

Environmental Assessment

1. **Date:** July 6, 2004
2. **Name of Applicant/Notifier:** NOVA Chemicals Corporation
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CANADA

All communications on this matter are to be sent in care of Counsel for Notifier:
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4. **Description of the Proposed Action**

The action requested in this Notification is to establish the clearance of the food-contact substance (FCS), 2-propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl ester, polymer with 1,3-butadiene, butyl 2-propenoate, and ethenylbenzene, for use in fabricating a thermoforming sheet for non-film and non-coating applications intended for use in contact with (1) all types of food, except Food Type VI-C (beverages containing more than 8 percent alcohol), at room temperature for up to 10 days; (2) aqueous and acidic foods (Food Types I, II, IVB, VIA, VIB, VIIB, and VIII) at room temperature for up to 15 days; and (3) all food types under refrigerated or frozen storage (Conditions of Use F and G, as described in Table 2 of 21 C.F.R. § 176.170(c)).

Food-contact materials produced with the use of the polymer will be utilized in patterns corresponding to the national population density and will be widely distributed across the

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country. Therefore, it is anticipated that disposal will occur nationwide, with about 76% of the materials deposited in land disposal sites, and about 24% combusted.¹

The types of environments present at and adjacent to these disposal locations are the same as for the disposal of any other food-contact material in current use. Consequently, there are no special circumstances regarding the environment surrounding either the use or disposal of food-contact materials prepared from the subject polymer.

5. Identification of Substance that Is the Subject of the Proposed Action

The FCS that is the subject of this Notification is 2-propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl ester, polymer with 1,3-butadiene, butyl 2-propenoate and ethenylbenzene.

6. Introduction of Substances into the Environment

Under 21 C.F.R. § 25.40(a), an environmental assessment ordinarily should focus on relevant environmental issues relating to the use and disposal from use, rather than the production, of FDA-regulated articles. Moreover, information available to the Notifier does not suggest that there are any extraordinary circumstances in this case indicative of any adverse environmental impact as a result of the manufacture of the subject polymer. Consequently, information on the manufacturing site and compliance with relevant emissions requirements is not provided here.

No environmental release is expected upon the use of the subject polymer to fabricate food-contact materials. In these applications, the polymer is expected to be entirely incorporated into the finished article. Any waste materials generated in this process, *e.g.*, plant scraps, are expected to be disposed as part of the manufacturer's overall nonhazardous solid waste in accordance with established procedures.

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¹ *Characterization of Municipal Solid Waste in the United States: 1997 Update*, EPA 530-R-98-007, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (5305W), Washington DC, 20460, May 1998.



Disposal by the ultimate consumer of food-contact materials produced by the subject polymer will be by conventional rubbish disposal and, hence, primarily by sanitary landfill or incineration. No toxic combustion products are expected as a result of the proper incineration of the polymer.

Only extremely small amounts, if any, of the polymer's constituents are expected to enter the environment as a result of the landfill disposal of food-contact articles, in light of the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) regulations governing municipal solid waste landfills. EPA's regulations require new municipal solid-waste landfill units and lateral expansions of existing units to have composite liners and leachate collection systems to prevent leachate from entering ground and surface water, as well as groundwater monitoring systems. 40 C.F.R. Part 258. Although owners and operators of existing active municipal solid waste landfills that were constructed before October 9, 1993 are not required to retrofit liners and leachate collection systems, they are required to monitor groundwater and to take corrective action as appropriate. The lack of any leaching is especially likely considering that the subject substance is a high molecular weight polymer that contains only minute levels of extractable material even under conditions that greatly exaggerate environmental exposure conditions.

7. Fate of Emitted Substances in the Environment

(a) Air

No significant effects on the concentrations of and exposures to any substances in the atmosphere are anticipated due to the proposed use of the subject polymer. The polymer is of high molecular weight and does not volatilize. Thus, no significant quantities of any substances will be released upon the use and disposal of food-contact articles manufactured with the polymer.

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The products of complete combustion of the polymer are carbon dioxide and water; the concentrations of these substances in the environment will not be significantly altered by the proper incineration of the polymer in the amounts utilized for food-contact applications.

(b) Water

No significant effects on the concentrations of and exposures to any substances in freshwater, estuarine, or marine ecosystems are anticipated due to the proposed use of the subject polymer. No significant quantities of any substance will be added to these water systems upon the proper incineration of the polymer, nor upon their disposal in landfills due to the extremely low levels of aqueous migration of polymer components.

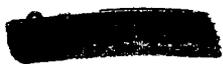
(c) Land

Considering the factors discussed above, no significant effects on the concentrations of and exposures to any substances in terrestrial ecosystems are anticipated as a result of the proposed use of the subject polymer. In particular, the extremely low levels of maximum potential migration of components of the polymer, demonstrated by the extraction studies, indicate that virtually no leaching of this substance may be expected to occur under normal environmental conditions when finished food-contact materials are disposed. Thus, there is no expectation of any meaningful exposure of terrestrial organisms to the subject polymer as a result of their proposed use.

Considering the foregoing, we respectfully submit that there is no reasonable expectation of a significant impact on the concentration of any substance in the environment due to the proposed use of the polymer in the manufacture of articles intended for use in contact with food.

8. Environmental Effects of Released Substances

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As discussed previously, the only substances that may be expected to be released to the environment upon the use and disposal of food-contact materials fabricated with the use of the subject polymer consist of extremely small quantities of combustion products and extractables.

Based on these considerations, no adverse effect on organisms in the environment is expected as a result of the disposal of articles containing the polymer. In addition, the use and disposal of the polymer are not expected to threaten a violation of applicable laws and regulations, *e.g.*, EPA's regulations in 40 C.F.R. Part 60 that pertain to municipal solid waste combustors and Part 258 that pertain to landfills.

9. Use of Resources and Energy

As is the case with other food-contact materials, the production, use, and disposal of the subject polymer involves the use of natural resources such as petroleum products, coal, and the like. However, the use of the subject polymer in the fabrication of food-contact materials is not expected to result in a net increase in the use of energy and resources, since the polymer is intended to be used in place of materials now on the market for use in food-contact articles where particular packaging advantages, such as cold temperature performance, clarity, and durability at room temperatures, is desired. The projected production volume for the polymer reflects this reality, and is only expected to reach a comparatively low level in the U.S., even after 2008.² Substances currently used in such applications include polyethylene terephthalate, polyvinyl chloride, and styrene-butadiene copolymer/polystyrene blends.

The partial replacement of these types of materials by the subject polymer is not expected to have any adverse impact on the use of energy and resources. Manufacture of the polymer, and its conversion to finished food-contact materials, will consume energy and resources in amounts

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² See Attachment 11 for confidential information regarding the projected production volume for the polymer.



comparable to the manufacture and use of other polymers. Moreover, the applications that are the subject of this Notification are not recovered for recycling to a significant extent, but are disposed of by means of landfill and incineration; the subject polymer will not be used to fabricate bottles, which are the types of containers that are recovered for recycling to a significant extent. Articles produced from the subject polymer are expected to be disposed according to the same patterns when they are used in place of articles currently produced with other materials. Thus, there will be no impact on current or future recycling programs.

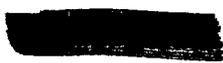
10. Mitigation Measures

As shown above, no significant adverse environmental impacts are expected to result from the use and disposal of food-contact materials fabricated from the subject polymer. Thus, the use of the polymer as proposed is not reasonably expected to result in any new environmental problem requiring mitigation measures of any kind.

11. Alternatives to the Proposed Action

No potential adverse environmental effects are identified herein which would necessitate alternative actions to that proposed in this Notification. The alternative of not approving the action proposed herein would simply result in the continued use of the materials which the subject polymer would otherwise replace; such action would have no environmental impact. Given the fact that the polymer's constituents are not expected to enter the environment in more than minute quantities upon the use and disposal of finished food-contact articles, and the absence of any significant environmental impact which would result from its use, the establishment of an effective FCN to permit the use of the subject polymer as described herein is environmentally safe in every respect.

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12. List of Preparers

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13. Certification

The undersigned official certifies that the information provided herein is true, accurate,
and complete to the best of his knowledge.

Date: July 8, 2004



Ralph A. Simmons
Counsel for NOVA Chemicals, Ltd.

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