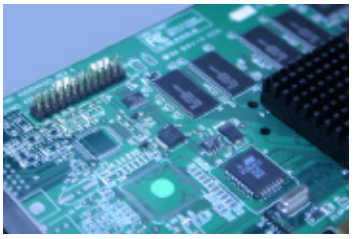

About BPA

Bisphenol A (BPA) is used to make plastics and resins that are essential to many consumer and industrial products for modern living, including many applications important to public health and food safety. BPA is one of the most thoroughly tested chemicals used today and has a safety track record of 50 years.

Approved by FDA for Safe Use in Food Contact

BPA is commonly used to make polycarbonate plastic and epoxy resins, both of which have been approved for decades by the U. S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA), the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA), and numerous other government agencies worldwide, for use in food-contact applications.

Polycarbonate is a highly shatter-resistant, lightweight and optically clear thermoplastic. This combination of attributes makes it virtually unique among commercially-available thermoplastics. Markets and typical products that take advantage of these attributes include:

- Medical – surgical and drug-delivery devices, dialyzers, incubators
- Electronic – housing units for cell phones, laptops, game consoles
- Automotive – headlamp lenses, sunroofs, bumpers
- Building/Construction – LED lighting fixtures, signage, architectural and security glazing

Epoxy resins, most of which are made from BPA, are thermoset plastics with an outstanding combination of toughness, chemical resistance and high adhesion. Epoxy resins are well-suited to a wide range of coating applications, and are increasingly used in high-strength/lightweight composites:

- Wind Energy – wind turbine rotor blades
- Aerospace – aircraft fuselage and wing structures
- Marine – boat manufacture and repair
- Paint and Protective Coatings – appliance powder coatings, automobile primers, flooring

Consumer Exposure is Extremely Low

A consumer would have to ingest hundreds of pounds of food and beverage each day (that have been in contact with polycarbonate plastic) to reach the BPA "safe exposure level" established by government bodies in Canada and the United States. Consumer exposure to BPA from all sources is minute and well below safety standards set by government regulatory agencies around the world. Extensive data from biomonitoring studies conducted by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) show that typical human exposure to BPA from all sources is approximately 1,000 times below the safe intake level set by government agencies in the United States and Canada.

BPA Safety is Confirmed by Government Scientists

The consensus of major government agencies around the world is that BPA is safe as used in food-contact applications. Scientists informing those bodies have stated in their assessments that exposure levels to BPA are many times lower—even 1,000 times lower—than government-set safety levels.

- In February 2018, the U.S. National Toxicology Program (NTP) released the results of the CLARITY Core Study, the largest study ever done on BPA which was conducted by senior scientists at FDA. Dr. Stephen Ostroff, Deputy Commissioner for Foods and Veterinary Medicine at FDA, released a statement noting: "...our initial review supports our determination that currently authorized uses of BPA continue to be safe for consumers." These results are consistent with previous studies that indicate BPA is unlikely to cause health effects at the very low levels to which people are exposed. The Core Study was peer reviewed by an expert panel in April, and a final report is expected in August. On its Web site, FDA asks the question "Is BPA Safe?" with one clear answer - "Yes."

- In January 2015, following a comprehensive re-evaluation of BPA exposure and toxicity, EFSA's scientific experts concluded that "BPA poses no health risk to consumers of any age group (including unborn children, infants and adolescents) at current exposure levels." Going beyond previous assessments, EFSA evaluated exposure to BPA not only from food, but also from a range of other potential sources.

- In September 2012, Health Canada released an updated assessment of BPA. Experts concluded that "current dietary exposure to BPA through food packaging uses is not expected to pose a health risk to the general population, including newborns and young children."

- In July 2011, the Japanese National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST) announced its most recent comprehensive BPA risk assessment, concluding that "the risk of BPA with regard to human health was believed to be very small." This conclusion is consistent with AIST's previous 2005 BPA risk assessment.

More information on BPA is available at the following Web sites:

HHS & FDA:
www.hhs.gov/safety/bpa

www.fda.gov/NewsEvents/PublicHealthFocus

Health Canada:
www.chemicalsubstanceschimiques.gc.ca/fact-fait/bisphenol-a-eng.php

EFSA:
www.efsa.europa.eu/en/topics/topic/bisphenol.htm

ACC:
www.plastics.americanchemistry.com/BPA

www.factsaboutBPA.org

Or by contacting:

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