SRI LANKA STANDARD 871 : PART 1 : 1989

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CODE FOR

USE OF PLASTIC MATERIALS FOR FOOD CONTACT APPLICATIONS

PART 1 — GENERAL GUIDELINES FOR MANUFACTURE

SRI LANKA STANDARDS INSTITUTION

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SLS 871:Part 1:1989

Gr. 5

SRI LANKA STANDARDS INSTITUTION
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Colombo 3,
Sri Lanka.

DRAFTING COMMITTEE ON FOOD PACKAGING MATERIALS

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SRI LANKA STANDARDS INSTITUTION

Sri Lanka Standards are subject to periodical revision in order to accommodate the progress made by industry. Suggestions for improvement will be recorded and brought to the notice of the Committees to which the revisions are entrusted.

This standard does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract.

SRI LANKA STANDARD

CODE FOR USE OF PLASTIC MATERIALS FOR FOOD CONTACT APPLICATIONS

PART 1 : GENERAL GUIDELINES FOR MANUFACTURE

FOREWORD

This Sri Lanka Standard was authorized for adoption and publication by the Council of the Sri Lanka Standards Institution on 1989-12-14, after the draft, finalized by the Drafting Committee on Food Packaging Materials, had been approved by the Agricultural and Food Products Divisional Committee.

Plastics are widely used in the manufacture of food packaging materials, food utencils and components of food processing equipment. A good manufacturing practice should be followed throughout the manufacture, processing and supply of plastic materials intended for food contact applications.

This part is one of a series of standard codes for use of plastic materials for food contact applications. This part covers segregation, identification and correct use of raw materials, prevention of contamination during the manufacture and storage of plastic items, factory hygiene and identification of finished plastic items. Other parts covering different polymer classes, and colorants used in the manufacture of plastic items and methods of test for determination of migration of constituents are being prepared.

In the preparation of this code, the assistance obtained from the publications of the Standards Association of Australia is gratefully acknowledged.

1 SCOPE

1.1 This code prescribes the procedures that should be followed during the various stages of production coating and printing of plastic items for food contact applications.

1.2 This code does not cover the manufacture of virgin resins and colorants used in the production of plastic items for food contact applications.

2 REFERENCES

SLS 616 Glossary of terms for plastics.
SLS 871 Code for use of plastic materials for food contact applications
Part 2 : Polyvinyl chloride (PVC)
Part 3 : Polyethylene (PE)*
Part 4 : Polypropylene (PP)*
SLS ... Methods of test for migration of constituents of plastic materials into food*

* *Under preparation.*

3 DEFINITIONS

For the purpose of this code, the definitions given in SLS 616 and the following definitions shall apply.

3.1 **authorized person** : A person who has been formally delegated with sufficient responsibility and authority by senior management of the manufacturer (see 3.2) concerned to ensure compliance with the requirements of this code.

3.2 **manufacturer** : An organization that carries out any number of processes required to make plastic items for food contact applications.

3.3 **rework materials** : Plastic material intended for reprocessing.

4 REQUIREMENTS FOR PLASTIC MATERIALS

4.1 Virgin materials

Virgin materials used in the manufacture of plastic items for food contact applications shall comply with relevant parts of SLS 871. (under preparation).

NOTE

Where the relevant part of SLS 871 is not available, virgin materials complying with the requirements given in the regulations, standards or codes published by the national authorities in other countries shall be used.

4.2 Rework material

Rework materials used in the manufacture of plastic items for food contact applications shall be :

a) prepared from plastic items that have not been used or printed and have been manufactured in compliance with this code from plastic materials specified in 4.1; and
b) generated within the manufacturer's own plant. (Rework materials generated outside manufacturer's plant shall not be used).

5 ACCEPTANCE OF PLASTIC MATERIALS

5.1 Virgin materials

The manufacturers should accept only those virgin materials which are in clean closed original containers having proper marking to identify the plastic material and to indicate the suitability of the material for food contact application as specified in relevant part of SLS 871 (under preparation).

NOTE

Where the relevant part of SLS 871 is not available, virgin materials complying with the requirements given in the regulations, standards or codes published by the national authorities in other countries shall be used.

5.2 Rework materials

The manufacturer should use only those rework materials which are in closed containers having proper marking to identify the plastic material and to indicate the suitability of the material for food contact applications.

The manufacturer should ensure that copies of the appropriate records containing details of the history of such rework materials are maintained by an authorized person.

6 SELECTION OF REWORK MATERIALS

Rework materials to be used in the manufacture of plastic items for food contact applications should be selected by an authorized person. Only rework materials that comply with 4.2 shall be selected.

7 STORAGE AND CONTROL OF PLASTIC MATERIALS

7.1 Storage

Virgin materials and rework materials intended for food contact applications should be stored separately from other materials in closed and properly identified containers.

NOTE

Good storekeeping is required to avoid lengthy storage of rework materials.

7.2 Control

An authorized person should supervise and control the issue of virgin materials and rework materials to the processing or manufacturing area and should maintain appropriate records of the issue of such materials.

NOTE

Rework materials should be issued on first in - first out basis.

8 MANUFACTURING AIDS, ADDITIVES AND COLORANTS

8.1 The manufacturing aids, additives ard colorants and their amounts used in the manufacture of plastic items for food contact applications shall be as specified in the relevant parts of SLS 871. (under preparation).

NOTE

Where the relevant part of SLS 871 is not available the manufacturing aids, additives and colorants complying with the requirements given in the regulations, standards or codes published by the national authorities in other countries shall be used.

8.2 Records of the amounts of additives and colorants used at all stages of manufacture should be maintained by an authorized person.

9 PRINTING INKS

Printing inks should not be placed on areas of plastic items which come into direct contact with food stuffs.

10 FACTORY HYGIENE

Adequate standards of hygiene should be maintained at all times. Personnel involved in the manufacturing process shall be trained in proper hygienic practices.

11 PRODUCTION REQUIREMENTS

11.1 Segregation and identification of equipment

It is recommended that the equipment used to hold, transfer and blend virgin materials, rework materials, additives and processing aids be segregated from other equipment and identified by means of suitable labelling.

11.2 Cleanliness of equipment

Equipment used to hold transfer, blend or otherwise process virgin materials, rework materials, additives and manufacturing aids should be adequately cleaned before use.

11.3 Compressed air

Compressed air or other gases that come into contact with plastic times for food contact applications during their manufacture should not be contaminated.

11.4 Machine purging

The machinery to be used should be adequately purged with food contact grade plastic material before the commencement of a production run. The material used for purging shall not be used for further food contact applications.

11.5 Inspection

An authorized person should inspect the raw materials to ensure that only those plastic materials, manufacturing aids and additives permitted in relevant parts of SLS 871 (under preparation) are used and no other contaminating materials are present.

NOTE

Where the relevant part of SLS 871 is not available the manufacturing aids, additives and colorants complying with the requirements given in the regulations, standards or codes published by the national authorities in other countries shall be used.

12 FINISHED ITEMS

12.1 Colour

Finished plastic items for food contact applications should not be black or dark brown in colour.

12.2 Packaging

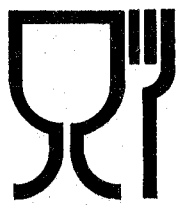
Plastic items for food contact applications should be suitably packed to prevent contamination during storage and transportation.

12.3 Storage

Plastic items for food contact applications should be stored away from dust, rain water, printing ink rub-off, animals, insects, waste food or any other sources of contamination.

13 IDENTIFICATION OF PLASTIC ITEMS

Plastic items manufactured in accordance with this code shall be marked with the following symbol to identify their suitability for food contact applications.



SRI LANKA STANDARDS INSTITUTION

The Sri Lanka Standards Institution (SLSI) is the National Standards Organization of Sri Lanka established under the Sri Lanka Standards Institution Act No. 6 of 1984 which repealed and replaced the Bureau of Ceylon Standards Act No. 38 of 1964. The Institution functions under the Ministry of Science & Technology.

The principal objects of the Institution as set out in the Act are to prepare standards and promote their adoption, to provide facilities for examination and testing of products, to operate a Certification Marks Scheme, to certify the quality of products meant for local consumption or exports and to promote standardization and quality control by educational, consultancy and research activity.

The Institution is financed by Government grants, and by the income from the sale of its publications and other services offered for Industry and Business Sector. Financial and administrative control is vested in a Council appointed in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

The development and formulation of National Standards is carried out by Technical Experts and representatives of other interest groups, assisted by the permanent officers of the Institution. These Technical Committees are appointed under the purview of the Sectoral Committees which in turn are appointed by the Council. The Sectoral Committees give the final Technical approval for the Draft National Standards prior to the approval by the Council of the SLSI.

All members of the Technical and Sectoral Committees render their services in an honorary capacity. In this process the Institution endeavours to ensure adequate representation of all view points.

In the International field the Institution represents Sri Lanka in the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), and participates in such fields of standardization as are of special interest to Sri Lanka.

Printed at the Sri Lanka Standards Institution, 17, Victoria Place, Elvitigala Mawatha, Colombo 08.

SLS CERTIFICATION MARK

The Sri Lanka Standards Institution is the owner of the registered certification mark shown below. Beneath the mark, the number of the Sri Lanka Standard relevant to the product is indicated. This mark may be used only by those who have obtained permits under the SLS certification marks scheme. The presence of this mark on or in relation to a product conveys the assurance that they have been produced to comply with the requirements of the relevant Sri Lanka Standard under a well designed system of quality control inspection and testing operated by the manufacturer and supervised by the SLSI *which includes surveillance inspection of the factory, testing of both factory and market samples.*

Further particulars of the terms and conditions of the permit may be obtained from the Sri *Lanka Standards Institution, 17, Victoria Place, Elvitigala Mawatha, Colombo 08.*

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