mL}]$$

- If analytical results are [<LOD, <LOQ, < LOQ].

Providing the LOD value (0.05 µg/mL) in place of the result [<LOD], and the LOQ value (0.15 µg/mL) in place of the result [<LOQ], the upper limit value of average concentration in food simulant is calculated as follows.

$$(0.05 + 0.15 + 0.15) \div 3 \doteq 0.12 \text{ µg/mL}$$

Average concentration in food simulant is referred to as

$$[< 0.12 \text{ µg/mL}]$$

3. Calculation of quantity of migration and determination of the maximum quantity of migration

(1) Calculation of quantity of migration (q)

Quantity of migration (q) (mg/kg) shall be calculated from the average concentration in food simulant (C) (µg/mL).

²⁵ Since this is a measure for conservatively estimating Dietary Concentration, LOD and LOQ should be set to an appropriate level within a good performance of method of analysis.

In principle, calculation of quantity of migration (q) (mg/kg) shall follow the equation below where the average concentration (C) in food simulant (µg/mL) is multiplied by ① and ② below, and thus obtained value shall be divided by 1,000.

- ① Average usage volume of food simulant per unit surface area of test sample subjected to migration testing (V) (mL/cm². g/cm² when PPO is used).
- ② An area of ACP contacting with a unit weight of food, that is provided as 600 cm²/kg.

$$q = (C \times V \times 600) \div 1000$$

(2) Determination of the maximum quantity of migration (Q)

The maximum quantity of migration (Q) shall be determined for each food category by comparing quantity of migration (q) values in two different conditions of migration testing, that are “high temperature /short period of time” and “low temperature/long period of time.”

Consequently, the larger value shall be taken as the maximum quantity of migration (Q) for each food category. If temperature and time condition for migration testing is only one condition, the quantity of migration under that condition shall be taken as the maximum quantity of migration (Q).

④ Conversion into Dietary Concentration (DC)

The maximum quantity of migration (Q) determined for each food category shall be converted to Dietary Concentration (DC) using following factors by following equation. Details of conversion factors and equation are as follows.

(1) Conversion factors

- ① Consumption Factor (CF) set by synthetic resin group and Distribution Factor (DF) set by food category shall be used as conversion factors. Details of predefined CF and DF are summarized in Appendix Table 5.

Appendix Table 5. Consumption Factor (CF) and Distribution Factor (DF)

Synthetic resin group (Types of synthetic resin *1)	Consumption Factor (CF)	Distribution Factor (DF)					
		Ordinary foods		Acidic foods	Alcoholic foods	Milk, etc.*2	Oils and fats*3
		D ₁	D _{1sub}				
Group 1	0.05	DF of the food category with the largest maximum quantity of migration (Q) is 0.96 and that of others is 0.01.					
Group 2 (PS and other resins falling under group 2)	0.07	0.38	0.02	0.27	0.01	0.11	0.23
		○ If the Assessment-Requested Substance is not used for manufacturing PS, DF of the food category with the largest maximum quantity of migration (Q) is 0.96 and that of others is 0.01.					
Group 3 (PA and other	0.05	0.92	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.05
		○ If the Assessment-Requested Substance is not used for					

resins falling under group3)		manufacturing PA, DF of the food category with the largest maximum quantity of migration (Q) is 0.96 and that of others is 0.01.					
Group 4 (PVC, PVDC)	0.05	0.93	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.04
Group 5 (PE)	0.25	0.88	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.05
Group 6 (PP)	0.16	0.80	0.05	0.05	0.01	0.02	0.12
Group 7 (PET)	0.22	0.86	0.01	0.09	0.01	0.01	0.03

*1: PS (polystyrene), PA (polyamide), PVC (polyvinyl chloride), PVDC (polyvinylidene chloride), PE (polyethylene), PP (polypropylene), PET (polyethylene terephthalate).

*2: Milk and dairy products (except those falling under oils, fats and fatty foods)

*3: Oils, fats and fatty foods

(Reference) Synthetic resin group²⁶

- **Synthetic resin group 1**
Group of polymers (except those fall under synthetic resin groups 4 to 7) that have either the Glass transition temperature or the Ball pressure temperature of 150°C and above, or that have crosslinking structure and melting point of 150°C and above.
- **Synthetic resin group 2**
Group of polymers (except those falling under synthetic resin group 1 and group 4 to 7) with water absorption 0.1% or less
- **Synthetic resin group 3**
Group of polymers (except those falling under synthetic resin group 1 and group 4 to 7) with water absorption more than 0.1%
- **Synthetic resin group 4**
Group of polymers in which 50% or more are made from vinyl chloride or vinylidene chloride.
- **Synthetic resin group 5**
Group of polymers in which 50% or more are made from ethylene.
- **Synthetic resin group 6**
Group of polymers in which 50% or more are made from propylene.

²⁶ Although base polymers are principally categorized according to appraisal aspects described here, synthetic resin group may be determined by comprehensive consideration of the usage status and characteristics of the synthetic resin in subject. For example, if a base polymer that can principally fall under groups 5 to 7 has a very low Consumption Factor due to limited usage, the polymer may be considered to fall under groups 1, 2 or 3. (For details of synthetic resin group, refer to the Public Notice on Standards and Criteria.)

○ **Synthetic resin group 7**

Group of polymers in which 50% (mol%) or more are made from terephthalic acid and ethylene glycol.

- ② If necessary, Reduction Factor (RF) may be set based on statistical data or other information within a range from 0.2 to 0.8. The predefined Consumption Factor (CF) or Distribution Factor (DF) multiplied with the RF possibly substituted for CF or DF in the conversion to Dietary Concentration.

(A case where RF may be set)

When ACP manufactured with the Assessment-Requested Substance are used for a food that is in a limited range of a food category and the ratio of that food in the food category can be quantitatively determined.

(2) Conversion equation

- ① When the Assessment-Requested Substance is used for manufacturing a single synthetic resin group.

Dietary Concentration (DC) shall be calculated by the following equation, providing the maximum quantity of migration Q_i and Distribution Factor DF_i of food category D_i ($i = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$) and Consumption Factor (CF) of relevant synthetic resin group.

If ACP are used only for dried foods (D_{1sub}) in the ordinary food category (D_1), Q_1 shall be replaced with Q_{1sub} and DF_1 with DF_{1sub} .

$$DC = \{(Q_1 \times DF_1) + (Q_2 \times DF_2) + (Q_3 \times DF_3) + (Q_4 \times DF_4) + (Q_5 \times DF_5)\} \times CF$$

- ② When the Assessment-Requested Substance is used for manufacturing multiple synthetic resin groups.

Dietary Concentration shall be calculated for each synthetic resin group by the conversion equation o above, consequently the sum total of them gives a cumulative Dietary Concentration. If the Assessment-Requested Substance has been used in any of the synthetic resin groups and if the intended use and condition of use of that synthetic resin group will not change in a request for assessment for changes of standards and criteria, Dietary Concentration of that synthetic resin group provided in the existing assessment results shall be consulted.

Migration Testing using PPO

When PPO is used as a food simulant in Migration Testing designated by 1 of Appendix 2, the following example of procedure shall be applied²⁷

① Preparation

- (1) Cut the test sample into a circle (45 mm in diameter).
- (2) Clean PPO according to the following procedure.
 - ① Extract with acetone using Soxhlet extractor for 6 hours.
 - ② Volatilize acetone well.
 - ③ Heat at 160°C for 6 hours, then allow to cool to the room temperature.

2. Procedure of Migration Testing

- (1) Place the test sample into a glass petri dish (diameter of 60 mm and height of 20 mm)
- (2) Place a glass O-ring (inner diameter 41.8 mm, outer diameter 45 mm) on the test material.
- (3) Put 1.0 g of the clean PPO inside the O-ring (in this case, 1.0 g PPO/13.7 cm²test sample = 0.073 g/cm²).
- (4) Close the petri dish and let the whole surface of test sample covered with PPO (refer to the figure below).
- (5) Wrap the petri dish with an aluminum foil.
- (6) Put the wrapped petri dish inside an oven set at the temperature for the migration testing.
- (7) Take out the petri dish from the oven at the end of the migration time.
- (8) Transfer the PPO into a glass vial (50 mL) using a glass funnel.

²⁷ Beside method described in this text, methods described below shall be appropriately applied when necessary.

- European Committee for Standardization. 2002: Materials and articles in contact with foodstuffs - Plastics - Part 13: Test methods for overall migration at high temperatures. EN 1186-13:2002
- European Committee for Standardization. 2003: Paper and board intended to come into contact with foodstuffs - Conditions for determination of migration from paper and board using modified polyphenylene oxide (MPPO) as a simulant. EN 14338:2003
- European Commission Joint Research Center. 2012: JRC SCIENTIFIC AND POLICY REPORTS; Development of a harmonized method for specific migration into the new simulant for dry foods established in Regulation 10/2011: Establishment of precision criteria from an EU interlaboratory comparison organized by the EURL.

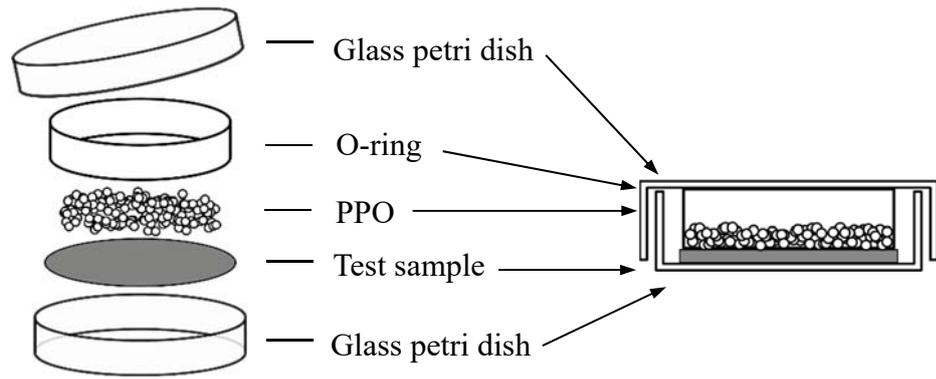


Figure. Schematic diagram of migration testing

3. Procedure of extraction

- (1) Add 20 ml of acetone to the PPO and sonicate the mixture for 2 minutes.
- (2) Leave the mixture to stand for 5 minutes.
- (3) Transfer the acetone extract into a volumetric flask (50 mL) using a glass funnel with filter.
- (4) Repeat the same extraction procedure of PPO with another 20 mL of acetone, combine the extract solution with the first acetone extract solution.
- (5) Adjust the volume to 50 mL with acetone.
- (6) Filtrate or dilute the extract if necessary and use as a measurement solution.

Terminology and References

1. Terminology

The usual technical terms in these Guidelines are in accordance with the definitions described in the latest edition of Glossary prepared by the FSCJ. Technical terms not contained in the Glossary are as follows.

- Octanol/water partition coefficient (log Pow value)
The logarithmic conversion value of equilibrium ratio of solute concentrations (mole/volume) in the two phases particularly the octanol-water pair. If this value of a substance is high, the substance is considered to be highly hydrophobic.
- The Cramer structural classification
Cramer *et al.* (1978)²⁸ proposed a method for classifying chemicals according to levels of concern based on chemical structure and estimated mode of metabolism, etc. Chemicals are grouped into three broad structural classes as follows.

Cramer Class	Description
Class I	Substances with simple chemical structures and for which efficient modes of metabolism exist, suggesting a low order of oral toxicity.
Class II	Substances which possess structures that are less innocuous than class I substances, but do not contain structural features suggestive of toxicity like those substances in class III.
Class III	Substances with chemical structures that permit no strong initial presumption of safety or may even suggest significant toxicity or have reactive functional groups.

2. References

- Glossary prepared by the FSCJ (<http://www.fsc.go.jp/yougosyu.html>)
- Handling of one-year repeated dose oral toxicity study in dogs for the risk assessment of agricultural chemicals. (Decision of Pesticides Expert Committee on December 21, 2017)
- Research on the method of migration testing for the risk assessment of ACP made of synthetic resin. Research Report No. 1706; Research Grant Program for Risk Assessment on Food Safety (from FY 2017 to FY2019).

²⁸ Cramer GM, Ford RA and Hall RL. Estimation of toxic hazard-a decision tree approach. *Food and Cosmetics Toxicology*, 1978; 16:255-76

Revision history

Edition (Issued time)	Revised Items
May 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Issued the 1st edition.
October 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Added the Assessment Method of polymeric additives. (As Article 4: Method of assessment of Polymeric Additives in Chapter 2) ○ Revised the following description in the Method of Migration Testing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased the example cases where migration testing can be omitted (relating to Appendix 2. 1). • Described more precisely the condition of migration testing of milk and dairy products (relating to Appendix 2. 1(2).④). • Added a supplementary explanation to migration condition for microwave cooking (relating to Appendix 2. 1(2).④). • Exemplified testing methods for dried food. (Added [Annex Migration Testing using PPO] in Appendix 2.)