

1 Food packaging chemicals may be harmful to human health over long term

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3 The synthetic chemicals used in the packaging, storage, and processing of foodstuffs might be harmful to human health
4 over the long term, warn environmental scientists in a commentary in the Journal of Epidemiology and Community
5 Health.

6 This is because most of these substances are not inert and can leach into the foods we eat, they say. Despite the fact that
7 some of these chemicals are regulated, people who eat packaged or processed foods are likely to be chronically exposed
8 to low levels of these substances throughout their lives, say the authors.

9 And far too little is known about their long term impact, including at crucial stages of human development, such as in
10 the womb, which is "surely not justified on scientific grounds," the authors claim. They point out that lifelong exposure
11 to food contact materials or FCMs -- substances used in packaging, storage, processing, or preparation equipment -- "is a
12 cause for concern for several reasons." These include the fact that known toxicants, such as formaldehyde, a cancer
13 causing substance, are legally used in these materials. Formaldehyde is widely present, albeit at low levels, in plastic
14 bottles used for fizzy drinks and melamine tableware.

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16 Secondly, other chemicals known to disrupt hormone production also appear in FCMs, including bisphenol A, tributyltin,
17 triclosan, and phthalates. "Whereas the science for some of these substances is being debated and policy makers struggle
18 to satisfy the needs of stakeholders, consumers remain exposed to these chemicals daily, mostly unknowingly," the
19 authors point out.

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21 And, thirdly, the total number of known chemical substances used intentionally in FCMs exceeds 4000. Furthermore,
22 potential cellular changes caused by FCMs, and in particular, those with the capacity to disrupt hormones, are not even
23 being considered in routine toxicology analysis, which prompts the authors to suggest that this "casts serious doubts on
24 the adequacy of chemical regulatory procedures." They admit that establishing potential cause and effect as a result of
25 lifelong and largely invisible exposure to FCMs will be no easy task, largely because there are no unexposed populations
26 to compare with, and there are likely to be wide differences in exposure levels among individuals and across certain
27 population groups.

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29 But some sort of population-based assessment and biomonitoring are urgently needed to tease out any potential links
30 between food contact chemicals and chronic conditions like cancer, obesity, diabetes, neurological and inflammatory
31 disorders, particularly given the known role of environmental pollutants, they argue. "Since most foods are packaged, and
32 the entire population is likely to be exposed, it is of utmost importance that gaps in knowledge are reliably and rapidly
33 filled," they urge.

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35 Adapted from [BMJ-British Medical Journal](#)