

Food Contact Certification for Clarifoil Cellulose Diacetate film European and USA FDA Regulations

European regulations

Clarifoil hereby certifies that standard T17 and T24 grades of Clarifoil cellulose diacetate film are suitable for use in contact with foodstuffs. These grades of film comply with The Plastics Implementation Measure (PIM) EC 10/2011 and its amendment 1282/2011 (which replaced 2002/72/EC and its amendments on 1st May 2011).

All monomers and starting substances used to produce this grade of film appear in this directive and are not restricted. They are contained in Annex 1 of the COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) 10/2011 under the Union list of authorised monomers, other starting substances, macromolecules obtained from microbial fermentation, additives and polymer production aids.

Clarifoil cellulose acetate standard T17 and T24 films have been tested and found to be well within the migration limits set for substances A, B and D2 specified in the PIM European directive and are therefore suitable for food contact with ALL foodstuffs.

FDA

Listed below are the relevant sections of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), which we understand are applicable to the use of Clarifoil films where FDA requirements must be met.

Title 21 of the CFR (revised 1st April 2008), cites the following:-

The use of cellulose acetate in paper and paperboard products is generally recognised as safe (GRAS) as in Part 182.90. Cellulose acetate may also be used as a component of coatings (Part 175.300). Other components are covered in sections 175.105, 172.480, 172.860, 184.1005, 184.1090, 182.1711 (multiple purpose GRAS food substances).

The only plasticiser contained in food grade Clarifoil is specifically cited in Parts 175.300, 175.320, 181.127 and 184.1901

In summary, the constituents of Clarifoil cellulose acetate are, to the best of our knowledge, either prior sanctioned as a food wrapping or GRAS as a food additive in the USA by the FDA.

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