

Veille Internet BPA du 15/08/2011 au 21/08/2011

Bisphénol A (BPA) sur Internet : Faits marquants

ARTICLE EN FRANÇAIS

- Lexpress.fr - Après le bisphénol A, voilà le bisphénol S p-2

ARTICLES EN ANGLAIS

- Globalsources.com - **Possible BPA ban no cause for worry**
(Chine) - Les décideurs chinois ne sont pas encore prêts à répondre aux inquiétudes concernant le BPA dans des produits autres que les biberons. Bien que certaines alternatives au BPA soient déjà utilisées en Chine pour remplacer polycarbonate des biberons (PP, verre, PES et PPSU), il n'existe pas de directives internationales sur le BPA contenu dans le papier thermique par exemple. Pour certaines catégories de produits, des alternatives ne sont pas encore disponibles (papier thermique et résines époxy), mais elles le seront bientôt. p3-4
- Seattletimes.nwsourc.com - **New state law requires chemical data on certain children's products**
(USA) - L'Etat de Washington exige que les fabricants de jouets, de cosmétiques, de bijoux et autres marchandises destinés aux tout petits signalent la présence de certaines substances nocives dans leurs produits. A cet effet, une nouvelle loi est entrée en vigueur cette semaine. Soixante-six substances chimiques sont concernées, parmi lesquelles le formaldéhyde, le bisphénol A, les phtalates, ou autres plastifiants couramment utilisés dans les produits de consommation. Selon les représentants du Ministère de l'Ecologie, la réglementation est la première étape pour rendre les produits destinés aux enfants plus sûrs. p5



Après le bisphénol A, voilà le bisphénol S

Par L'EXPRESS.fr avec AFP, publié le 16/08/2011 à 11:04



Le bisphénol A a été retiré des tickets de caisse pour du bisphénol S. Mais cette substance pourrait bien être aussi nocive que la première.

Faudra-t-il saisir nos tickets de caisse avec des gants? Remplacer le bisphénol A, un perturbateur endocrinien, par du bisphénol S n'est pas forcément une bonne idée, met en garde le député maire PS Gérard Bapt dans un courrier aux enseignes Carrefour et Casino.

Dans cette lettre adressée aux PDG des deux enseignes, le député maire de Saint-Jean, en Haute-Garonne, président du groupe "Santé environnementale" de l'Assemblée nationale, indique qu'il s'était réjoui qu'elles aient supprimé le bisphénol de la composition des tickets de caisse, après la parution de l'étude de l'Inra de Toulouse montrant que le bisphénol A pouvait migrer dans la peau à partir de ces reçus.

Le bisphénol A, ou BPA, est un perturbateur endocrinien connu qui peut retentir sur le développement de l'enfant et la reproduction. Les biberons contenant du BPA sont d'ailleurs interdits dans l'Union Européenne. Mais, poursuit-il, "une information diffusée par la Radio Suisse Romande vient d'expliquer que votre enseigne, qui avait médiatisé votre initiative de santé, avait remplacé le bisphénol A (BPA) par le bisphénol S (BPS)". Or, relève-t-il, le BPS a fait l'objet de beaucoup moins d'études que le BPA.

Selon deux études japonaises réalisées en 2005 et 2006, même à moindre degré, le BPS est aussi "un perturbateur endocrinien" (des hormones, ndlr) et se dégrade "beaucoup plus lentement que le BPA dans les milieux aquatiques", étant donc "plus persistant dans l'environnement".

Gérard Bapt, qui est médecin, leur "suggère" donc de rechercher un autre procédé chimique pour l'impression des tickets de caisse, "en utilisant des substances ayant déjà fait l'objet d'études scientifiques en terme de dangerosité". D'ici là, il préconise d'éviter que les caissières susceptibles d'être enceintes manipulent les tickets de caisse, de la même façon que les femmes enceintes doivent éviter les contenants alimentaires comportant du bisphénol (canettes, conserves, bouteilles...).

HomeProducts

Possible BPA ban no cause for worry

Posted : August 19, 2011

China makers are yet to respond to concerns over BPA in products other than baby bottles.

China suppliers are unfazed by growing calls in Europe to ban the use of BPA in various consumer products and the impact the move may have on exports.

In the past several months, concern over the substance's toxicity hazards, which previously revolved around baby feeding products, has widened to other categories utilizing PC and epoxy resin. These include food and beverage containers, plastic kitchenware, plastic components in electronic devices, thermal paper receipts, and sports and leisure and medical equipment.

Fujian Hongbo Printing Co. Ltd manager Jack Chen has heard of recent findings regarding BPA levels in cash receipts, but said it is too early to address the issue.

This is because, at present, there are no international guidelines on BPA content in thermal paper, which according to China Paper Association secretary general Zhao Wei, is relatively low. The substance is added as a developer in the coating.

Meanwhile, Lin Ling, sales executive at Ningbo Yonglin Light Industrial Co. Ltd, said BPA has never been a concern. The maker offers surfboards that utilize epoxy resin for coating.

Lin added that she does not think the material will be banned as it has been used in the industry for decades.

The extensive adoption of BPA-based materials has prompted the European Consumers' Organisation or BEUC to call for BPA to be added to the REACH Candidate List as an SVHC. The move was done in a March 2011 position paper and is a precondition for more stringent regulations covering the use of the substance.

BEUC also appealed to the European Commission to phase out BPA from consumer products in the next two or three years, provided there are safer substitutes.

Some BPA-free alternatives are already being utilized in China. PP, glass, PES and PPSU, for example, are used in lieu of PC to make baby bottles. This is in response to regulations in several export markets, including Canada, the US and the EU, banning the substance in feeding bottles.

Within this product line, PP has emerged as the primary option among the child-safe materials, although it is not without drawbacks. Compared with PC, PP is softer, warps under high temperatures and has low clarity.

High costs, meanwhile, are deterring PES and PPSU adoption.

As for other product categories, makers have yet to find suitable alternatives. Fujian Hongbo's Chen said there is no substance that could replace BPA in thermal paper coating at present. Lin of Ningbo Yonglin said the same for epoxy resin.

Fujian Hongbo will consider adopting substitutes once these become available, depending on the cost of the materials and the impact on product prices.

Incompatibility with existing manufacturing processes is compounding makers' difficulties. Generally, it will take supplier two or three years to adapt or upgrade procedures and equipment that can accommodate the new materials. Preparing for the ban

Preparing for the ban

Amid these challenges, China Paper Association's Zhao said companies should keep an eye on BPA-related developments and be prepared to make the necessary adjustments to sustain business.

According to Tsang Hing Wo, senior technical services manager for SGS Hong Kong Ltd, alternatives are likely to emerge soon since the use of BPA is hotly debated. But bans, including those suggested by BEUC, should be scrutinized and such proposals should also be supported by scientific research.

The Hong Kong Centre for Food Safety said BPA has been used for more than 40 years in materials that come in contact with food with no known health risks.

Nevertheless, the CFS said [food container](#) manufacturers should provide instructions, including the intended use of the product, temperature specifications and restrictions on use.

According to Tsang of SGS, makers can stay on top of the issue through various channels such as publications from reputable institutions and organizations, and public forums.

[Retour au début](#)

The Seattle Times

New state law requires chemical data on certain children's products

August 22, 2011

Washington state is requiring manufacturers of toys, cosmetics, jewelry and baby products to report when their products contain certain harmful chemicals, under a new law that took effect this week.

By [Phuong Le](#)

Washington state is requiring manufacturers of toys, cosmetics, jewelry and baby products to report when their products contain certain harmful chemicals, under a new law that took effect this week.

State officials have come up with a list of 66 chemicals that would trigger reporting to the state. The list includes formaldehyde, bisphenol A and phthalates, or plasticizers commonly found in consumer products.

Department of Ecology officials say the rule is the first step in making children's products safer.

"It's a pretty carefully constructed list. All of those chemicals are not good for children," said Ecology toxics coordinator Carol Kraege. "They are found in people or in children's products."

The law applies to manufacturers of products that are likely to be placed in a child's mouth or on their skin and that are intended for sale in Washington. Retailers who sell but don't make or import children's products are exempt.

Large manufacturers, or those with gross sales of over \$1 billion, must report to the state by next August. The rule will phase in over the next several years for smaller companies.

The information will be made publicly available, though it's unclear in what format, Kraege said.

The rule will add significant costs in testing and documentation for companies, Toy Industry Association spokesman Andy Hackman said.

Still, "it's our firm belief that our manufacturers and members will do everything they can do to comply," he said, adding that his group has been working to educate members about the complex rule.

Hackman said the industry and the state disagreed on some parts, including over whether some chemicals should have been included in the list.

Some chemicals such as phthalates are already regulated by the federal government, he said. "But in general, it's been an open process," he said.

In 2008, Gov. Chris Gregoire signed the Children's Safe Product Act, which had two parts. State officials did not enforce regulations that limited lead, cadmium and phthalates after deciding that a federal law passed later in 2008 pre-empted that part of the act.

The second part of Washington's law required manufacturers to disclose chemicals of concern to children. It was not affected by the federal statute, and took effect Sunday.

The state is asking manufacturers to report on components of products, such as yellow plastic or pink leather used in a particular toy, "so we can get into the supply chain and have a broader impact," Kraege said.

Earlier this year, the Ecology Department backed legislative proposals that would have required manufacturers to come up with safe alternative for certain chemicals. The measures failed to gain traction. Business, toy and other industry groups opposed it, saying the current chemical-reporting program hasn't been fully implemented.

[Retour au début](#)