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DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY State of Washington

CHEMICALS IN PRODUCTS ECOLOGY'S DATA AND POLICY EFFORTS

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Averting toxic exposures and avoiding future costs is the smartest, cheapest and healthiest approach.





>>>BANS

PBDEs, including deca-BDE in certain products		Copper in brake pads, boat paint
Toxics in packaging	Lead in wheel weights	Coal tar sealants

>>> DATA COLLECTION

Children's Safe Product ActProduct testingBrake pad lawreporting rule

>>> STAKEHOLDER PROCESSES

Chemical Action Plans for Persistent, Bioaccumulative Toxics (PBTs)

Alternatives assessment guidance

Green Chemistry Center



Children's Safe Products Act



Passed in 2008

- Established limits for lead, cadmium and phthalates in children's products
 - Substantially preempted by CPSIA
- Requires reporting on Chemicals of High Concern to Children (CHCCs) in children's products
 Law: RCW 70.240



Adopted August 2011

- Addresses reporting on Chemicals of High Concern to Children (CHCCs) in children's products
- CHCC list contains 66 chemicals or chemical groups
- CHCC list amended in 2013 to remove n-butanol and add TDCPP [Tris(1,3-dichloro-2propyl) phosphate]

Begin reporting TDCPP in February, 2015

□ Rule: WAC 173-334



Children's Safe Product Act

- Definition of "children's product"
- •Toys
- •Children's Cosmetics
- •Children's Jewelry
- Children's Clothing
- •Child car seats
- •Products intended to help a child with sucking or teething, to facilitate sleep, relaxation, or the feeding of a child



Development of the CHCC list





Development of the CHCC list





Development of the CHCC list





CSPA – phased-in reporting

Manufacturer Categories (US Aggregate Gross Sales)	Product Tier 1 •Intended to be put in mouth •Intended for on skin •Mouthable & for under 3	Product Tier 2 •Intended for prolonged skin contact (>1hr) •Clothing, jewelry	Product Tier 3 •Intended for short skin contact (<1 hr) •Toys
Largest (\$1 billion+)	August 2012	February 2013	August 2013
Larger (\$250 million- \$1 billion)	February 2013	August 2013	August 2014
Medium (\$100 million- \$250 million)	August 2013	August 2014	August 2015
Small (\$5 million - \$100 million)	August 2014	August 2015	August 2016
Smaller (\$100,000- \$5 million)	August 2015	August 2016	August 2017
Tiny (>\$100,000)	August 2016	August 2017	August 2018



CSPA – reporting framework

Manufacturers report presence of CHCCs by product category and product component.

	Segment	Example bricks
Segment An industry segmentation or vertical	Arts/crafts/needlework	Artists paints/dyes, Artists pastels/crayons, Jewelry craft materials, Sand art supplies
Family A broad division of a segment	Baby care	Pacifiers/teething rings, Baby bath safety products, Baby changing mats, Baby furniture/transportation/safety
Class A group of like categories	Beauty/personal care	Cosmetic aids/accessories, Fragrances, Hair- shampoo, Dental cleansing, Lip Balms
categories	Clothing	Handwear, Headwear, Skirts, Socks, Trousers/Shorts, Sleepwear Variety Packs
Brick Categories of like products	Footwear	Athletic footwear, Boots, Shoes
Brick Attibute	Household	Cushions, Bed sheets/valances, Pillow cases
Attibute 1 Value 1 Brick Attibute Attibute 2 Value 2	Personal accessories	Anklets, Earrings, Necklaces, Rings, Tiaras
	Toys/games	Board games, Practical jokes, Puppets, Developmental/educational toys, Outdoor games, Toy vehicles, Role play – kitchen toys



CSPA – reporting framework

Manufacturers report presence of CHCCs by product category and product component.

- •Bio-based Materials (Animal or Plant based) ex. leather, horn, silk, wool
- •Glass, Ceramic and Siliceous material
- •Homogenous Mixtures (gels, creams, powders, liquids, adhesives, synthetic fragrances)
- •Inks/Dyes/Pigments
- •Metals (Including alloys)
- •Surface coatings (paints, plating, waterproofing etc.)
- •Synthetic Polymers (synthetic rubber, plastics, foams etc.)
- •Textiles (synthetic fibers and blends)
- •Other



CSPA – required information

Manufacturers must report the function of the CHCC and in what amount it is present.

Accelerator	Dispersant	Manufacturing additive	Solvent
Adhesive	Emulsifier	Mold/press release	Source contaminant
Antioxidant	Flame retardant	No function – contaminant	Stabilizer
Antistatic agent	Flavoring	pH adjustment	Stain prevention
Binding agent	Fragrance	Physical characteristics	Surfactant
Catalyst	Germicidal	Plasticizer/softener	Texture
Coloration/Pigments/ Dyes/Inks	Hardening	Preservative	UV stabilizer/ absorber
Component of plastic resin or polymer process	Inactive ingredient	Protective coating	Water proofing
Conductive material	Lubricant	Reinforcement/strength	



Manufacturers must report the function of the CHCC and in what amount it is present.

Reporting Ranges

Range 1: < 100 ppm and >= PQL

Range 2: < 500 ppm and >= 100 ppm

Range 3: < 1000 ppm and >= 500 ppm

Range 4: < 5000 ppm and >= 1000 ppm

Range 5: < 10,000 ppm and >= 5000 ppm

Range 6: >= 10000 ppm



















Chemicals of High Concern for Children













Reports per function minus contaminants











Coloration/Pigments/Dyes/Inks Component of plastic resin or polymer process No function - Contaminant Plasticizer/Softener Preservative

Commonly reported chemicals by top functions ECOLOGY State of Washington

Ethylene

glycol

14

2371

Antimony

compounds

149

822

cobalt

compounds

2086

577

Coloration/Pigments/Dyes/Inks

No function - Contaminant

2500 2000 1500 1000 500 0 Molybdenum Cobalt & Antimony & Octamethylc

Methyl ethyl

ketone

2

975

vclotetrasilox

ane

859

Styrene

4

607

&

molybdenum

compounds

67

515

Top 7 reported chemicals by function

Number of reports





Plasticizer /Softener



















Top 3 chemicals reported at high levels





- Purchase and test products
- Compare our results to what has been reported
- Provide opportunity for the responsible party to explain any discrepancy
- No further action if the agency accepts the explanation
- Issue administrative penalty if the explanation in unacceptable including press release
- Appeal provisions available



Testing children's products to assure compliance with the Children's Safe Product Act Reporting Rule (<u>WAC 173-334</u>; <u>Ch. 70.240 RCW</u>)

Lab budget	\$168,000 (~600 samples) Grant funding from Attorney General settlement with Mattel
Target chemicals	Parabens, phthalates, metals, formaldehyde, volatile organic compounds
Target products	Children's cosmetic & personal care products, children's toys, children's jewelry, packaging from consumer and children's products
Final reports	January 2014



Parabens are the most widely used preservatives in cosmetic products. Various parabens and paraben mixtures are intentionally added to thousands of cosmetic products.

All five parabens on the list of Chemicals of High Concern to Children have been classified as Category 1 endocrine disruptors by the European Union.

Category	Number	Percent
Baby and bath accessories	16	37.2%
Cosmetics & fragrances	5	11.6%
Lip balm & gloss	13	30.2%
Halloween (makeup)	7	16.3%
Miscellaneous	2	4.7%









parts per million in product component










Conclusions:

•Parabens can be analyzed at low levels in a wide variety of products

Found in appreciable levels in many products mouthed by children or applied to their skin
Halloween makeup contained highest levels and greatest incidence of detection



Phthalates - products tested

Phthalates are widely used as plasticizers to soften plastics. There are 9 phthalates on the list of Chemicals of High Concern to Children. They are listed for concerns about developmental toxicity, reproductive toxicity, endocrine disruption. **Only 6 of these phthalates are restricted by federal law above 1000ppm.**

Category	Number	Percent
Art	5	5.8%
Baby	35	40.7%
Bath	15	17.4%
Cosmetics	7	8.1%
Fragrance	12	14.0%
Halloween items	5	5.8%
Shoes	7	8.1%







Phthalates in Bath Products



parts per million in product component



parts per million in product component



Phthalates in Bath Products



Phthalates in Perfumes and Fragrances

















Phthalates in Footwear



Conclusions:

•Phthalates can be analyzed at low levels in a wide variety of products

•Found in appreciable levels in many products

•Found in some unexpected product types (e.g. makeup)

•High levels found in a few products (e.g. baby sandals)



Conclusions:

•A wide range of product types can be analyzed for the metals of interest.

- •Metals can be detected at ppm levels in all products categories encompassing a range of different media types.
- •Several products contained antimony at reportable levels.
- •Cobalt was found in most clothing tested and may be tied to the use of cobalt based blue dyes.
- •A majority of children's products tested had at least one of the six metals at reportable levels.



Testing containers for children under 3 & sports bottles to assure compliance with restrictions on Bisphenol A (<u>Ch. 70.280 RCW</u>)

Lab budget	\$43, 538 (74 samples) Ecology funds
Target chemicals	Bisphenol A
Target products	Baby bottles, sippy cups, toddler containers (bowls and plates), and plastic & metal sports bottles
Final report	https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/SummaryPages/1303005.html

Results: Only one sample contained BPA above PQL (20 ppm). High degree of compliance with restrictions on BPA.



Testing products that may contain flame retardants to assure compliance with restrictions on PBDEs and investigate current use of alternatives (<u>Ch.70.76 RCW</u>)

Lab budget	\$175,000 (~300 samples) EPA National Estuary Program Puget Sound grant funds	
Target chemicals	PBDEs (penta-, octa-, & deca-), polybrominated diphenyl ethanes, TCEP, TCPP, TDCPP, RDP, TPP	
Target products	 Products containing polyurethane foam (changing mats, children's furniture, mattresses & pads) Flame retardant workwear, children's sleepwear Electrical products (hair dryers, heaters, cooking implements, battery chargers) Electronic products (televisions, computers) 	
Final report	March 2014	

Initial results: Detections of bromine via X-Ray Fluorescence screening indicating likely presence of brominated flame retardants. Lab results pending.



Analyze reported information
 Opportunities for safer alternatives
 Ongoing compliance efforts
 Product testing
 Database development

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RESOURCES

Children's Safe Product Act: http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/swfa/cspa/

RCW 70.270 http://apps.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=70.240

WAC 173-334 http://apps.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=173-334

Listserv:

http://listserv.wa.gov/cgi-bin/wa?A0=CHILDRENS-SAFE-PRODUCTS

Search data on children's products: http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/swfa/cspa/search.html

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