Toxics in Packaging: History, Laws, Clearinghouse; Screening Projects for Plastics; Future Directions

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October 2019, Providence RI
The Garbage Barge
CONEG SRC

Coalition of Northeastern Governors
Source Reduction Council
Packaging!

- Packaging is one-third of the waste stream
- Most packaging is a single-use product
- Packaging is a strong candidate for recycling
- Packaging can contain toxics that impact waste, recycling, health
Toxics in Packaging!

- Lead
- Cadmium
- Mercury
- Hexavalent Chromium
Model Toxics in Pkg. Law

- Prohibits **intentional introduction** of *any amount* of the four regulated metals
- Limits **incidental presence** of the four metals to 100 ppm (0.01%) total concentration
- Applies to finished packaging and each individual packaging component
- Limited exemptions available initially, e.g., recycled content, certain reusable packaging
- Model approved by CONEG Governors Jan. 3, 1990; enacted in Maine April 17 and New Hampshire April 19, 1990
How do the laws work?

- Creates **supply chain responsibility**
- **Producer** companies self-certify based on:
  - analytic tests
  - supplier certification
- Provide Certificate of Compliance to customers (downstream producers), and states on request
- Most laws provide state with authority to levy monetary penalties against producers and distributors of both packaging and products
Success Stories

- Lead foil wine bottle wrappers (not addressed by FDA as food contact issue)
- Major manufacturer: cadmium pigment in yellow plastic container
- Lead solder in non-food cans (e.g., paint)
- Electronics and batteries in product packaging and displays
- Lead and cadmium in flexible plastic film
State enactment of TP laws

1990: ME, NH, WI, IA, CT, NY, VT, RI
1991: MN, WA
1992: NJ, GA, MD, IL
1993: FL, MO
1994: VA, PA
2003: CA
TPCH

- State & industry/association members
- Maintains/Updates the model law
- Coordinates implementation of state laws for consistency and efficiency
- Single point of contact for companies (save companies time)
- Packaging screening projects
Screening Projects/Publications

2006-2007:

Screened 355 pkgs;
26/44 PVC failed (60%)
19 Cd only
5 Cd and Pb
2 Pb only

13 film plastic failed
12 Pb (2 at 10,000 ppm)
1 Cd
Screening Projects/Publications

2009:
Screened 409 packages
39/71 PVC failed (55%)
31 Cd only
8 Cd and Pb
3 film plastic failed, with lead colorant
7 ink on plastic (film and rigid) failed, with lead in inks
2011: Laboratory Round Robin Testing: Assessing Performance in Measuring Toxics in Packaging – 16% of testing for Pb and Cd > 25% off

2012: Testing of PVC packaging from discount retail chains
24/61 failed (39%)
23 Cd only
1 Cd and Pb
metal parts also failed

919 ppm lead in zipper pull!
2012: Screening of Inks & Colorants in plastic bags used for shopping/mailing; screened 125 bags, 3 failed for Lead Colorants at 10,000 ppm (1%), for Yellow and Red
2015:

- 21/109 (19%) products found with PVC packaging that contains Cadmium; no Lead
- Includes five suppliers to one major retailer
- Home furnishings, housewares, pet toy and chew packaging made overseas
- Companies pulled significant inventory from stores/distribution (180k pkgs)
- Inventory can go to non-member states
TPCH Non-compliance Actions

- Confirm results with sample from 2nd state
- Confirm with lab analysis in some cases
- TPCH letter to product mfr & retailer:
  - Recall non-compliant pkgs from stores and distribution chain in TPCH member states, or
  - Provide lab analysis demonstrating compliance of pkg on shelf in TPCH states
    *this may result in ‘golden sample’ problem*
  - Request proper disposal of non-compliant pkg
    *TPCH cannot block sale in non-TPCH states*
Lead in wine bottles

- 2013 to 2016, TPCH found elevated lead levels in green wine bottles from Argentina (Malbec!) and Italy
- A few bottles > 1000 ppm
- Sources of lead unknown, CRT glass is a candidate
- Some TPCH states may distribute/sell wine: NH, IA
Additional Toxics in Law?

- State members are evaluating new chemicals and criteria for inclusion in TP Model Legislation, state adoption

- Washington Leg. amended TP law in 2018
  - Food pkg: direct contact, fiber or plant based
  - Food pkg with added PFAS chemicals may not be sold effective 1/1/22
  - State agency must study and report on PFAS alternatives by 1/1/2020
Additional Toxics

- Maine Leg. amended TP law in 2019
  - Food pkg: direct food contact, any material
  - Food pkg with added phthalates may not be sold after 1/1/2022
  - ME DEP may by rule prohibit sale of food pkg with added PFAS chemicals after determining that feasible alternatives are available; 1/1/2022 or 2 years after alternatives determination; other conditions apply
Early review of add’l toxics

- 1998 Evaluation Report: TPCH needs to identify a scientific, peer reviewed toxics protocol…
- NJ and NY laws include criteria for inclusion of additional toxic substances
New York law’s criteria

...determination of whether the ingredient presents...an unreasonable risk to health or the environment, based upon a recognized risk assessment protocol [accounting for] the magnitude and severity of the harm against the benefits of the substance...to society as well as the availability of substitutes for the substance...and other adverse effects which such proposed action to eliminate such ingredient may have on society.
Pollution Prevention as a nonpartisan solution for toxics

THE MAKING OF A CONSERVATIVE ENVIRONMENTALIST
With Reflections on Government, Industry, Scientists, the Media, Education, Economic Growth, the Public, the Great Lakes, Activists, and the Sunsetting of Toxic Chemicals (1995)
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