

X

**MULTNOMAH COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
PUBLIC TESTIMONY SIGN-UP**

Please complete this form and return to the Board Clerk

This form is a public record

MEETING DATE: October 27, 2011

SUBJECT: Addressing Bisphenol-A (BPA)

AGENDA NUMBER OR TOPIC: R.4

FOR: x AGAINST: _____ THE ABOVE AGENDA ITEM

NAME: Dan Saltzman, Commissioner, City of Portland, Oregon

ADDRESS: 1221 SW 4th Avenue

CITY/STATE/ZIP: Portland, OR 97204

PHONE: _____ DAYS: 503-823-4151 EVES: _____

EMAIL: dan@portlandoregon.gov FAX: _____

WRITTEN TESTIMONY: Support for Multnomah County to address the chemical bisphenol-A and commitment to work with Multnomah County to protect safety of Multnomah County and City of Portland residents

IF YOU WISH TO ADDRESS THE BOARD:

1. Please complete this form and return to the Board Clerk.
2. Address the County Commissioners from the presenter table microphones. Please limit your comments to **3 minutes**.
3. State your name for the official record.
4. If written documentation is presented, please furnish one copy to the Board Clerk.

IF YOU WISH TO SUBMIT WRITTEN COMMENTS TO THE BOARD:

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MULTNOMAH COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
PUBLIC TESTIMONY SIGN-UP

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filled

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MEETING DATE: 10-27-11

SUBJECT: BPA - ban

AGENDA NUMBER OR TOPIC: _____

FOR: X AGAINST: _____ THE ABOVE AGENDA ITEM

NAME: Sen. Jackie Dingfelder

ADDRESS: PO Box 13432

CITY/STATE/ZIP: Portland, OR 97213

PHONE: _____ DAYS: 503-493-2804 EVES: _____

EMAIL: Sen. jackiedingfelder@state.or.us FAX: _____

IF YOU WISH TO ADDRESS THE BOARD IN PERSON:

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SUBJECT: R-4 BPA BAN

AGENDA NUMBER OR TOPIC: _____

FOR: _____ AGAINST: _____ THE ABOVE AGENDA ITEM

NAME: REPRESENTATIVE JEFFERSON SMITH

ADDRESS: _____

CITY/STATE/ZIP: _____

PHONE: _____ DAYS: _____

EVES: _____

EMAIL: _____

FAX: _____

SPECIFIC ISSUE: _____

WRITTEN TESTIMONY: _____

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MEETING DATE: October 27, 2011

SUBJECT: Proposed Ban on Bisphenol A

AGENDA NUMBER OR TOPIC: R.4

FOR: ☒ AGAINST: ☐ THE ABOVE AGENDA ITEM

NAME: Rep. Alissa Keny Guyer

ADDRESS: 6565 SE Scott Dr

CITY/STATE/ZIP: Portland OR 97215

PHONE: - DAYS: 503-539-5055 EVES: _____

EMAIL: rep.alissa-kenyguyer@state.or.us FAX: _____

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MEETING DATE: October 27th, 2011

SUBJECT: Proposed Ban on Bisphenol A

AGENDA NUMBER OR TOPIC: R4

FOR: X AGAINST: THE ABOVE AGENDA ITEM

NAME: Jenny E Pompilio MD, MPH

ADDRESS: 10425 NW Laidlaw Rd

CITY/STATE/ZIP: Portland, OR 97229-3805

PHONE: DAYS: 503 307-5544 EVES: 503 297-4499

EMAIL: jpompilio@usa.net FAX: N/A

WRITTEN TESTIMONY attached

I will submit my public testimony in person

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Good morning, my name is Jenny Pompilio. I am a doctor and mother of a 5 year old boy. I want to briefly discuss bisphenol A exposure levels in different groups; why children are inherently at risk from hormone disrupting chemicals like BPA; and give personal reflections as a physician and mother trying to protect my five year old son from this toxic chemical.

Bisphenol A (BPA) is a hormone-disrupting chemical. Over 200 studies have linked it to early puberty, obesity, reproductive problems and low sperm counts, heart disease, breast cancer, diabetes, and liver abnormalities. Bisphenol A is linked to changes in infants' developing nervous systems, changes in their behavioral development, and changes in development of their prostate glands. A 2005 report from the Center for Disease Control's reported BPA in the urine of more than 90% of the 2,527 participants aged 6 years and older. In the summary, the CDC states that "General population exposure to BPA may occur through ingestion of foods in contact with BPA-containing materials." This same data found higher BPA levels in women, young children, and persons with household incomes less than \$45,000/year.

As a practicing physician I am concerned that BPA exposures are contributing to the rising levels of obesity, diabetes, heart disease, certain cancers, thyroid problems, and behavioral disorders that I see every day in my practice. The American Medical Association, the National Institutes of Health, the American Endocrine Society, and the Food and Drug Administration have all expressed serious concerns about BPA and urged pregnant women, infants and children to limit contact with the chemical.

The proposed county action is a reasonable and principled first step, and one we must take to protect our most vulnerable communities. This is a health equity issue as well. Poorer families in cities often rely on smaller stores that studies show are the least likely to carry BPA free necessities like infant formula and baby bottles.

Having laws in place to prevent the use of BPA in baby bottles and other food containers marketed primarily for young children would protect consumers. As a citizen and mother, I should be able to go into ANY store in Multnomah County to purchase a children's baby or water bottle and KNOW that the contents will not leach BPA. All families, no matter their income level, should have the access to safe products for their families. Without policies like this, there is no reliable way for consumers to be sure that a product is BPA-free.

After years of reviewing the literature and trying to purchase BPA free products to protect my family, I believe that the County has an obligation to protect its citizens, and my patients from this toxic chemical.

Please take responsible action and pass this proposed action to protect human health in Multnomah County.

Thank you for your time.

(4)
X

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MEETING DATE: October 27th, 2011

SUBJECT: Proposed Ban on Bisphenol A

AGENDA NUMBER OR TOPIC: R4

FOR: XX AGAINST: THE ABOVE AGENDA ITEM

NAME: Maye Thompson, RN, PhD

ADDRESS: 812 SW Washington, #1050

CITY/STATE/ZIP: Portland, OR 97205

PHONE: DAYS: (503) 274-2720 EVES: (503) 232-6167

EMAIL: maye@oregonpsr.org FAX: (503) 222-5348

WRITTEN TESTIMONY (In lieu of attendance)

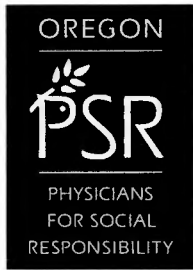
I will submit my public testimony in person

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Testimony in **FAVOR** of a ban on selected products containing bisphenol A in Multnomah County

October 27, 2011

Chair Cogen, Commissioners, thank you for this opportunity to share Physicians for Social Responsibility's views. For the record, I am Dr. Maye Thompson, the Environmental Health Program Director at Oregon PSR. I am a public health nurse by vocation. I represent almost 2,000 Oregon health care professionals who care about the gravest threats to human health.

Bisphenol A (BPA) is a hormone-disrupting toxicant found in plastic products including many baby bottles, sippy cups, food containers, and other consumer products. BPA leaches out of plastic into foods and liquids that we put into our bodies. **Recent findings show BPA present in the blood of about 95% of adults, in the cord blood of newborn children, and in the environment. We are exposed by mouth when we eat and drink; by absorption through our skin; and to a smaller extent, inhalation in house dust and soil particles. BPA crosses the placenta, and is found in breast milk. In the body, BPA is metabolized by the kidneys.**

Low-level BPA exposure is linked to increased susceptibility to cancer, hormonal changes affecting fertility, miscarriage and endometriosis; obesity, insulin resistance, diabetes and heart disease; and developmental problems. Studies on animals also implicate BPA as a reproductive toxicant, affecting the development and survival of fetuses and neonates; a thyroid disruptor; and a likely neurotoxicant, possibly related to effects on thyroid function which influences neural development and thus also affects behavior.

Those most at risk are developing fetuses, infants and young children. Children are very different from adults when exposed to toxins in their environment. Children are not small adults. They eat, breathe and drink more per pound of body weight than do adults. Their gastrointestinal tract and skin have more than two times the surface area of adults. They have lower levels of metabolic enzymes, so toxicants stay around in their bodies longer. They play outside more, and are closer to ground. And we all know they have lots of hand-to-mouth



behaviors. A greater proportion of the toxicant enters a child's body and stays there longer, allowing it more time to exert its damaging effects. Studies have found that children have the highest levels of BPA in their bodies, followed by teens and adults. Even small amounts of endocrine-disrupting chemicals such as BPA can impact a child's ability to reach his or her full potential.

Protecting environmental public health saves lives and money. According to OEC's February 2008 report *The Price of Pollution*, Oregonians spend at least \$1.57 billion annually on preventable disease caused by pollution. This includes direct costs such as hospitalization, and indirect costs such as special needs education and lost earning potential. Typically, decision makers consider only the upfront costs of implementing environmental health protection measures designed to reduce pollution, ignoring the financial impacts of inaction.

Preventing exposure is our best option, by banning BPA in key products. Recently, Canada banned BPA in baby bottles. Major companies such as Nalgene and Playtex, have also phased out BPA. Current state and federal laws are outdated and do not adequately protect our children's health. The Oregon Legislature had the opportunity to ban BPA, several times, and failed to do so.

While the American Chemistry Council and I have many differences, we agree on two things. One is that more scientific studies about BPA would be a good thing; and chemicals policy is best made at the national level. The proposed ban in Multnomah County is not ideal policy. But it is apparently the best policy "of the possible". We need to ensure our children develop in an environment in which they can reach their full potential. We have enough evidence to exercise precaution and eliminate a large swath of items that expose our most precious legacy, our children, to chemicals to which they just don't need to be exposed. And if Multnomah County is willing to step up to the plate with this admittedly limited measure, I support your action as a step in the right direction, and an example to other policy makers. Thank you for your time.



(10)

X

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MEETING DATE: October 27, 2011

SUBJECT: Testimony to Ban BPA in Baby Products

AGENDA NUMBER OR TOPIC: _____

FOR: X AGAINST: _____ THE ABOVE AGENDA ITEM

NAME: Charles A. McGee, II, Executive Director, Josiah Hill III Clinic

ADDRESS: 5018 NE 15th Avenue,

CITY/STATE/ZIP: Portland Oregon 97211

PHONE: _____ DAYS: 503.802.7389 EVES: 503.334.9694

EMAIL: charles@jhilclinic.org FAX: _____

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Testimony at Hearings to Ban BPA in Baby Products in Multnomah Co.
10:00 a.m., Oct. 27, 2011, 501 SE Hawthorne Blvd., PDX, OR Rm. 100,
Charles A. McGee, II, Executive Director, Josiah Hill III Clinic (JHC)

- Introduction, Mission Statement and thank you for this opportunity.
- Bisphenol-A (BPA) is a plasticizer widely used in food packaging.
- Evidence from a large number of cell culture and animal toxicology studies indicates that this compound acts as an endocrine disruptor.
- In other words, it disturbs hormonal signaling and regulation of development.
- Exposure to BPA could lead to multi-generational reproductive and developmental issues in humans.
- Beyond these developmental concerns, endocrine cancers of the breast and prostate have also been demonstrated in animal models.
- Unfortunately, plastic is a compound mixture, and BPA is just one culprit among several that also are suspicious and without data. Even so, more and more studies are demonstrating developmental effects at very low levels of exposure in the animal studies, and these levels are very similar to that of our children.
- Baby formula manufacturers has worked with various states to take actions to BPA-free packaging, and the major manufacturers of baby bottle and pacifiers are also phasing out BPA. I think movement to phase out BPA from polycarbonate water.
- Washington and California, including Canada and many other national and local governing bodies have either banned BPA in children's products or officially labeled BPA a "toxin".
- But in Oregon, the ban died a natural death in the legislature.
- These chemicals are ubiquitous, and my understanding is that wide population exposures are occurring.
- Reducing exposure is a precautionary measure for a very suspicious compound and protection against unnecessary exposure of the fetus, infant, and young child seems prudent.
- Therefore, it seems very reasonable that a universal ban on the products would be most equitable and beneficial for all.
- A policy at the county level may serve as impetus for a policy change at the state level (which seems like the best solution).
- In closing, JHC joins the environmental justice community in urging County Commissioners to ban BPA in baby products in Multnomah County. Thank you.

X (2)

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MEETING DATE: October 27, 2011

SUBJECT: Proposed Ban on Bisphenol A

AGENDA NUMBER OR TOPIC: R.4

FOR: X AGAINST: _____ THE ABOVE AGENDA ITEM

NAME: Sam Chase

ADDRESS: _____

CITY/STATE/ZIP: Portland, OR

PHONE: - DAYS: _____

EVES: _____

EMAIL: _____

FAX: _____

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MEETING DATE: 10/27/11

SUBJECT: BPA Ban in Multnomah County

AGENDA NUMBER OR TOPIC: _____

FOR: X AGAINST: _____ THE ABOVE AGENDA ITEM

NAME: Janine Tebeau Jemerson, on behalf of Oregon Nurses Assoc.

ADDRESS: 9808 SW 62nd Ave

CITY/STATE/ZIP: Portland, OR

PHONE: _____ DAYS: 503-313-3850 EVES: Same

EMAIL: rjt+jmj123@msn.com FAX: _____

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**Oregon Nurses Association
Testimony in Support of Multnomah County BPA Ban**

October 27, 2011

Janine Tebeau-Jemerson, RN

Board of Health members

Chair Cogen and Commissioners: thank you for the opportunity to testify in support of the proposed Multnomah County ban on Bisphenol A or BPA.

My name is Janine Tebeau-Jemerson and I have been a nurse for 34 years. I'm here today to testify on behalf of the Oregon Nurses Association in support of the proposed ban on the sale of baby bottles, sippy cups, reuseable water bottles and thermoses that contain BPA in Multnomah County.

The Oregon Nurses Association is proud to represent over 12,000 Oregon Nurses. Oregon Nurses make up the largest segment of Oregon's health care work force, and work in nearly every health care setting. At Multnomah County, ONA represents nearly 300 nurses who work in a variety of settings from corrections, to school based health, to clinics, to environmental health, to early childhood services.

The nurses that I work with in Multnomah County provide care to some of our most vulnerable residents. We help take care of pregnant women, new mothers, infants and children. Frequently, the people we care for have nowhere else to turn. They are struggling to make ends meet, and to get by in this difficult economy. They are likely to be in poor health, more likely to have children at risk for poor developmental outcomes, and less likely to know about the warnings around BPA. They don't have the time to track down the latest data on product safety. They need our help, and it is within the county's role to help protect its citizens.

As you've already heard, BPA is a synthetic estrogen that has been linked to serious health conditions including early puberty, heart disease, certain cancers, and reproductive disorders. It's used in many hardened plastics like baby bottles, and has been found to leach into the contents of these containers. This is a risk that we shouldn't take.

As a matter of public health, the county **should** act to make sure that no Multnomah County resident can unknowingly purchase a product that contains BPA and threatens the health of their child or family.

This proposed BPA ban is important because it will protect Multnomah County's children regardless of income level. It will ensure parents have one less thing to worry about. I urge you to support this ban.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify today. I appreciate your time and consideration

(13)
X

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SUBJECT: Proposed Ban on Bisphenol A

AGENDA NUMBER OR TOPIC: R.4

FOR: X AGAINST: _____ THE ABOVE AGENDA ITEM

NAME: Tony Fuentes

ADDRESS: 6504 NE 22nd Avenue

CITY/STATE/ZIP: Portland, OR 97211

PHONE: - DAYS: (971) 570-6930 EVES: (971) 570-6930

EMAIL: tony@milagosboutique.com FAX: _____

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Testimony from Tony Fuentes, 6504 NE 22nd Avenue, Portland, OR 97211:

Thank you for the opportunity to voice my support for the proposed countywide ban on Bisphenol A (BPA). I respectfully request that you adopt this proposal.

The risks of BPA exposure to children and adults continue to be cataloged. I was just reading in the latest issue of Time magazine that early puberty is becoming epidemic in this country and one of the environmental culprits is BPA and its effect on hormonal function.

Should there be federal action on BPA? Yes.

Should there be statewide action on BPA? Yes.

Has there been? No.

As a parent, I welcome the County taking action where others have failed. Ensuring that babies and children in this county are no longer exposed to BPA in baby bottles, sippy cups, and water bottles is very much in line with the County's commitment to protecting and supporting public health.

I also support this ban as a business owner and a retailer.

My business, Milagros, is a baby and maternity boutique located in Portland.

When my wife and I began Milagros nearly 8 years ago, we made it our goal to provide products that were natural, sustainable, and made with fair labor practices.

To be clear, there are plenty of alternatives to BPA in the market place, there always have been. Keeping BPA off our shelves – which we choose to do from day one - should not have been a problem. However, in one instance it was problematic and our business and our customers would've benefitted greatly by having a firm legal reason to insist on the truth.

About five years ago, we started offering reusable sports bottle for kids made by a well-known manufacturer that had been making metal water bottles for decades. The company was based in Europe and the product was made in Europe.

Before offering these bottles, we asked the USA distributor if the product was BPA-free? We were told that they keep their lining formula secret for trade reasons but that tests had never detected any BPA. Basically, it was implied that the product was BPA-free but that the company was unwilling to provide a definitive answer due to competitive concerns from rival products.

After a couple years of offering this product, we saw some concerns about BPA in the product raised in some blogs and forums. We again asked if the product was BPA-free? We were given a similar response and provided with copies of lab reports. Again, the clear implication was that the product was BPA-free.

About a year after that second response, the company sent a mass email to all USA outlets announcing that the new lining of their bottles was now BPA-free.

Well, my wife and I said at that time, "there ought to be a law." Two years later we hope that we'll get one, at least at the county level.

I think it is also relevant to note that when that company went from BPA to BPA-free, there was no impact on their pricing.

Speaking from my own experience as a retailer, that is a common theme. A safer product does not necessarily equal a more expensive product.

Consumer concerns about BPA is beginning to change what is placed on store shelves but, honestly, it is not happening fast enough. Consumer pressure does not and should not be the only lever being pulled to get us to a time where our kids can be BPA-free.

In some cases, "there ought to be a law" and this is one of them.

I hope I can count on your approval of a **countywide ban on BPA**.

I thank again for the opportunity to voice my support for this proposal.

(6)
X

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MEETING DATE: October 27th, 2011

SUBJECT: Proposed Ban on Bisphenol A

AGENDA NUMBER OR TOPIC: R4

FOR: X **AGAINST:** **THE ABOVE AGENDA ITEM**

NAME: Meredith Shield

ADDRESS: 3621 SE Division St Apt 7

CITY/STATE/ZIP: Portland, OR 97202

PHONE: **DAYS:** 971-221-3201 **EVES:** same

EMAIL: Meredith@olcv.org **FAX:**

WRITTEN TESTIMONY (In lieu of attendance)

I will submit my public testimony in person

IF YOU WISH TO ADDRESS THE BOARD:

1. Please complete this form and return to the Board Clerk.
2. Address the County Commissioners from the presenter table microphones. Please limit your comments to **3 minutes**.
3. State your name for the official record.
4. If written documentation is presented, please furnish one copy to the Board Clerk.

IF YOU WISH TO SUBMIT WRITTEN COMMENTS TO THE BOARD:

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X (8)

**MULTNOMAH COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
PUBLIC TESTIMONY SIGN-UP**

Please complete this form and return to the Board Clerk
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MEETING DATE: 10/27/11

SUBJECT: BPA

AGENDA NUMBER OR TOPIC: 10am policy order

FOR: ✓ AGAINST: THE ABOVE AGENDA ITEM

NAME: Lisa Frack, Environmental Working Group

ADDRESS: 130 SE 61st Ave.

CITY/STATE/ZIP: Portland, OR 97215

PHONE: DAYS: 503-233-7844 EVES: same

EMAIL: lfrack@gmail.com FAX: n/a

IF YOU WISH TO ADDRESS THE BOARD IN PERSON:

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1. Please complete this form along with your written testimony and return to the Board Clerk at the meeting, or submit by e-mail at: lynda.grow@multco.us
2. Written testimony will be entered into the official record.

9
X

This form is a public record

X

AGENDA NUMBER OR TOPIC: R4

NAME: Cheyenne Chapman, Rachel's Friends Breast Cancer Coalition

ADDRESS: 4929 SE 49th Ave.

CITY/STATE/ZIP: Portland, OR 97206

PHONE: DAYS: 503-575-5186 EVES: 503-774-1411

EMAIL: _____ FAX: _____

WRITTEN TESTIMONY (In lieu of attendance)

I will submit my public testimony in person; I am also attaching an electronic version of my testimony with references.

1. Please complete this form and return to the Board Clerk.
2. Address the County Commissioners from the presenter table microphones. Please limit your comments to **3 minutes**.
3. State your name for the official record.
4. If written documentation is presented, please furnish one copy to the Board Clerk.

1. Please complete this form and return to the Board Clerk.
2. Written testimony will be entered into the official record.

Multnomah County Board of Health
Testimony on R4 – Proposed Ban on Bisphenol A
Cheyenne Chapman, JD, LLM
Board Member, Rachel's Friends Breast Cancer Coalition
October 27, 2011

Rachel's Friends Breast Cancer Coalition supports the proposed ban on Bisphenol A (BPA) in baby bottles, sippy cups, and other reusable containers for storage of beverages. Rachel's Friends is dedicated to lowering the incidence of breast and other cancers by reducing our exposure to environmental carcinogens.

I would like to focus my remarks on one health effect of BPA, that of endocrine disruption (ED). A functioning endocrine system is fundamental to health, and disruptions of the endocrine system threaten health. (1, 2) Hormones are the chemical messengers of the endocrine system; one hormone is estrogen. We are learning that many synthetic chemicals can act like an estrogen in the human body – mimicking or blocking or otherwise interfering with the chemical messages carried by natural estrogen. BPA is one synthetic chemical that acts like an estrogen – sometimes called a “synthetic estrogen.”

We already have a great deal of experience with another “synthetic estrogen” – diethylstilbestrol (DES), a synthetic chemical that acts like an estrogen in the human body. DES was prescribed to pregnant women starting in 1938 to prevent miscarriage, a use first warned against in 1971 when DES daughters who were exposed in utero developed cancer and other severe adverse effects. We have long known that DES is toxic and carcinogenic. Earlier this year, in commemorating the 40th year after the warning, the New England Journal of Medicine also declared DES to be the “prototypical endocrine disruptor.”(3)

Both BPA and DES are synthetic chemicals. For regulatory purposes, we classify DES as a pharmaceutical and require prescriptions, doses and records. In contrast, we classify BPA as an industrial chemical with no such restrictions; however, every time BPA leaches from a baby bottle, even if no prescription was ordered and no records are kept – a dose of BPA is delivered to those most vulnerable among us. Both BPA and DES act as “synthetic estrogens” – indeed, BPA was the first synthetic chemical candidate for prescription to pregnant women to supposedly prevent miscarriage, until DES was formulated and found to be an even stronger synthetic estrogen. (We now know that DES actually increased the chances of miscarriage, and was neither efficacious nor safe.) Whatever our intent or regulatory classification, the synthetic chemical molecules don't know the difference and really don't care.

We know from emerging research that when it comes to “synthetic estrogens,” there can be a surprising similarity between what happens in laboratory animals and what happens in people. (4) We also are learning that DES and BPA have disconcertingly similar adverse health effects. (5) And even more disturbingly, research is now showing that when mice are exposed to BPA they show effects comparable to those experienced when exposed to DES, a compound well known to impair reproduction in women. A recent study concludes: “This association suggests the possibility that early BPA exposure may also affect reproductive capacity in women.” (6) And, just three days ago, yet another study released by the American Academy of Pediatrics concluded that exposure in utero to BPA “affected behavioral and emotional regulation domains at 3 years of age, especially among girls.” (7)

I am a DES daughter, exposed in utero when my mother was prescribed DES in the 1950s. It hasn't been easy. And I am only one of more than 10 million people affected by DES – mothers, daughters and sons, and now third generation grandchildren. I think we need to heed the lessons from past warnings, and not have a BPA repeat of the DES tragedy – which is not over by any means, but continues to unfold as the decades go by.

Rachel's Friends believes this situation calls for a preventive approach, as adopted by jointly by Multnomah County and the City of Portland in 2004: "The Precautionary Principle, a fundamental aspect of environmental agreements throughout the world, offers the City and County a common-sense approach to preventing public health and environmental impacts wherever practical." (8) When it comes to BPA we have numerous reasonable reasons for concern – the consequences of exposure may be severe and irreversible – and there are clearly substitutes and safer alternatives available. There is simply no reason to continue to allow baby bottles and sippy cups to contain BPA – and by adopting this Order, we believe Multnomah County will not only protect residents here, but also send a strong message to other jurisdictions, the state and federal government, and the markets that acting to protect the public health is the best policy choice we can make for ourselves, our children, and generations to come.

(1) Endocrine Disruptors, National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, May 2010
http://www.niehs.nih.gov/health/assets/docs_a_e/endocrine_disruptors.pdf

(2) Practice Prevention, Learning and Developmental Disabilities Initiative, September 2009
<http://www.healthandenvironment.org/?module=uploads&func=download&fileId=773>

(3) The Long-Term Effects of In Utero Exposures – The DES Story
<http://www.nejm.org/doi/full/10.1056/NEJMp1104409>; also see:
Adverse Health Outcomes in Women Exposed In Utero to Diethylstilbestrol
<http://www.nejm.org/doi/full/10.1056/MEJMo1013961>

(4) Theo Colborn, Dianne Dumanoski, and John Peterson Myers, Our Stolen Future (1996) (see Chapter 4 "Hormone Havoc" pp. 47-67)
http://www.ourstolenfuture.org/Basics/chapter_excerpts/4hormonehavoc.htm

(5) Nancy Langston, Toxic Bodies: Hormone Disruptors and the Legacy of DES (2010) (see Chapter 7 "Assessing New Risks" pp. 112-133)
<http://www.toxicbodies.org/index.html>

(6) Perinatal Exposure to Environmentally Relevant Levels of Bisphenol A Decreases Fertility and Fecundity in CD-1 Mice <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3080939/?tool=pubmed>

(7) Impact of Early-Life Bisphenol A Exposure on Behavior and Executive Function in Children published online October 24, 2011
<http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/early/2011/10/20/peds.2011-1335#aff-1>

(8) RECOGNIZING NATIONAL POLLUTION PREVENTION WEEK AND DIRECTING DEVELOPMENT OF A TOXICS REDUCTION STRATEGY JOINTLY WITH THE CITY OF PORTLAND USING THE PRECAUTIONARY PRINCIPLE
<http://web.multco.us/board/documents/recognizing-national-pollution-prevention-week-and-directing-development-toxics-redu> (04); ADOPTING THE TOXICS REDUCTION STRATEGY, A PLAN FOR MINIMIZING TOXIC SUBSTANCES OF CONCERN IN GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS BY USING THE PRECAUTIONARY PRINCIPLE
<http://web.multco.us/board/documents/adopting-toxics-reduction-strategy-plan-minimizing-toxic-substances-concern-governme> (06)

X (11)

**MULTNOMAH COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
PUBLIC TESTIMONY SIGN-UP**

Please complete this form and return to the Board Clerk

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MEETING DATE: October 27, 2011

SUBJECT: Testimony in support of a ban of BPA from baby bottles, sippy cups and reusable water bottles

AGENDA NUMBER OR TOPIC: Board Briefing on Proposed Board of Health Action to Address Bisphenol-A (BPA)

FOR: X AGAINST: _____ THE ABOVE AGENDA ITEM

NAME: Grayson Dempsey, The Mother PAC

ADDRESS: 5239 NE Garfield Ave

CITY/STATE/ZIP: Portland, OR 97211

PHONE: _____ DAYS: 503-317-6866 EVES: same

EMAIL: graysondempsey@gmail.com FAX: _____

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Chair Cogen and distinguished Commission members, thank you very much for the opportunity to testify today in support of Chair Cogen's proposed ban on BPA.

My name is Grayson Dempsey, and I sit on the Board of Directors for The Mother PAC, a political action committee run by volunteer mothers who champion family-forward legislative policy. I am also the mother of two girls, ages 1 and 4. and felt compelled to speak today because I strive in everything I do to create a world for my children in which they can be safe, be healthy, and thrive throughout the long years of life ahead of them. My daughters trust me to know what is best for them, just as I have, in the past, trusted manufacturers to eliminate toxic and hazardous materials from the products they market specifically to children ... and yet in learning more and more about Bisphenol A (BPA), I feel I have let my children down by blindly trusting industry to keep them safe.

Growing evidence shows that BPA has long term hazardous health consequences even in low amounts, and studies are now estimating that BPA is present in up to 93% of the population. The stealth nature of BPA's toxicity is one of the scariest aspects of this pollutant – unlike some chemicals which may show immediate effects on those who come in contact with or consume them, more and more evidence is linking BPA to health issues like prostate damage, breast cancer, and infertility – effects which will not show up until years after exposure has begun. Admittedly, it takes time to establish causation and patterns for devastating diseases such as these, which is why industry has been able to skirt the responsibility for eliminating BPA from its products for this long. There is no valid scientific rationale for waiting for further study since the science is sufficiently clear today to support action. While we may not know all of the horrible effects of BPA at this moment, we do have enough solid science to know that its effects are tragic and widespread, and we can no longer wait for people to continue to get sick before we ban this toxic chemical from the products marketed to children – who, along with pregnant women, are the most vulnerable to exposure.

Industry representatives will argue that new labeling that shows products as “BPA- free!” allow consumers have the information to make the best choices for their families. I argue that it should be *unthinkable* for manufacturers to knowingly sell products such as baby bottles, sippy cups, and other children's essentials that include a toxin that could have lifelong disastrous and potentially fatal health effects. In addition, the ability to “choose” BPA-free products is primarily limited to retailers with higher price points and a broader selection of products, but at lower income retailers it is common to only find products for sale that include BPA (which are, in contrast to the “BPA-free” products, not labeled with warnings about this hazardous chemical). And perhaps most disturbingly, BPA is not just

limited to plastic products that even the well-researched parent may work to avoid, but finds its way into cans of baby formula and baby food without any labeling or warnings whatsoever, so parents who are all trying to do the best by their children are unknowingly giving them formula and food carrying a toxin that could impact their health years into the future. Finally, asking parents to wade through the evolving data surrounding BPA and other toxins simply to purchase their bottles and baby food is unrealistic and unfair – our children's health should be important enough to all of us that we eliminate the confusion for parents and ban this chemical altogether.

It is clear to me that it is the job of our elected officials to take action protecting our children and families from the manufacturer's who refuse to eliminate BPA from its products. The County has a history of taking action where the state will not and setting a precedent for positive change. I urge you to vote in favor of Chair Cogen's proposed ban and thank you on behalf of The Mother PAC and our children.

(12)
X

**MULTNOMAH COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
PUBLIC TESTIMONY SIGN-UP**

Please complete this form and return to the Board Clerk
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MEETING DATE: October 27, 2011

SUBJECT: Proposed Ban on Bisphenol A

AGENDA NUMBER OR TOPIC: R.4

FOR: X AGAINST: _____ THE ABOVE AGENDA ITEM

NAME: Rachel Allen

ADDRESS: 6706 N Villard Ave

CITY/STATE/ZIP: Portland OR 97217

PHONE: - DAYS: 503 939 0836

EVES: _____

EMAIL: rachdallen@gmail.com

FAX: _____

IF YOU WISH TO ADDRESS THE BOARD IN PERSON:

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(14)
X

**MULTNOMAH COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
PUBLIC TESTIMONY SIGN-UP**

Please complete this form and return to the Board Clerk
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MEETING DATE: October 27, 2011

SUBJECT: Proposed Ban on Bisphenol A

AGENDA NUMBER OR TOPIC: R.4

FOR: X AGAINST: _____ THE ABOVE AGENDA ITEM

NAME: Renee Hackenmiller-Paradis

ADDRESS: 4047 SW 58th Avenue

CITY/STATE/ZIP: Portland, OR 97221

PHONE: - DAYS: 503 222-1963 x110 EVES: (971) 563 3647

EMAIL: reneep@occonline.org FAX: _____

IF YOU WISH TO ADDRESS THE BOARD IN PERSON:

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Testimony before the Multnomah County Board of Health

October 27, 2011

Renee Hackenmiller-Paradis, PhD, MPH
Program Director, Environmental Health
Oregon Environmental Council

Founded in 1968, the Oregon Environmental Council (OEC) is a nonprofit, nonpartisan, membership-based organization. We bring Oregonians together for a healthy environment.

The Oregon Environmental Council (OEC) **supports** a Multnomah county ban on BPA containing baby bottles, sippy cups, sports water bottles, and thermoses.

BPA is a high-volume production chemical that forms polycarbonate plastics and epoxy resins. Due to the characteristics of BPA for strength, hardness, transparency and temperature resistance, BPA is used in a wide variety of products, including: food packaging surfaces for cans and metal jar lids; food containers; resins for plastic bottles, including baby bottles; and a variety of products such as coatings for PVC pipe, CDs and appliances.

BPA was intentionally developed in the laboratory as an estrogen mimicking chemical over 70 years ago. Now, its widespread use in consumer products has resulted in 9 out of every 10 Americans carrying residues of this chemical in their body. BPA has also been found in breast milk, cord blood and amniotic fluid, indicating exposures are occurring during vulnerable periods of development. The FDA and other federal agencies have identified food as a major source of exposure and infants are amongst the most highly exposed. As a scientist and a mom, I am quite concerned that the levels found in humans have repeatedly been associated with harm in laboratory animals.

Exposure to BPA

While exposures to BPA in the environment (water, soil, air, household dust) do occur, the majority of human exposure to BPA is through food and beverage intake. Food and beverage contamination with BPA is largely a result of leaching from packaging that contains BPA into the food or beverage in the container. BPA has been detected in canned vegetables and meats, dairy products, canned beverages and infant formula. Several factors affect BPA migration from packaging include the temperature of the food or liquid in the container and the chemical composition of the food or beverage.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention has detected BPA in 93 percent of people, confirming that there are daily, sustained exposures among the general public. Studies have found that young children have the highest levels of BPA in their bodies. Young children likely have higher levels because they eat or drink off these plastics more than adults and they eat and drink more pound for pound compared to adults. Children ingest BPA when it leaches into drinks from the polycarbonate plastics used to make baby bottles, sippy cups, and other products. Infant formula and foods are also contaminated with BPA, which leaches from the plastic linings of metal food cans.

BPA risks to children

More than 200 studies on animals and humans show links between BPA and poor brain development, early-onset puberty, low sperm count, breast and prostate cancer, polycystic ovary

syndrome, diabetes, and heart disease. There is a broad and growing consensus within the scientific and public health community that BPA presents a threat to our children's health and that exposures should be avoided whenever possible. In hundreds of peer-reviewed studies, BPA has been linked to chromosomal and reproductive abnormalities, impaired brain function, cancer, cardiovascular system damage, early puberty and obesity.

Children are very different from adults when exposed to chemicals like BPA. Their metabolic systems have higher absorption of chemicals and a decreased capacity to metabolize or remove them from the body. As a result, a greater proportion of the toxic chemical enters a child's body and stays there longer, allowing it more time to exert its damaging effects. A small exposure to a child represents a big dose. Studies have shown that young children cannot metabolize BPA as effectively as adults and that children are exposed to BPA at levels above those that cause serious adverse effects in laboratory studies, including birth defects of the male and female reproductive systems.

A recent study found that 96% of pregnant women tested had detectable amounts of BPA in their system—and babies are born pre-polluted with BPA, forcing us to consider what constitutes a “safe” level for a developing human. Exposure to BPA when a baby's developing body is extremely sensitive to chemical change has the potential of creating lifetime problems.

Authoritative, independent organizations—including the American Medical Association, the American Nurses Association, the Canadian government, the National Institutes of Health, and the Food and Drug Administration—have expressed serious concerns about BPA or urged pregnant women, infants and children to limit contact with the chemical.

In June 2009, the independent Endocrine Society, the largest, oldest, and most authoritative scientific medical society on the human endocrine system issued a statement calling for "regulation seeking to decrease human exposure to the many endocrine-disrupting agents" and specifically cited BPA as one of the chemicals of concern. According to the Endocrine Society, "even infinitesimally low levels of exposure - indeed, any level of exposure at all - may cause endocrine or reproductive abnormalities... particularly if exposure occurs during a critical developmental window. Surprisingly, low doses may even exert more potent effects than higher doses."

In November 2009, the American Medical Association's Board of Delegates resolved to work with the federal government to minimize the public's exposure to BPA and other endocrine-disrupting chemicals.

FDA's concern about BPA exposures

On January 15, 2010, The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) shifted its position, expressing concern about the safety of BPA and providing tips for parents to minimize infants' exposure.

FDA's current assessment of the risk associated with BPA exposure is in line with those of the U.S. National Toxicology Program's scientific judgment about BPA. The FDA said that its previous use of standardized toxicity tests had failed to reveal what was recently discovered "using novel approaches to test for subtle effects." These recent studies provided enough data to acknowledge "some concern about the potential effects of BPA on the brain, behavior, and prostate gland in fetuses, infants, and young children." "Some concern" is the mid-point of five levels of concern. It is the same level of concern determined for fetal exposures to amphetamines.

Responsible businesses and states are taking the lead to reduce BPA exposures

Many retailers including Safeway, CVS, Whole Foods, Wal-Mart, Kroger, Target and Babies R Us have recognized the urgency of reducing BPA exposures in children and announced that they will discontinue selling children's products containing BPA.

The sales of BPA-free products have sky-rocketed and many cost-effective alternatives are available. However, we cannot rely on these voluntary measures to protect our children. While we applaud those U.S. industries that are recognizing the dangers of BPA and eliminating it from products, there are currently no laws in the U.S. prohibiting the use of BPA, and no way for parents to know whether the products they buy will help – or hinder—their child's development. Furthermore, frenzied parents should not have to take advanced chemistry lessons to be able to decipher which products are safe for their children. We cannot rely on the market to protect public health.

Across the U.S., state governments are also taking the lead to protect the public where federal regulators fall short. In 2010, Washington State passed the Safe Baby Bottle Act to eliminate the chemical BPA from food and beverage containers used by children. The bill passed overwhelmingly with bi-partisan support and only 1 opposing vote. Now 11 states, Canada, the EU, and even China are taking steps to limit children's exposures to BPA.

This policy is narrow in scope, but it is an important policy that will result in less exposure to BPA. Any reduction in exposure to BPA is a reduction in risk to the harmful impacts of this known endocrine disrupting chemical. Additionally, continued action will ensure that state and federal attention to bisphenol A and other chemicals of concern continues to be a priority.

Multnomah County has an opportunity to join other states and Canada to reduce our children's exposure to BPA by banning the sale of BPA-containing products intended for children. Action at the county level is both practical and meaningful. Practical, in that Suffolk County, NY was the first in the nation to act on BPA, states and cities and counties have followed suit. Meaningful, in that a recent study found that states with bans in place do not have BPA-containing bottles on the shelves, but states without bans (including Oregon) do.

OEC urges you to support a county level ban on BPA containing baby bottles, sippy cups, sports water bottles, and thermoses.

Thank you for your time and consideration of this important public health policy.

Supporters of 2011 BPA Ban in the Oregon Legislature-(SB 695)

AFSCME Child Care Providers Together, Local 132

AFSCME Green Caucus

Children First for Oregon

City of Portland

Coalition for a Livable Future

Coalition of Local Health Officials (CLHO)

Consumers Union

Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs

Ecumenical Ministries of Oregon

Environment Oregon

Environmental Working Group (EWG)

Family Forward Oregon

League of Women Voters of Oregon

Metro

The Mother PAC

Multnomah County

Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC)

Northwest Center for Alternatives to Pesticides

OPAL

OPHI: Oregon's Public Health Institute

Oregon AFL-CIO

Oregon Business Association

Oregon Conservation Network

Oregon Environmental Council

Oregon League of Women Voters

Oregon Medical Association

Oregon Nurses Association

Oregon Physician's for Social Responsibility

Oregon Public Health Association

Oregon Toxics Alliance

Oregon Women's Health & Wellness Alliance

OSPIRG

Planned Parenthood

Rachel's Friends Breast Cancer Coalition

Stand for Children

Upstream Public Health

VOIS Alliance

Willamette Riverkeeper

American Nurses Association
8515 Georgia Avenue, Suite 400
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3492
Tel (301) 628-5000
Fax (301) 628-5001
www.NursingWorld.org

NEWS RELEASE



FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
September 16, 2008

CONTACT:

Mary McNamara, 301-628-5198
mary.mcnamara@ana.org
Mary Stewart, 301-628-5038
mary.stewart@ana.org
www.nursingworld.org

ANA URGES A BAN ON BPA IN FOOD, HEALTH CARE AND CHILDREN'S PRODUCTS

SILVER SPRING, MD – The American Nurses Association (ANA) voiced concerns over the safety of the chemical bisphenol A (BPA) to the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) on Tuesday. The FDA invited a panel of experts to comment on the agency's recent report which suggests that trace amounts of BPA are not dangerous. However, the National Toxicology Program (NTP) concluded BPA poses "some concern" to infants and children. BPA is a plastic hardening chemical used in baby bottles and food can liners.

In testimony, ANA urged the FDA to ban the use of BPA in food, health care and children's products. Nancy Hughes, the Director for Occupational and Environmental Health for the ANA commented, "The ANA is a firm advocate of the precautionary approach regarding dangers to the public health. Safer alternatives to BPA are available and currently in use."

For more information on ANA's environmental health policy please visit,

<http://www.nursingworld.org/MainMenuCategories/OccupationalandEnvironmental/environmentalhealth.aspx>

###

ANA is the only full-service professional organization representing the nation's 2.9 million Registered Nurses through its 54 constituent member associations. ANA advances the nursing profession by fostering high standards of nursing practice, promoting the economic and general welfare of nurses in the workplace, projecting a positive and realistic view of nursing, and by lobbying the Congress and regulatory agencies on health care issues affecting nurses and the public.

amednews.com

AMERICAN MEDICAL NEWS

PROFESSION

AMA supports tighter restrictions on products containing BPA

The move comes in the wake of numerous studies detailing the dangers of the organic compound.

By PAMELA LEWIS DOLAN, *amednews* staff. *Posted July 4, 2011.*

Chicago -- The sale of baby bottles and infant feeding cups containing bisphenol A, also known as BPA, should be banned, states a report adopted by the American Medical Association House of Delegates.

BPA, an organic compound that was used in polycarbonate plastic products in the 1950s and is now used in a variety of products, has been found to be an endocrine-disrupting agent that has the potential to cause harmful effects on the brain, behavior and prostate gland in fetuses and children.

In addition to a ban on feeding products for babies and infants that contain BPA, the AMA would like to see better federal oversight of BPA and the clear labeling of products containing it, according to a report from the Council on Science and Public Health adopted by delegates on June 20 during their Annual Meeting.

Robert Gilchick, MD, MPH, a public health and preventive medicine specialist representing the American College of Preventive Medicine who spoke on behalf of the Council on Science and Public Health, said the report was written in response to a resolution introduced at the 2010 Annual Meeting asking for the AMA to support federal legislation restricting BPA in children's products.

"Biomonitoring studies of urine and blood have revealed human exposure to BPA to be nearly ubiquitous, with most of the exposure based on dietary intake," Dr. Gilchick said. "Accordingly, it is appropriate to take measures to limit human exposure, especially during critical periods of development."

The report stresses the importance of the Food and Drug Administration to "actively incorporate current science into the regulation of food and beverage BPA-containing products."

In online testimony, Kenneth Crabb, MD, an obstetrician from St. Paul, Minn., said that although he supported the report as written, he would oppose wording calling for more regulation.

"Adults are capable of making decisions for their children and themselves. We do not need the government to issue rules limiting uses. The government needs to just be sure we have all the facts available," he wrote.

Frederick vom Saal, PhD, professor of biological sciences at the University of Missouri, has been studying the adverse effects of BPA since 1997.

He wrote a 2008 report in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* that linked BPA to cardiovascular disease, type 2 diabetes and liver-enzyme abnormalities. He urged the FDA to take action similar to that taken by Canada to limit human exposure of BPA.

The FDA acknowledged in 2010 that BPA was of "some concern" for infants and children, and announced it was taking steps to help reduce human exposure in the food supply.

"Both the FDA and Canadian officials have recently expressed concern about potential harmful effects of BPA and taken interim actions to protect sensitive populations such as infants and toddlers by banning the sale of baby bottles, food containers and cups containing BPA," said Edward L. Langston, MD, then AMA Board of Trustees member. "The new policy adopted today supports these measures and a shift to a more robust, science-based federal regulatory framework for oversight of BPA."

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

Meeting notes: Public health

Issue: Increased awareness by physicians and the public of sickle cell disease and its treatment is needed.

ANNUAL MEETING 2011

AMA House of Delegates

Keeping conflicts out of CME

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AMERICAN MEDICAL NEWS

OPINION

Time for new policy on environmental risk

The attention surrounding problems associated with bisphenol A is but an indication that more needs to be done to assess the risk of chemicals in the environment.

Editorial. Posted Aug. 15, 2011.

The Environmental Protection Agency keeps a list of more than 83,000 commercially manufactured or imported chemicals, with 700 more being added every year. Of all of those chemicals, bisphenol A is the poster child illustrating the need for a better, more efficient way to research and take action on the substances on that list.

Bisphenol A -- BPA for short -- has gained that stature because of its pervasiveness and the growing body of research listing the ill health effects it has on people, especially fetuses, babies and children.

According to the EPA, more than 2 billion pounds of the chemical, used as a plastics hardener, is manufactured or imported in the United States every year. And, according to 21 years of research assembled by the American Medical Association's Council on Science and Public Health, traces of BPA are found in more than 90% of Americans. BPA has been linked to numerous health issues, including reproductive and developmental problems. Those issues are related to BPA's ability to mimic hormones in the body.

As a result of that report, which is being circulated for publication in peer-reviewed journals, the AMA House of Delegates in June adopted policy recognizing BPA as an endocrine-disrupting agent and urged that BPA-containing products that could be exposed to humans be clearly identified as containing the chemical.

The policy gave AMA support to ongoing industry efforts to stop producing BPA-containing baby bottles and infant feeding cups. Given the bad publicity about the chemical, it's hard to find a baby aisle that doesn't have products noting that they are BPA-free. The policy also supports a ban on the sale of such products for infant use, something that has happened at local and state levels, though not at the national level -- at least not in the U.S. Canada and the European Union have enacted such bans.

Under the Toxic Substances Control Act of 1976, the EPA can test chemicals on its list, but only after the manufacturer, or another outside source, informs the agency that there is a proven problem. Even then, the testing is relatively crude, with ever-increasing doses given to lab rodents. Only five chemicals or classes have been limited by the act since it was approved in 1976.

With BPA, scientific research has looked at the molecular or cellular level to find the pervasiveness and effects of the chemical, found in plastic bottles, canned goods, eyeglass lenses, dental sealants, cash register receipts, cigarette filters, compact discs and certain medical devices.

Not every study comes to the same conclusion about the level of risk and toxicity of BPA. But the results show the need for a different regulatory framework when it comes to testing and evaluating chemicals.

The AMA is among those in organized medicine supporting the implementation of what it calls a national, modern and comprehensive policy. The key elements of such an approach is that it is in line with current scientific knowledge on human and environmental health, and the requirement of a full evaluation of the health impacts of newly developed chemicals and those now in use.

There are some legislative efforts in Washington to make such changes, though it's unclear whether those bills would bear any fruit. The EPA is taking comment until Sept. 26 on a rule that would require environmental testing in "the vicinity of expected BPA releases" -- but the monitoring does not extend to human absorption. The FDA also regulates BPA, and in 2010 it said it would do more to reduce its presence in the food supply.

For now, the AMA's policy gives added weight to cities and states trying to restrict the sale of BPA-related products. For example, legislators in Pennsylvania recently asked for a copy of the Council on Science and Public Health's BPA report so they can use it in crafting a bill.

The BPA situation underscores the need for a better, national way to assess and address the risk that chemicals have on the human body. BPA got the spotlight, and there has been progress -- even if not enough. Meanwhile, the list of 83,000 other chemicals remains, with no certainty when the next BPA will be discovered among them.

BISPHENOL A (BPA) RESTRICTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES AND INTERNATIONALLY

*Legislative & administrative measures in place to curb toxic BPA in children's food and beverage container**

Where	Includes Baby Bottles	Includes Sippy Cups	Includes Water Bottles	Effective Date/Status
Connecticut	Yes	Yes	Yes	October 1, 2011
Minnesota	Yes	Yes	No	Distribution: 01/10; Sale: 01/2011
Washington	Yes	Yes	Yes	Baby bottles 6/11; H2O bottles 6/12
Wisconsin	Yes	Yes	No	June 1, 2010
Maryland	Yes	Yes	No	bottles & cups 6/2012
Vermont	Yes	Yes	No	Baby bottles July 2012
New York State	Yes	Yes	No	December 1, 2010
Maine	Yes	Yes	No	January 1, 2012
Massachusetts	Yes	Yes	No	July 1, 2011
Delaware	Yes	Yes	No	July 1, 2012
California	Yes	Yes	Yes	July, 2013
Suffolk County, NY	Yes	Yes	No	July 1, 2009
Schenectady County, NY	Yes	Yes	No	December 1, 2009
Albany County, NY	Yes	Yes	No	January 1, 2010
Chicago, IL	Yes	Yes	No	January 31, 2010
Canada	Yes	No	No	June 1, 2011
European Union	Yes	No	No	June 1, 2011
China	Yes	No	No	manufacture ban 6/1/11 Imports & sales 9/1/11
United Arab Emirates	Yes	No	No	Implementation date ND

(10)
X

**MULTNOMAH COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
PUBLIC TESTIMONY SIGN-UP**

Please complete this form and return to the Board Clerk
This form is a public record

MEETING DATE: 10/27/11

SUBJECT: _____

AGENDA NUMBER OR TOPIC: POLICY ORDER 101111: Approving the
Proposed Board of Health Action to Address Bisphenol-A (BPA)

FOR: X AGAINST: _____ THE ABOVE AGENDA ITEM

NAME: Walt Mintkeski

ADDRESS: 6815 SE 31st Ave

CITY/STATE/ZIP: Portland, OR 97202

PHONE: DAYS: 503-771-0232

EVES: _____

EMAIL: mintkeski@juno.com

FAX: _____

IF YOU WISH TO ADDRESS THE BOARD IN PERSON:

1. Please complete this form and submit to the Board Clerk.
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3. Individuals making public comment will be called up in the order these forms are received. The Chair may call on Invited Guests or Elected Officials to speak first.
4. When your name is called, come forward & be seated at the Presenter's table.
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7. If you wish to present written documentation with your oral comments, please bring 7 copies and submit to the Board Clerk, who will distribute them to the Commissioners. Your testimony will be kept permanently.

IF YOU WISH TO SUBMIT WRITTEN INSTEAD OF ORAL COMMENTS TO THE BOARD:

1. Please complete this form along with your written testimony and return to the Board Clerk at the meeting, or submit by e-mail at: lynda.grow@multco.us
2. Written testimony will be entered into the official record.

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X

**MULTNOMAH COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
PUBLIC TESTIMONY SIGN-UP**

Please complete this form and return to the Board Clerk
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MEETING DATE: October 27, 2011

SUBJECT: Proposed Ban on Bisphenol A

AGENDA NUMBER OR TOPIC: R.4

FOR: X AGAINST: _____ THE ABOVE AGENDA ITEM

NAME: Sunny petit - Chair, Oregon Commission for Women

ADDRESS: 1833 N. Webster

CITY/STATE/ZIP: Portland, OR 97217

PHONE: - DAYS: 503 347 8754

EVES: _____

EMAIL: petits@pdx.edu

FAX: _____

IF YOU WISH TO ADDRESS THE BOARD IN PERSON:

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(17)
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MEETING DATE: October 27, 2011

SUBJECT: Proposed Ban on Bisphenol A

AGENDA NUMBER OR TOPIC: R.4

FOR: ☒ AGAINST: ☐ THE ABOVE AGENDA ITEM

NAME: Susan Beal

ADDRESS: 3131 SE Woodward St.

CITY/STATE/ZIP: Portland OR 97202

PHONE: - DAYS: 503-358-9812 EVES: Same

EMAIL: susan.beal@gmail.com FAX: _____

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**MULTNOMAH COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
PUBLIC TESTIMONY SIGN-UP**

Please complete this form and return to the Board Clerk

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MEETING DATE: 10/27/2011

SUBJECT: BPA Ban

AGENDA NUMBER OR TOPIC: Policy Order Restricting the Sale of Bisphenol-A in Multnomah County

FOR: X AGAINST: _____ THE ABOVE AGENDA ITEM

NAME: Sharon Meieran ER PHYSICIAN

ADDRESS: 5739 SW Cheltenham Drive

CITY/STATE/ZIP: Portland, OR, 97239

PHONE: _____ DAYS: 971 322 8753 EVES: Same

EMAIL: Smeieran@yahoo.com FAX: None

IF YOU WISH TO ADDRESS THE BOARD IN PERSON:

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X

**MULTNOMAH COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
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MEETING DATE: Oct. 27, 2011

SUBJECT: Proposed Board of Health Action to Address Bisphenol-A (BPA)

AGENDA NUMBER OR TOPIC: R.4

FOR: X AGAINST: _____ THE ABOVE AGENDA ITEM

NAME: Lisa Marie Morgan

ADDRESS: 830 NE Scott Ct.

CITY/STATE/ZIP: Gresham, OR 97030

PHONE: _____ DAYS: 503-425-9809 EVES: _____

EMAIL: mslisamariemorgan@gmail.com FAX: _____

IF YOU WISH TO ADDRESS THE BOARD IN PERSON:

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X

**MULTNOMAH COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
PUBLIC TESTIMONY SIGN-UP**

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MEETING DATE: October 27th, 2011

SUBJECT: Proposed Ban on Bisphenol A

AGENDA NUMBER OR TOPIC: R5

FOR: x **AGAINST:** _____ **THE ABOVE AGENDA ITEM**

NAME: Eva Rippeteau *AFSCME Council 75*

ADDRESS: 6025 E Burnside Ave

CITY/STATE/ZIP: Portland, OR 97215

PHONE: _____ **DAYS:** 503-901-1431 **EVES:** Same

EMAIL: eva@oregonafscme.com **FAX:** _____

WRITTEN TESTIMONY (In lieu of attendance)

I will submit my public testimony in person

IF YOU WISH TO ADDRESS THE BOARD:

1. Please complete this form and return to the Board Clerk.
2. Address the County Commissioners from the presenter table microphones. Please limit your comments to **3 minutes**.
3. State your name for the official record.
4. If written documentation is presented, please furnish one copy to the Board Clerk.

IF YOU WISH TO SUBMIT WRITTEN COMMENTS TO THE BOARD:

1. Please complete this form and return to the Board Clerk.
2. Written testimony will be entered into the official record.

AFSCME Supports the ban of Bisphenol A

Chair Cogen, Commissioners Kafoury, Smith, Shiprack and McKeel, my name is Eva Rippeteau and I am here representing the members of Oregon AFSCME Council 75. Thank you for allowing me some time today to speak in support of the BPA ban in sippy cups, bottles , sports bottles and thermoses.

In addition to representing employees of Multnomah County, there are over 5,000 AFSCME members living here. Our membership in the county includes Child Care Providers, employees of the City of Portland, Metro, OHSU and a variety of state agencies and non-profits.

Because many of our members work in health related fields or care for children everyday, we view Bisphenol-A as a moral liability. BPA is found in 93% of Americans age 6 and up, and with evidence showing that exposure can impact brain development, reproductive health and is linked to causing cancer, it is important that we curtail exposure at an early age. Banning BPA in bottles, sippy cups, sports bottles and thermoses will ensure that all families have access to products that are safe for their children and reduce risks of adverse health effects caused by BPA early.

While you can find BPA-free bottles and sippy cups throughout Oregon and Multnomah County, not all stores have the same availability or customer information provided at the point of sale. Many big box stores have pledged to remove products with BPA from their shelves but smaller stores may not be able to make that move. A straight BPA ban on bottles and sippy cups like that called for in the proposed countywide ban, will give parents and child care providers an added tool in being able to access BPA free products.

AFSCME is proud of our library employees' efforts and success in working with the Multnomah County Library to move to BPA free receipts thus reducing exposure to library workers and patrons. We see the proposed ban as another step in the right direction and encourage the Board of Commissioners to pass the ban on Bisphenol-A.

Thank you again for the opportunity to testify today. I am happy to try to answer any questions you may have.

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**MULTNOMAH COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
PUBLIC TESTIMONY SIGN-UP**

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MEETING DATE: October 27, 2011

SUBJECT: BPA Ban

AGENDA NUMBER OR TOPIC: R.4 MULTNOMAH COUNTY BOARD OF HEALTH - Board of Health Consideration of POLICY ORDER 101111: Approving the Proposed Board of Health Action to Address Bisphenol-A (BPA).

FOR: X **AGAINST:** THE ABOVE AGENDA ITEM

NAME: Program Director, Latino Network, Cynthia Gomez

ADDRESS: 240 N Broadway Ave

CITY/STATE/ZIP: Portland, Oregon, 97227

PHONE: DAYS: 503-283-6881 **EVES:** _____

EMAIL: cynthia@latnet.org **FAX:** _____

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