



**Testimony of Anne Hulick, RN, MS, JD;
Director, CT Clean Water Action and Coordinator of the Coalition for a Safe and Healthy
Connecticut.**

Before the CT General Assembly's Children's Committee, February 24, 2015

**Testimony in support of HB 6806 An Act Concerning Toxic Chemical Flame Retardants in
Children's Products**

Dear Senator Bartolomeo, Representative Urban and honorable members of the Children's Committee,

My name is Anne Hulick, RN, MS, JD and I am the Co-Director of Clean Water Action in Connecticut and the Coordinator of the Coalition for a Safe and Healthy Connecticut (CSHC). I am also a nurse with many years of experience in environmental health. CSHC is a large coalition comprised of over fifty member organizations of health professionals, environmental justice advocates, labor groups, public health professionals, environmental experts, faith based groups, scientists and many individuals across Connecticut that are concerned about the growing body of research linking exposure to toxic chemicals with the rise in serious diseases. Toxic chemical exposure during critical windows of fetal development and to young infants and children is of particular concern.

Chemical flame retardants sound like a good thing, something we surely would want in products. The problem is they are highly toxic and don't do what they are purported to do! These chemicals have been added to products containing polyurethane foam with the intention of saving lives by retarding flames. It is now widely accepted that rather than retarding flames, they are highly persistent, bioaccumulative toxic chemicals that off-gas and are commonly found in indoor air and in dust. Research studies show exposure to these chemicals from indoor air and dust is significant. Infants and young children have the highest exposures as they are often in close proximity or in direct contact with the products containing the foam. Exposure to these carcinogens at such a young age is particularly concerning as infants and young children's organs are still developing, even into adolescence.

Research suggests that there is virtually no fire-safety benefit to the use of these chemicals.¹ Under the previous California Flammability standard, TB 117, products containing polyurethane foam are required to withstand exposure to a small, open flame. The chemicals were intended to slow ignition for a period of seconds. However, since it is the foam and not the outer coating of fabric that is treated with these

¹ Shaw, S; Blum, A; Weber, R; Kurunthachalam, K; Rich, D; Lucas, D; Koshland, C; Dobraca, D; Hanson, S; Birnbaum; "Halogenated Flame Retardants: Do the Fire Safety Benefits Justify the Risks?" Reviews on Environmental Health Vol. 25, No. 4; (2010).



chemicals, the fabric on these products will ignite anyway. Once the fabric ignites, the large flames are not retarded by the presence of these toxic chemicals. Further, the chemicals released from the foam increase the toxicity of the smoke. Exposure to this toxic smoke has been linked to elevated levels of these toxic chemicals in the serum of firefighters as well.² Death or injury from fire is generally caused by smoke inhalation and not direct contact with flames. Deaths from fires have decreased as a result of less smoking in homes, fire-safe cigarettes and smoke detectors and not the presence of these harmful chemicals.

In response to this outdated and ineffective flammability standard, California recently updated TB 117 (see TB 117-2013). The current flammability standard is designed to reflect what actually happens in a fire and can be achieved without the use of these toxic chemicals. Several furniture companies, like Ethan Allen and Ashley Furniture, are moving away from using them in their products. This is good news as these chemicals are not only present in our bodies but studies show high levels of flame retardant chemicals in our waterways and in wildlife.³

Clean Water Action and the Coalition for a Safe and Healthy Connecticut is very concerned about the rising incidence of children's diseases linked to toxic chemicals, particularly childhood cancers. Cancer is the second leading cause of death for children under the age of twenty.⁴ Leukemia, brain and other childhood cancers have increased by more than 20% since 1975. While we are doing a better job of treating these serious diseases and reducing mortality, a cancer diagnosis at any age, particularly in children, is devastating. Any opportunity to reduce exposure to toxic chemicals, particularly for children, is critically important. HB 6806 is an important step in the right direction and we urge its passage.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Anne B. Hulick".

Anne Hulick

² Shaw, S; Bergeer, M; Harris, J; Yun, S. Wu, Q; Liao, C; Blum A, Stefani, A, Kannan, K; "Persistent organic pollutants including polychlorinated and polybrominated de benzo-p-dioxins and dibenzofurans in firefighters in Northern California" *Chemosphere* (2013) <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.chemosphere.2012.12.070>.

³ Erika Schreder, Mark LaGuardia; *Flame Retardant Transfers from U.S. Households to the Aquatic Environment*. *Environmental Science and Technology* 2014; 16:10:16

⁴ Safer Chemicals Healthy Families, "The Health Case for Reforming the Toxic Substances Control Act" Jan. 2010, p. 5.

