

EDCs: EU Policy & National measures

Roundtable on EDCs

NL Parliament

The Hague

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Health & Environment Alliance

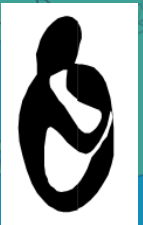
Over 70 members in 30 different countries



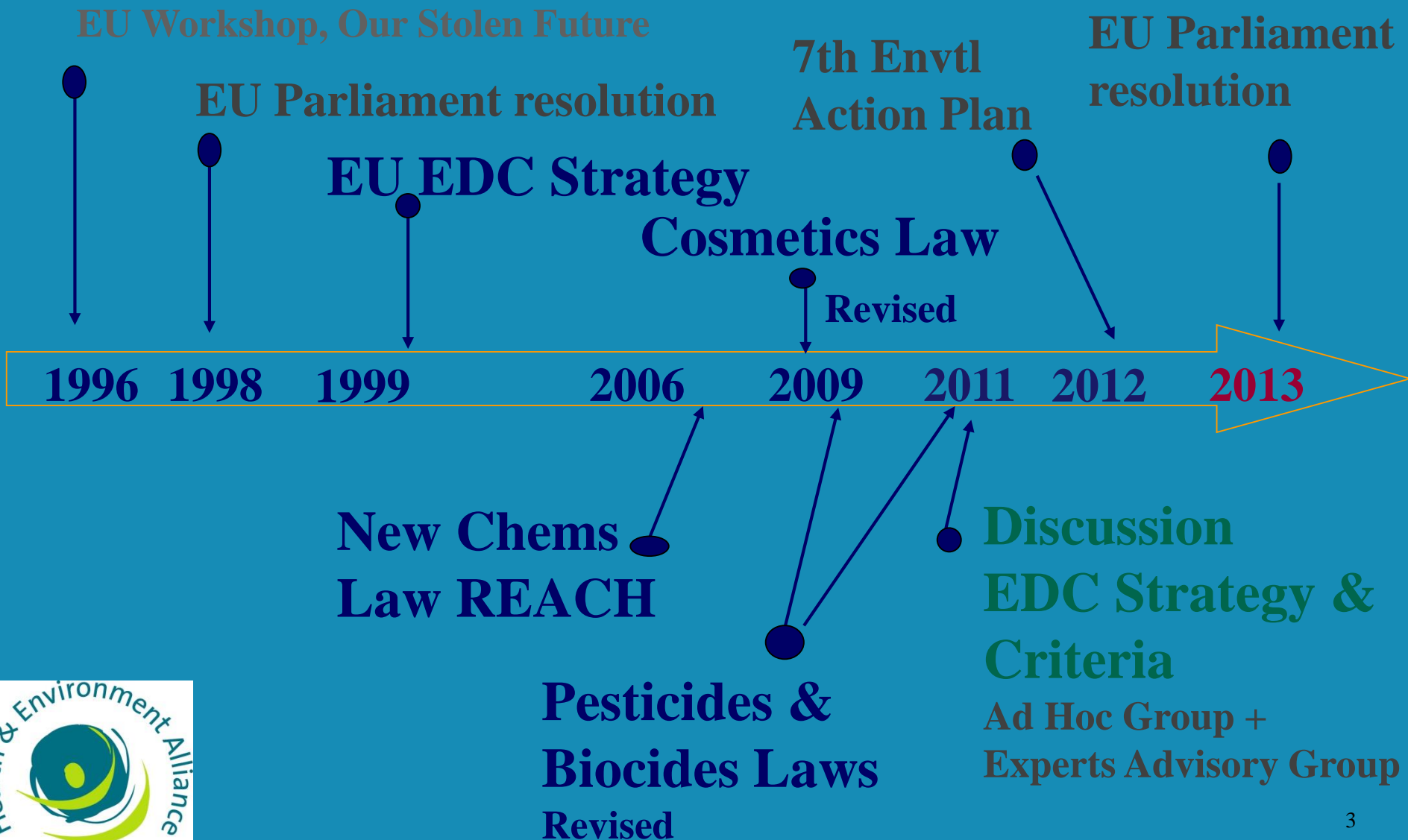
Environmental groups
Women's groups
Youth groups
Public Health Insurers
Public Health Research Institutes
Scientists
Nurses
Patient groups
Doctors



Creating synergies & advocating for better policies
at EU and international level



EU POLICY Timeline on EDCs



EU POLICY Timeline on EDCs 2

AdHoc Science/Policy Group & Experts Advisory Group



Denmark



National Actions

1999 PVC Strategy

- Tax on PVC products (by phthalate weight)

2002 National EDC Strategy

2010 Ban BPA in food contact mats for under 3s

2012 Ban on 4 phthalates in consumer products

Delayed

2013 Phthalates Strategy



DK National strategy



Adopted by Parliament 2002

- Knowledge building
- Applied research
- Regulation

Centre on EDCs

- test method development , ~0.5 mio €/year
- *human biomonitoring* of Danes

Authorities Network

Information campaigns

Consumers, young women



France



National Actions

2010 – ban on BPA in baby bottles

2011 – Parliament ban on BPA

- **Food Contact Mats under 3yo - Jan 2013**
- **Food contact Mats general – Jan 2015**

2011 & 13 ANSES on BPA

2014 EDC Strategy

Research program on EDCs (PNRPE)

***Human biomonitoring* program – includes EDCs**

FR National strategy

Reduce exposure of people & envt

- Research, development & monitoring
- Substance Expertise (8 substances/year REACH)
- Regulation & substitution in EU context
- Training & Communication in EH/OH plans (health professionals, young / future parents)
- Support substitution, assist industry
- FR position on CRITERIA at EU level
 - 3 categories
 - horizontal definition (no potency)



Other EU countries



Sweden

- National toxic free strategy
- 2013 ban BPA in FCM under 3yo
- **2014 Suing Commission for criteria delay**

Belgium

- 2012 Hoge Gezondheidsraad on BPA
 - Recommends limiting exposure of pregnant women
- 2014 Hoge Gezondheidsraad on EDCs

Austria

- 2011 Ban BPA in teething rings & pacifiers (Minister of Health)

EDC Criteria – Potency Wolf in Sheep's Clothing






A CHEM Trust and HEAL Briefing:

Challenges and solutions in the regulation of chemicals with endocrine disrupting properties

The EU is developing an agreed way of identifying chemicals with endocrine disrupting (ED) properties for regulatory action. This briefing particularly addresses two vitally important issues with respect to getting sufficiently protective controls over chemicals with ED properties: (i) that a potency threshold should not be included in the hazard-based criteria that must be given due weight in hazard assessment. These two issues are further elaborated in sections 2 and 3, following an introductory section on the development of the criteria for use in law. Section 4 considers burden of proof issues related to the definition of endocrine disruption and section 5 summarises the conclusions and recommendations.

Contents:

- Summary
- Box 1: What are endocrine disrupting chemicals (EDCs)?**
 - 1 Introduction: Development of the criteria for use in law
 - The current opportunity to get the criteria right
 - 2 Ensuring the criteria will catch harmful EDs
 - 2.1 A potency threshold should not be included in the criteria
 - The Passkey law requires a hazard-based approach to identify EDCs
 - 3 Action on EDCs by Individual Member States in advance of EU action
 - 3.1 The use of non-OECD test results
 - 4 Definition of EDCs and burden of proof
 - 5 Conclusions and Recommendations
- Box 2: How the criteria will be used in EU?**
 - 2.1 A potency threshold should not be included in the criteria
 - The Passkey law requires a hazard-based approach to identify EDCs
- Box 3: Action on EDCs by Individual Member States in advance of EU action**
 - 3.1 The use of non-OECD test results
- Box 4: Definition of EDCs and burden of proof**
- Box 5: Conclusions and Recommendations**

Box 1: What are endocrine disrupting chemicals (EDCs)?

EDCs are substances that derail the hormones of living organisms, and are therefore also called hormone disruptors. Hormones are secreted by chemical messengers, orchestrating many functions including reproduction, metabolism and brain development.

Hormones particularly guide development in the womb, and exposure of the foetus to an EDC at this time can cause irreversible damage. Defects of the endocrine glands and are the body's internal chemical messengers, orchestrating many functions including reproduction, metabolism and brain development.

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EDCs in Food - EFSA

"LA LA LA LA...NOT LISTENING!"



Opportunities for Better Health Protection

- Implement Parma Declaration goal 3 – reduce chems exposure, especially EDCs
 - MidTerm review WHO pan Euro EH process, 10-12 Nov, Israel
- Establish a National EDC Strategy
 - EDC free Food contact materials
 - Human biomonitoring
- EU Health Council action on EDCs
- EU EDC Criteria – NO to POPs

Public Consultation on
IMPACT ASSESSMENT
of EDCs

Thank you for your attention!

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EXTRA SLIDES
for issues that may come up
in discussion



History of EU EDC Policy

EU EDC Strategy Dec 1999

- Research
- Internat'l cooperation
- Public Communication
- Policy Action



7th Env'tl Action Plan

June 2013

- new commitment to **minimize the exposure to EDCs by 2015**
- **by 2020** the safety concerns about EDCs are **effectively addressed across all relevant EU laws,**
and **risks (...) in particular for children, are assessed and minimised.**



Protecting Public Health

- **Calls on the Commission** to systematically examine relevant current laws,
- where necessary by **1 June 2015**, amend existing or propose new laws **to reduce the exposure of humans**
 - in particular vulnerable groups such as **pregnant women, babies, children & teens**
 - **to hormone disruptors** as appropriate;

Protecting Public Health -2-

- Urges the **Commission** to promote & finance **public information programmes** on the **health risks** of endocrine disruptors, so consumers can adapt **behaviour and lifestyles**;
- programmes should **focus on** most vulnerable groups (**pregnant women and children**), so that precautionary measures can be taken in good time;

Pesticides Regulation

Ban of EDCs

NO authorisation for pesticides with ED properties which may cause adverse effects in humans, unless exposure is negligible or country justifies special need

- How do we identify an ED pesticide?
- Commission to propose scientific criteria
- Meanwhile interim Criteria for authorisation decisions
- Commission intends final ,Horizontal‘ Criteria for use across all EU laws.

Chemicals Regulation - REACH



To be authorised or banned

- CMRs, PBTs, vPvBs
- Substances such as those having **ED properties** .. for which there is **scientific evidence of probable serious effects to human health or the environment** which give rise to an **equivalent level of concern** as CMR, PBT and vPvB and which are identified on a **case-by-case** basis.
- Review of authorisation conditions in 2013



Cosmetics Regulation

EDC Update

Article 15(4):

“...at the latest on **11 January 2015**, the **Commission shall review this Regulation** with regard to substances with endocrine-disrupting properties”



Ad Hoc Science/Policy Group

Strategy, Criteria, REACH Review

- Commission & Agencies, Member States, OECD, industry, NGOs
- Meetings 2x year 2010 – 2013...
- Expert Advisory Group (JRC):
 - Criteria
 - Thresholds
 - Low Doses
 - Final Report



DK EU level actions

EU level - REACH

evaluating 5 of 7 phthalates in CoRAP
(triclosan with NL)

2011 – 4 phthalate restriction proposal

DK proposals on criteria; testing strategy

FR EU level actions

EU level - REACH

classifications & labelling

2014 – BPA in receipts restriction proposal

2014 – BPA classification

Ségolène Royal's 3 decisions

- Label “BP(A) free” for receipts
- ANSES to assess 5 substances minimum in 2014
 - BHA
 - DINCH
 - DEHTP
 - Méthylparabène
 - Orthoboric acid compound
- Enforcement actions on toys & childcare articles, including imported articles (phthalates)