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## **OLR Bill Analysis**

### **sHB 6798**

#### ***AN ACT CONCERNING CONCRETE MIXTURES INTENDED FOR USE IN RESIDENTIAL BUILDING FOUNDATIONS.***

#### **SUMMARY**

By July 1, 2024, this bill requires the consumer protection commissioner to adopt regulations requiring people or entities selling concrete mixtures intended for residential foundations to (1) give the purchaser certain information about the mixture's components and suitability and (2) keep a copy of the documentation and make it available to the Department of Consumer Protection's inspection upon request.

EFFECTIVE DATE: Upon passage

#### **CONCRETE MIXTURE INFORMATION PROVIDED TO BUYERS**

Under the bill, the adopted regulations must require sellers to give specified information to buyers if the concrete mixture they are selling is intended for residential foundations. Specifically, the seller must give the buyer:

1. a description of the concrete mixture, including an identification number and its fabrication date or dates;
2. a description of the source, type, and extraction date of aggregate used in the mixture, including the mixture's fine and coarse aggregate content;
3. documentation confirming that the aggregate was tested, and is fit for sale, in accordance with the state's aggregate testing requirements for quarries (see below);
4. information on the appropriate uses of the mixture and the mixture's strength class, water-to-cement ratio, and air content

measurement;

5. the mixture's slump test results;
6. a description of the content, type, and source of the cement used in the mixture; and
7. the admixture producer's name and any safety data sheets the producer provided.

The bill requires the commissioner to define in regulations the terms "strength class," "identification number," "slump test," "safety data sheets," and "air content measurement."

### ***Quarries' Testing of Aggregate***

Existing law, unchanged by the bill, requires concrete aggregate quarry operators to have a third-party test their aggregate and report on its total sulfur content ("total S"). The law imposes restrictions on using aggregate that has a relatively high total S and, in certain circumstances, requires additional testing to identify the presence of pyrrhotite, which led to the premature deterioration of certain concrete foundations in parts of the state (CGS § 22a-349d).

### **COMMITTEE ACTION**

Planning and Development Committee

Joint Favorable Substitute

Yea 21    Nay 0    (03/24/2023)