



House of Representatives

General Assembly

File No. 134

January Session, 2013

House Bill No. 6453

House of Representatives, March 25, 2013

The Committee on Public Safety and Security reported through REP. DARGAN of the 115th Dist., Chairperson of the Committee on the part of the House, that the bill ought to pass.

AN ACT CONCERNING FOAMED-IN-PLACE INSULATING MATERIAL.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

1 Section 1. Section 29-277 of the general statutes is repealed and the
2 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2013*):

3 [(a) Urea-formaldehyde (UF) foamed-in-place insulation, also
4 referred to as formaldehyde-based insulation, means any cellular
5 plastic thermal material which contains as a component chemical
6 formaldehyde, formaldehyde polymers, formaldehyde derivatives and
7 any other chemical from which formaldehyde can be released, but
8 does not mean urethane foam insulation or styrene foam insulation.

9 (b) Urea-formaldehyde foamed-in-place insulation shall not be
10 installed in any building or structure on or after June 1, 1981.]

11 (a) Foamed-in-place insulating material, except urethane foam
12 insulation or styrene foam insulation, shall not be sold or installed in
13 this state on or after the effective date of this section unless the

14 manufacturer or supplier has certified to the State Building Inspector
15 that the material complies with the provisions of this section.

16 (b) Such certification shall contain the following information:

17 (1) The name of the manufacturer;

18 (2) A description of the type of insulating material being certified in
19 sufficient detail to permit its identification, which description may
20 include information sheets, brochures, a sample label for the product
21 or similar information;

22 (3) A statement that the insulating material is not a urea-
23 formaldehyde foamed-in-place insulation material. As used in this
24 subdivision, "urea-formaldehyde foamed-in-place insulation material"
25 means a cellular plastic insulation material generated in a continuous
26 stream by mixing the components which consist of a urea-
27 formaldehyde based resin, air and a foaming agent, but does not mean
28 or include urethane foam insulation or styrene foam insulation;

29 (4) Test results from a laboratory approved by the State Building
30 Inspector certifying that the cured insulating material meets indoor air
31 quality emissions standards of the GREENGUARD Environmental
32 Institute in accordance with any of the following programs or
33 methods:

34 (A) Tests conducted using an ASTM D6007 modified test method;

35 (B) GREENGUARD Environmental Institute Formaldehyde Free
36 Verification Requirements;

37 (C) CAN/ULC-S774-09 Standard Laboratory Guide for the
38 Determination of Volatile Organic Compound Emissions from
39 Polyurethane Foam; or

40 (D) Any other test or documentation acceptable to the State Building
41 Inspector that documents the emission or release of urea-
42 formaldehyde within cured insulating materials; and

43 (5) A description of the quality assurance program used by the
44 manufacturer or supplier, including the manufacturer's or supplier's
45 training program for installers of the insulating material.

46 (c) Any person who violates any provision of this section shall be
47 fined not more than five hundred dollars for the first offense and for
48 each subsequent offense shall be fined not more than one thousand
49 dollars.

This act shall take effect as follows and shall amend the following sections:		
Section 1	October 1, 2013	29-277

PS *Joint Favorable*

The following Fiscal Impact Statement and Bill Analysis are prepared for the benefit of the members of the General Assembly, solely for purposes of information, summarization and explanation and do not represent the intent of the General Assembly or either chamber thereof for any purpose. In general, fiscal impacts are based upon a variety of informational sources, including the analyst's professional knowledge. Whenever applicable, agency data is consulted as part of the analysis, however final products do not necessarily reflect an assessment from any specific department.

OFA Fiscal Note

State Impact:

Agency Affected	Fund-Effect	FY 14 \$	FY 15 \$
Construction Services, Dept.	GF - Potential Revenue Gain	Less than \$5,000	Less than \$5,000

Municipal Impact: None

Explanation

The bill, which narrows the definition of urea-formaldehyde foamed-in-place insulation (UFFI) and extends the UFFI ban to sales, may result in a potential revenue gain of less than \$5,000. In FY 12, there was no revenue generated from fines associated with the installation ban of UFFI.

The Out Years

The annualized ongoing fiscal impact identified above would continue into the future subject to number of fines.

OLR Bill Analysis**HB 6453*****AN ACT CONCERNING FOAMED-IN-PLACE INSULATING MATERIAL.*****SUMMARY:**

Current law bans the installation of urea-formaldehyde foamed-in-place insulation (UFFI), except for urethane foam insulation or styrene foam insulation, in any building or structure.

This bill narrows the definition of UFFI and extends the ban on UFFI installation to UFFI sales as well.

The bill also bans the sale and installation of all other foamed-in-place insulating material, unless the manufacturer or supplier certifies to the state building inspector that the material meets the GREENGUARD Environmental Institute's indoor air quality emissions standards under specified tests. The bill retains the exemption for urethane foam insulation or styrene foam insulation.

The bill extends the penalty for the unlawful installation of UFFI to the sale of UFFI and sale and installation of other foamed-in-place insulation. A first violation is punishable by a fine of up to \$500 and a subsequent violation by a fine of up to \$1,000.

EFFECTIVE DATE: October 1, 2013

UFFI

Current law defines "UFFI" (also referred to as formaldehyde-based insulation) as cellular plastic thermal material, irrespective of how generated, containing chemical formaldehyde, formaldehyde polymers or derivatives, or other chemicals that can release formaldehyde. The definition does not include urethane foam insulation or styrene foam insulation.

The bill narrows the definition of UFFI by excluding references to formaldehyde polymers and derivatives and formaldehyde releasing chemicals. It also defines the material by the method used to generate it. Under the bill, "UFFI insulation material" means a cellular plastic insulation material generated in a continuous stream by mixing a urea-formaldehyde-based resin, air, and a foaming agent.

OTHER FOAMED-IN-PLACE INSULATION

The bill bans the sale or installation of any foamed-in-place insulating material unless the manufacturer or supplier certifies to the state building inspector that the cured material meets GREENGUARD'S Environmental Institute's indoor air quality emissions standards as determined by one of the following tests conducted by a laboratory approved by the state building inspector:

1. ASTM D6007 modified test,
2. GREENGUARD Environmental Institute Formaldehyde Free Verification Requirements,
3. CAN/ULC-S774-09 Standard Laboratory Guide for the Determination of Volatile Organic Compound Emissions from Polyurethane Foam, or
4. any other test or documentation acceptable to the state building inspector that documents the emission or release of urea formaldehyde within cured insulating material.

The certification must also contain:

1. the manufacturer's name;
 2. a description of the type of insulating material being certified in sufficient detail to permit its identification, such as information sheets, brochures, a sample product label, or similar information;
 3. a statement that the insulating material is not a UFFI material;
- and

4. a description of the quality assurance program used by the supplier or manufacturer, including the training program for installers of the insulating material.

COMMITTEE ACTION

Public Safety and Security Committee

Joint Favorable

Yea 23 Nay 0 (03/07/2013)