

Veille Internet BPA et PHTALATES du 25/07/2011 au 31/07/2011

Bisphénol A (BPA) sur Internet : Faits marquants

[BPA : ARTICLE EN FRANÇAIS](#)

- [Projetnesting.fr](#) - Tickets de caisse: de Bisphénol A en Bisphénol S p2

[BPA : ARTICLES EN ANGLAIS](#)

- [Sciencenews.org](#) - **EPA considers new call for toxicity testing of BPA**
(USA) L'EPA (Agence de Protection de l'Environnement américaine) envisage d'effectuer des tests de toxicité ainsi que des échantillonnages environnementaux pour le BPA. Elle sollicitera les commentaires publics à ce sujet. p3-4

[PHTALATES : ARTICLES EN ANGLAIS](#)

- [Inpharm.com](#) - **Augmentin recall expanded on contamination fears**
Les autorités de Hong Kong ont ordonné un deuxième rappel de l'antibiotique Augmentin de GlaxoSmithKline après que des analyses ont montré que ce médicament contenait des phtalates (DIDP, DEHP et DINP) le mois dernier. p5
- [cpsc.gov](#) - **CPSC Adopts Testing Requirements for Phthalates in Children's Toys and Child Care Articles**
(USA) La Commission de Sécurité des Produits de Consommation (CPSC) a voté en faveur de tests par une tierce partie pour s'assurer que les jouets et les articles de puériculture respectent les limites fédérales établies concernant les phtalates. p6



29.07.2011

Tickets de caisse: de Bisphénol A en Bisphénol S

Substituer le Bisphénol A dans les tickets de caisse, une bonne idée? Oui, a priori, puisque le Bisphénol A est connu pour être un perturbateur endocrinien. Encore faut-il le remplacer par une substance moins dangereuse pour la santé. Or, la Radio Suisse Romande expliquait ce vendredi 29 juillet que les 2 enseignes médiatisées pour avoir substitué le Bisphénol A (BPA) l'ont remplacé par du Bisphénol S (BPS). Alors, gagne-t-on vraiment au change?

Choisir entre le BPA ou le BPS, ou entre la peste et le choléra?

Il y a quelques mois, 2 enseignes de distributeurs, Carrefour et U ont annoncé avoir remplacé le Bisphénol A dans leurs tickets de caisse. Or on apprend aujourd'hui qu'elles sont en fait passées d'un Bisphénol à un autre. Car c'est du BPS qui a remplacé le BPA. Le BPA, décrié d'abord à juste titre pour des utilisations impliquant un contact alimentaire, comme les biberons en polycarbonate, interdits depuis ce mois de juin dans l'Union européenne et depuis un an en France. Alors qu'en est-il vraiment du Bisphénol S?

La substitution de substances problématiques, un sujet épineux

Parmi la multitude de substances chimiques sur le marché (au moins plus de 100 000 au niveau européen), seul un petit nombre a fait l'objet d'études poussées en termes de toxicité. C'est le cas du BPA, mais pas du BPS: car la famille des Bisphénols est une famille nombreuse. En effet, des substances comme le BPE, BPB, TDP, BPS (Bis(4hydroxyphénol)sulfone) et le HBP sont membres de cette grande famille. Le BPS est lui aussi utilisé dans les plastiques en polycarbonate. D'après une étude de chercheurs de l'université d'Osaka menée en 2006, **le BPS se dégrade plus difficilement que le BPA dans les milieux aquatiques. Il serait donc plus persistant dans l'environnement.**

Par ailleurs, **il aurait lui aussi des effets de perturbateur hormonal**, d'après une étude menée en 2005 par une équipe japonaise, puisque son pouvoir d'imitation de l'hormone féminine oestrogène est à peine moins élevé que le BPA, et il a également un pouvoir anti-androgénique.

Lorsque Carrefour, l'une des deux enseignes en cause estime que "il n'existe pas d'autre alternative, et le BPS est moins nocif que le BPA", on peut tout aussi bien répondre que lorsque les données ne sont pas complètes, **on préconiserait plutôt ni l'un ni l'autre, car rien ne nous permet d'affirmer que le BPS est sûr.**

L'OFSP, Office Fédéral de la Santé Publique, suisse estime qu'il vaut mieux utiliser des substances ayant déjà fait l'objet d'études scientifiques en termes de dangerosité, plutôt que de les remplacer par d'autres dont on ignore tout des effets sur la santé mais dont on peut légitimement soupçonner qu'ils sont similaires à ceux des substances qu'ils doivent remplacer. En attendant, les caissières et caissiers qui manipulent des tickets de caisse à longueur de journée, restent les plus exposé(e)s.

sources:

Radio Suisse Romande, On en parle, Enquête d'Yves-Alain Cornu, [émission du 29 juillet 2011](#)

PubMed, Water Sci Technol. 2006;53(6):153-9. [Biodegradation of a variety of bisphenols under aerobic and anaerobic conditions](#). Ike M, Chen MY, Danzl E, Sei K, Fujita M. Source Department of Environmental Engineering, Osaka University [Comparative Study of the Endocrine-Disrupting Activity of Bisphenol A and 19 Related Compounds](#), Shigeyuki Kitamura,1 Tomoharu Suzuki, Seigo Sanoh, Ryuki Kohta, Norimasa Jinno, Kazumi Sugihara, Shin'ichi Yoshihara, Nariaki Fujimoto, Hiromitsu Watanabe, and Shigeru Ohta, Graduate School of Biomedical Sciences and †Research Institute for Radiation Biology and Medicine, Hiroshima University, Kasumi 1-2-3, Minami-ku, Hiroshima 734-8551, Japan

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EPA considers new call for toxicity testing of BPA

Turning up in and on everything from food to money, BPA's ubiquity is raising concerns

By Janet Raloff

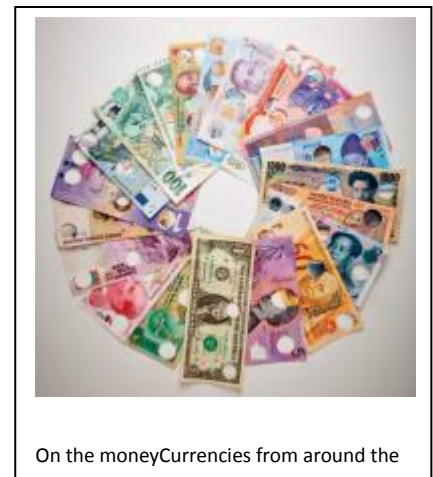
Web edition : Tuesday, July 26th, 2011

The Environmental Protection Agency solicited public comment, July 26, about whether to require new toxicity testing and environmental sampling of bisphenol A, an ingredient in many plastics and food-contact resins.

"A number of concerns have been raised about the potential human health and environmental effects of BPA," said Steve Owens, assistant administrator for EPA's Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention. Data from the proposed new tests, he said, "would help EPA better understand and address the potential environmental impacts of BPA."

Moreover, the agency observes on its BPA Action Plan [website](#), because this high-volume commercial chemical "is a reproductive, developmental, and systemic toxicant in animal studies and is weakly estrogenic, there are questions about its potential impact, particularly on children's health and the environment."

Past standardized toxicity tests used for regulatory decision-making had indicated that levels of BPA in people and the environment fall below levels of potential concern, EPA notes. "However," it also observes, "results of some recent studies using novel low-dose approaches and examining different endpoints describe subtle effects in laboratory animals at very low concentrations." Indeed, EPA acknowledges, some low-dose findings "are potentially of concern."



Although EPA doesn't mention which studies' findings it's referring to, several recent papers have pointed to impacts in animals (or people) that raise concerns about exposures during development.

— For instance, studies in the past few months using two different species of mice showed that early exposures — in the womb and up through a period equivalent to puberty — could [perturb](#) normal gender-linked behaviors in adults: Males became subtly feminized, and in one instance females appeared somewhat masculinized.

— One human study linked relatively higher BPA exposures in the womb to subtly [altered](#) gender-specific behavior in toddlers: Girls became somewhat more aggressive than normal; boys more anxious and withdrawn.

— Low-dose exposures in one study, where mice had been exposed to BPA during fetal development, resulted in later [prediabetes](#) when the rodents reached early middle age.

— A 2009 study in mice showed that the uterus of female mice exposed in the womb to BPA became supersensitized to the effects of estrogen in adulthood, a change that the authors said might jeopardize [reproduction](#). (A test-tube study reported by others at the same time — at the Endocrine Society meeting — showed BPA altered the contractile rate of heart-muscle cells, especially in the presence of estrogen).

— And genetic studies that used roundworms as a model critter impaired the genes responsible for successful reproduction; affected genes proved unlikely to self-repair, as would otherwise be expected. The bottom line: Sterility.

For people who want to play it cautious, exposures can be hard to avoid. Recent studies have shown cash-register receipts are often made from BPA-coated paper. A recent FDA study found plenty of foods tainted with the chemical. Some water bottles — even those ostensibly made from metal — may leach substantial amounts of BPA into beverages.

And most recently, BPA has turned up on money.

Chemists with the New York State Department of Health in Albany found the pollutant on currencies from around the world — or at least the 21 shown above. The scientists punched holes in the bills and tested them. Brazil's reals had the most; dongs from Vietnam hosted some of the highest and lowest levels. Greenbacks fell in about the middle of the pack.

Sandwiching a bill in a wallet for 24 hours between BPA-laced store receipts transferred considerable amounts of the chemical to the bills, possibly explaining its source, Chunyang Liao and Kurunthachalam Kannan reported early online July 11 in *Environmental Science & Technology*.

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Augmentin recall expanded on contamination fears

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Augmentin tablets: sources of the plasticisers have yet to be established

GlaxoSmithKline has been drawn further into concerns about contamination of pharmaceuticals, foods and beverages with plasticiser compounds, after authorities in Hong Kong ordered a second recall of its Augmentin antibiotic.

Last month, Hong Kong's Department of Health issued recall notices for powdered Augmentin (amoxicillin and clavulanic acid), as well as other pharmaceuticals such as Well Tab - a drug for gastric complaints made by Taiwanese firm China Chem and Pharm Co. Ltd - and five products made by Marching Pharmaceutical Ltd.

Now, GSK has also been ordered to recall 375mg tablet forms of Augmentin, while Vietnam has said it plans to test samples of the company's product for plasticisers.

The plasticisers under scrutiny include DEHP (diethylhexyl phthalate), DIDP (diisodecyl phthalate) and DINP (diisononyl phthalate), according to Hong Kong's Department of Health.

Analyses carried out by Hong Kong's Government Laboratory found levels of DIDP in samples of Augmentin up to 2.7 parts per million, as well as 1.1ppm of DEHP and 3.5ppm of DINP.

Taiwan initiated an export ban last month on various categories of food and beverages which have been affected by the contamination scandal, including sports drinks, juices, tea drinks, fruit jams, jellies and syrups and supplements in tablet, powder and capsule form.

The sources of the plasticisers in Augmentin have yet to be established. In other cases, at least one case of DEHP contamination has been traced to Taiwanese firm Yu Shen Chemical Co, while another Taiwan-based supplier - Pin Han Perfumery - has been accused of adding DINP to clouding agents that can be used in food and pharmaceutical applications.

The IPEC Federation - an international group representing excipients suppliers and users - said it appears that in some cases plasticisers have been added as a low-cost replacement for the more expensive palm oil, a form of economically motivated adulteration.

Other phthalates are approved for use in pharmaceuticals, such as diethyl phthalate (DEP) and dibutyl phthalate (DBP) and do not pose safety concerns in these applications, according to IPEC.

Phil Taylor

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NEWS from CPSC

U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission

Office of Information and Public Affairs

Washington, DC 20207

CPSC Adopts Testing Requirements for Phthalates in Children's Toys and Child Care Articles

Stay of Enforcement for Testing Until December 31, 2011

WASHINGTON, D.C. - The U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) voted 5-0 July 27, 2011, to approve new third party testing requirements for phthalates, through a notice of requirements, to ensure that children's toys and child care articles meet the federal phthalates limits.

Phthalates are a type of chemical used to make plastics and other materials more flexible. The Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act of 2008 (CPSIA) permanently banned the use of three phthalates in concentrations greater than 0.1 percent in children's toys and child care articles and temporarily banned the use of three others in concentrations greater than 0.1 percent in children's toys and child care articles that can be mouthed, sucked or chewed pending further study. Since February 2009, it has been unlawful to manufacture or import children's toys and child care articles violating these standards.

The CPSIA also required testing to prove compliance with these standards. While makers and sellers of toys and child care articles have had to comply with the phthalates requirements for more than two years, the Commission has voted previously to give manufacturers, importers and private labelers additional time to put a third party testing program into place. CPSC has approved a stay of enforcement on the requirement for third party testing and certification of these children's toys and child care articles to the phthalates limits until December 31, 2011. The Commission will enforce certification of compliance with the phthalates limits based on third party testing of children's toys and child care articles manufactured or imported after that date.

The Commission agreed with the staff's recommendation that only those plastic parts or other product parts which could conceivably contain phthalates should be tested. Untreated/unfinished wood, metal, natural fibers, natural latex and mineral products are not expected to inherently contain phthalates and need not be tested or certified provided that these materials have neither been treated or adulterated with the addition of materials that could result in the addition of phthalates into the product or material. The guidance contained in the Commission's August 2009 Statement of Policy for certain other materials, such as polyolefins, remains in effect.

The U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) is charged with protecting the public from unreasonable risks of injury or death associated with the use of the thousands of consumer products under the agency's jurisdiction. Deaths, injuries, and property damage from consumer product incidents cost the nation more than \$900 billion annually. CPSC is committed to protecting consumers and families from products that pose a fire, electrical, chemical, or mechanical hazard. CPSC's work to ensure the safety of consumer products - such as toys, cribs, power tools, cigarette lighters and household chemicals - contributed to a decline in the rate of deaths and injuries associated with consumer products over the past 30 years.

To report a dangerous product or a product-related injury, go online to: www.saferproducts.gov, call CPSC's Hotline at (800) 638-2772 or teletypewriter at (800) 638-8270 for the hearing impaired. Consumers can obtain this news release and product safety information at www.cpsc.gov. To join a free e-mail subscription list, please go to <https://www.cpsc.gov/cpsclist.aspx>.

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