By Senator Sobel

33-01144-13 20131154

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to chemicals of high concern; creating s. 403.9339, F.S.; providing a declaration of state policy regarding the identification of chemicals of high concern; providing definitions; requiring the Department of Environmental Protection, in consultation with the Department of Health, to generate a list of chemicals of high concern; providing requirements for the review, revision, and publication of the list; providing criteria for the designation of a chemical as a chemical of high concern; authorizing the Department of Environmental Protection to participate in an interstate clearinghouse regarding the use of chemicals in consumer products; providing an effective date.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. Section 403.9339, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

403.9339 Chemicals of high concern to pregnant women and children in consumer products.—

(1) It is the policy of the state, consistent with its duty to protect the health, safety, and welfare of its citizens, to reduce the exposure of pregnant women, children, and other vulnerable populations to chemicals of high concern by publicly identifying such chemicals and encouraging substitution with safer alternatives whenever feasible.

(2) As used in this section, the term:

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(a) "Chemical" means a substance with a distinct molecular composition or a group of structurally related substances, including the breakdown products of the substance or substances that form through decomposition, degradation, or metabolism, and the precursor compounds that decompose, degrade, or are metabolized to form the substance or substances.

- (b) "Chemical of high concern" means any chemical identified by the department that meets the criteria established in subsection (4) or subsection (5).
 - (c) "Child" means a person younger than 18 years of age.
- (d) "Consumer product" means any item, including component parts and packaging, sold for indoor use in a residence, child care facility, or school and any item sold for outdoor use if a child or pregnant woman may have direct contact with the outdoor item.
- (e) "Credible scientific evidence" means the results of a study, the experimental design and conduct of which have undergone independent scientific peer review, that are published in a peer-reviewed journal or in a publication of an authoritative federal or international governmental agency, including, but not limited to, the United States Department of Health and Human Services National Toxicology Program, the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, the United States Food and Drug Administration, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the United States Environmental Protection Agency, the World Health Organization, and the European Chemicals Agency of the European Union.
- (3) (a) By January 1, 2014, the department, in consultation with the Department of Health, shall publish an initial list of

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at least 50, but not more than 100, chemicals of high concern.

- (b) The department shall review and revise the list of chemicals of high concern at least once every 3 years. The department may add a chemical to the list if the chemical meets the requirements of subsection (4) or subsection (5).
- (c) The department shall publish the initial list of chemicals of high concern on its website and shall update the published list whenever the list is revised.
- (4) A chemical may be designated as a chemical of high concern if the department, after consultation with the Department of Health, determines that the chemical meets the following criteria:
- (a) The chemical is identified by an authoritative governmental agency on the basis of credible scientific evidence as being known or likely to:
- 1. Harm the normal development of a fetus or child or cause other developmental toxicity;
 - 2. Cause cancer, genetic damage, or reproductive harm;
 - 3. Disrupt the endocrine or hormone system;
- 4. Damage the nervous system, immune system, or organs or cause other systemic toxicity;
 - 5. Be persistent, bioaccumulative, and toxic; or
 - 6. Be very persistent and very bioaccumulative.
- (b) There is credible scientific evidence that the chemical has been:
- 1. Found through biomonitoring studies to be present in human blood, human breast milk, human urine, or other human bodily tissues or fluids;
 - 2. Found through sampling and analysis to be present in

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household dust, indoor air, or drinking water or elsewhere in the residential environment; or

- 3. Added to, or is present in, a consumer product used or present in or around a residence, child care facility, or school.
- (5) In lieu of meeting the requirements of subsection (4), a chemical may be designated as a chemical of high concern if the department, after consultation with the Department of Health, determines that:
- (a) Based upon criteria that are substantially equivalent to those in subsection (4), the chemical has been formally identified by another state as a priority chemical or a chemical of high concern; or
- (b) One or more of the criteria in paragraph (4) (b) are met and the chemical has been formally identified by another state as being known to cause cancer, birth defects, or other reproductive harm.
- (6) The department may participate with other states and governmental entities in an interstate clearinghouse in order to:
- (a) Promote the use of safer chemicals in consumer products.
- (b) Organize and manage available data on chemicals, including information on uses, hazards, and environmental concerns.
- (c) Produce and inventory information on safer alternatives to specific uses of chemicals of high concern and model policies and programs related thereto.
 - (d) Provide technical assistance to businesses and

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117	consumers related to the use of safer chemicals.
118	(e) Undertake other activities in support of state programs
119	to promote the use of safer chemicals in consumer products.
120	Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2013.