

Veille Internet BPA du 10/10/2011 au 17/10/2011

Bisphénol A (BPA) sur Internet : Faits marquants

ARTICLE EN FRANÇAIS

- Europe1.fr - L'interdiction du bisphénol A votée p2

ARTICLES EN ANGLAIS

- bna.com - FDA Says It Will Propose Ban on Bisphenol A In Baby Bottles, Children's 'Sippy Cups'
(USA) La FDA prévoit une interdiction du BPA dans les biberons et les gobelets dans un futur proche, en réponse à la demande de l'American Chemistry Concl. p3-4
- Foodproductiondaily.com - French BPA ban will distort EU food packaging market, Plastics Europe
Selon l'Association de l'industrie du plastique, Plastics Europe, la nouvelle interdiction du Bisphénol A par la France pourrait fausser le marché international européen des emballages alimentaires. Toujours selon l'industrie du plastique, l'ANSES aurait mal interprété l'information existante sur le BPA. p5
- Summitcountyvoice.com - Environment: Pesticide pollution common in European rivers
Quatre grandes rivières européennes sont lourdement polluées par des pesticides dont certains ne figurent même pas sur la liste européenne des substances prioritaires. Parmi les composés retrouvés figurent aussi le phtalate de DEHP et le bisphénol A (BPA), deux plastifiants, ainsi que certaines substances médicamenteuses comme l'ibuprofène et le diclofénac (anti-inflammatoires). p6

L'interdiction du bisphénol A votée

Par Europe1.fr avec agences

Publié le 12 octobre 2011



Le projet de loi sur l'interdiction du bisphénol A a déjà été adopté à l'unanimité en commission des Affaires sociales. © Maxppp

L'Assemblée a adopté mercredi la proposition de loi PS, soutenue par le gouvernement.

C'était la dernière ligne droite. Mercredi après-midi, les députés ont voté l'interdiction du bisphénol A dans les contenants alimentaires. Elle sera effective à partir de 2014 pour les contenants alimentaires, mais dès 2013 pour les contenants alimentaires de produits destinés aux enfants de moins de trois ans. La proposition de loi socialiste, soutenue par le gouvernement, avait été adoptée à l'unanimité [en commission des Affaires sociales](#) le 28 septembre dernier.

Près d'un an après le vote de l'[interdiction de la substance dans les biberons](#), Michèle Delaunay, députée PS et médecin, a souligné qu'il était "temps d'agir". En clair, la loi concerne "tout conditionnement comportant du bisphénol A et destiné à recevoir des produits alimentaires".

Un rapport qui a fait avancer les choses

Un [rapport récent de l'Anses](#), l'Agence de sécurité sanitaire de l'alimentation, a permis de faire avancer les choses. Cette étude préconise en effet de remplacer "sans tarder" le bisphénol A et souligne les effets "avérés chez l'animal et suspectés chez l'homme", même à faible dose. Pour Xavier Bertrand, ce rapport "modifie la donne". Le ministre a donc dit son intention d'"aller plus loin" que la proposition de loi.

Concernant la date de 2013 pour les produits destinés aux moins de trois ans, le député PS et médecin Gérard Bapt a ironisé : "c'est par un compromis qu'avait finalement été retenue la date de 2014", a-t-il lancé au ministre. "Vous revenez pour les moins de trois ans à notre date initiale".

Quels produits de substitution ?

Pour le député, il est cependant "important" que l'échéance soit "suffisamment ample pour les industriels", qui doivent trouver des produits de substitution. Or, Jean-René Buisson, président de l'Association nationale des industries alimentaires, a affirmé lundi qu'il n'existant pas à l'heure actuelle de solution "sûre" de remplacement.

D'autres dispositions sont prévues : une campagne d'information à destination des femmes enceintes et allaitantes et des parents de jeunes enfants. Objectif : diffuser 800.000 plaquettes distribuées dès le mois d'octobre. Un rapport d'étape devra en outre être rendu au Parlement, au plus tard le 31 octobre 2012.

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FDA Says It Will Propose Ban on Bisphenol A In Baby Bottles, Children's 'Sippy Cups'

Tuesday, October 11, 2011

Key Development: FDA says it will propose a ban on BPA in baby bottles and “sippy cups” in the “very near future” in response to American Chemistry Council [petition](#).

Impact: The chemistry council says a ban will provide certainty that BPA is not used to make baby bottles and “sippy cups” on store shelves.

By [Pat Rizzuto](#)

The Food and Drug Administration will propose to ban bisphenol A from baby bottles and “sippy cups,” a move that a spokesman says reflects the reality that manufacturers no longer use the substance in their products.

FDA spokesman Stephen King told BNA Oct. 7 the agency will propose the ban, which was requested by the American Chemistry Council in a petition, in the “very near future.”

Despite scientific data and governmental assessments that have found bisphenol A safe, U.S. manufacturers stopped making infant baby bottles and spill-proof cups with the plastic-hardening chemical about two or three years ago to satisfy market demand, Steven G. Hentges, of the American Chemistry Council's Polycarbonate/BPA Global Group, told reporters during an Oct. 7 briefing on the petition.

Nonetheless, there has been “quite a bit of legislative activity around a product that doesn't exist,” Hentges said.

“Confusion about these products has become an unnecessary distraction to consumers, legislators and state regulators,” he said.

Hentges mentioned legislation passed in 11 states that prohibits the use of bisphenol A-containing polycarbonate resins in baby bottles and “sippy cups.” California became the most recent state to ban that use of the chemical when Gov. Jerry Brown (D) signed A.B. 1319 into law Oct. 4 ([194 DEN A-7, 10/6/11](#)).

The council [petitioned](#) FDA on Sept. 19 to amend its food contact regulation (21 C.F.R. Part 177.1580) to exclude the use of bisphenol A in “infant feeding bottles and spill-proof cups designed to help train babies to drink from cups.”

In a letter to the chemistry council Oct. 6, FDA acknowledged its receipt of that petition and told the council it would issue the *Federal Register* notice, Hentges told BNA.

“FDA action on this request will provide certainty that BPA is not used to make the baby bottles and sippy cups on store shelves, either today or in the future,” Hentges said in a statement about the council's petition.

FDA's King said that if the agency amends its regulation, any products remaining in the marketplace would no longer be lawful.

Hentges said revising the rule should provide consumers with clarity and prevent legislators from spending their time and effort to pass laws that have “no impact at all,” because the products are no longer on the U.S. market.

“Products would not be allowed to be imported into the country if they contained BPA,” King said. He did not offer details on how compliance would be enforced.

'Stunning Reversal.'

The Environmental Working Group backed the California law banning BPA.

Ken Cook, the group's president and co-founder, called the chemistry council's petition a “stunning reversal.”

“The chemical industry spent millions this year fighting efforts in California and other states to ban BPA in baby bottles and sippy cups,” Cook said.

EWG pledged to continue its campaign against the chemical, which it described as a synthetic estrogen “linked to a long list of serious medical conditions.”

“The industry should drop any further objections to phasing out BPA in baby formula containers and other canned food,” EWG said in a prepared statement.

Hentges said the council will continue to support BPA's use in many other products, including food containers, because of its safety record.

BPA is used primarily to make polycarbonate plastic for use in electronics, automobiles, CDs and DVDs, and food and drink containers. It also is used to make epoxy resins, which have applications in electrical laminates for printed circuit boards, paints and adhesives, and a variety of protective coatings, according to the chemistry council's Polycarbonate/BPA Global Group.


By [Pat Rizzuto](#)

The American Chemistry Council's petition is available at [http://op.bna.com/env.nsf/id/smiy-8meqbe/\\$File/FDAPetition.pdf](http://op.bna.com/env.nsf/id/smiy-8meqbe/$File/FDAPetition.pdf).

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French BPA ban will distort EU food packaging market, Plastics Europe

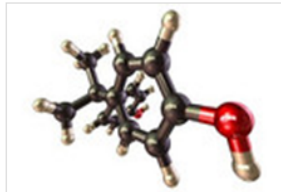
By Mark Astley, 13-Oct-2011

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The new French ban on bisphenol A (BPA) could potentially distort the European internal market for food packaging, according to plastics industry trade association Plastics Europe.

Yesterday's decision by the French National Assembly to approve the proposed bill prohibiting the use of BPA has been met with disappointment by Plastics Europe's PC/BPA division, which believes it has the potential to cause "inconsistency" in consumer safety decisions.



The French National Assembly decided, with 348 votes for and 2 against, to ban BPA in all food contact packaging from 2014.

A BPA ban on packaging aimed at children under the age of three was also approved, as well as the introduction of warning labels on any packaging containing BPA for pregnant women or children under the age of three.

Safety inconsistency harmful

But Plastics Europe spokeswoman Jasmin Bird told FoodProductionDaily.com: "Having inconsistency among consumer safety-decisions in Europe is not helpful for both European industry and European consumers alike."

"If safety decisions or potentially new safety laws are no longer based upon the weight of sound scientific evidence, industry and consumers alike can no longer rely on the existing legal and political framework."

Plastics Europe had previously criticised a report by the French Food Safety Agency (ANSES), on which the ban proposal was based.

ANSES under attack

The trade body claimed that ANSES had misinterpreted existing information on BPA, despite a previous European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) report concluding that the substance was safe for food contact applications.

French health minister Xavier Bertrand declared his support for a wholesale ban on BPA last week, following the release of the ANSES report.

Bertrand became the second cabinet minister to back the bill, after ecology minister Nancy Kosciusko-Morizet endorsed the proposal a few weeks ago.

EFSA declined to comment on the ban but told FoodProductionDaily.com: "Following the publication of the two reports on BPA by ANSES on the 27th September 2011, the European Commission has asked EFSA for scientific advice on whether the reports contain elements that would lead EFSA to reconsider the opinion on BPA published in September 2010."



Environment: Pesticide pollution common in European rivers

Posted on October 16, 2011 by Bob Berwyn

Ibuprofen and chemicals from personal care products found in surprising concentrations as part of EU water quality research

By Summit Voice

SUMMIT COUNTY — After a major in-depth analysis of organic pollutants in four major European river basins, scientists concluded that pesticides are an even bigger problem than previously assumed. At least 38 percent of the substances studied are present in concentrations high enough to affect aquatic organisms.

Most of the substances classified as a risk to the environment in the study were pesticides and the majority of these are not on the European list of priority substances which have to be monitored regularly. As a result, the scientists said there is an urgent need to update the EU water framework directive. The study, published last week in the journal *Science of the Total Environment*, clearly shows that contamination by organic chemicals is a problem throughout Europe.

The goal of the EU Water Framework Directive is achieve high environmental quality in surface and groundwater sources by 2015. The chemical status will be assessed based on a list of 33 so-called priority pollutants. Since more than 14 million chemicals are on the market and more than 100,000 of these are produced on an industrial scale, agencies have to confine their monitoring to a manageable number of pollutants. Throughout Europe scientists are therefore working on methods to establish which pollutants should be used in the standards.

The rivers in the study were the Elbe, the Danube, the Schelde and the Llobregat. One of the most frequently registered compounds was diethylhexyl phthalate (DEHP), a chemically-produced softener which may impair fertility and will therefore be banned in the EU starting 2015. Also found frequently were bisphenol A (BPA), which may also impair fertility, and diclofenac and ibuprofen, two pharmaceutical substances used commonly in painkillers.

The scientists classified a total of 73 compounds as potential priority pollutants. Around two thirds of these are pesticides. The most problematic pesticides were diazinon, which is already prohibited in Germany and Austria, as well as azoxystrobin and terbuthylazine, which are still allowed in Central Europe.

“Neither of these pesticides is on the list of 33 priority pollutants, which have to be monitored by authorities throughout the EU,” said researcher Dr. C. Peter von der Ohe. “Terbuthylazine is a compound that is structurally closely related to the priority pollutants simazine and atrazine, which may not be applied any more. This is a nice example how small structural modifications of chemical products may apparently improve the chemical status without mitigating any hazards to the aquatic ecosystems.”

“We were also surprised that substances previously classified as harmless, such as HHCB, which is used as a synthetic musk fragrance in personal care products, are present in the environment in alarming concentrations,” said Dr. Werner Brack. “In our opinion the development of the Water Framework Directive should ensure that in future not only the presence of chemical substances but also their effects are monitored,” Brack said.

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