"The role of retailers in achieving food contact compliance and additional requirements

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AGENDA

• Introduction to Coop
• Early focus on bisphenols and PFAS
• Working for compliance for more than 5000 products in private label
• Coop behind the scenes – how do we achieve knowledge, work with suppliers and substitution
• Examples on how Coop communicate and involve consumers
About Coop Danmark A/S

Coop is Denmark’s largest retail enterprise and is owned by its 1.7 million members.

Coop Danmark operates the chains Kvickly, SuperBrugsen, Dagli’Brugsen, LokalBrugsen, Irma, fakta, fakta Q, Coop.dk and Irma.dk.

The organisation has approximately 40,000 employees.

Coop works very seriously with responsibility, CSR and social compliance, and cooperate with our suppliers to meet our requirements.

We have around 5000 products in private labels.
Full national coverage

- Coop hypermarkets, supermarkets and discount stores cover the entire country.
- 1100 shops
153 years with social responsibility

1897
Production of own products begin

1929
FDB’s Central Laboratory opens

1976
Madpyramiden introduceres

1981
Organic food on our shelves

2006
200,000 school kids learn to cook

2015
Launch ”The Dirty Dusin”

2016
Coops animal welfare brand New pesticide strategy

2018
New packaging strategy
Honest products to honest prices

Coop has a long tradition of being a first mover. Coop bans particularly problematic substances that threaten health and the environment before the authorities.

Reasons:

• If legislation is too slow or inadequate. -Hazardous chemicals need faster regulation and restriction
• When deep concern for health and/or the environment
• To create the greatest possible safety for our customers
• High consumer demands in Denmark
• Maintaining a high consumer loyalty
• Protecting the Coop brand
Use of precautionary principle - examples:

1975: MINI RISK: Probably first hypoallergenic brand in the world.
1991: Ban of PVC in all packaging.
1991: Ban of chlorine bleaching of textiles and paper
1994: Ban optical brighteners and EDTA / NTA in laundry detergents
1995: Ban all allergenic preservatives and fragrances.
1997: Irma chain stop the sale of the detergent bleach
2003: Ban of PVC and known phthalates in selected product groups.
2004: First mover: ban all substances in cosmetics and toys that are suspected of being endocrine disruptors.
2005 Ban of the antibacterial agent triclosan, which is used in e.g. toothpaste, deodorants and hand soaps.
2005: Ban of all fragrances in candles, and requirements for soothing test of all burning light.
2008: Ban of all Candidate List Substances from the EU list of specific harmful substances. It is today at 169 environmental hazardous substances.
2009: Ban all harmful phthalates (plasticizers). The list is currently at 18 phthalates.
2010: Ban BPA in baby feeding bottles
2010: No biocides in consumer products
2014: Ban of the allergenic preservative Methylisothializone (MI) in branded goods and fragrance allergens
2014: Irma to stop selling fabric softeners
2015: Coop stops sales of microwave popcorn due harmful PFAS in packaging.
2015: Coop introduces the world’s first PFAS free microwave popcorn.
2015: Ban BPA in thermal paper
2016: Ban BPA: Änglamark cans are free of the endocrine disruptor Bisphenol A.
2016: All detergents in Coop’s own brands are Swan labeled, also discount products.
2016-2017: Ban fluoride in textile, no endocrine disrupting UV filters and MI in branded goods
2019: Ban all PFAS in all cosmetics, including sellers brands
2019: requirements for labelling of toys for chemical ingredients
Early focus on bisphenols and PFAS
2015: Ban all Bisphenols in Coop private labels

- All baby bottles in private label BPA free
- No cashier paper containing Bisphenols.
- Coop brands “Änglamark” cans free from all BPA and other Bisphenols.
- All cans and glasses BPA-free (more than 115 products).
- Tetra Pack is the safe solutions (but not easy to sell)

March 2010
January 2015
June 2016
December 2018
Bisphenols from 2002 to 2018.....

Tolerable Daily Intake

**EFSA 2002:** 10 μg / kg bw / dag
Based on adverse effects on kidneys + uncertainty factor (rats)

**EFSA 2007:** 50 μg / kg bw / dag
Based on adverse effects on kidneys

**EFSA 2015:** 4 μg / kg bw / dag
Based on adverse effects on kidneys + uncertainty factor for effects on mammary glands, reproduction, neurotox, immunotox and metabolic effects (rats)

**DTU 2015:** 0.7 μg / kg bw / dag
Based on the same studies as EFSA but assessed differently

**2016:** New data confirm EFSA’s previous conclusion that bisphenol A (BPA) might affect the immune system in animals.

**September 2018:** a specific migration limit (SML) of 0.05 mg/kg food for BPA migrating from varnishes or coatings applies to materials or articles intended for food contact. Current levels allow 0.6 mg of BPA per kg of food (mg/kg). It prohibits use of the chemical to manufacture infant “sippy” cups as well as migration of BPA from coated materials containing food intended for infants and children 0-3 years old.
PFAS

2014: Helsingor Statement:

- Affect growth, learning, and behavior of infants and older children
- Lower a woman's chance of getting pregnant
- Interfere with the body's natural hormones
- Increase cholesterol levels
- Affect the immune system
- Increase the risk of cancer
- Low birth weight, endocrine disruption effects, diabetes
September 2014: Coop bans the use of PFAS in all private label products (FCM).

• Leading experts in the world stated that the TDI level was 100-1000 times too high (in 2014)

• Discussion with experts

• Children particularly vulnerable

• The concern was serious and the scientific proofs more than enough

• We realized urgent action was needed

• Ban was adopted overnight !!
The final product to phase out was microwave Popcorn which concluded the whole process in May 2015 – sales stop:

The ban also covers:
- Food packaging (2015)
- Packaging for fast food and fresh bread (2015)
- Textiles and footwear (2016)
- Home textiles (2016)
- Cosmetics (2019)
Business case was fortunately acceptable

When adopting the ban, we did not know the commercial impact. But concern was serious, quite easy to convince the commercial part to follow the ban:

• Paper – mechanical treatment – no other chemicals – Nordic Swan
• Textile: Bionic Finish (not more expensive)
• Cosmetics – full ban, but very expensive. Brand owner not willing to cooperate
• Furniture and home textile – no coating
• Test analysis was developed over time. Now we test for total PFAS
Working for compliance for more than 5000 products in private label
Coop and Food Contact materials

• We import products directly from Asia

• Primarily we buy food contact materials in Denmark (a small part in the EU)

• We use a lot of food contact materials when we produce food in our supermarkets

• Compliance with legislation is a basic requirement
### Inspections from food authorities and public report

- All manufacturers, importers, retailers must register to the Danish Veterinary and Food administration.
- All parts of the supplier chain in Denmark will have an inspection from authorities approximately 1 time a year.
- Legal requirement for a quality and compliance system.
- Sanctions will be issued.
- Easier for us to control the supply chain.

#### Inspection Summary

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<th>No. of Inspections</th>
<th>Method</th>
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<td>Labelling and information</td>
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<td>Approvals etc.</td>
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<td>Special labelling and ID requrim.</td>
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<td>Chemical contaminants</td>
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Product quality requirements (PQR) – Why?

PQR has always been an important part of Coop sourcing policy

- To secure highest level for safety
- When legislation are not covering the risk or are to slow
- Precautionary principle
- Cocktail effects
- 5000 products in private label: Frontrunner – responsibility
- Maintain role as a first mover in the market.
- Consumers must have 100% trust and possibility to make a responsible choice in our stores
- Cover ALL private label products (including discount range), and a few branded goods
Product quality requirements - How

Cooperation:
• Nordic procedure (Finland, Norway, Sweden and Denmark)
• Special update every second year
• Aim for highest possible nordic harmonization

Before a ban can be accepted:
• Strong arguments why higher requirements are needed.
• Clear clarifications for consequences (prices, limits number of suppliers, possible safe substitution, impact quality)
• Business case developed
• Prices still counts
Technical Quality requirement (TQR)

- States specific Coop requirements in addition to a supportive list of general Danish/European legislation
- Requirements for packaging, labeling and documentation
- Suppliers must always secure that products delivered are in compliance with the TQR
- Developed in cooperation with laboratories and experts
- All bisphenols and PFAS banned
- No PVC and ptalates allowed
- Declaration of Conformity (DoC)
Own import from Asia

• Reports including analysis, other documentation and Declaration of Conformity.

• Quality assurance through own office (including ethical supplier relationships) and 3rd party (lab) support in Hong Kong.

• Often require suppliers to be guided in accordance with DoC.

• Focus on selection of supplier
Coop behind the scenes – how do we achieve knowledge, work with suppliers and substitution
Coop behind the scenes – cooperation and networking

- Cooperation with experts, certified laboratories and universities
- Early warnings – concerns from scientist and NGO´s
- Nordic PQR cooperation
- SIN-list and other official lists
- SVHCs
- Authorities´ reports and other shared information
- Criteria for ecolabel and allergy labelling
- Upcoming entrepreneurs
- Networking: Conferences, memberships Chemsec Business group, seminars
Examples on how Coop communicate and involve consumers
Coop's chemical Strategy

THE DIRTY DOZEN

- Polluting washing detergents
- Methylisothiazolinone
- Bisphenol A and other phenols
- Fluorinated compounds (PFC)
- Substances in cosmetics under suspicion for endocrine disruption effects (EDC)
- PVC and phthalates
- Chemicals in textiles
- Triclosan
- REACH and the Candidate List (SVHC)
- Allergenic scented substances and preservatives
- Cleaning products with chlorine and cationic surfactants
COOP: Vi er i gang med at fjerne kemi fra dæsetomaterne

COOP sælger dæsetomater i store mængder, men indtil videre er kun markedet tilbragt uden brug af pesticider.

Coop vil have Foksetnet med i kampen mod farlig kemi

Coop smider kemikalierefuerne på porten

Supermarkedskæder går i krig mod skadelige stoffer - og tusindvis blevet allerede

Landmænd opfordrer til at boykotte Coop

Coop fjerner mikroovns-popcorn fra hylderne

Coop trækker populeret legetøj tilbage efter fund af farlig kemi

De skabelde fidget spinner sælges nu for 5 kroner. Lige nu, eller aldrig.
NyKemiLov.nu or NEWREGULATION.NOW

In September 2017 we launch our most ambitious campaign ever for chemicals. Collection of signature’s for a safer regulation

Draft for a DK Resolution for ban of PFAS and all bisphenols

Input from scientists all over the world

PROPOSAL FOR A RESOLUTION IN THE DANISH PARLIAMENT

Concerning a ban on specific endocrine-disrupting compounds (bisphenols and fluorinated chemicals)

THE DANISH PARLIAMENT IMPOSES ON THE GOVERNMENT TO:

- **Point 1**
  Introduce a national ban on all harmful bisphenol compounds e.g. bisphenol A-, S- and F (BPA, BPS, and BPF), and per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in food contact materials as well as certain other consumer products, including the recycling fase.

- **Point 2**
  Initiate implementation of similar restrictions in the EU.

- **Point 3**
  Initiate an investigation of the overall impact of potentially harmful chemical substances on humans and environment, described as the “cocktail effect.”
  The investigation should evaluate the need for further regulations, including possible regulation of entire groups of substances, which are suspected to elicit endocrine-disrupting effects.
Success: SoMe, consumer support and visibility

Our campaign has won several digital prices!
Coop’s action did have a positive impact on Danish government chemical strategy

Our campaign for a new legislation and ban for PFAS and bisphenol-A had a very positive impact on the new chemical agreement which was adopted.

Several key points and actions were addressed in the “Political Agreement on new joint chemicals initiatives 2018-21”

Coop received a letter from the Minister because our input helped DK to adopt an ambitious strategy.
Washington State adopted a ban after intense debate and pressure from NGO’s
Thank you for your attention

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