

**ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT  
EXXONMOBIL CHEMICAL  
FOOD CONTACT NOTIFICATION**

1. **Date:** June 19, 2008
2. **Name of Applicant/Notifier:** ExxonMobil Chemical Company and its stewarded affiliates around the world (ExxonMobil Chemical)
3. **Address:** 13501 Katy Fwy  
Houston, Texas 77079

All communications on this matter are to be sent in care of Counsel for Notifier:  
Catherine R. Nielsen, Partner  
Keller and Heckman LLP  
1001 G Street, N.W., Suite 500 West  
Washington, D.C. 20001  
Telephone: (202) 434-4140  
Facsimile: (202) 434-4646  
E-mail: Nielsen@khlaw.com

4. **Description of the Proposed Action**

The action requested in this notification is to permit the use of propylene-ethylene copolymer elastomers in a variety of food packaging applications. More specifically, the polymers will be used as follows:

As a component of articles used in contact with all types of food. Propylene-ethylene copolymers may contain up to 18 weight percent of polymer units derived from ethylene, and have a maximum Melt Flow Rate (230°C/2.16 kg) of 24 g/10 minutes. For use as a component of articles in contact with all foods under Conditions of Use B through H, as described in Table 2.

The subject copolymers offer several technical properties that make them useful in a variety of food-contact applications. In particular, the polymers impart improved clarity, flexibility, gas barrier properties, and heat seal performance to food containers.

The polymers that are the subject of this petition are intended to compete with other alpha-olefin-based copolymers and polypropylene homopolymers which are commonly used in thin films, where their improved balance of heat seal, toughness, and optical clarity properties are viewed as an advantage by customers. These polymers may also have utility in small quantities blended with LLDPE and PP to modify the flexibility, clarity, and low-temperature performance of molded articles.

The Notifier does not intend to produce finished food-contact articles from the subject substance. Rather, the food-contact substance that is the subject of this Notification will be sold to manufacturers engaged in the production of finished food-contact materials and articles for use in contact with food. Food-contact articles produced with the food-contact substance will be utilized in patterns corresponding to the national population density and will be widely distributed across the country. Therefore, it is anticipated that disposal will occur nationwide, with about 76% of the materials being deposited in land disposal sites, and about 24% combusted.<sup>1</sup>

The types of environments present at and adjacent to these disposal locations are the same as for the disposal of any other food-contact material in current use. Consequently, there are no special circumstances regarding the environment surrounding either the use or disposal of food-contact materials prepared from the food-contact substance.

The types of environments present at and adjacent to these disposal locations are the same as for the disposal of any other food-contact material in use. Consequently, there are no special circumstances regarding the environment surrounding either the use or disposal of food-contact materials prepared from the subject copolymers.

#### **5. Identification of Substance that Is the Subject of the Proposed Action**

The additives that are the subject of this Notification are copolymers of propylene and ethylene. Specifically, the subject of the FCN is copolymers produced by the polymerization of the two monomers such that the finished copolymers will contain up to 18 weight percent ethylene units. For purposes of this Environmental Assessment, the subject materials will be designated as P/E copolymers.

#### **6. Introduction of Substances into the Environment**

Under 21 CFR § 25.40(a), 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 articles. Moreover, information available to the Notifier does not suggest that there are any extraordinary circumstances in this case indicative of any adverse environmental impact as a result of the manufacture of P/E copolymers. Consequently, information on the manufacturing site and compliance with relevant emissions requirements is not provided here.

No environmental release is expected upon the use of the subject polymers to fabricate food-contact materials. In these applications, the polymers will be entirely incorporated into the finished food package. Any waste materials generated in this process, e.g., plant scraps, are expected to be disposed of as part of the packaging manufacturer's overall non-hazardous solid waste in accordance with established procedures.

---

<sup>1</sup> Characterization of Municipal Solid Waste in the United States: 1997 Update, EPA 530-R-98-007, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (5305W), Washington DC, 20460, May 1998.

Disposal by the ultimate consumer of food-contact materials produced by the subject copolymers will be by conventional rubbish disposal and, hence, primarily by sanitary landfill or incineration. The subject copolymers consist of carbon and hydrogen. No toxic combustion products are expected as a result of the proper incineration of the polymers.

Only extremely small amounts, if any, of the copolymer constituents are expected to enter the environment as a result of the landfill disposal of food-contact articles, in light of the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) regulations governing municipal solid waste landfills. EPA's regulations require new municipal solid-waste 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 CFR 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 ground water and to take corrective action as appropriate. The lack of any leaching is especially true considering that the subject substances are high molecular weight polymers that contain only minute levels of extractable material even under conditions that greatly exaggerate environmental exposure conditions.<sup>2</sup>

## 7. Fate of Emitted Substances in the Environment

### (a) Air

No significant effect on the concentrations of and exposures to any substances in the atmosphere are anticipated due to the proposed use of P/E copolymers. The polymers are of high molecular weight and do not volatilize. Thus, no significant quantities of any substances will be released upon the use and disposal of food-contact articles manufactured with these polymers.

The products of complete combustion of the polymer would be carbon dioxide and water; the concentrations of these substances in the environment will not be significantly altered by the proper incineration of the polymers in the amounts utilized for food packaging applications.

### (b) Water

No significant effects on the concentrations of and exposures to any substances in fresh water, estuarine, or marine ecosystems are anticipated due to the proposed use of the subject copolymers. No significant quantities of any substance will be added to these water systems upon the proper incineration of the polymers, nor upon its disposal in landfills due to the extremely low levels of aqueous migration of polymer components.

---

<sup>2</sup> This expectation is confirmed by the results of extraction studies described in Attachment F of this Notification. As shown there, when 20 mil thick test plaques were extracted with 10% ethanol at 100°C for 2 hours followed by 40°C for 10 days, less than 0.6 microgram of FCS oligomers per square inch migrated from the test specimens. Leaching of the polymers would be expected to be even lower under the conditions present in the landfill environment. Thus, the quantity of the P/E in leachate from solid waste deposited in landfills will be extremely small.

**(c) Land**

Considering the factors discussed above, no significant effects on the concentrations of and exposures to any substances in terrestrial ecosystems are anticipated as a result of the proposed use of the subject copolymers. In particular, the extremely low levels of migration of components, even at 100°C, demonstrated by the extraction studies, indicate that virtually no leaching of these substances may be expected to occur under normal environmental conditions when finished food-contact materials are disposed of. Thus, there is no expectation of any meaningful exposure of terrestrial organisms to these substances as a result of the proposed use of the copolymers.

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 P/E copolymers in the manufacture of articles intended for use in contact with food.

**8. Environmental Effects of Released Substances**

As discussed previously, the only substances that may be expected to be released to the environment upon the use and disposal of food packaging materials fabricated with the use of the subject polymers consist of extremely small quantities of combustion products and extractables. As discussed in Part III of the Notification, none of the potential migrating components of the polymers present any toxicological concerns at the minute levels at which they could be extracted upon use and disposal. Based on these considerations, no adverse effect on organisms in the environment is expected as a result of the disposal of articles containing the copolymers. In addition, the use and disposal of the copolymers are not expected to threaten a violation of applicable laws and regulations, e.g., the Environmental Protection Agency's regulations in 40 CFR Part 60 that pertain to municipal solid waste combustors and Part 258 that pertains to landfills.

**9. Use of Resources and Energy**

As is the case with other food packaging materials, the production, use and disposal of P/E copolymers involves the use of natural resources such as petroleum products, coal, and the like. However, the use of the subject copolymers in the fabrication of food-contact materials is not expected to result in a net increase in the use of energy and resources, since the copolymers are intended to be used in place of similar polymers now on the market for use in food packaging applications. Polymers currently used in the applications in which P/E copolymers are anticipated to be used include other polyolefins.

The replacement of these types of materials by P/E copolymers is not expected to have any adverse impact on the use of energy and resources. Manufacture of the copolymers and conversion to finished food packaging materials will consume energy and resources in amounts comparable to the manufacture of other similar polyolefins. Moreover, P/E copolymers will replace food-contact articles that are not currently recovered for recycling to a significant extent but are disposed of by means of sanitary landfill and incineration. Packaging materials produced

from the subject copolymers are expected to be disposed of according to the same patterns when they are used in place of current materials. Thus, there will be no impact on current or future recycling programs.

#### **10. Mitigation Measures**

As shown above, no significant adverse environmental impacts are expected to result from the use and disposal of food-contact materials fabricated from the subject polymers. This is primarily due to the minute levels of leaching of potential migrants from the finished article; the insignificant impact on environmental concentrations of combustion products of the polymers; and the close similarity of the subject copolymers to the materials they are intended to replace. Thus, the use of the copolymers as proposed is not reasonably expected to result in any new environmental problem requiring mitigation measures of any kind.

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

No potential adverse environmental effects are identified herein which would necessitate alternative actions to that proposed in this Notification. The alternative of not clearing the action proposed herein would simply result in the continued use of the materials which the subject copolymers would otherwise replace; such action would have no environmental impact. In view of the excellent qualities of the subject propylene/ethylene copolymers for use in food-contact applications, the fact that the polymer constituents are not expected to enter the environment in more than minute quantities upon the use and disposal of finished food-contact articles, and the absence of any significant environmental impact which would result from their use, the clearance of the use of the subject copolymers as described herein by allowing this Notification to become effective is environmentally safe in every respect.

#### **12. List of Preparers**

William A. Ramsey, Specialty Elastomers Business Market Development, ExxonMobil Chemical Company, 13501 Katy Freeway, Houston, TX 77079

Holly H. Foley, Staff Scientist, Keller and Heckman LLP, 1001 G Street, N.W., Suite 500 West, Washington, D.C. 20001.

Catherine R. Nielsen, Partner, Keller and Heckman LLP, 1001 G Street, N.W., Suite 500 West, Washington, D.C. 20001.

13. **Certification**

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

Date: June 19, 2008

\_\_\_\_\_  
Catherine R. Nielsen  
Counsel for ExxonMobil Chemical