

Endocrine disruptors: be prepared!

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Paris Packaging Week 2025





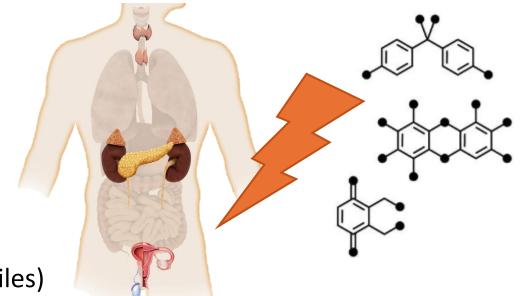
What is an Endocrine Disruptor (ED)?



An endocrine disruptor is a chemical substance, natural or man-made, that **interferes with** the normal functioning of **hormonal systems**

These substances can **mimic, block hormones** or **alter their synthesis or transport**, leading to adverse health effects such as:

- Increased risk of infertility
- Impaired brain development of fetuses or children
- Obesity
- Type 2 diabetes
- Hormone-dependent cancers
- Feminisation of male animals (fish, amphibians or reptiles)



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How endocrine disruptors are regulated? **DEFINITION**



A substance has endocrine disrupting properties if it meets all the following 3 criteria:

1- ADVERSITY

It shows an <u>adverse effect</u> in an intact organism or its progeny (offspring)

2- ENDOCRINE ACTIVITY

It has an <u>endocrine mode of action</u>
i.e. it alters the function(s) of the
endocrine system

3- CAUSAL LINK

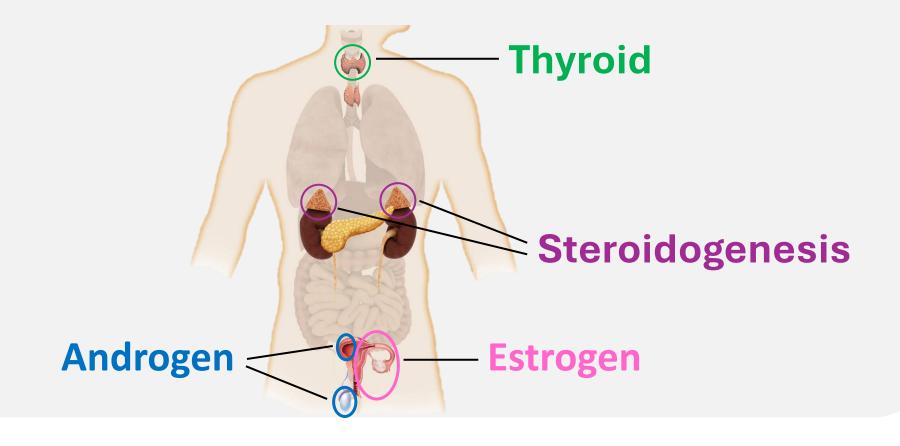
The adverse effect is a **consequence** of the endocrine mode of action



How endocrine disruptors are regulated? IDENTIFICATION



Many physiological functions are regulated by hormones but **four endocrine systems** are mainly considered in regulatory dossiers:

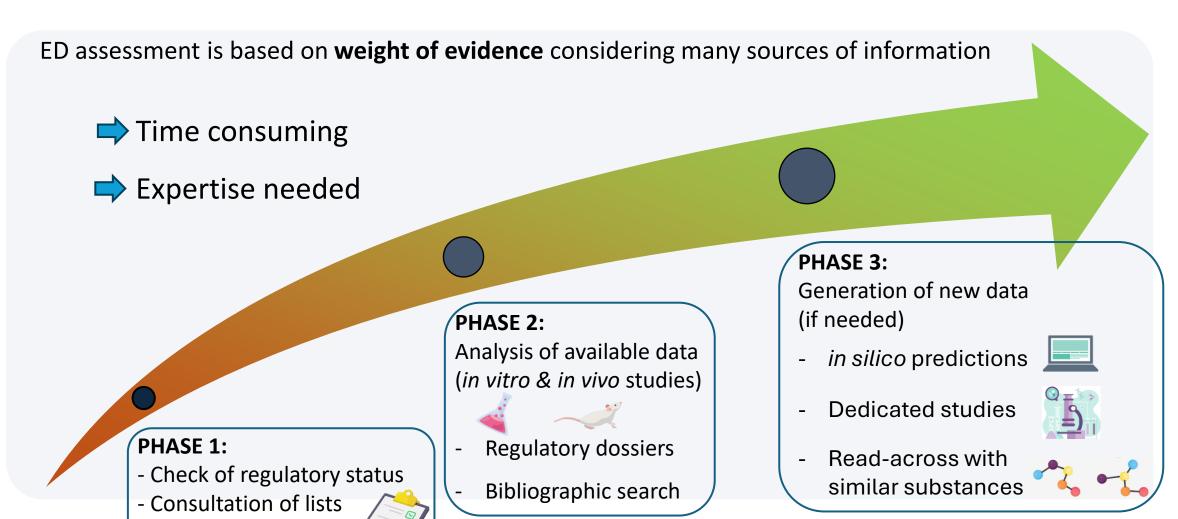




How endocrine disruptors are regulated? ANALYSIS

of potential ED







Classification & labelling





New hazard classes in Classification, Labelling & Packaging (CLP) regulation since 20 April 2023





Endocrine Disruption for Human Health (HH):

Category 1 - EUH 380 May cause endocrine disruption in humans

Category 2 - EUH 381 Suspected of causing endocrine disruption in humans

Endocrine Disruption for Environment (ENV):

Category 1 - EUH 430 May cause endocrine disruption in the environment

Category 2 - EUH 431 Suspected of causing endocrine disruption in the environment

No pictogram, no hazard phrase or precautionary statements (H & P phrases)

A mixture is classified cat. 1 if it contains an ingredient classified cat. 1 ≥ 0.1% (w/w)

A mixture is classified cat. 2 if it contains an ingredient classified cat. 2 ≥ 1% (w/w)

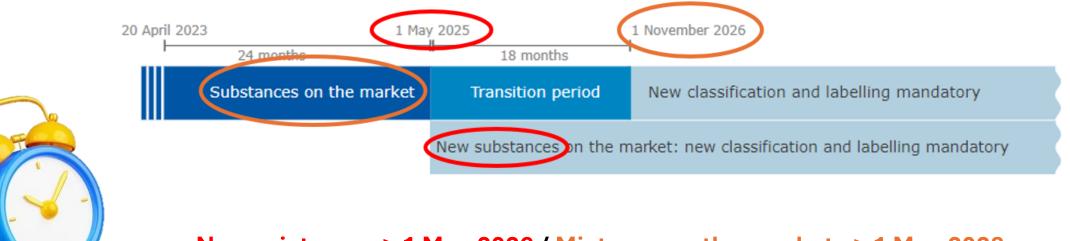


Regulatory obligations - CLASSIFICATION UPDATE



Companies should **review their portfolio** of substances and mixtures and **inform ECHA** about any **new classifications** by updating their REACH registration dossier or CLP notification

New substances => 1 May 2025 / Substances on the market => 1 November 2026











Regulatory obligations – INFORMATION (AGEC law)



In France, Article 13 of the AGEC law introduces the **obligation to inform the public** of the presence of **endocrine disruptors in products or in packaging** at concentrations > **0.1% w/w**

What products?

 Foodstuffs & Materials in contact with foodstuffs (including packaging)



Toys



Biocides (Ex: conservatives)



Medical devices



Plant protection products



Cosmetics



What substances?

- Proven, <u>presumed or suspected</u> Endocrine Disruptors qualified by ANSES
- List of **128 substances** presenting potential endocrine-disrupting properties
- Mostly identified as Substances of Very High Concern (SVHCs) by ECHA



Regulatory obligations - PACKAGING



Revision of the Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation

- Formal adoption by the EU Council in December 2024
- Will enter into force 20 days after its publication in the EU's Official Journal (January 2025?)
- Will be applied 18 months after the date of entry into force (July/August 2026?)
- Article 5 of the PPWR: the manufacture of packaging and anything resulting from the processing of packaging waste must **minimize the presence of substances of concern**
- The EU Commission and ECHA will identify substances present in packaging that have an impact on recycling and/or present risks to human health and the environment
- List of substances and restrictions to be applied by 2027



Regulatory obligations – REACH & COSMETICS



 For articles within REACH (including packaging): obligation to provide information in the supply chain (in MSDS) if <u>presence of SVHC substances</u> in concentration > 0.1% by mass

SVHC: substances that have serious and often irreversible effects on human health and the environment such as **Carcinogenic, Mutagenic or toxic to Reproduction (CMR)** substances or **equivalent concern (endocrine disruptors**, respiratory sensitizers, ...)

• EU regulation (1223/2009) of **cosmetic products** does not require ED assessment of cosmetic ingredients, but ...

Lists of banned substances (Annex II) and restricted substances (Annex III) are regularly updated

Some endocrine disruptors already in those lists (because of CMR properties) such as several parabens & UV filters, triclosan...



Regulatory obligations – BIOCIDES & PPP



- Evaluation of active substances for endocrine disruption has been mandatory for biocides and PPP since 2018
- The status of the evaluated active substances is updated and available on **ECHA** website (biocides) and **EFSA** website (PPP)
- Identification of Substances of Concern (SoC), including endocrine disruptors, among ingredients of biocidal products is required since 2018



Endocrine Disruptors listed in AGEC law



ED substances listed in AGEC law, potentially found in packaging:

- Bisphenols:
- Bisphenol A and some of its alternatives such as bisphenol S and B
- Used in the manufacture of **plastics and resins**
- Estrogenic or (anti-)androgenic effects with impacts on fertility Effects on neurodevelopment & metabolic and cardiovascular diseases

- Phthalates:
- Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP), Dibutyl phthalate (DBP) and Benzyl butyl phthalate (BBP)
- Used as plasticizers in PVC
- Estrogenic and/or androgenic effects leading to reproductive and developmental toxicity
 Effects on thyroid hormone levels which may impair neurodevelopment and metabolism

DEHP



Endocrine Disruptors listed in AGEC law



ED substances listed in AGEC law, potentially found in packaging :

- Nonylphenols:
- Nonylphenol, 4-tert-octylphenol, 4-tert-butylphenol & tris-nonylphenol phosphite (TNPP)
- Used in the manufacture of certain resins and plastics
- Estrogenic activity and anti-androgenic activity leading to impaired fertility
 Effects on thyroid hormone levels which may impair neurodevelopment and metabolism



Endocrine Disruptors NOT listed in AGEC law



ED substances **NOT** listed in AGEC law, potentially found in packaging:

Bisphenols:

Bisphenol F and AF: bisphenol A substitutes, used in **resins and plastics** in contact with food (high thermic resistance)

Phthalates:

Diisononyl phthalate (**DINP**) and Diisodecyl phthalate (**DIDP**), used as plasticizers in various $\sqrt[3]{}$ plastic materials, including some food packaging

- DIDP
- <u>Perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS):</u> from PFAS family, used for its non-stick and greaseresistant properties in food packaging, such as food paper and cardboard
- F F F F F F F O OH PFOS
- Perfluorooctanoate (PFOA): Used in non-stick coatings for food packaging and cookware

• Styrene: A constituent of polystyrene, used in food trays, disposable cups and plastic cutlery



- List of AGEC law is not exhaustive
- Proven but also **suspected** EDs



Other lists of known or suspected Endocrine Disruptors



Several lists of known or suspected EDs can be consulted with different levels of reliability:

Identified ED/not ED

- ECHA (biocides + chemicals)
 - EFSA (PPP)

Full ED assessment by competent athorities Regularly updated

Suspected ED

- Regulatory processes
 - CORAP list
- ANSES list (AGEC law)
 - SVHC intentions
 - Autorisation list

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Partial ED assessment by competent athorities Regularly updated

Suspected ED

- TEDX list
- SIN list

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Lists from NGOs
Poorly documented
Not or not frequently updated



PERSPECTIVES – Expected regulatory changes



- Revision of Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation
 - Entry into force early 2025
 - Application in 18 months
 - List of restricted substances in 2027
- **REACH update** with data requirements for ED properties (first draft by end 2025)
- Cosmetics regulation update for inclusion of EDs? Not before 2026
- Inclusion of hazard classes for ED in **Globally Harmonised System** (GHS) of classification: in several years...



PERSPECTIVES – Expected advances in France













National Strategy on Endocrine Disruptors (SNPE2) 2019-2022

Stratégie nationale sur les perturbateurs endocriniens 2

- Educate and inform (13 actions)
- Protect the population and the population and the environment (28 actions)
- Improving knowledge (9 actions)

National authorities recommend the creation of a SNPE3 with the following goals:

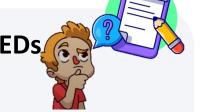
- Produce knowledge
- Educate and inform consumers
- Reduce emissions of EDs within 10-15 years
- PEPPER platform: public-private association to help the development and validation of new methods for identification of ED



CONCLUSION



List of ED substances in AGEC low: not exhaustive and includes not proven EDs



- Many other lists and sources of information to be considered:
 - Requires **time** and **expertise**



Anticipation is key: CLP obligations to be fulfilled in the coming months/years!



• **Updates of EU regulations** (REACH, packaging, cosmetics) to include ED assessment in the coming months with huge impact on chemical industry







CEHTRA: in a few words



For 20 years, CEHTRA has offered comprehensive **regulatory support** for the marketing of products.

- 70 collaborators
 in toxicology, ecotoxicology and chemistry
- Network in EU and outside EU
- Experts on more than 10 sectors (REACH, Biocides, Cosmetics, Packaging, Medical devices ...)

Regulatory affairs
QSAR predictions
ED assessment
Externalisation
Trainings
Digital tools



Our expertise in 10 key sectors



Biocides	Food products
Cosmetics	Pharmaceuticals
Medical devices	Plant Protection Products
Packaging	REACH
Industrial hygiene	REACH Authorisation





Thank you for your attention Any question?

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