

Environmental Assessment

1. **Date:** May 31, 2007
2. **Name of Applicant/Notifier:** E. I du Pont de Nemours and Co., Inc.
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Wilmington, Delaware 19805

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 Food-Contact Notification (FCN) is to establish the clearance of the food-contact substance (FCS), 1,4-benzenedicarboxylic acid, dimethyl ester, polymer with 1,3-propanediol or 1,4-benzenedicarboxylic acid, polymer with 1,3-propanediol, for use as a component in the manufacture of articles, except bottles, intended to contact all food types under Conditions of Use C ("Hot filled or pasteurized above 150°F") through H ("Frozen or refrigerated storage: Ready-prepared foods intended to be reheated in container at time of use"), as described in Tables 1 and 2 of 21 C.F.R. § 176.170(c), respectively.

The subject polymer offers several technical properties that make it useful in a variety of food, pharmaceutical, and medical device packaging applications. In particular, the polymer is a polyester resin with good toughness and clarity properties, as well as excellent oxygen and water vapor barrier properties.

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The Notifier does not intend to produce finished food-contact materials from the subject polymer. Rather, the polymer will be sold to manufacturers engaged in the production of food-contact articles, except bottles. Food-contact articles 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 country. Therefore, it is anticipated that disposal of the subject resin will occur nationwide, with the material being land disposed or combusted; as the resin will not be used in the manufacture of bottles, it is not anticipated that the resin will be used in applications that will compete with or displace food-contact articles that are currently being recycled. According to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) 2005 update regarding municipal solid waste in the United States, 54.3% of municipal solid waste generally was land disposed, 13.6% was combusted, and 32.1% was recovered for recycling and composting.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 1,4-benzenedicarboxylic acid, dimethyl ester, polymer with 1,3-propanediol (CASRN 36619-23-5) or 1,4-benzenedicarboxylic acid, polymer with 1,3-propanediol (CASRN 26590-75-0).

¹ *Municipal Solid Waste in the United States 2005 Facts and Figures*, EPA530-R-06-011, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (5305W), Washington DC, 20460, October 2006.

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 articles. In these applications, the polymer will be used in any type of food-contact article, including films and containers, but is not intended for use in bottles. Any waste materials generated in the manufacture of the food-contact materials, *e.g.*, plant scraps, are expected to be disposed as part of the manufacturer's overall nonhazardous solid waste in accordance with established procedures.

Disposal by the ultimate consumer of food-contact articles produced from the subject resin will be by conventional rubbish disposal and, hence, primarily by sanitary landfill or incineration. The resin consists primarily of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. These are elements that are commonly found in municipal solid waste. Based on the proposed use of the food-contact substance and the anticipated market volume (available in a confidential attachment to the FCN), we have concluded that the food-contact substance will make up a small portion of the total municipal solid waste currently combusted, the food-contact substance will not significantly alter the emissions from properly operating municipal solid waste combustors, and incineration of the

food-contact substance will not cause municipal waste combustors to threaten a violation of applicable emissions laws and regulations (40 C.F.R. Part 60 and/or relevant state and local laws).

Only extremely small amounts, if any, of the resin 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, and to have ground-water 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 true considering that the subject substances are high molecular weight polymers that contain only minute levels of extractable material.

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.

As indicated above in item 6, the food-contact substance will make up a small portion of the total municipal solid waste currently combusted, the food-contact substance will not

significantly alter the emissions from properly operating municipal solid waste combustors, and incineration of the food-contact substance will not cause municipal waste combustors to threaten a violation of applicable emissions laws and regulations.

(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 its 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 potential levels of maximum migration of components of the polymer indicate that virtually no leaching of this substance may be expected to occur under normal environmental conditions when finished food-contact materials are disposed. Furthermore, the low production of the polymer for use in food-contact applications precludes any substantial release to the environment of its components. Thus, there is no expectation of any meaningful exposure of terrestrial organisms to the subject polymer as a result of its 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 subject polymer, 1,4-benzenedicarboxylic acid, dimethyl ester, polymer with

1,3-propanediol or 1,4-benzenedicarboxylic acid, polymer with 1,3-propanediol, in the manufacture of articles intended for use in contact with food.

8. Environmental Effects of Released Substances

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. As discussed in the FCN, the monomers from which the resin is manufactured are not considered to present a substantive genotoxicity or carcinogenicity risk at the minute levels at which they may enter the diet. Furthermore, it is generally recognized that oligomeric substances are of lower potential toxicity than the monomers from which they are produced. Consequently, based on the absence of any concern vis-à-vis the monomers, the oligomers also are not expected to present any toxicological concern. Based on these considerations, no adverse effect on organisms in the environment is expected as a result of the disposal of articles containing the resin. In addition, the use and disposal of the resin are not expected to threaten a violation of applicable laws and regulations, e g , the Environmental Protection Agency'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 materials that will be used in place of similar materials now on the market.

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Polymers currently used in such applications include other polyester resins that are currently permitted for this use.

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 comparable to the manufacture and use of other polymers. Moreover, the article applications that are the subject of this Notification currently in use for food-contact are not recovered for recycling to a significant extent, but are disposed 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. Food-contact materials produced from the subject polymer are expected to be disposed according to the same patterns when it is used in place of current 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. This is primarily due to the minute levels of leaching of potential migrants from the finished article; the insignificant impact on environmental concentrations of combustion products of the polymer; and the close similarity of the subject polymer to the materials it is intended to replace. 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. In view of the excellent qualities of the subject polymer for use in food-contact applications, the fact that the polymer 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.

12. List of Preparers

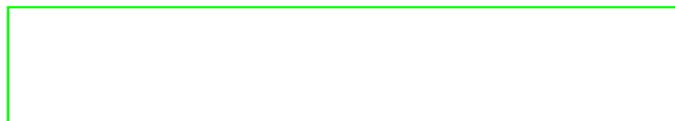
Lester Borodinsky, Ph.D., Staff Scientist, Keller and Heckman LLP

Thomas P. Price, Ph.D., Senior Regulatory Specialist, E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Co.,
Inc.

13. Certification

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

Date: 5-30-07



George G. Misko
Counsel for E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Co., Inc.