

## Quality description

### for food packaging and food contact articles made of Paper, Cardboard and Board and Paper/Plastics Composites

We, Weber Verpackungen, hereby state the following with respect to the supplied packaging to the company **BaKo AS #63028**:

This certification relates to *food packaging and food contact articles made of paper/cardboard/board and paper/plastics composites* with a printed packaging surface (packaging exterior) without printing of the packaging rear (no interior printing of the packaging), whereby there is no absolute or functional barrier between the packaging and the filled product, i.e. there is a direct contact (also through the gas phase) between the food contact article and the filled product.

This certification does not provide any assurance or guarantee declaration about the suitability of the supplied paper/cardboard/board food contact articles for the planned purpose, just a declaration which certifies that the supplied packaging meets the legal requirements to the best possible extent.

The three central regulations on food contact materials and articles with direct legal effect in the European Union include:

- European framework regulation (EC) 1935/2004 of 27 October 2004 on ‘Materials and articles intended to come into contact with food’,
- European regulation (EC) 2023/2006 of 22 December 2006 on ‘Good manufacturing practice for materials and articles intended to come into contact with food’ and
- European regulation EU 10/2011 of 14 January 2011 on ‘Plastic materials and articles intended to come into contact with food’

This declaration relates to the following listed legal materials for food contact articles in the countries, in which we supply to the **BaKo** branches or which are named in writing by **BaKo** with the order in the specifications.

country	Legal provision
Germany	Recommendation XXXVI. by the Federal Institute for Risk Assessment (BfR): paper, cardboard and boards for contact with food
Switzerland	Swiss Ordinance No. 817.023.21

The verification of the suitability of the packaging for the intended filled product, the behaviour of the filled product during and after packing as well as possible interactions between the filled product and packaging are the responsibility of the user (packer, distributor) and require suitable measures from this party where applicable. In particular, the user must personally check whether the packaging is suitable for the purpose. No liability can be taken over from the packaging manufacturer for this.

We confirm that we have implemented a suitable and appropriate quality assurance and control system for the production of food packaging according to the principles of good

manufacturing practice in accordance with Articles 5 and 6 of Regulation (EC) 2023/2006 and we continually undertake the associated documentation.

Concerning the individually used materials for the manufacture of food packaging and food contact materials:

## 1. Paper/Cardboard/Board

For the supplied packaging exclusively paper/cardboard/board were used, for which a supplier certificate under **Recommendation XXXVI. of the Federal Institute for Risk assessment (BfR)** on paper, cardboard and board for contact with food is available. BfR recommendation XXXVI. contains a positive list of usable chemicals and their maximum concentrations. According to the prevailing opinion, this guarantees that harmlessness to health under **§ 30 Food and Feed Legal Code (LFGB)** is fulfilled. This is simultaneously the basic requirement for fulfilling the required sensory harmlessness of the paper/cardboard/board packaging in **§ 31 LFGB**.

Each of our suppliers also confirms that the proportions of the toxic heavy metals mercury, lead, cadmium and chrome VI in its products are lower than 100 ppm. We therefore fulfil the requirements of the **European packaging directive 94/62/EG**, transposed in **§1 of the German Packaging Act (VerpackG)**.

## 2. Inks/lacquers

Only printing inks and lacquers are used on the exterior packaging side, for which corresponding certificates are available to us by the ink suppliers. These declarations relate to the sector standards issued by the European Printing Ink industry federation:

- 'EuPIA guideline for good manufacturing practice for the production of packaging print inks on the surface of food packaging and articles turned away from the food' (in the latest version)
- 'EuPIA guidelines for print inks for the use on the surface of food packaging and articles turned away from the food' (in the latest version)
- 'EuPIA customer information on the use of sheet offset inks and lacquers (averting and/or oxidation drying or UV hardening) for the manufacture of food packaging' (in the latest version).
- EDI regulation of consumer products SR 817.023.21

In accordance with Article 26g of the Swiss Regulation 817.023.21 SR "packaging inks" may only be made out of Annex 1 (list I and II) and in Annex 6 (lists IV) listed substances in compliance with the restrictions set out therein.

Our water-based ink concentrate system with the corresponding blends, overprint varnishes, defoamers, wax pastes and accelerators as well as print-ready color for the paper and foil printing of food packaging, included after careful consideration and consultation with our raw material suppliers only permitted substances according to the regulation of consumer products SR 817,023 .21r

## 3. Adhesives

The used adhesive (according to supplier's declaration) complies with the German food and feed legal code (LFGB, in the latest version).

For the used adhesive, a declaration of compliance with European regulation EU 10/2011 on 'Plastic materials and articles intended to come into contact with food' (in the latest version) is available.

The used adhesive (according to supplier's declaration) complies with Recommendation XIV. of the Federal Institute for Risk assessment (BfR) on polymer dispersions.

- 'TKPV explanatory leaflet for adhesives for food packaging' (in the latest version)
- 'TKPV hygiene guideline for adhesives for the use in the food industry' (in the latest version)

Wickede, 22.09.2022

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i. A. Nina Unger  
Quality Management

## Declaration of Conformity for Plastic materials intended to come into contact with food PET

We have completed the testing and compliance work for substances in PET for a broad range of use conditions and food types. Thus, repeating migration testing or calculations for substances in PET will not be necessary under the use conditions confirmed here.

What customers should do to ensure that their use of PET complies with food contact regulations is:

- a. Confirm that the use conditions and types of food described in section A.5. for Europe and section B for the USA cover the intended use
- b. Ensure that operations fulfil the good manufacturing practice requirements set out in Regulation (EC) 2023/2006 and
- c. Ensure that batch tracing links to our 10-character roll numbers, which are given in plain text and barcode on the labels supplied with each of the rolls. Other numbers are not suitable for rapid tracing!
- d. Apply appropriate labelling to the product, “for food” or the wineglass and the fork symbol.

This DoC only covers food contact regulations. Customers should also confirm that PET is technically suitable for their product design and process.

### A. Food Contact in Europe

#### 1. Issuer of this DoC

Not named

#### 2. Manufacturer

Weber Verpackungen GmbH & Co. KG, Westerhaar 38, 58739 Wickede, Germany

#### 3. Identity of material covered by this DoC

Product name	PET
Thickness range	No restriction
Type of Product for food contact use <sup>1</sup>	„Final plastic material” or “intermediate plastic material” <sup>2</sup>
Polymer type (main component)	Polyethylenterephthalat (PET)
Product form	biaxially oriented PET film (boPET film)

<sup>1</sup> See chapter 3.1 of the “Union Guidance on Regulation (EU) No 10/2011 on plastic materials and articles intended to come into contact with food as regards information in the supply chain” for product type definitions.

<sup>2</sup> PET can form a plastic end product alone or in combination with other finished components.

#### 4. Date and validity of this DoC

This DoC has been issued on 29 November 2021 and replaces all previous DoCs for PET issued for Europe and the USA. It is valid only when signed by a Weber Verpackungen official, either manually or electronically, **and will remain valid until 31 December 2023**, unless:

- It has been withdrawn or replaced by an updated DoC, or
- Your company has not purchased PET for a period of 12 months (or longer), in which case this DoC will no longer be valid for new deliveries. On resuming purchases after such an interruption, a new DoC must be requested to ensure that up-to-date information is available.

Within an ongoing business, we will inform you of any changes in the composition of PET which are relevant to food legislation or changes in legislation which affect the regulatory status of PET by sending an update to the recipient of this DoC, usually by e-mail.

#### 5. Compliance with applicable regulations

PET complies with the applicable requirements of EU “framework regulation” for food contact materials, (EC) 1935/2004<sup>3</sup>, the “food contact plastics regulation” (EU) 10/2011 and the “good manufacturing practice regulation” (EC) 2023/2006, as well as the German LFGB and Bedarfsgegenständeverordnung as follows:

The monomers and additives used for PET are authorized under (EU) 10/2011 (as amended by Regulations (EU) 321/2011, 1282/2011, 1183/2012, 202/2014, 2015/174, 2016/1416, 2017/752, 2018/79, 2018/213, 2018/831, 2019/37, 2019/1338 and 2020/1245). Risk assessment of all other components of PET, including intentionally added components, such as catalysts, and non-intentionally added substances (“NIAS”), such as reaction and degradation products, according to §19 of (EU) 10/2011 has been performed. Thus, the composition of PET complies with the legal requirements throughout the European Economic Area (EU, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Northern Ireland). PET also fulfils the corresponding requirements in Switzerland and in Great Britain. The PET complies with the current requirements of BfR (German Federal Institute for Risk Assessment) Recommendation XVII, Polyterephthalic acid diolesters. The components used to manufacture the primer or coating are covered by the plastics regulations (EU) 10/2011. In addition, the coating also complies with BfR Recommendation XIV and Council of Europe Resolution resAP (2004)<sup>1</sup>.

PET complies with the overall migration limit, 10 mg/dm<sup>2</sup> under the most extreme standardized conditions, i.e.:

Simulant	Food type	Test designation	Time and temperature
A – 10 vol.-% ethanol	Aqueous (hydrophilic)	OM 6	4 h at reflux
B – 3 wt.-% acetic acid	Acidic (pH <4.5)	OM 6	4 h at 100° C
D2 – vegetable oil	Fatty (lipophilic)	OM 7	2 h at 175° C

Choice of simulants: According to (EU) 10/2011, Annex III point 4 overall migration testing in simulants A, B and D2 demonstrates compliance for all types of food.

Sensory testing with water and fat shows that PET complies with §3(1c) of (EC) 1935/2004.

<sup>3</sup> Article 3, Article 11 paragraph 5, Articles 15 and 17 are applicable

## 6. Substances subject to restrictions

The following substances or substance groups subject to SMLs were used to manufacture PET or could be given off if it were hydrolyzed:

Confidential				
Substance (group)	FCM Substance No.	CAS-No.	Limit (SML)	Tests*
terephthalic acid	785	100-21-0	7.5 mg/kg food	✓
ethylene glycol and diethylene glycol	227 and 263 (group 2)	107-21-1 and 111-46-6	30 mg/kg food (group limit)	✓
manganese acetate	None (point 1 of Annex II of 10/2011)	2180-18-9	0.6 mg/kg food (expressed as manganese)	✓
zinc acetate	None (point 1 of Annex II of 10/2011)	557-34-6 or 5970-45-6	5 mg/kg food (expressed as zinc)	✓
isophthalic acid	291	121-91-5	5 mg/kg food	✓
5-Sulfoisophthalic acid salts	823	-	5 mg/kg food	✓
acetaldehyde	128	75-07-0	6 mg/kg food (expressed as acetaldehyde)	◆

You may only share this confidential information with customers, institutes and enforcement authorities for the purpose of assessing compliance of PET and products containing it<sup>4</sup>.

\*Explanation of symbols in the "Tests" column:

✓	The migration of substances with this mark is not detectable in our tests because the substances are chemically bound, the amounts of the substances in the film are far below the SML (e.g. residual monomers), and/or the substances are not mobile in the plastic (e.g. salts). These substances can only be set free under conditions that embrittle or destroy the film (hydrolysis under extreme heat, such as melting, or chemical attack).
◆	Acetaldehyde is present in PET in very small amounts. It is the main decomposition product of polyethylene terephthalate. Acetaldehyde is also present in many foods as a natural component (e.g. in fruits, coffee, cheese). It is not dangerous in low concentrations. Based on its toxicological properties, a specific migration limit (SML) of 6 mg acetaldehyde per kg food has been set in the EU. Measurements indicate acetaldehyde amounts in PET are well below 20 ppm. Taking into account the EU cube and assuming a total migration, the detected amount of acetaldehyde in PET is more than a factor of 100 below the limit value.

Thus, for normal film applications no further testing of specific migration is needed for PET.

<sup>4</sup> Other substances from Annex II (EU) 10/2011 that are not listed in the table above are not intentionally used in PET and may only be present in minimal traces that are ubiquitous in the environment and that complies with the restrictions in Table 1 of Annex II to (EU) 10/2011.

## 7. „Dual use“-Additives

E551 and E650 are used in PET. These additives do not migrate out of PET at all, so they cannot cause technical effects or non-compliance of the foodstuffs.

## 8. Permissible use conditions and migration test conditions

Our specific migration testing confirms that PET may be used:

- In single use articles such as food packaging, as well as repeated use articles,
- For direct contact with all foods, except for ethanol concentrations >50 vol.-%<sup>5</sup>
- For long term storage at room temperature (and below, including frozen storage),
- For sterilization, heating and cooking in microwave and conventional ovens at temperatures up to 175° C for 2 hours and
- At surface-volume ratios up to 30 dm<sup>2</sup>/kg food for the unprimed or uncoated side of the film and 13 dm<sup>2</sup> for the primed or coated side (both significantly more than the “EU cube”)

PET complies with the applicable specific migration limits under these conditions:

Test conditions to confirm specific migration compliance according to (EU) 10/2011, Appendix V (New conditions of the 6th amendment, (EU) 2016/1416, mandatory as of 14 September 2017)

test conditions		applicable to	
simulant	time and temperature	food types	contact conditions
A – 10 vol.-% ethanol	8 hours at 100°C, then 10 days at 60°C	hydrophilic (aqueous, alcoholic)	Up to 2 hours sterilization, (re-)heating, cooking or baking at up to 175° and long term (>6 month) storage at room temperature and below
B – 3 wt.-% acetic acid	8 hours at 100°C, then 10 days at 60°C	acidic (pH < 4.5)	
D2 – vegetable oil	2 hours at 175°C, then 10 day at 60°C	lipophilic (fatty)	

### Notes:

*Choice of simulants:* According to (EU) 10/2011, Annex V point 2.1.2, testing in simulants A, B and D2 demonstrates compliance for all types of food.

*Heating and test conditions:* For compliance, it does not matter how the heat is applied; microwave and conventional means are equivalent. In non-pressurized conditions such as in the microwave, only fatty foods can reach temperatures above 100° C.

Old test conditions according to EU Directives 82/711/EEC and 85/572/EEC: May no longer be used.

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<sup>5</sup> High ethanol concentrations swell PET and lead to physical changes in the film such as softening or changes in dimensions or appearance. Therefore, PET is not recommended for use with very high ethanol concentrations, even if the migration test has been passed.

## 9. "Functional barrier" status

PET does not require a functional barrier. Both sides are permissible for direct contact with food.

### B. Food contact use in the USA (FDA approval)

We confirm that PET complies with both the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, 21 U.S.C. §§ 301 et seq., and applicable indirect food additive regulations found in 21 CFR § 177.1630, provided it is used subject to limitations found in 21 CFR § 177.1630 and in accordance with good manufacturing practices (defined in 21 CFR § 174.5).

The chemical primer can be used in direct food contact applications as follows:

- In contact with food types IV-A, V, VIII, and IX under conditions of use A through G (Tables 1 and 2, 21 CFR §176.170 c).
- In contact with food types I, II, III, IV-B, VI-B, VII-A and VII-B under conditions of use E, F, and G.

For all other food types or conditions of use, the chemical primer must be separated from the food by a functional barrier. For example, the base film itself (12 µm) or an LDPE layer from 12 µm would be such a barrier, provided it complies with FDA regulations.

### C. Frequently asked questions about other regulations and certain substances

PET does not contain post-consumer recyclate or "active or intelligent" components, so Regulations (EC) 282/2008 and 450/2009 are not applicable.

We confirm that the heavy metals cadmium, mercury, lead and chromium(VI) as such and their compounds are not used in the production of PET. The sum of these heavy metals from possible contaminations is below 100 ppm (DIN 38 406) and complies with Article 11 of EU Directive 94/62/EC (Packaging and packaging waste) as well as with the CONEG Legislation in the USA. PET also complies with the recoverability requirements set forth in Directive 94/62/EC.

The allergens for which Annex IIIa of Directive 2000/13/EC and Annex II of Regulation (EU) 1169/2011 require special food labelling are not used in the production of PET. Any potential cross-contamination can also be ruled out because they are not used in any of our other products.

The formulation of PET contains no substances that are derived from "bisphenol A" (2,2-Bis(4-hydroxy-phenyl)-propane), such as polycarbonate, "BADGE" (bisphenol A diglycidyl ether) or related compounds ("BFDGE" and "NOGE"), azodicarbonamide, vinyl chloride, perfluorooctylsulphonate ("PFOS"), perfluorooctanoic acid ("PFOA"), other perfluoroalkyl substances ("PFAS") or 2,4,4'-trichloro-2'-hydroxydiphenyl ether (triclosan). Consequently, none of the Regulation 1895/2005, 17th amendment of the German Bedarfsgegenständeverordnung.

The formulation of PET contains no primary aromatic amines listed in entry 43 to appendix 8 of Annex XVII to Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 or substances that could release those primary aromatic amines.

No plasticizing additives such as "phthalates" (esters of ortho-phthalic acid) or others are used in the formulation of PET. Further, the formulation does not include benzophenone, alkyl phenols such as nonyl or octyl phenol, or derivatives thereof.

PET is not a “nanomaterial” as defined in Commission Recommendation 2011/696/EU and is thus not subject to reporting to the French ANSES agency. Similarly, no reports are required for PET to the Belgian or Danish nanomaterial registries.

Under the REACH Regulation (1907/2006), PET is an “article”. We confirm that it was manufactured in accordance with applicable REACH requirements and that it does not contain substances listed on the SVHC candidate list of 19 January 2021 in amounts above 0.1 weight-%. Accordingly, Article 33 of the regulation does not require any special communication about substances in PET along the supply chain or to consumers. It is not necessary to request updates every time the SVHC candidate list is changed. In the unlikely event that PET is affected by such a change, we will inform you.

PET is not subject to labelling as a hazardous chemical or mixture according to 67/548/EEC, 1999/45/EC and 1272/2008 (GHS Regulation). It is not classified as hazardous to water according to German regulations (no "WGK"). The formulation contains no substances forbidden or restricted by Annex XVII of REACH and 76/769/EEC or subject to authorisation by Annex XIV of REACH. As waste, PET does not form materials that require monitoring according to Directives 91/689/EEC and 91/156/EEC, i.e. it is not hazardous waste.

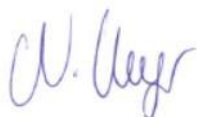
#### **D. General remarks on this DoC**

We have confirmed that PET complies with the legal requirements of regulations applicable to food contact materials. It is the responsibility of the user to test the suitability of our products for the intended packaging design and process. We recommend a practical test. Consequently, we accept no liability for losses arising from the inadequate suitability of our products for your product design or the inadequate suitability of your design for a particular food.

This DoC is intended for your company only and replaces all previous Declarations of Compliance for Food Contact for Europe and the USA. It is only valid for original PET from Weber Verpackungen that is sold as PET. This DoC may not be used for products from other manufacturers. We forbid you to copy or plagiarize the wording of this DoC to apply it to any product that is not PET or does not contain PET.

Wickede, 22.09.2022

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