

Reducing Toxic Threats Children's Safe Products Act

Eastside MRW Coordinator's Meeting
October 22, 2008
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Reducing Toxic Threats

- ▶ One of 5 agency priorities
 - ▶ Purpose is to foster the development of strategies throughout the department that avert exposures to toxic chemicals and avoid future costs
 - ▶ Focus is on prevention as the smartest, cheapest and healthiest approach
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Key Challenges

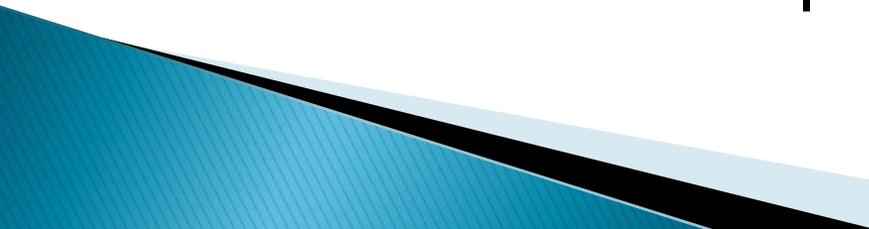
- ▶ Insufficient data
 - Data gap – Toxics in products
 - Safety gap–Toxicity of alternatives
 - Technology gap– Feasibility of alternatives
 - ▶ Poor understanding of life cycle impacts
 - ▶ Lack of incentives
 - ▶ Inadequate protections at the federal level
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Key Policy Areas

- ▶ Focus on protecting the most vulnerable
 - ▶ Expand producer responsibility
 - ▶ Strengthen our ability to gather data
 - ▶ Implement the PBT strategy
 - ▶ Expand incentives/regulations to spur the development of safe alternatives
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Children's Safe Products Act

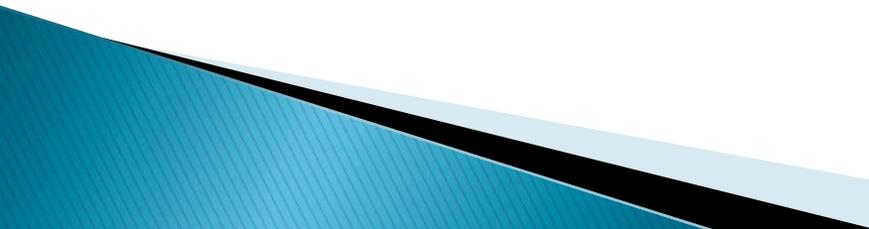
Key provisions

- ▶ Establishes standards for Lead, cadmium and phthalates in children's products
 - ▶ Defines high priority chemicals
 - ▶ Requires Ecology to develop a list of chemicals of high concern for children (CHCCs)
 - ▶ Requires manufacturers to report use of CHCCs
 - ▶ Requires DOH to increase education and outreach around products containing CHCCs
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Federal Preemption

- ▶ Passage of new federal legislation to amend the Consumer Product Safety Act substantially preempts the lead, cadmium and phthalate standards
 - ▶ Applying for an exemption to the preemption is likely to result in a protracted legal argument for little improvement in the safety of children's products
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What's not preempted?

- ▶ List of chemicals of high concern for children
 - ▶ Reporting requirements
 - Begins to fill a critical data gap
 - ▶ Report to the legislature
 - ▶ Rule making
 - ▶ Timeline
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High Priority Chemicals

- a) Developmental toxicity
 - b) Cause:
 - Cancer
 - Genetic damage
 - Reproductive harm
 - Endocrine disruptor
 - c) Damage:
 - Nervous system
 - Immune system
 - Organs
 - Other systemic toxicity
 - d) PBT
 - e) vPvB (very persistent & very bioaccumulative)
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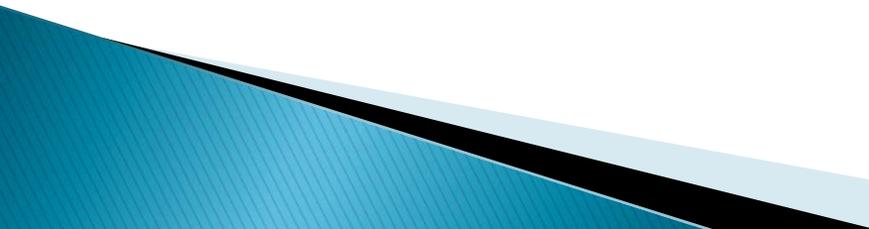
Sources of Information

United States

Federal:

- ▶ EPA's PBT
- ▶ US DHHS National Toxicology Program Center for Evaluation of Risks to Human Reproduction (CERHR)
- ▶ National Toxicology Program Carcinogens
- ▶ EPA's Voluntary Children's Chemical Evaluation Program
- ▶ Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS)

State:

- ▶ California Prop 65
 - ▶ WA PBT
 - ▶ California Safe Cosmetics Law
 - ▶ Washington Toxics in Packaging Law
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Sources of Information

International

Europe:

- ▶ EU list of endocrine disruptors
- ▶ EU REACH Substances of Very High Concern
- ▶ EU PBT
- ▶ OSPAR Chemicals of concern

United Nations:

- ▶ International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC)

Canada:

- ▶ Canada Domestic Substance-PB_iTs

Other:

Peer-reviewed Journal:

- ▶ Endocrine Disruptors (Grandjean & Landrigan in *The Lancet*)

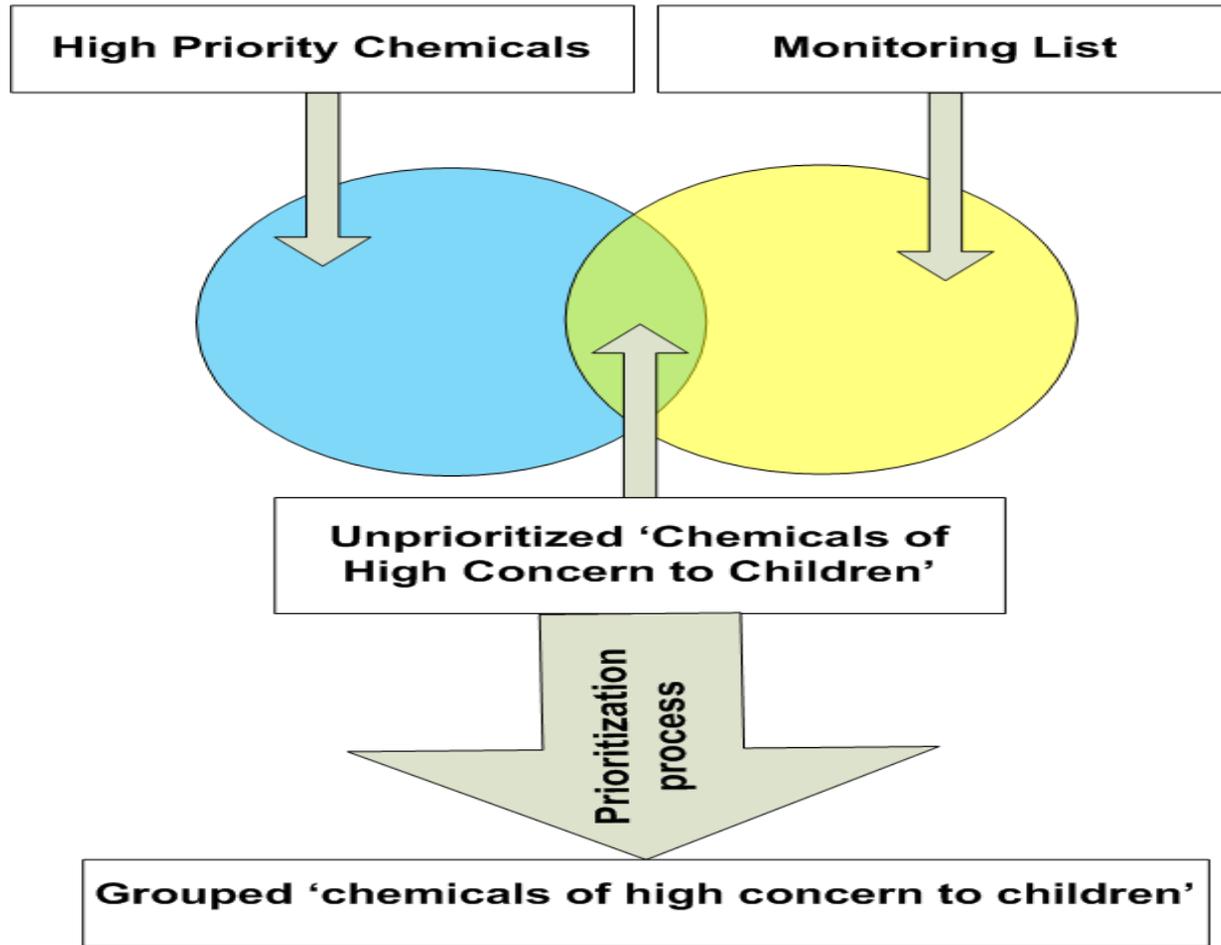
Chemicals of High Concern for Children

One or more of the following criteria:

Chemicals found in biomonitoring studies:

- a) Humans
 - Umbilical cord blood
 - Breast milk
 - Urine
 - Other bodily tissues or fluids
- b) Chemicals found in:
 - Household dust
 - Indoor air
 - Drinking water
 - Elsewhere in the home
- c) Added or present in consumer product used or present in the home

Prioritization





Why is this important?

- ▶ Growing concern from citizens
 - ▶ Lack of federal leadership
 - ▶ TSCA
 - Ineffective
 - Places burden on government
 - Burden of proof is not achievable
 - ▶ States authority to address concerns is limited
 - ▶ CSPA is an important step
 - Data gap– help us understand what is in children's products
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