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## OLR Bill Analysis

### sSB 884

#### ***AN ACT CONCERNING THE MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE CONCENTRATION FOR 1,4-DIOXANE IN HOUSEHOLD CLEANING AND PERSONAL CARE PRODUCTS AND COSMETICS.***

#### **SUMMARY**

This bill limits the maximum amount of 1,4-dioxane (see BACKGROUND) allowed in household cleaning, personal care, and cosmetic products in two phases. Beginning April 1, 2026, it bans the manufacture, distribution, sale, and offer for sale of the following:

1. household cleaning products containing more than two parts per million of 1,4-dioxane;
2. cosmetic products containing more than 10 parts per million of 1,4-dioxane; and
3. personal care products containing more than two parts per million or more of 1,4-dioxane.

Beginning April 1, 2027, the bill extends this ban to household cleaning and personal care products containing more than one part per million of 1,4-dioxane.

Under the bill, the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection must fine violators for each day a violation continues: up to \$1,000 for the first violation, and up to \$2,500 for each subsequent violation. Violators may also be enjoined from continuing the prohibited action.

Under the bill, a “cosmetic product” is any item, or part of an item, intended to be applied on the body to beautify, promote attractiveness, or alter its appearance. A “personal care product” is any product intended for cleaning the body (e.g., hair shampoo and conditioner, soap, bath gel, and other bathing products). Both exclude personal care

products requiring a prescription.

EFFECTIVE DATE: October 1, 2025

## **BACKGROUND**

### ***1,4-Dioxane***

The federal Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) describes 1,4-dioxane as a clear liquid that easily mixes with water. It can be used as a solvent to manufacture other chemicals or in a laboratory to carry out tests, and can be found as a trace contaminant in some cosmetics, detergents, and shampoos.

According to ATSDR, 1,4-dioxane's effect on the human body depends in part on the length and level of exposure to the chemical; short-term, low-level contact with 1,4-dioxane can irritate the nose and eyes, while short-term exposure to very high levels may cause liver and kidney damage and possibly death. Long term exposure may cause liver and kidney damage. The International Agency for Research on Cancer, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, and Environmental Protection Agency consider 1,4-dioxane a possible or likely human carcinogen.

## **COMMITTEE ACTION**

Environment Committee

Joint Favorable Substitute

Yea 35    Nay 0    (02/28/2025)