

# 127th MAINE LEGISLATURE

### FIRST REGULAR SESSION-2015

**Legislative Document** 

No. 948

H.P. 651

House of Representatives, March 17, 2015

An Act To Harmonize Maine's Laws Governing Toxic Chemicals in Children's Products with Those of Other States

Reference to the Committee on Environment and Natural Resources suggested and ordered printed.

ROBERT B. HUNT

R(+ B. Hunt

Clerk

Presented by Representative GIDEON of Freeport.
Cosponsored by Senator BAKER of Sagadahoc and
Representatives: DEVIN of Newcastle, DUCHESNE of Hudson, MAREAN of Hollis,
MORRISON of South Portland, TEPLER of Topsham, WHITE of Washburn, Senators:
DUTREMBLE of York, GRATWICK of Penobscot.

### Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follows:

Sec. 1. 38 MRSA §1695, as amended by PL 2013, c. 232, §1, is further amended to read:

## §1695. Disclosure of information on chemicals of high concern and priority chemicals

- 1. Reporting of chemical use. A person who is a manufacturer or distributor of a children's product for sale in the State that contains a priority chemical, as identified pursuant to section 1694, chemical of high concern in an amount greater than a de minimis level shall notify the department in writing on an annual basis in accordance with rules adopted by the department, unless waived by the commissioner pursuant to this section or exempt from this chapter pursuant to section 1697. This written notice must be made within 180 days after a priority chemical is identified. If the sale of the children's product does not commence until after the 180 day reporting period ends, this written notice must be made within 30 days of sale of the children's product in the State. This written notice must identify the children's product, the number of units sold or distributed for sale in the State or nationally, the priority chemical or chemicals of high concern contained in the children's product, the amount of such chemicals in each unit of children's product and the intended purpose of the chemicals in the children's product.
- Not later than January 1, 2016, the department shall adopt rules to implement this subsection. The rules adopted pursuant to this subsection:
  - A. May establish tiers for submitting the required notice that take into account the size of the manufacturer and the exposure potential of the product, as long as the rules require that the initial notices be submitted within 180 days and all notices be submitted within 5 years of the effective date of the rule; and
  - B. Must require notification for each category of products subject to reporting, unless the commissioner finds that a lower level of reporting is justified on the basis of credible scientific evidence and consistent with section 1692, including the goal of reducing exposure of vulnerable populations to chemicals of high concern.
  - Rules adopted pursuant to this subsection are routine technical rules as defined in Title 5, chapter 375, subchapter 2-A.
    - **2. Supplemental information.** The manufacturer or distributor of a children's product that contains a priority chemical shall provide the following additional information if requested by the department:
      - A. Information on the likelihood that the chemical will be released from the children's product to the environment during the children's product's life cycle and the extent to which users of the children's product are likely to be exposed to the chemical;
  - B. Information on the extent to which the chemical is present in the environment or human body; and

C. An assessment of the availability, cost, feasibility and performance, including potential for harm to human health and the environment, of alternatives to the priority chemical and the reason the priority chemical is used in the manufacture of the children's product in lieu of identified alternatives. If an assessment acceptable to the department is not timely submitted, the department may assess a fee on the manufacturer or distributor to cover the costs to prepare an independent report on the availability of safer alternatives by a contractor of the department's choice.

The manufacturer or distributor of a children's product that contains a priority chemical may provide additional information to the department regarding the potential for harm to human health and the environment from specific uses of the priority chemical.

- 3. Waiver of reporting; fee; extension of deadline. The commissioner may waive all or part of the notification requirement under subsection 1 for one or more specified uses of a priority chemical if the commissioner determines that substantially equivalent information is already publicly available, that the information is not needed for the purposes of this chapter or that the specified use or uses are minor in volume. The department may assess a fee payable by the manufacturer or distributor upon submission of the notification to cover the department's reasonable costs in managing the information collected. The department may extend the deadline for submission of the information required under subsection 1 for one or more specified uses of a priority chemical in a children's product if it determines that more time is needed by the manufacturer or distributor to comply with the submission requirement or if the information is not needed at that time.
- **4. Rulemaking to determine fees.** If the department assesses a fee pursuant to subsection 2, paragraph C or subsection 3, the department shall determine the appropriate fee through major substantive rulemaking, as defined in Title 5, chapter 375, subchapter 2-A.

#### Sec. 2. 38 MRSA §1695-A is enacted to read:

#### §1695-A. Identification of priority products

- 1. Criteria. The commissioner may designate a consumer product as a priority product if the commissioner finds:
  - A. The consumer product is a children's product; and
    - B. The consumer product contains a chemical of high concern as identified pursuant to section 1693-A or a priority chemical as designated pursuant to section 1694.
- 2. Designation. Not later than January 1, 2017, the commissioner shall designate consumer products within 3 categories of consumer products as priority products and shall identify the chemicals that are the basis for each designation. A chemical of high concern identified as the basis for designation of a priority product must be considered a priority chemical as applied to that product category for the purposes of this chapter.
- 3. Assessment. Not later than 180 days after designation of a priority product pursuant to this section, a manufacturer or distributor of a priority product shall submit to the department an assessment of the availability of safer alternatives to any priority

chemical present in that product, including consideration of cost and performance, in accordance with the requirements of section 1695, subsection 2, paragraph C.

- 4. Rules. The commissioner shall adopt rules to implement the provisions of this section. Rules adopted pursuant to this subsection are routine technical rules as defined in Title 5, chapter 375, subchapter 2-A.
- **Sec. 3. Phthalates; rules.** Not later than January 1, 2016, the Department of Environmental Protection shall adopt a rule pursuant to the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 38, section 1694 designating intentionally added di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate, dibutyl phthalate, benzyl butyl phthalate and diethyl phthalate as priority chemicals and requiring manufacturers and distributors of children's products containing those phthalates to report to the department on the use of those phthalates in children's products, including any children's product containing one of those phthalates to which a pregnant woman may be exposed.

14 SUMMARY

This bill amends the laws governing toxic chemicals in children's products in order to ensure consistency with similar laws enacted in other states.

The bill requires annual reporting of the use of chemicals of high concern in children's products sold in Maine, phased in over a 5-year period, with implementing rules adopted by January 1, 2016.

The bill requires the Commissioner of Environmental Protection to designate 3 priority products that contain a chemical of high concern or a priority chemical by January 1, 2017. Such a designation triggers an assessment of the availability of safer alternatives by the manufacturer or distributor of a priority product, as authorized by existing law.

The bill requires the Department of Environmental Protection to adopt, not later than January 1, 2016, a rule designating 4 phthalates as priority chemicals and requiring manufacturers and distributors of children's products containing those phthalates to report to the department.