

## Environmental Assessment

- 1. Date** October 29, 2018
- 2. Name of Applicant/Petitioner** Addivant
- 3. Address** All communications on this matter are to be sent in care of  
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**4. Description of Proposed Action:**

**A. Requested Action**

The action requested in this Notification is to establish a clearance for the food-contact substance (FCS), phosphorous acid, mixed 2,4-bis(1,1-dimethylpropyl)phenyl and 4-(1,1-dimethylpropyl)phenyl triesters (CAS Registry Number 939402-02-5), when used in food-contact materials. The FCS is intended for use as an antioxidant at levels up to 0.5 percent by weight in styrene block polymers and repeat use elastomers authorized for use in contact with all food types under Conditions of Use A (“High temperature heat-sterilized (e.g., over 212°F)”) through H (“Frozen or refrigerated storage: Ready-prepared foods intended to be reheated in container at time of use”).<sup>1</sup> The FCS also may be added to styrene block polymers authorized for use as packaging for powdered infant formula, as well as styrene block polymers and elastomers authorized for use in repeat use articles that contact infant formula and human milk. The FCS will be used in conjunction with triisopropanolamine (TIPA; CAS Reg. No. 122-20-3) at a maximum use level of 0.75 percent by weight of the FCS.

**B. Need for Action**

The FCS is intended to be used as an antioxidant in polymeric food-contact materials. The FCS inhibits oxidation, and thus deterioration of technical performance, of polymers used in food-contact materials.

**C. Location of Use/Disposal**

Finished food-contact materials containing the FCS will be utilized in patterns corresponding to the population density, and will be widely distributed across the country. Thus,

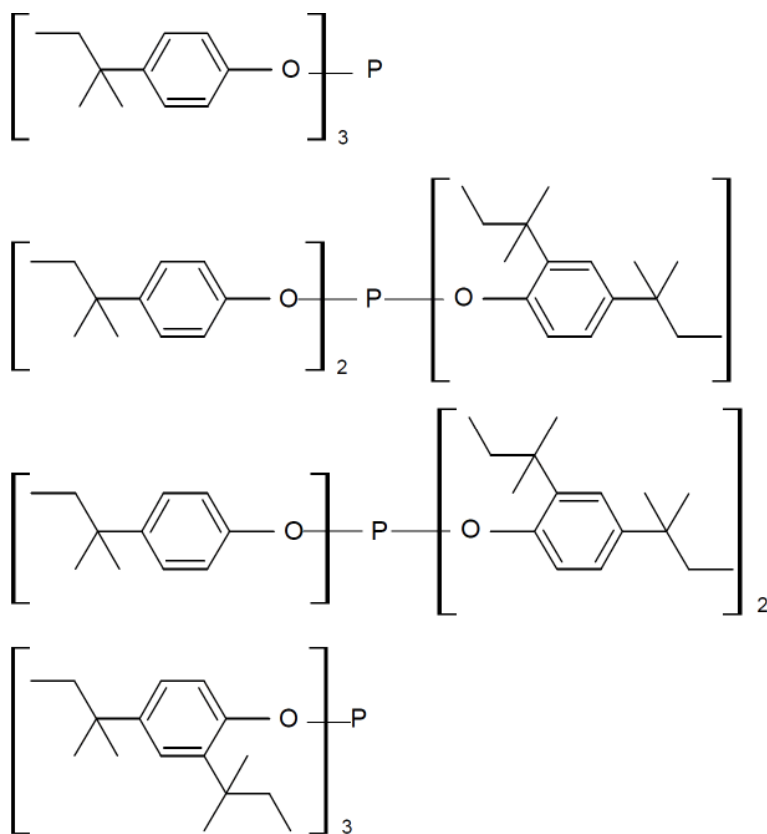
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<sup>1</sup> FDA’s food types and Conditions of Use are defined in Tables 1 and 2 at <http://www.fda.gov/Food/IngredientsPackagingLabeling/PackagingFCS/FoodTypesConditionsofUse/default.htm>.

it is anticipated that disposal will occur nationwide. According to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) data for 2015, approximately 52.5% of municipal solids waste is currently deposited in land disposal sites, 12.8% is combusted, and 34.7% is recovered (a combination of waste recovered for recycling and for composting).<sup>2</sup> The extremely low use level of the FCS in food-contact materials (as noted in the confidential attachment to the EA) will not impact the disposal patterns of the polymeric resins in which they are used.

## 5. Identification of the Subject of the Proposed Action

The subject of this notification is phosphorous acid, mixed 2,4-bis(1,1-dimethylpropyl)phenyl and 4-(1,1-dimethylpropyl)phenyl triesters (CAS Registry Number 939402-02-5). The various esters present in the FCS mixture have molecular formulas of C<sub>33</sub>H<sub>45</sub>O<sub>3</sub>P (520 g/mol), C<sub>38</sub>H<sub>55</sub>O<sub>3</sub>P (590 g/mol), C<sub>43</sub>H<sub>65</sub>O<sub>3</sub>P (660 g/mol), and C<sub>48</sub>H<sub>75</sub>O<sub>3</sub>P (730 g/mol). The structure of the individual components of this mixture may be represented as follows:



<sup>2</sup> *Advancing Sustainable Materials Management: Facts and Figures 2015*, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, July 2018, at [https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2018-07/documents/2015\\_smm\\_msw\\_factsheet\\_07242018\\_fnl\\_508\\_002.pdf](https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2018-07/documents/2015_smm_msw_factsheet_07242018_fnl_508_002.pdf).

## 6. Introduction of Substances into the Environment

Under 21 C.F.R § 25.40(a) (“Environmental assessments”), 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 materials. The Notifier is not aware of any information to 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 FCS. Consequently, information on the manufacturing site and compliance with relevant emissions requirements is not provided here.

No significant environmental release is expected when the subject FCS is used in the manufacture of food-contact materials. The FCS will be entirely incorporated into finished articles, and essentially all of it is expected to remain with these materials throughout the use/disposal of the finished materials by the consumer. Any waste material generated during the manufacture of the finished articles, e.g., plant scraps, is expected to be disposed as part of the finished article manufacturer’s overall nonhazardous solid waste in accordance with established procedures.

Disposal by the ultimate consumer of the finished food-contact materials will be by conventional rubbish disposal and, hence, primarily by sanitary landfill or incineration. Finished food-contact materials containing the FCS are not expected to be recycled because styrene block polymers (e.g., styrene-butadiene-styrene polymers and styrene-isoprene-styrene polymers, etc.), and repeat use elastomers are not the subject of widespread recycling programs within the United States. Moreover, food-contact articles that are expected to be manufactured from the materials described in the current Notification are not typically recycled, and are instead removed from the recycling stream based on source control procedures.<sup>3</sup> Articles containing the FCS are expected to be removed from the recycling process stream using such source control procedures, in the event that they inadvertently entered the stream.

The FCS is composed of carbon, oxygen, phosphorus, and hydrogen. Thus, the combustion products of the FCS include carbon dioxide. The carbon content of the FCS has been calculated based on the elemental composition of the FCS (available in a confidential attachment to the EA).

In accordance with 40 C.F.R. § 1508.27, the analysis of the significance of environmental impacts must include the degree to which the action threatens a violation of federal, state, or local laws imposed for the protection of the environment. In this context, 40 C.F.R. § 98.2(a)(3), requires stationary fuel combustion sources which emit 25,000 metric tons (MT) CO<sub>2</sub> equivalents (CO<sub>2</sub>-e) or more per year to report their GHG emissions to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Municipal solid waste (MSW) combustion facilities are stationary fuel combustion sources pursuant to 40 C.F.R. 98.30(a). The GHG emissions resulting from the use and disposal of the FCS relate to the incineration of articles containing the FCS in MSW

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<sup>3</sup> See The Association of Plastic Recyclers, “Near Infrared (NIR) Sorting in the Plastics Recycling Process,” at: [https://www.plasticsrecycling.org/images/pdf/design-guide/Resources/NIR\\_Sorting\\_Resource.pdf](https://www.plasticsrecycling.org/images/pdf/design-guide/Resources/NIR_Sorting_Resource.pdf), discussing the processes for sorting different types of resin that may enter the recycle stream.

combustion facilities. Such facilities are regulated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) under 40 C.F.R. § 98, which “establishes mandatory GHG reporting requirements for owners and operators of certain facilities that directly emit GHG.” Part 2 of this regulation (40 C.F.R. § 98.2) describes the facilities that must report GHG emissions and sets an annual 25,000 metric ton carbon dioxide equivalent (CO<sub>2</sub>-e) emission threshold for required reporting.

To evaluate the significance of the environmental impact of these GHG emissions, we refer to 40 C.F.R. § 1508.27, which defines ‘significantly’ as it relates to assessing the intensity of an environmental impact in NEPA documents. 40 C.F.R. § 1508.27(b)(10) states that, when evaluating intensity of an impact, one should consider “whether the action threatens a violation of Federal, State, or local law or requirements imposed for the protection of the environment.” GHG emissions from MSW combustion facilities are regulated under 40 C.F.R. § 98.2. Further, the FCS will not significantly alter the emissions from properly operating MSW combustors. Therefore, incineration of the FCS will not cause MSW to threaten a violation of applicable emission laws and regulation (*i.e.*, 40 C.F.R. 60 and/or relevant state and local laws).

Based on the confidential market volume, the expected carbon dioxide equivalent emissions, as shown in the confidential attachment to the EA, are below 25,000 metric tons on an annual basis. As the estimated GHG emissions are below the threshold for mandatory reporting, no significant environmental impacts are anticipated resulting from combustion of the FCS in MSW combustion facilities. Further, the FCS will not significantly alter the emissions from properly operating MSW combustors as the FCS contains carbon, oxygen, hydrogen, and phosphorus, elements that are commonly found in MSW. Therefore, incineration of the FCS will not cause MSW combustors to threaten a violation of applicable emission laws and regulations (*i.e.*, 40 C.F.R. Part 60 and/or relevant state and local laws).

Only extremely small amounts, if any, of the FCS constituents are expected to enter the environment as a result of the landfill disposal of food-contact articles, in light of the EPA regulations governing MSW landfills. EPA’s regulations require new MSW 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 actions as appropriate.

## **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 FCS, as the FCS does not readily volatilize. Thus, no significant quantities of any substances will be released upon the use and disposal of food-contact materials manufactured with the FCS.

The FCS will make up a very small portion of the total municipal solid waste currently combusted. Therefore, the FCS will not significantly alter the emissions from 40 C.F.R. Part 60-

compliant operating municipal solid waste combustors, and incineration of the FCS will not cause municipal solid waste combustors to threaten a violation of applicable emissions laws and regulations. See Confidential Attachment for additional details.

## **B. Water**

No significant effects on the concentrations of and exposures to any substances freshwater, estuarine, or marine ecosystems are anticipated due to the proposed use of the subject FCS. The fate of the FCS in the aqueous environment does not need to be addressed because no significant introductions of substances into the environment were identified in Item 6.

## **C. Land**

Considering the factors discussed above, no significant effects on the concentration of and exposures to any substances in terrestrial ecosystems are anticipated as a result of the proposed use of the subject FCS. In particular, the nature of the FCS is expected to result in virtually no leaching of FCS components under normal environmental conditions when the food contact articles in which they are contained are disposed of. Furthermore, the very low production of the FCS for use in food-contact applications (as noted in the confidential attachment to the EA) precludes any substantial release to the environment of its components. Thus, there is no expectation of any meaningful exposure of terrestrial organisms to these substances as a result of the proposed use of the FCS.

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 FCS in the manufacture of food-contact materials. Therefore, the environmental fate of substances does not need to be addressed due to the fact that no significant introduction of substances into the environment as a result of the proposed use of the FCS were identified as discussed under Item 6.

## **8. Environmental Effects of Released Substances**

As discussed above, the only substances that may be expected to be released into the environment upon the use and disposal of food-contact materials fabricated with the FCS consist of very small quantities of combustion products and extractables, if any. None of these potential releases presents any toxicological concern at the low levels at which they could occur upon use and disposal of food-contact materials containing the FCS. Based on these considerations, no significant adverse effect on organisms in the environment is expected as a result of the disposal of food-contact materials containing the FCS. In addition, the use and disposal of the polymers containing the FCS is 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 ("Standards of performance for new stationary sources") 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 packaging materials, the production, use and disposal of the FCS involves the use of natural resources such as petroleum products, coal, and the like. The

manufacturer of the FCS will consume comparable amounts of energy and resources as similar products already being marketed (*i.e.*, antioxidants permitted for use in styrene block polymers and/or repeat use elastomers under 21 C.F.R. Section 178.2010), as the raw materials used in the production of the FCS are commercially manufactured materials that are produced for use in a variety of applications. Therefore, the use of this alternative product will have no significant impact on the use of resources and energy.

Plastics containing the FCS are expected to be disposed of according to the same patterns when they are used in place of the currently used plastic articles with or without comparable additives (*e.g.*, sealing gaskets, o-rings, conveyor belts). Because the subject food-contact materials are not the subject of widespread recycling programs within the United States (and are therefore unlikely to be recycled) and the FCS is used at an exceedingly low level in the production of food-contact materials (as noted in the confidential attachment to the EA), there will be no significant impact on current or future recycling programs. As discussed above, finished food-contact materials containing the FCS are not expected to be recycled because styrene block polymers (*e.g.*, styrene-butadiene-styrene polymers and styrene-isoprene-styrene polymers, etc.), and repeat use elastomers are not the subject of widespread recycling programs within the United States. Moreover, food-contact articles that are expected to be manufactured from the materials described in the current Notification are not typically recycled, and are instead removed from the recycling stream based on source control procedures.<sup>4</sup> Articles containing the FCS are expected to be removed from the recycling process stream using such source control procedures, in the event that they inadvertently entered the stream.

## **10. Mitigation Measures**

As shown above, no significant adverse environmental impacts are expected to result from the use and disposal of articles fabricated within the subject FCS. This is primarily due to the minute levels, if any, of leaching of components of the FCS from finished food-contact materials, and the insignificant impact on environment concentrations of combustion products of the FCS. Thus, no significant adverse environmental impacts were identified that require mitigation procedures.

## **11. Alternatives to the Proposed Action**

No potential adverse effects are identified herein which would necessitate alternative actions to that proposed in this Notification. If the proposed action is not approved, the result would be the continued use of the materials that the subject FCS would replace. Such action would have no environmental impact.

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<sup>4</sup> *Id.*

## 12. List of Preparers

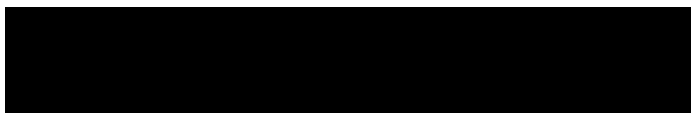
1. George G. Misko, J.D., Partner, Keller and Heckman LLP, 1001 G Street, NW, Suite 500 West, Washington, DC 20001. Mr. Misko has over 30 years of experience drafting Food Additive Petitions, FCN submissions, and Environmental Assessments.
2. Peter Coneski, Ph.D. in Chemistry, Staff Scientist, Keller and Heckman LLP, 1001 G Street, NW, Suite 500 West, Washington, DC 20001. Dr. Coneski has 5 years of experience preparing FCN submissions, including their Environmental Assessments.

## 13. Certification

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

Date: October 29, 2018

George G. Misko



Counsel for Addivant

## 14. List of References

The following footnotes are found within the Environmental Assessment document:

1. FDA's food types and Conditions of Use are defined in Tables 1 and 2 at <http://www.fda.gov/Food/IngredientsPackagingLabeling/PackagingFCS/FoodTypesConditionsOfUse/default.htm>.
2. *Advancing Sustainable Materials Management: Facts and Figures 2015*, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, July 2018, at [https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2018-07/documents/2015\\_smm\\_msw\\_factsheet\\_07242018\\_fnl\\_508\\_002.pdf](https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2018-07/documents/2015_smm_msw_factsheet_07242018_fnl_508_002.pdf).
3. The Association of Plastic Recyclers, "Near Infrared (NIR) Sorting in the Plastics Recycling Process," at: [https://www.plasticsrecycling.org/images/pdf/design-guide/Resources/NIR\\_Sorting\\_Resource.pdf](https://www.plasticsrecycling.org/images/pdf/design-guide/Resources/NIR_Sorting_Resource.pdf), discussing the processes for sorting different types of resin that may enter the recycle stream.

## 15. Attachments

1. Confidential Attachment to Environmental Assessment.