



Statement of NAMPA on FDA Study of Migration in Canned Foods

A study conducted by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) confirms that bisphenol A (BPA) migrates from food packaging at extremely low levels and is well below levels set by the FDA and regulatory agencies around the world. The study, published in the *Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry*, assessed the most widely consumed canned goods to provide a basis for understanding of the U.S. market. The study did not draw any conclusions on any possible impact on human health.

“This study should reassure consumers that the extremely low levels detected are well below the FDA legal limits, which include a built-in safety margin to protect human health,” said Dr. John M. Rost, Chairman of the North American Metal Packaging Alliance, Inc. (NAMPA). “This research was conducted by the FDA to provide a more comprehensive assessment of exposure levels. The findings reinforce their existing estimates used to establish those safety levels.”

The levels of migration are similar to those found in smaller studies and in international assessments. To put the parts per billion (ppb) amounts into perspective, an average adult would have to consume several hundred cans of food a day to exceed those ‘tolerable daily levels’ established by regulatory bodies.

Scientific authorities with the World Health Organization (WHO), the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA), FDA, Health Canada, as well as agencies in Germany, Japan, Australia, and New Zealand, have considered the comprehensive body of knowledge regarding BPA, and all have affirmed its safe use in food and beverage applications at current exposure levels

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About NAMPA

The North American Metal Packaging Alliance, Inc. and its members support sound science and trust the scientific review process that has protected our food supply for decades. For further information, visit www.metal-pack.org.

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