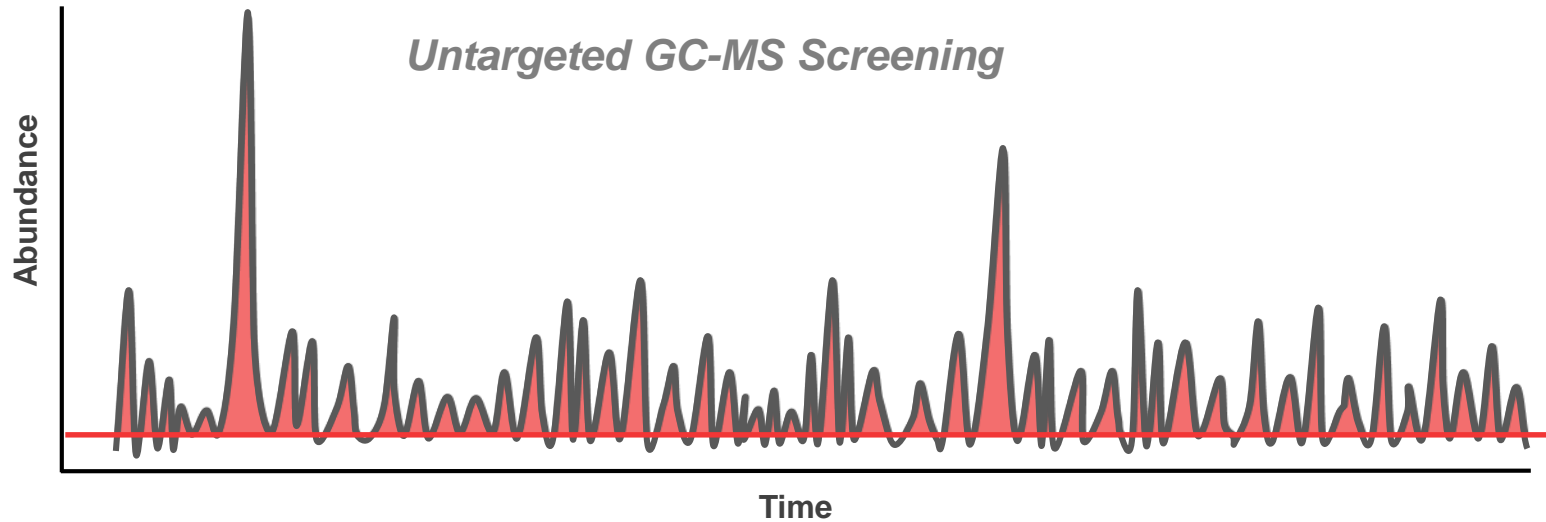


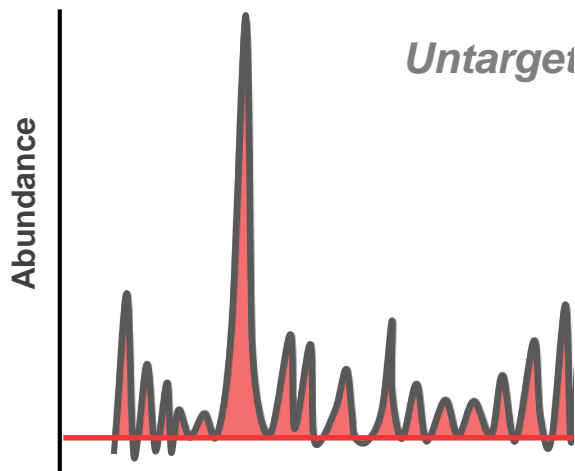
Industry board meeting, project “MIGRATOX”; December 6th, 2022, Vienna (Hybrid Event)

10:30	Welcome and introduction	13:30	Elisa Mayrhofer & Ida Peneder <i>“Printing Inks as a potential risk factor for DNA-reactive substances: In-depth analysis of isolated fractions”</i>
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		15:00	Coffee & Networking

“OFI and companies participating at OFI meetings shall not enter into any discussion, activity or conduct that may infringe, on its part or on the part of its members, any applicable competition law.

By way of example, members shall not discuss, communicate or exchange, any commercially sensitive information, including information relating to prices, marketing and advertising strategy, costs and revenues, trading terms and conditions with third parties, including purchasing strategy, terms of supply, trade programs, or distribution strategy. Please take note that taking part in today’s meeting is subject to having read and understood the OFI Business Conduct Guideline for events and meetings with competition law and antitrust relevant contents.”





Probenname:	MeOH Extrakt	Polarität:	Positiv	Medium:	MeOH
	C50H200N100O10S2P2				
Peakname	Summenformel	Score Summenformel	Masse (m/z)	Rt [Minuten]	Konzentration [ppb]
114.0908 / 3.26	C6H11NO	60	114,0908	3,3	135,0
177.0657 / 3.32	C9H8N2O2	90	177,0657	3,3	222,0
195.0875 / 3.92	C8H10N4O2	84	195,0875	3,9	199,0
177.0656 / 3.94	C9H8N2O2	65	177,0656	3,9	194,0
123.0626 / 3.94	No formula found	0	123,0626	4,0	157,0
122.0595 / 3.96	C7H7NO	52	122,0595	4,0	1209,0
135.0544 / 4.02	C7H6N2O	61	135,0544	4,0	149,0
151.0861 / 4.11	C8H10N2O	57	151,0861	4,1	202,0
120.0551 / 4.26	No formula found	0	120,0551	4,3	306,0
340.2594 / 4.35	C18H33N3O3	90	340,2594	4,3	118,0
151.0865 / 4.80	C8H10N2O	63	151,0865	4,8	459,0
160.0867 / 4.82	C9H9N3	84	160,0867	4,8	302,0
217.1072 / 5.02	C10H16O5	46	217,1072	5,0	162,0
323.1707 / 5.00	C14H26O8	83	323,1707	5,0	599,0
211.1437 / 5.24	C11H18N2O2	59	211,1437	5,2	148,0
453.3436 / 5.24	C24H44N4O4	71	453,3436	5,3	1419,0
275.1492 / 5.30	C13H22O6	80	275,1492	5,3	286,0
237.0756 / 5.34	C12H12O5	66	237,0757	5,4	169,0
246.1417 / 5.64	C6H15N9O2	84	246,1417	5,5	263,0
245.1294 / 5.90	C14H16N2O2	77	245,1294	5,5	1427,0
245.1386 / 5.47	C12H20O5	88	245,1386	5,5	1427,0
188.0930 / 5.56	C9H9N5	80	188,0930	5,6	324,0
281.1024 / 5.56	C14H16O6	55	281,1024	5,6	156,0
149.0706 / 5.58	C8H8N2O	43	149,0706	5,6	384,0
251.1855 / 5.58	C12H26O5	57	251,1855	5,6	644,0
207.0767 / 5.62	C10H10N2O3	59	207,0767	5,6	217,0
235.1904 / 5.64	C13H22N4	26	235,1904	5,6	128,0
180.1018 / 5.73	C10H13NO2	64	180,1018	5,7	220,0
228.1597 / 5.77	C12H21NO3	40	228,1597	5,8	185,0
566.4287 / 5.88	C30H55N5O5	87	566,4287	5,9	309,0

Table 2: TTC values – classification of substances


Classification	TTC value in µg/person per day
Worst Case Assumption	
Potential DNA-reactive mutagens and/or carcinogens	0.15
Organophosphates and carbamates	18
Cramer Class III	90
Cramer Class II	540
Cramer Class I	1,800

EFSA Scientific Committee. (2019). Guidance on the use of the Threshold of Toxicological Concern approach in food safety assessment. EFSA Journal, 17(6), e05708.

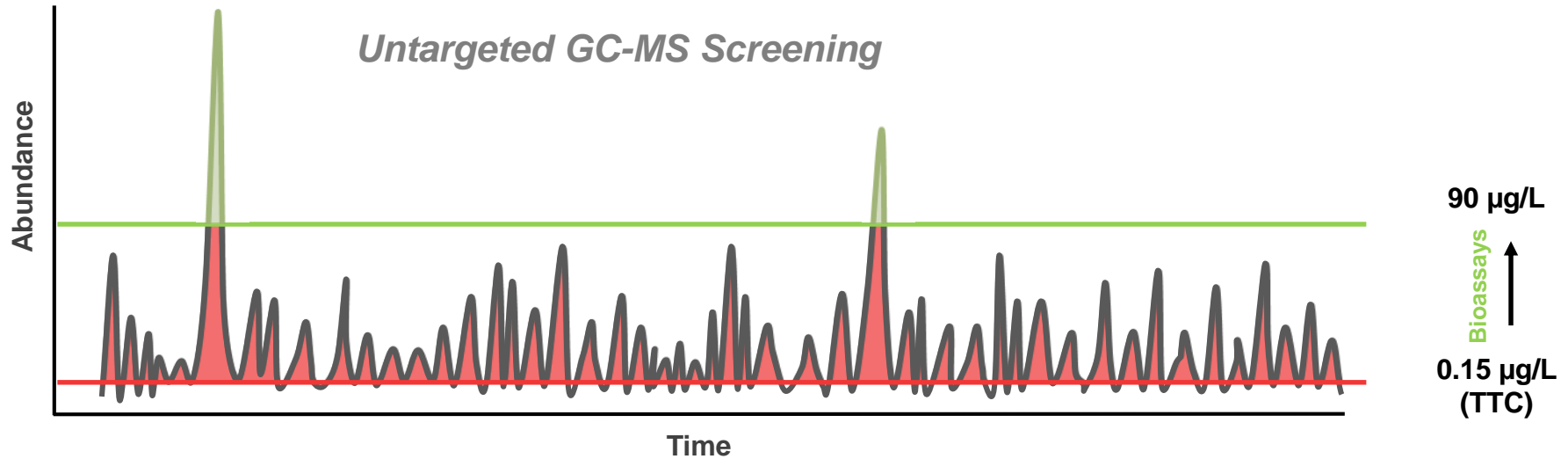
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**600 x
higher**



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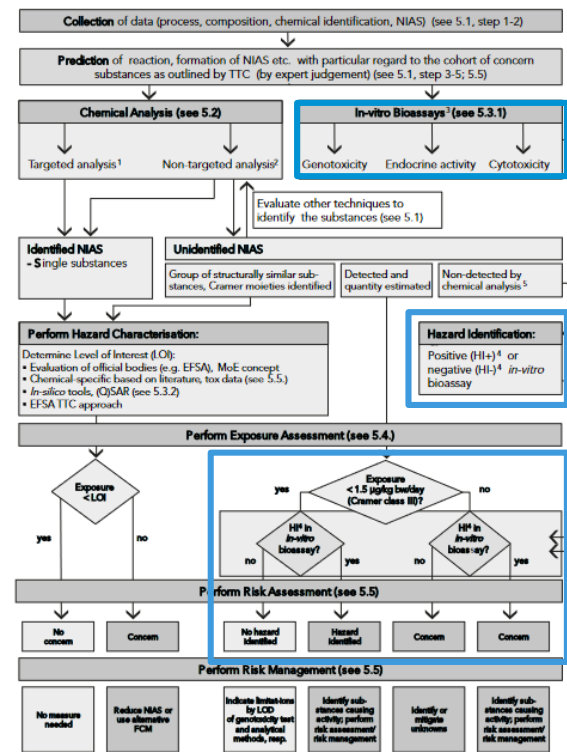


Original Idea in ILSI – NIAS Report (2016)

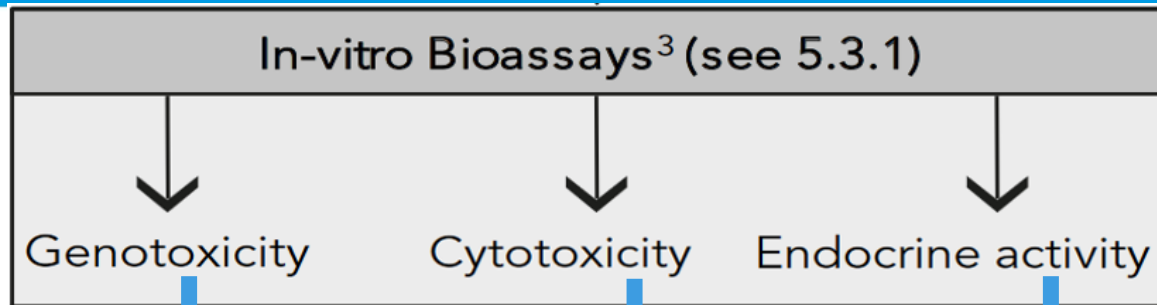
ILSI Europe
Report Series

GUIDANCE ON BEST PRACTICES ON THE RISK ASSESSMENT OF NON INTENTIONALLY ADDED SUBSTANCES (NIAS) IN FOOD CONTACT MATERIALS AND ARTICLES

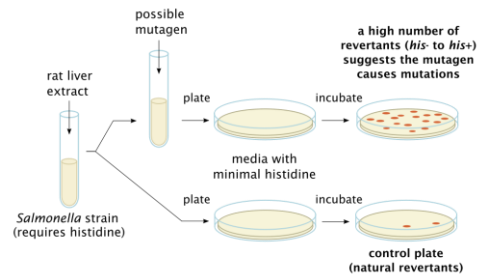
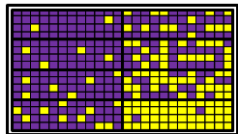
Figure 1: Flowchart for the risk assessment of NIAS (may also apply to substances other than NIAS).



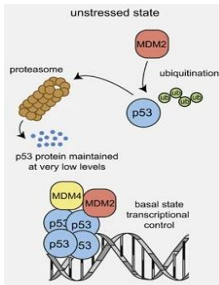
ILSI – NIAS report 2016 suggests bioassays for 3 endpoints!



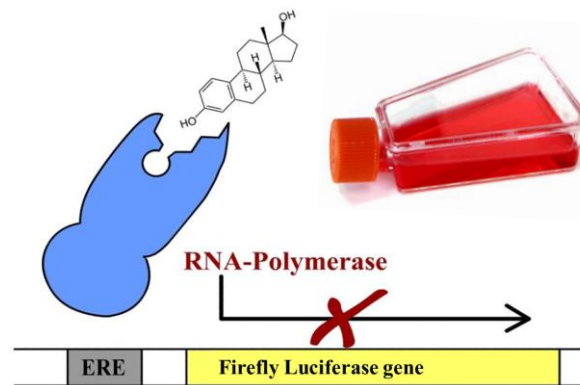
Ames-Test: Bacteria Test DNA-reactive Genotoxicity



HepG2 Assay, P53 CALUX, Micronucleus, High Content Screening: Cell Culture Tests for Chromosomal Damage



ER-CALUX, (Anti)AR-CALUX: Cell culture Test, includes Cytotoxicity



Major Project Goal in Project Migratox:

„Comparison of different in-vitro bioassays and
selection of suitable tests for a bioassay battery“

Goal: Bioassay Battery as small as possible!

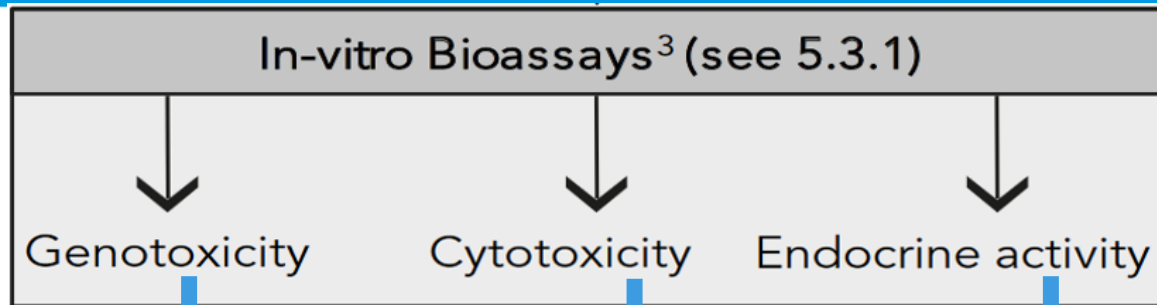
„As many bioassays as necessary but as few as possible“

Table 2: TTC values – classification of substances

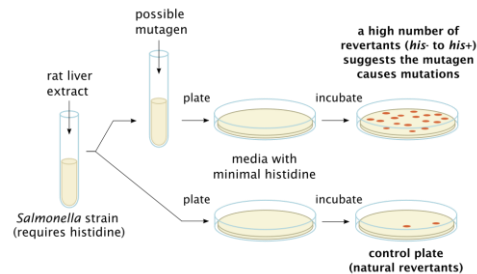
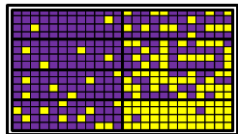
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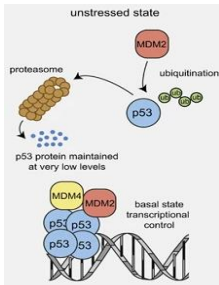
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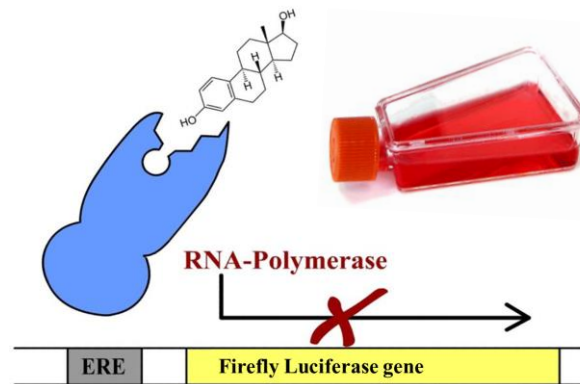
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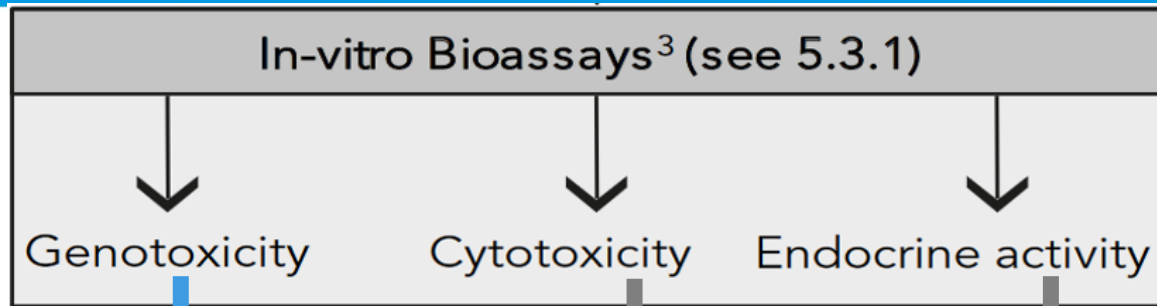
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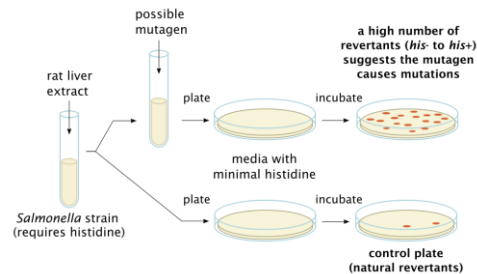
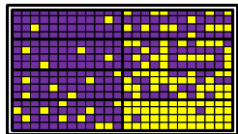
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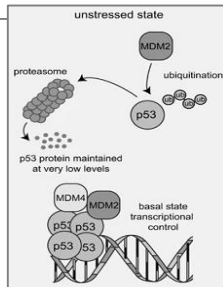
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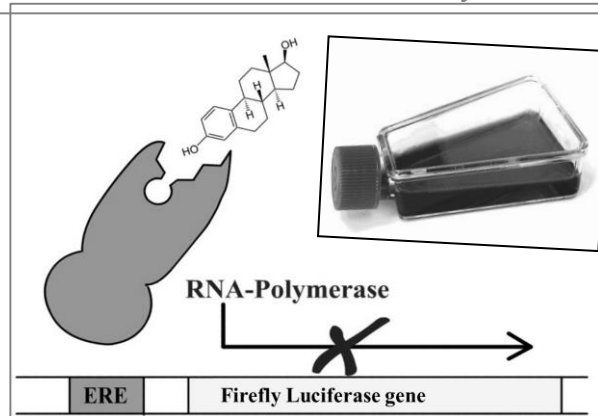
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Planned working steps (original Slide from Kick-Off)

- **Sensitivity:**
 - comparison of *in-vitro* methods / sample preparations
 - representative test substances for comparing sensitivity
- **Sample preparation:**
 - Comparison of sample preparation methods
 - Validation: loss of volatiles, contaminations,..
- **Validation:**
 - Ensure that methods are suitable for FCM migrates/extracts
- **Standardization**
 - Defined protocols, specific guidelines
 - Acceptance by cooperation with authorities
- **Sample Screening**

Sensitivity of 8 different existing genotoxicity tests compared

Evaluation of:

- 8 different genotoxicity tests
- 30 model substances for genotox test development and validation (ECVAM)
- 36 packaging relevant substances

The Ames Test has the best detection limits of all Genotoxicity Bioassays

BUT: Most substances cannot be detected at the low 0.15 µg/day limit!

[illegible]

Detection limits strongly improved by miniaturization

Evaluation of the Detection limits of genotoxicity tests

Rainer et al., 2018



Food Additives & Contaminants: Part A



Suitability of the Ames test to characterise
genotoxicity of food contact material migrates

Bernhard Rainer, Elisabeth Pinter, Thomas Czerny, Elisabeth Riegel,
Christian Kirchnawy, Maricel Marin-Kuan, Benoit Schilter & Manfred Tacker

Pinter et al., 2020



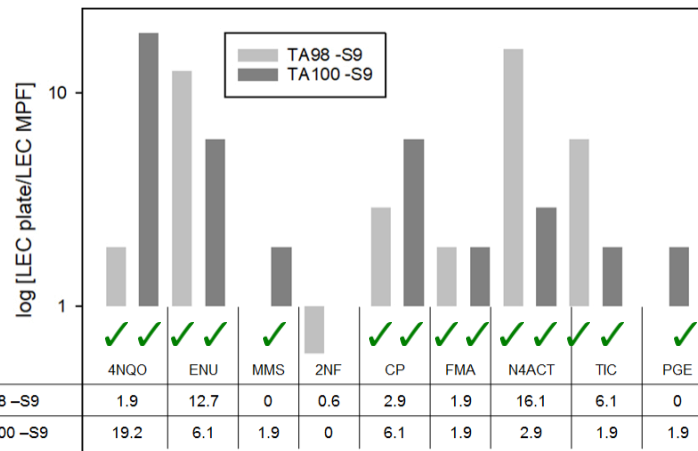
Review

**Evaluation of the Suitability of Mammalian *In Vitro*
Assays to Assess the Genotoxic Potential of Food
Contact Materials**

Elisabeth Pinter^{1,*}, Bernhard Rainer¹, Thomas Czerny¹, Elisabeth Riegel¹, Benoit Schilter²,
Maricel Marin-Kuan² and Manfred Tacker¹

Approx. 6-fold Improvement of detection limits by miniaturization

Rainer et al., 2021



The Ames test has better detection limits than mammalian genotoxicity assays.
Using the Ames MPF format the sensitivity can be further improved.

- **Ames Sense:** Optimized miniaturized Ames test with lower sample requirement and improved detection limits
 - Work in Progress, Update today
- **Combination with Fractionation:** Thin layer chromatography, SPE
- **Sample Preparation:** Up to 2.000-fold concentration

Planned working steps (original Slide from Kick-Off)

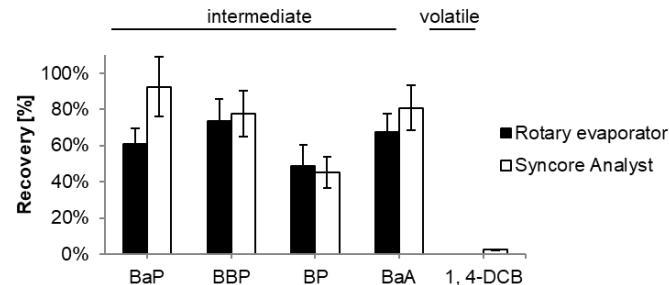
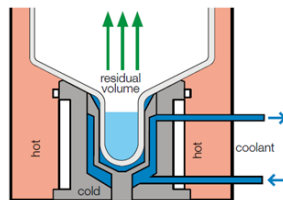
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Milestones: Development of sample preparation strategy

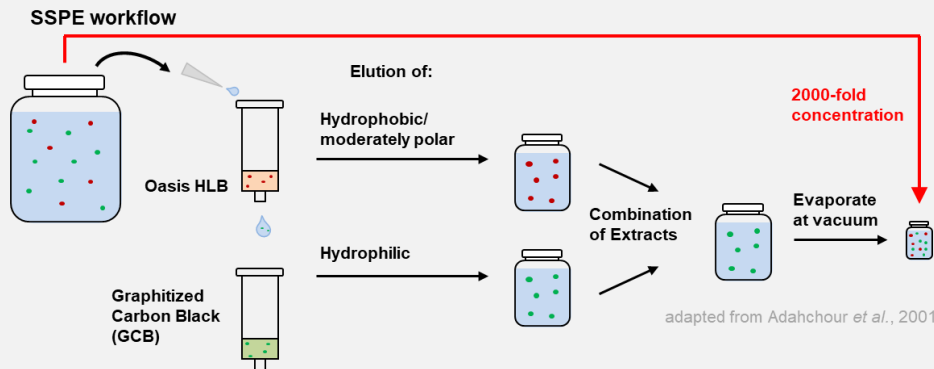
Up to 2000 fold up-concentration with validated method!

95% ethanol:

Fully automated
evaporation procedure



**50-10% ethanol, water
and 3% acetic acid:**
Sequential solid phase
extraction



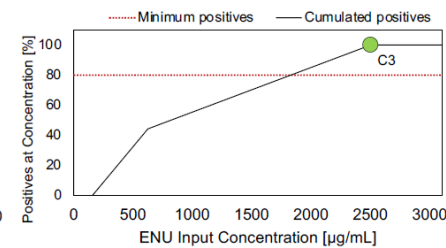
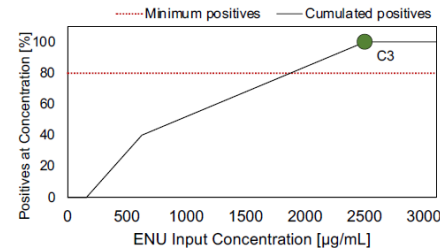
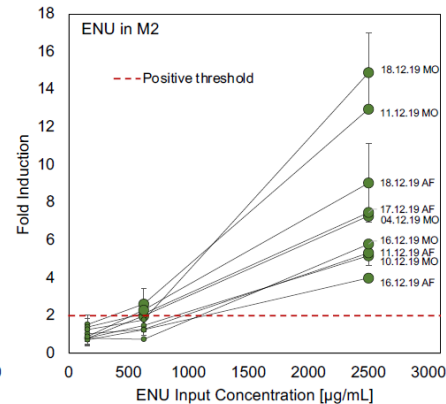
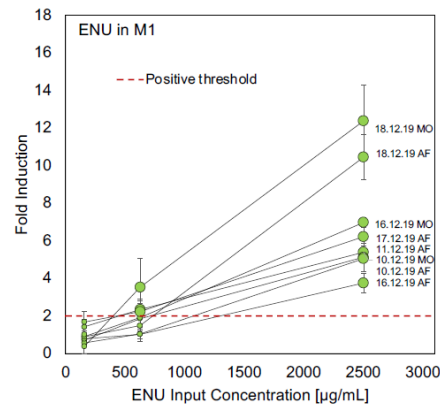
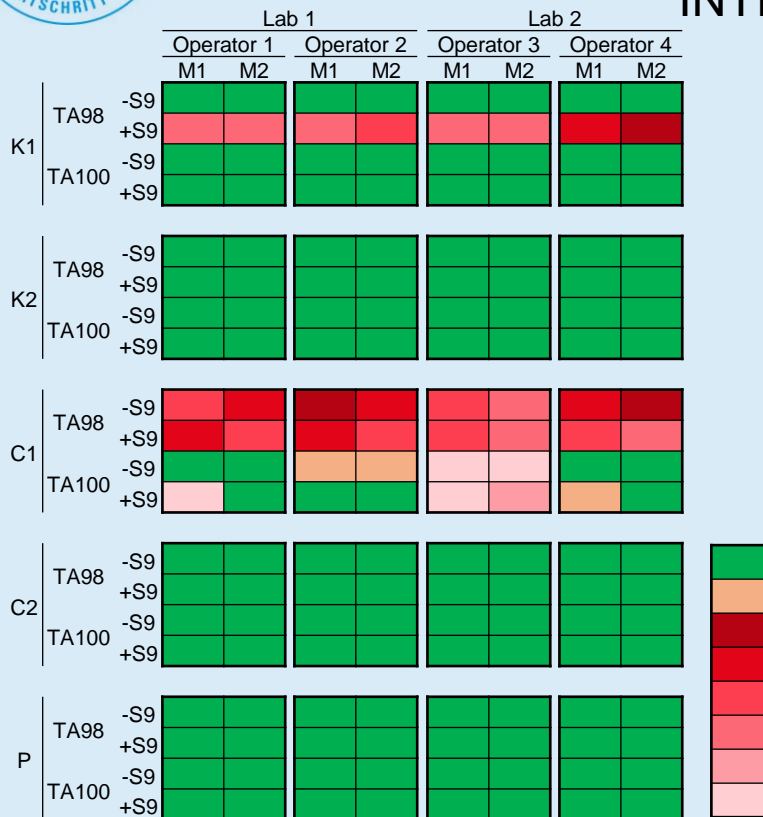
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Milestones: Intra- and interlab validation of Ames MPF

INTER

INTRA



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Value and limitation of *in vitro* bioassays to support the application of the threshold of toxicological concern to prioritise unidentified chemicals in food contact materials

Benoit Schilter, Karin Burnett, Chantra Eskes, Lucie Geurts, Mélanie Jacquet, Christian Kirchnawy, ...show all

Pages 1903-1936 | Received 14 May 2019, Accepted 30 Aug 2019, Published online: 24 Sep 2019

Download citation | <https://doi.org/10.1080/19440049.2019.1664772>  Check for updates

Conclusions:

- Focus on Ames-Test (as stand-alone bioassay)
- Combination with data from:
 - Chemical Analysis
 - Formulation Data
- **If all lines of evidence consistently show no sign of DNA-reactive genotoxic substances**
→ Cramer Class III

Expert	Affiliation
Benoit Schilter (Chair)	Nestlé
Alan Boobis	Imperial College London
Karin Burnett	Consultant
Chantra Eskes	Europ. Society of Toxicology In Vitro
Mélanie Jacquet	Danone
Peter Oldring	The Valspar Company
Gabriele Pieper	Tetra Pak
Manfred Tacker	University of Applied Sciences
Heinz Traussnig	Mayr-Melnhof Karton
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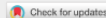


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- **Sample Screening: Overview in my next presentation!**

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