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Lebensmittel – Bestimmung von Mikroplastik – Analytische Verfahren; Text Englisch

Food -

Determination of microplastics – Analytical methods; Text in English

Aliments -

Détermination des missenlections

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DIN-Normenausschuss Lebensmittel und landwirtschaftliche Produkte (NAL) DIN-Normenausschuss Materialprüfung (NMP) DIN-Normenausschuss Wasserwesen (NAW)



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Foreword

This document has been prepared by Working Committee NA 057-08-05 AA "Determination of microplastics in foodstuffs" of *DIN-Normenausschuss Lebensmittel und landwirtschaftliche Produkte (NAL)* (DIN Standards Committee Food and Agricultural Products).

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Introduction

WARNING 1—Suitable precaution and protection measures need to be taken when carrying out working steps with harmful chemicals. The latest version of the hazardous substances ordinance, Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 [1], should be taken into account as well as appropriate national statements.

WARNING 2 — The use of this document can involve hazardous materials, operations and equipment. This document does not purport to address all the safety problems associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this document to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.

According to Council Regulation (EEC) No 315/93 [2], a possible occurrence of microplastics (MP) in food can be assessed as a contamination. "Contaminant" means any substance not intentionally added to food, which is present in such food, as a result of the production (including operation carried out in crop husbandry, animal husbandry and veterinary medicine), manufacture, processing, preparation, treatment, packaging, transport or holding of such food, or as a result of environmental contamination. Contamination is to be limited to values as low as can reasonably be achieved through good practice at all levels mentioned in Article 1 of the regulation.

Regular This is a preview. Click here to purchase the full publication. the fact that food an arrange become unacceptable for number consumption as a result of contamination.

For a uniform understanding of the term "microplastics" a solid definition is needed. Furthermore, standardized analytical methods are necessary to obtain comparable results of microplastic contents in different products/matrices. In order to assess the possible impacts of MP consumption on human health, a reliable toxicological assessment as well as an exposure estimate for the general population and vulnerable groups (infants, breastfeeding women, elderly) must also be available. This technical specification could represent a first starting point for future regulatory initiatives.