



General Assembly

January Session, 2015

Raised Bill No. 5653

LCO No. 2850



Referred to Committee on COMMITTEE ON CHILDREN

Introduced by:
(KID)

AN ACT CONCERNING CHEMICALS OF HIGH CONCERN FOR CHILDREN.

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

1 Section 1. (NEW) (*Effective from passage*) (a) For purposes of this
2 section:

3 (1) "Chemical" means (A) a substance with a distinct molecular
4 composition, or (B) a group of structurally related substances.
5 "Chemical" includes the breakdown products of the substance or
6 substances that form through decomposition, degradation or
7 metabolism; and

8 (2) "Priority chemical" means a chemical identified by the
9 Commissioner of Public Health that is known, on the basis of credible
10 scientific evidence, to: (A) Harm the normal development of a fetus or
11 child or cause other developmental toxicity; (B) cause cancer, genetic
12 damage or reproductive harm; (C) disrupt the endocrine system; (D)
13 damage the nervous system, immune system or organs or cause other
14 systemic toxicity; (E) be persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic; or (F) be

15 very persistent and very bioaccumulative.

16 (b) Not later than January 1, 2016, the Commissioner of Public
17 Health, in consultation with the Commissioners of Energy and
18 Environmental Protection and Consumer Protection, shall create and
19 maintain a list of priority chemicals that are of high concern for
20 children after considering a child's or developing fetus's potential for
21 exposure to each chemical. The Commissioner of Public Health may
22 include on the list priority chemicals that meet one or more of the
23 following criteria: (1) Credible biomonitoring studies have
24 demonstrated the presence of the priority chemical in human umbilical
25 cord blood, breast milk, urine or other bodily tissues or fluids; (2) the
26 priority chemical has been found through sampling and analysis to be
27 present in household dust, indoor air, drinking water or elsewhere in
28 the home environment; or (3) the priority chemical has been added to
29 or is present in a consumer product used or present in the home.

30 (c) Said commissioners shall review and revise the list of priority
31 chemicals at least once every two years and shall consider adding
32 chemicals that meet the criteria set forth in subsection (b) of this
33 section to said list.

34 (d) Not later than July 1, 2016, and biennially thereafter, the
35 Commissioner of Public Health shall report to the joint standing
36 committees of the General Assembly having cognizance of matters
37 relating to children and public health on the status of the list of priority
38 chemicals created and maintained in accordance with this section.
39 Such report shall include, but need not be limited to: (1)
40 Recommendations to reduce children's exposure to priority chemicals
41 on the list; (2) a list of products that contain priority chemicals on the
42 list and that may lead to a child's exposure to a priority chemical; (3) a
43 summary of actions taken in other states to restrict children's exposure
44 to priority chemicals on the list; (4) an evaluation of the advantages
45 and disadvantages of measures to reduce children's exposure to
46 priority chemicals on the list, including reporting, product labeling,

47 public advisories, product bans and steps to phase out the sale of
48 products; and (5) an assessment of the feasibility of phasing out or
49 banning products containing priority chemicals on the list, including
50 an analysis of the feasibility of replacing the use of priority chemicals
51 with safer chemicals in such products.

52 (e) The Commissioner of Public Health may require persons located
53 in the state who manufacture products intended for children that
54 contain priority chemicals on the list to consult with the interstate
55 chemicals clearinghouse, as described in section 22a-902 of the general
56 statutes, the Chemicals Innovations Institute, established pursuant to
57 section 22a-903 of the general statutes, or an institute of higher
58 education in the state regarding an assessment of the feasibility of
59 replacing such priority chemicals with safer alternatives in such
60 products and to report to the commissioner concerning the results of
61 such assessment. The commissioner may include a summary of any
62 such reports received from such manufacturers in the report described
63 in subsection (d) of this section.

This act shall take effect as follows and shall amend the following sections:		
Section 1	<i>from passage</i>	New section

Statement of Purpose:

To require the Commissioner of Public Health to identify chemicals that are potentially harmful to children and report to the public health and children's committee concerning such chemicals.

[Proposed deletions are enclosed in brackets. Proposed additions are indicated by underline, except that when the entire text of a bill or resolution or a section of a bill or resolution is new, it is not underlined.]