

**2017 State Chemical Restriction Bills
(As of February 20, 2017)**

Topic	State	Bill	Summary of Major Proposed Requirements	Status
Bisphenol A	MA	SD 1296	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prohibit the use of thermal paper containing bisphenol A as a receipt of purchase for any sale; - Effective one year after the passage. 	Pending
	MS	SB 2637	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - See also Phthalates, Children’s Products; - Prohibit the manufacturing, sale, offer for sale, distribution for sale, and distribution for use of certain food and beverage containers that contain bisphenol A (by July 1, 2019 – containers intended for use by children of or younger than three years old; by July 1, 2020 – sports bottles); - Prohibit the manufacturing, sale, and distribution in commerce of any food intended for or marketed to youth that contains or is stored in food packaging that contains phthalates beyond a certain threshold; - Prohibit the use of certain replacement chemicals for bisphenol A or phthalates; - Require certain labeling on food packaging regarding bisphenol A, phthalates, or certain other chemicals, and manufacturer reporting; - Effective on July 1, 2017. 	Dead
	NY	SB00086	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - See also Children’s Products; - Prohibit the sale or offer for sale of any liquid, food, or beverage in a can, jar or other container containing bisphenol A if the liquid, food, or beverage is designed or intended primarily for consumption by children three years of age or younger (by December 1, 2018); - Require the use of least toxic alternative chemical compounds when replacing bisphenol A; - Prohibit the use of certain replacement chemicals for bisphenol A; - Effective immediately upon enactment. 	Pending
	NY	SB00087	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prohibit the distribution for use of any paper containing bisphenol A for the recording of any business or banking transaction including, but not limited to, receipts, credits, withdrawals, deposits, and credit and debit card records; - Require the use of least toxic alternative chemical compounds to replace bisphenol A in paper production; - Prohibit the use of certain replacement chemicals for bisphenol A; - Require reporting for paper manufacturers; - Effective 180 days after enactment. 	Pending

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Topic	State	Bill	Summary of Major Proposed Requirements	Status
Bisphenol A (Continued)	NY	A02186	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - See also Phthalates, Children’s Products; - Prohibit the manufacturing, distribution, sale, or offer for sale of toys or child care products containing bisphenol A, or phthalates or multiple phthalates in concentrations in excess of 0.1 percent; - Require the use of the least toxic alternative to bisphenol A or phthalate; - Prohibit the use of certain replacement chemicals for bisphenol A or phthalate; - Effective January 1 the year after enactment. 	Pending
	NY	A00994	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - See also Phthalates, Children’s Products; - Prohibit the manufacturing, distribution, sale, or offer of sale of toys or child care products containing di(2-ethylexyl)phthalate, dibutyl phthalate or butyl benzyl phthalate, di-isononyl phthalate, di-iso-decyl phthalate or di-n-octyl phthalate in concentrations in excess of 0.1 percent; - Require the use of the least toxic alternative to bisphenol A or listed phthalates; - Prohibit the use of certain replacement chemicals for bisphenol A or phthalate; - Effective 24 months after enactment. 	Pending
	NY	A01407	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prohibit the sale or offer for sale of any liquid, food or beverage in a can, jar or other container containing bisphenol A (by December 1, 2019); - Effective immediately upon enactment. 	Pending
Phthalates	MS	SB 2637	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - See also Bisphenol A, Children’s Products; - Prohibit the manufacturing, sale, offer for sale, distribution for sale, and distribution for use of certain food and beverage containers that contain bisphenol A (July 1, 2019 – containers intended for use by children of or younger than three years old; July 1, 2020 – sports bottles); - Prohibit the manufacturing, sale, and distribution in commerce of any food intended for or marketed to youth that contains or is stored in food packaging that contains phthalates beyond a certain threshold; - Prohibit the use of certain replacement chemicals for bisphenol A or phthalates; - Require certain labeling on food packaging regarding bisphenol A, phthalates, or certain other chemicals, and manufacturer reporting; - Effective on July 1, 2017. 	Dead

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Topic	State	Bill	Summary of Major Proposed Requirements	Status
Phthalates (Continued)	NY	A02186	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - See also Bisphenol A, Children’s Products; - Prohibit the manufacturing, distribution, sale, or offer for sale of toys or child care products containing bisphenol A, or phthalates or multiple phthalates in concentrations in excess of 0.1 percent; - Require the use of the least toxic alternative to bisphenol A or phthalate; - Prohibit the use of certain replacement chemicals for bisphenol A or phthalate; - Effective January 1 the year after enactment. 	Pending
	NY	A00994	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - See also Bisphenol A, Children’s Products; - Prohibit the manufacturing, distribution, sale, or offer of sale of toys or child care products containing di(2-ethylexyl)phthalate, dibutyl phthalate or butyl benzyl phthalate, di-isononyl phthalate, di-iso-decyl phthalate or di-n-octyl phthalate in concentrations in excess of 0.1 percent; - Require the use of the least toxic alternative to bisphenol A or listed phthalates; - Prohibit the use of certain replacement chemicals for bisphenol A or phthalate; - Effective 24 months after enactment. 	Pending
	NY	S01484 A02210	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - See Personal & Consumer Products; - Prohibit the manufacturing, distribution, sale, or use of nail polish or nail hardener containing dibutyl phthalates (DBP), toluene, and formaldehyde; - Effective January 1 the year after enactment. 	Pending
Children’s Products	AK	HB 27	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - See also Flame Retardants, Personal & Consumer Products; - Require the Department of Environmental Conservation to publish a list of chemicals of high concern to which children are at high risk of potential exposure (with designated criteria to be considered) (first list due on January 1, 2019); - Prohibit the manufacturing, sale, offer for sale, or distribution for sale of consumer products that contain chemicals inhibiting flame production that are either on the list of chemicals of high concern for children or identified as TDCPP (Tris (1,3-dichloro-2-propyl) phosphate), TCEP (Tris (2-chloroethyl) phosphate), or TCPP (Tris (1-chloro-2-propyl) phosphate); - Authorize Alaska’s participation in the Interstate Chemicals Clearinghouse; - Effective on January 1, 2019. 	Pending

**2017 State Chemical Restriction Bills
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Topic	State	Bill	Summary of Major Proposed Requirements	Status
Children's Products (Continued)	AK	HB 53	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - See also Flame Retardants; - Prohibit the manufacturing, sale, or distribution of upholstered furniture or children's items containing: tris(1,3-dichloro-2-propyl)phosphate (TDCPP); tris(2-chloroethyl)phosphate (TCEP); tetrabromobisphenol A (TBBPA); decabromodiphenyl ether; antimony; hexabromocyclododecane; bis(2-ethylhexyl)-3,4,5,6-tetrabromophthalate (TBPH); 2-ethylhexyl-2,3,4,5-tetrabromobenzoate (TBB); chlorinated paraffins; or tris(1-chloro-2-propyl)phosphate (TCPP); - Require the manufacturer-seller or the manufacturer-distributor of upholstered furniture or children's items containing listed flame retardants to label the product; - Effective on July 1, 2018. 	Pending
	CT	HB 6998	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prohibit the installation of crumb rubber (any material that contains shredded or ground rubber recycled from motor vehicle tires) ground cover within the boundaries of a municipal playground or a playground located at a school under the jurisdiction of a local or regional board of education; - Effective on July 1, 2017. 	Pending
	MD	HB 206	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - See also Flame Retardants; - Prohibit the import, sale, or offer for sale of any child care product or furniture that contains more than 0.1% DECABDE, HBCD, TBBPA, TCEP, or TDCPP by mass and is intended for use by a child under the age of 12 years old. - Effective on October 1, 2017; the state shall promulgate regulations on or before October 1, 2018. 	Pending

**2017 State Chemical Restriction Bills
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Topic	State	Bill	Summary of Major Proposed Requirements	Status
Children's Products (Continued)	MA	SD 539	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - See also Flame Retardants; - Prohibit the sale, offer or manufacturing for sale, distribution in commerce, or import of bedding, carpeting, children's products, residential upholstered furniture, or window treatment, other than inventory prior to January 1, 2018, that contains any of the following chemical flame retardants or a chemical analogue above 1,000 parts per million by weight in any component part: Tris(1,3-dichloro-2-propyl)phosphate (TDCPP); tris(2-chloroethyl)phosphate (TCEP); antimony trioxide; hexabromocyclododecane (HBCD); bis(2-Ethylhexyl)-3,4,5,6- tetrabromophthalate (TBPH); 2-Ethylhexyl-2,3,4,5-tetrabromobenzoate (TBB); chlorinated paraffins; tris (1-chloro-2-propyl) phosphate (TCPP); pentaBDE; octaBD; and any other chemical flame retardants specified by MassDEP; - Require manufacturers to provide notice to retailers and other sellers regarding the passage of this law (by October 3, 2017); - Effective on January 1, 2018. 	Pending
	MA	SD 866	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Require the publication of a list of toxic chemicals in children's consumer products subject to the disclosure requirements (180 days after the law goes into effect); - Require manufacturers and distributors of children's products or formulated products that contain chemicals on the list to report to MassDEP annually (regulation due by July 31, 2016); - Require MassDEP to publish the reported information on the Interstate Chemicals Clearinghouse database (by January 1, 2019) and report biennially to the legislature (by July 1, 2019); - Regulations and fees shall be issued by July 31, 2018. 	Pending

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Topic	State	Bill	Summary of Major Proposed Requirements	Status
Children's Products (Continued)	MS	SB 2637	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - See also Bisphenol A, Phthalates; - Prohibit the manufacturing, sale, offer for sale, distribution for sale, and distribution for use of certain food and beverage containers that contain bisphenol A (by July 1, 2019 – containers intended for use by children of or younger than three years old; by July 1, 2020 – sports bottles); - Prohibit the manufacturing, sale, and distribution in commerce of any food intended for or marketed to youth that contains or is stored in food packaging that contains phthalates beyond a certain threshold; - Prohibit the use of certain replacement chemicals for bisphenol A or phthalates; - Require certain labeling on food packaging regarding bisphenol A, phthalates, or certain other chemicals, and manufacturer reporting; - Effective on July 1, 2017. 	Dead
	MS	SB 2816	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - See also Flame Retardants; - Prohibit the manufacturing, sale, distribution, or retail use of children's products or upholstered residential furniture containing the following flame retardant chemicals above 1,000 ppm in any product component: tris(1,3-dichloro-2-propyl)phosphate (TDCPP); decabromodiphenyl ether; hexabromocyclododecane; tris(2-chloroethyl)phosphate (TCEP) (July 1, 2018; July 1, 2019); - Prohibit the use of certain chemicals to replace the prohibited chemicals; - Effective on July 1, 2017. 	Dead
	NJ	A3885 (2016)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - See also Flame Retardants; - Prohibit the manufacturing, sale, offer for sale, lease, or distribution of children's products and upholstered furniture produced with or containing more than 0.1% of the following flame retardant chemicals: TDCPP (tris (1,3-dichloro-2-propyl) phosphate), TCEP (tris (2-chloroethyl) phosphate), tetrabromobisphenol A, decabromodiphenyl ether (decaBDE), antimony, hexabromocyclododecane, tetrabromo phthalate (TBPH), tetrabromo benzoate (TBB), chlorinated paraffins, and TCPP; - Effective seven months after enactment; government may take anticipatory administrative action in advance as necessary to implement the Act. 	Pending

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Topic	State	Bill	Summary of Major Proposed Requirements	Status
Children's Products (Continued)	NJ	A731 S2646 (2016)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - See also Mercury & Other Heavy Metals; - Prohibit the sale, offer for sale, distribution, import, and manufacturing of children's products for children under 6 that contain lead, mercury, or cadmium; - Require Consumer Affairs to issue an immediate recall of the prohibited products; - Require manufacturers, distributors, and importers to remove the products from display or purchase (48 hours after notice); require retailers to return inventories (14 days after notice); require destruction of products and proper disposal of remnants (60 business days after notice); - Effective the first day of the seventh month after enactment. 	Pending
	NY	S01454	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - See also Flame Retardants, Mercury & Other Heavy Metals; - Require the Department of Environmental Conservation to develop a "priority chemical" list (180 days after the effective date of the Act); - Prohibit the sale or distribution of new children's products that contain tris (1, 3 dichloro-2-propyl) phosphate, benzene, lead and compounds (inorganic), mercury and mercury compounds including methyl mercury, antimony and antimony compounds, formaldehyde, asbestos, arsenic and arsenic compounds including arsenic trioxide and dimethyl arsenic, cadmium, and cobalt and cobalt compounds (by January 1, 2020), and other "priority" chemicals (three years after being designated as priority chemicals); enclosed battery or enclosed electronic components alone do not make a product subject to the ban; - Require manufacturers that produce children's products containing priority chemicals to report to the government (within 12 months after a chemical appears on the priority chemical list), to issue notices downstream to distributors or sellers as well as consumers, and to pay fees upon reporting; - Authorize New York's participation into the Interstate Chemicals Clearinghouse; - Effective 120 days after enactment. 	Pending

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Topic	State	Bill	Summary of Major Proposed Requirements	Status
Children's Products (Continued)	NY	S03438 A01884	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prohibit the retail sale or offer for sale of children's products that intentionally contains: (a) formaldehyde, including formaldehyde contained in a solution; or (b) ingredients that chemically degrade under normal conditions of temperature and pressure to release free formaldehyde at levels exceeding 0.05 percent (by April 1, 2019); - Effective January 1 the year after enactment. 	Pending
	NY	S00039	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Require a site specific environmental impact statement for installation of synthetic turf, which means any materials or compositions that include crumb rubber as a component used in place of grass to surface parks, outdoor playing or athletic fields, indoor athletic facilities or other venues; - Effective immediately upon enactment. 	Pending
	NY	SB00086	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - See also Bisphenol A; - Prohibit the sale or offer for sale of any liquid, food, or beverage in a can, jar or other container containing bisphenol A if the liquid, food, or beverage is designed or intended primarily for consumption by children three years of age or younger (by December 1, 2018); - Require the use of least toxic alternative chemical compounds when replacing bisphenol A; - Prohibit the use of certain replacement chemicals for bisphenol A; - Effective immediately upon enactment. 	Pending
	NY	A02186	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - See also Bisphenol A, Phthalates; - Prohibit the manufacturing, distribution, sale, or offer for sale of toys or child care products containing bisphenol A, or phthalates or multiple phthalates in concentrations in excess of 0.1 percent; - Require the use of the least toxic alternative to bisphenol A or phthalate; - Prohibit the use of certain replacement chemicals for bisphenol A or phthalate; - Effective January 1 the year after enactment. 	Pending

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Topic	State	Bill	Summary of Major Proposed Requirements	Status
<p>Children’s Products (Continued)</p>	<p>NY</p>	<p>A03564</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - See also Mercury & Other Heavy Metals, Personal & Consumer Products; - Establish a mercury regulation and control system, including effluent limit, monitoring program, pretreatment standards, and prohibitions for public owned treatment works (by December 31, 2017 – measurement and monitoring; by December 31, 2018 – voluntary pollution prevention program; December 31, 2019 – concentration limit, effluent limitation, and pretreatment standards); - Require facilities with potential to release elemental mercury or mercury containing substances into the plumbing system to set up a certified mercury containing trap (two years after effective date of the Act); - Phase out mercury-added products in commerce; require disclosure of mercury information to the Department of Environmental Conservation; require labeling of mercury information, including collection and disposal information, on the products; require the establishment and consumer notification of a mercury collection system for mercury-added products; prohibit the sale of mercury-added toys, games, cosmetics, apparel; prohibit the sale or distribution free of charge mercury-added fever thermometers (thermometer sale ban on January 1, 2018); prohibit the use of mercury-added manometers and gas-pressure regulators; require dental offices to submit annual amalgam mercury reports, to provide notification in the dental office regarding the use of amalgam filling materials with mercury, and to seek informed consent before the use of mercury or mercury amalgam in a dental procedure; prohibit health insurance policies from discriminating against the use of amalgam without mercury; require lamp recycling facilities to obtain a permit (one year after the effective date of the Act); add mercury-added products to state universal wastes rules (one year after the effective date of the Act); - Effective January 1 the year after enactment. 	<p>Pending</p>

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Topic	State	Bill	Summary of Major Proposed Requirements	Status
Children's Products (Continued)	NY	A00994	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - See also Bisphenol A, Phthalates; - Prohibit the manufacturing, distribution, sale, or offer of sale of toys or child care products containing di(2-ethylexyl)phthalate, dibutyl phthalate or butyl benzyl phthalate, di-isononyl phthalate, di-iso-decyl phthalate or di-n-octyl phthalate in concentrations in excess of 0.1 percent; - Require the use of the least toxic alternative to bisphenol A or listed phthalates; - Prohibit the use of certain replacement chemicals for bisphenol A or phthalate; - Effective 24 months after enactment. 	Pending
	RI	HB 5082	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - See also Flame Retardants; - Prohibit the sale, offer for sale, or distribution for use of any residential upholstered bedding or furniture, which contains one hundred parts per million (100 ppm), or greater of any organohalogen flame retardant chemical; This class includes any chemical containing the element bromine or chlorine bonded to carbon that is added to a plastic, foam, or textile; Effective on July 1, 2018; - Effective immediately upon enactment. 	Pending

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Topic	State	Bill	Summary of Major Proposed Requirements	Status
<p>Children’s Products (Continued)</p>	<p>TN</p>	<p>HB 1029 SB 1049</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - See also Flame Retardants; - Prohibit the manufacturing, knowing sale, offer for sale, distribution for sale, or distribution for use of children’s products or upholstered furniture containing, above 1000 ppm: TDCPP (tris(1,3-dichloro-2-propyl)phosphate); TCEP (tris(2-chloroethyl)phosphate); Tetrabromobisphenol A; Decabromodiphenyl ether; Antimony; Hexabromocyclododecane; Tetrabromo phthalate (TBPH); Tetrabromo benzoate (TBB); Chlorinated paraffins; Tris (1-chloro-2-propyl)phosphate (TCPP); or Pentabromodiphenyl ether; - The prohibition may be extended to consumer products by regulation; - Require manufacturers of restricted consumer products to notify sellers of the prohibition no less than 90 days prior to the effective date of the restrictions; - Require manufacturers of restricted consumer products to recall and reimburse the retailer or any other purchaser for consumer products subject to the ban; - Prohibit replacement chemicals that satisfy certain criteria; - Require labeling on upholstered commercial furniture marking whether or not they contain added flame retardant chemicals; - Provision on rule promulgation becomes effective immediately upon enactment; other provisions become effective on July 1, 2018. 	<p>Pending</p>

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Topic	State	Bill	Summary of Major Proposed Requirements	Status
<p>Children's Products (Continued)</p>	<p>VA</p>	<p>HB 1861</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - See also Flame Retardants; - Prohibit the manufacture, sale, offer for sale, distribution for sale, or distribution of products that are intended to be worn by, be used by, or come into close and prolonged contact with a person under 12 years old or in upholstered furniture intended for use in a residence that contain prohibited flame retardants: TDCPP (tris(1,3-dichloro-2-propyl)phosphate); TCEP (tris(2-chloroethyl)phosphate); tetrabromobisphenol A; decabromodiphenyl ether; hexabromocyclododecane; tetrabromophthalate (TBPH); tetrabromobenzoate (TBB); tris(1-chloro-2-propyl)phosphate (TCPP); triphenyl phosphate (TPP); bis(chloromethyl) propane-1,3- diyltetrakis (2-chloroethyl) bisphosphate (V6); and isopropylated triphenyl phosphate (IPTPP) (effective on July 1, 2018). - Require manufacturers to notify sellers of the prohibition (by March 31, 2018) and to recall such products and reimburse retailers or purchasers for the products (by March 31, 2018); - Establish a special non-reverting Virginia Product Safety Fund funded by penalties collected for the flame-retardant prohibition violation and used for increasing the safety of consumer products. 	<p>Pending</p>

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Topic	State	Bill	Summary of Major Proposed Requirements	Status
Children's Products (Continued)	VT	H.268	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - See also Personal & Consumer Products, Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS); - Create an Interagency Committee on Chemical Management to evaluate chemical inventories on an annual basis, identify potential risks to human health and the environment, and propose measures or mechanisms to address the identified risks (including developing reporting forms and guidance for the industry, and monitoring U.S. EPA action under TSCA); - Broaden chemical restrictions on children's products to consumer products; - Phase out children's products containing chemicals of high concern upon the product manufacturer's submission of third biennial notice required under the law; - Phase out the manufacturing, sale, or distribution of dental floss or dental tape with "Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid" or "PFAS" (by July 1, 2018); and packaging containing or manufactured from a food contact substance containing "Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid" or "PFAS" (by July 1, 2019); require the use of the least toxic alternative; - Effective dates vary. 	Pending
	WA	HB 1596	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - See also Personal & Consumer Products; - Require a manufacturer of consumer or children's electronic products to provide notice to the Department of Ecology that the manufacturer's product contains a high priority chemical; - Effective on January 1, 2018. 	Pending

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Topic	State	Bill	Summary of Major Proposed Requirements	Status
<p align="center">Children’s Products (Continued)</p>	<p align="center">WV</p>	<p align="center">HB 2121</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - See also Flame Retardants; - Prohibit the manufacturing, sale, offer for sale or use, and distribution for sale or use of children’s products or upholstered residential furniture containing any of the following regulated flame retardants above 1,000 ppm in any product component: TDCPP (tris (1, 3-dichloro-2propyl) phosphate); decabromodiphenyl ether; pentabromodiphenyl ether; hexabromocyclododecane; TCEP (tris (2-chloroethyl) phosphate) (by July 1, 2020 – manufacturers and wholesalers; by July 1, 2021 – retailers); - Prohibit the use of chemicals with certain characteristics as replacement chemicals for the restricted flame retardants; - Authorize the Bureau of Public Health to establish a labeling program (discretionary) and an educational program (mandatory); - Authorize the Bureau of Public Health to request a certificate of compliance from manufacturers. 	<p align="center">Pending</p>
<p align="center">Flame Retardants</p>	<p align="center">AK</p>	<p align="center">HB 27</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - See also Children’s Products, Personal & Consumer Products; - Require the Department of Environmental Conservation to publish a list of chemicals of high concern to which children are at high risk of potential exposure (with designated criteria to be considered) (first list due on January 1, 2019); - Prohibit the manufacturing, sale, offer for sale, or distribution for sale of consumer products that contain chemicals inhibiting flame production that are either on the list of chemicals of high concern for children or identified as TDCPP (Tris (1,3-dichloro-2-propyl) phosphate), TCEP (Tris (2-chloroethyl) phosphate), or TCPP (Tris (1-chloro-2-propyl) phosphate); - Authorize Alaska’s participation in the Interstate Chemicals Clearinghouse; - Effective on January 1, 2019. 	<p align="center">Pending</p>

**2017 State Chemical Restriction Bills
(As of February 20, 2017)**

Topic	State	Bill	Summary of Major Proposed Requirements	Status
Flame Retardants (Continued)	AK	HB 53	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - See also Children’s Products; - Prohibit the manufacturing, sale, or distribution of upholstered furniture or children’s items containing: tris(1,3-dichloro-2-propyl)phosphate (TDCPP); tris(2-chloroethyl)phosphate (TCEP); tetrabromobisphenol A (TBBPA); decabromodiphenyl ether; antimony; hexabromocyclododecane; bis(2-ethylhexyl)-3,4,5,6-tetrabromophthalate (TBPH); 2-ethylhexyl-2,3,4,5-tetrabromobenzoate (TBB); chlorinated paraffins; or tris(1-chloro-2-propyl)phosphate (TCPP); - Require the manufacturer-seller or the manufacturer-distributor of upholstered furniture or children’s items containing listed flame retardants to label the product; - Effective on July 1, 2018. 	Pending
	ME	LD 182	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prohibit the sale, offer for sale, or distribution for promotional purposes of upholstered furniture containing more than 0.1% of a flame-retardant chemical or containing more than 0.1% of a mixture that includes flame-retardant chemicals (by January 1, 2018); - Effective on January 1, 2018. 	Pending
	MD	HB 206	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - See also Children’s Products; - Prohibit the import, sale, or offer for sale of any child care product or furniture that contains more than 0.1% DECAHDE, HBCD, TBBPA, TCEP, or TDCPP by mass and is intended for use by a child under the age of 12 years old. - Effective on October 1, 2017; the state shall promulgate regulations on or before October 1, 2018. 	Pending

**2017 State Chemical Restriction Bills
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Topic	State	Bill	Summary of Major Proposed Requirements	Status
Flame Retardants (Continued)	MA	SD 539	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - See also Children’s Products; - Prohibit the sale, offer or manufacturing for sale, distribution in commerce, or import of bedding, carpeting, children’s products, residential upholstered furniture, or window treatment, other than inventory prior to January 1, 2018, that contains any of the following chemical flame retardants or a chemical analogue above 1,000 parts per million by weight in any component part: Tris(1,3-dichloro-2-propyl)phosphate (TDCPP); tris(2-chloroethyl)phosphate (TCEP); antimony trioxide; hexabromocyclododecane (HBCD); bis(2-Ethylhexyl)-3,4,5,6- tetrabromophthalate (TBPH); 2-Ethylhexyl-2,3,4,5-tetrabromobenzoate (TBB); chlorinated paraffins; tris (1-chloro-2-propyl) phosphate (TCPP); pentaBDE; octaBD; and any other chemical flame retardants specified by MassDEP; - Require manufacturers to provide notice to retailers and other sellers regarding the passage of this law (by October 3, 2017); - Effective on January 1, 2018. 	Pending
	MS	SB 2816	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - See also Children’s Products; - Prohibit the manufacturing, sale, distribution, or retail use of children's products or upholstered residential furniture containing the following flame retardant chemicals above 1,000 ppm in any product component: tris(1,3-dichloro-2-propyl)phosphate (TDCPP); decabromodiphenyl ether; hexabromocyclododecane; tris(2-chloroethyl)phosphate (TCEP) (July 1, 2018; July 1, 2019); - Prohibit the use of certain chemicals to replace the prohibited chemicals; - Effective on July 1, 2017. 	Dead

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Topic	State	Bill	Summary of Major Proposed Requirements	Status
Flame Retardants (Continued)	NJ	A3885 (2016)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - See also Children’s Products; - Prohibit the manufacturing, sale, offer for sale, lease, or distribution of children’s products and upholstered furniture produced with or containing more than 0.1% of the following flame retardant chemicals: TDCPP (tris (1,3-dichloro-2-propyl) phosphate), TCEP (tris (2-chloroethyl) phosphate), tetrabromobisphenol A, decabromodiphenyl ether (decaBDE), antimony, hexabromocyclododecane, tetrabromo phthalate (TBPH), tetrabromo benzoate (TBB), chlorinated paraffins, and TCPP; - Effective seven months after enactment; government may take anticipatory administrative action in advance as necessary to implement the Act. 	Pending
	NY	S01454	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - See also Children’s Products, Mercury & Other Heavy Metals; - Require the Department of Environmental Conservation to develop a “priority chemical” list (180 days after the effective date of the Act); - Prohibit the sale or distribution of new children’s products that contain tris (1, 3 dichloro-2-propyl) phosphate, benzene, lead and compounds (inorganic), mercury and mercury compounds including methyl mercury, antimony and antimony compounds, formaldehyde, asbestos, arsenic and arsenic compounds including arsenic trioxide and dimethyl arsenic, cadmium, and cobalt and cobalt compounds (by January 1, 2020), and other “priority” chemicals (three years after being designated as priority chemicals); enclosed battery or enclosed electronic components alone do not make a product subject to the ban; - Require manufacturers that produce children’s products containing priority chemicals to report to the government (within 12 months after a chemical appears on the priority chemical list), to issue notices downstream to distributors or sellers as well as consumers, and to pay fees upon reporting; - Authorize New York’s participation into the Interstate Chemicals Clearinghouse; - Effective 120 days after enactment. 	Pending

**2017 State Chemical Restriction Bills
(As of February 20, 2017)**

Topic	State	Bill	Summary of Major Proposed Requirements	Status
<p>Flame Retardants (Continued)</p>	<p>NY</p>	<p>S00742 A03368</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prohibit the sale or offer for sale of any residential upholstered furniture that contains the following intentionally-added chemical flame retardants: any halogenated chemical flame retardant, including but not limited to TDCPP Tris (1, 3 Dichloro-2-propyl) phosphate, and any Phosphorus-Bromine flame retardants (by July 1, 2018); - All manufacturers of residential upholstered furniture shall certify to the department of environmental conservation that their furniture meets the requirements of the open flame flammability standard (by December 1, 2020); - Effective 30 days after enactment, other than the open flammability standard provision, which is effective on June 1, 2020. 	<p>Pending</p>
	<p>RI</p>	<p>HB 5082</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - See also Children’s Products; - Prohibit the sale, offer for sale, or distribution for use of any residential upholstered bedding or furniture, which contains one hundred parts per million (100 ppm), or greater of any organohalogen flame retardant chemical; This class includes any chemical containing the element bromine or chlorine bonded to carbon that is added to a plastic, foam, or textile ; Effective on July 1, 2018; - Effective immediately upon enactment. 	<p>Pending</p>

**2017 State Chemical Restriction Bills
(As of February 20, 2017)**

Topic	State	Bill	Summary of Major Proposed Requirements	Status
<p>Flame Retardants (Continued)</p>	<p>TN</p>	<p>HB 1029 SB 1049</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - See also Children’s Products; - Prohibit the manufacturing, knowing sale, offer for sale, distribution for sale, or distribution for use of children’s products or upholstered furniture containing, above 1000 ppm: TDCPP (tris(1,3-dichloro-2-propyl)phosphate); TCEP (tris(2-chloroethyl)phosphate); Tetrabromobisphenol A; Decabromodiphenyl ether; Antimony; Hexabromocyclododecane; Tetrabromo phthalate (TBPH); Tetrabromo benzoate (TBB); Chlorinated paraffins; Tris (1-chloro-2-propyl)phosphate (TCPP); or Pentabromodiphenyl ether; - The prohibition may be extended to consumer products by regulation; - Require manufacturers of restricted consumer products to notify sellers of the prohibition no less than 90 days prior to the effective date of the restrictions; - Require manufacturers of restricted consumer products to recall and reimburse the retailer or any other purchaser for consumer products subject to the ban; - Prohibit replacement chemicals that satisfy certain criteria; - Require labeling on upholstered commercial furniture marking whether or not they contain added flame retardant chemicals; - Provision on rule promulgation becomes effective immediately upon enactment; other provisions become effective on July 1, 2018. 	<p>Pending</p>
	<p>WV</p>	<p>HB 2121</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - See also Children’s Products; - Prohibit the manufacturing, sale, offer for sale or use, and distribution for sale or use of children’s products or upholstered residential furniture containing any of the following regulated flame retardants above 1,000 ppm in any product component: TDCPP (tris (1, 3-dichloro-2propyl) phosphate); decabromodiphenyl ether; pentabromodiphenyl ether; hexabromocyclododecane; TCEP (tris (2-chloroethyl) phosphate) (by July 1, 2020 – manufacturers and wholesalers; by July 1, 2021 – retailers); - Prohibit the use of chemicals with certain characteristics as replacement chemicals for the restricted flame retardants; - Authorize the Bureau of Public Health to establish a labeling program (discretionary) and an educational program (mandatory); - Authorize the Bureau of Public Health to request a certificate of compliance from manufacturers. 	<p>Pending</p>

**2017 State Chemical Restriction Bills
(As of February 20, 2017)**

Topic	State	Bill	Summary of Major Proposed Requirements	Status
Flame Retardants (Continued)	VA	HB 1861	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - See also Children’s Products; - Prohibit the manufacture, sale, offer for sale, distribution for sale, or distribution of products that are intended to be worn by, be used by, or come into close and prolonged contact with a person under 12 years old or in upholstered furniture intended for use in a residence that contain prohibited flame retardants: TDCPP (tris(1,3-dichloro-2-propyl)phosphate); TCEP (tris(2-chloroethyl)phosphate); tetrabromobisphenol A; decabromodiphenyl ether; hexabromocyclododecane; tetrabromophthalate (TBPH); tetrabromobenzoate (TBB); tris(1-chloro-2-propyl)phosphate (TCPP); triphenyl phosphate (TPP); bis(chloromethyl) propane-1,3- diyltetrakis (2-chloroethyl) bisphosphate (V6); and isopropylated triphenyl phosphate (IPTPP) (effective on July 1, 2018). - Require manufacturers to notify sellers of the prohibition (by March 31, 2018) and to recall such products and reimburse retailers or purchasers for the products (by March 31, 2018); - Establish a special non-reverting Virginia Product Safety Fund funded by penalties collected for the flame-retardant prohibition violation and used for increasing the safety of consumer products. 	Pending
Mercury & Other Heavy Metals	MD	HB 66	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prohibit the use or sale of externally-attached lead wheel weights composed of greater than 0.1% lead by weight or greater than 0.1% mercury by weight during the first tire installation, replacement, or balancing (by January 1, 2019 – used vehicles; by January 1, 2020 – new vehicles); - Effective on October 1, 2017. 	Pending
	MD	HB 504 SB 0713	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prohibit the sale or provision of electric switches, electric relays, or gas valves containing mercury unless such products are sold or provided as replacement parts for certain qualified larger products; - Effective on October 1, 2017. 	Pending
	NJ	A4439	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prohibit the sale or distribution of, individually or as a product component, a mercury relay or mercury switch; - Effective twelve months after enactment. 	Pending

**2017 State Chemical Restriction Bills
(As of February 20, 2017)**

Topic	State	Bill	Summary of Major Proposed Requirements	Status
Mercury & Other Heavy Metals (Continued)	NJ	A261 S3013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prohibit the installation on motor vehicles, or sale of new motor vehicles equipped with, weights or other products used to balance wheels or tires that contain intentionally-added lead or mercury; prohibit the sale or offer for sale of such weights or other balancing products; - Require the Department of Environmental Protection to establish a public education program; - Prohibition effective 180 days after enactment; education program provision effective immediately upon enactment. 	Pending
	NJ	A3441 (2016)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gradually eliminate mercury in vaccines administered by healthcare providers, with phase-out dates according to the following schedule: January 1, 2016 (only 0.5 micrograms of mercury per 0.25 milliliter dose permitted for children's under three years old; 1.0 microgram of mercury per 0.5 milliliter dose for individuals over three years old); January 1, 2017 (only trace amount permitted); and January 1, 2018 (any amount prohibited); - Effective immediately upon enactment. 	Pending
	NJ	A731 S2646 (2016)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - See also Children's Products; - Prohibit the sale, offer for sale, distribution, import, and manufacturing of children's products for children under 6 that contain lead, mercury, or cadmium; - Require Consumer Affairs to issue an immediate recall of the prohibited products; - Require manufacturers, distributors, and importers to remove the products from display or purchase (48 hours after notice); require retailers to return inventories (14 days after notice); require destruction of products and proper disposal of remnants (60 business days after notice); - Effective the first day of the seventh month after enactment. 	Pending

**2017 State Chemical Restriction Bills
(As of February 20, 2017)**

Topic	State	Bill	Summary of Major Proposed Requirements	Status
Mercury & Other Heavy Metals (Continued)	NY	S01607	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - See also Personal & Consumer Products; - Prohibit the sale, offer for sale, and distribution of any cadmium-added novelty consumer products, defined as products intended mainly for personal use or adornment that contain cadmium above 0.0075 per cent by weight (by June 1, 2019); - Require manufacturers to notify retailers of the ban and inform such retailers regarding how to properly dispose of the inventory (by June 1, 2019); - Effective immediately upon enactment. 	Pending
	NY	S01454	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - See also Children’s Products, Flame Retardants; - Require the Department of Environmental Conservation to develop a “priority chemical” list (180 days after the effective date of the Act); - Prohibit the sale or distribution of new children’s products that contain tris (1, 3 dichloro-2-propyl) phosphate, benzene, lead and compounds (inorganic), mercury and mercury compounds including methyl mercury, antimony and antimony compounds, formaldehyde, asbestos, arsenic and arsenic compounds including arsenic trioxide and dimethyl arsenic, cadmium, and cobalt and cobalt compounds (by January 1, 2020), and other “priority” chemicals (three years after being designated as priority chemicals); enclosed battery or enclosed electronic components alone do not make a product subject to the ban; - Require manufacturers that produce children’s products containing priority chemicals to report to the government (within 12 months after a chemical appears on the priority chemical list), to issue notices downstream to distributors or sellers as well as consumers, and to pay fees upon reporting; - Authorize New York’s participation into the Interstate Chemicals Clearinghouse; - Effective 120 days after enactment. 	Pending
	NY	A03807	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Require manufacturers of motor vehicles that contain mercury switches to establish and implement a collection and recovery program for such switches; - Require automotive recyclers to remove mercury switches prior to dismantling or disposing of the vehicle, send the switches to manufacturers, and certify removal; - Effective January 1 the year after enactment. 	Pending

**2017 State Chemical Restriction Bills
(As of February 20, 2017)**

Topic	State	Bill	Summary of Major Proposed Requirements	Status
<p align="center">Mercury & Other Heavy Metals (Continued)</p>	<p align="center">NY</p>	<p align="center">A03564</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - See also Children’s Products, Personal & Consumer Products; - Establish a mercury regulation and control system, including effluent limit, monitoring program, pretreatment standards, and prohibitions for public owned treatment works (by December 31, 2017 – measurement and monitoring; by December 31, 2018 – voluntary pollution prevention program; December 31, 2019 – concentration limit, effluent limitation, and pretreatment standards); - Require facilities with potential to release elemental mercury or mercury containing substances into the plumbing system to set up a certified mercury containing trap (two years after effective date of the Act); - Phase out mercury-added products in commerce; require disclosure of mercury information to the Department of Environmental Conservation; require labeling of mercury information, including collection and disposal information, on the products; require the establishment and consumer notification of a mercury collection system for mercury-added products; prohibit the sale of mercury-added toys, games, cosmetics, apparel; prohibit the sale or distribution free of charge mercury-added fever thermometers (thermometer sale ban on January 1, 2018); prohibit the use of mercury-added manometers and gas-pressure regulators; require dental offices to submit annual amalgam mercury reports, to provide notification in the dental office regarding the use of amalgam filling materials with mercury, and to seek informed consent before the use of mercury or mercury amalgam in a dental procedure; prohibit health insurance policies from discriminating against the use of amalgam without mercury; require lamp recycling facilities to obtain a permit (one year after the effective date of the Act); add mercury-added products to state universal wastes rules (one year after the effective date of the Act); - Effective January 1 the year after enactment. 	<p align="center">Pending</p>
	<p align="center">NY</p>	<p align="center">A02875</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prohibit the sale, offer for sale, or distribution of lamps that fail to meet mercury content standards or threshold level requirements (by January 1, 2018); - Established mercury content standards shall not apply to special purpose lights on or before December 31, 2019; - Effective immediately upon enactment. 	<p align="center">Pending</p>

**2017 State Chemical Restriction Bills
(As of February 20, 2017)**

Topic	State	Bill	Summary of Major Proposed Requirements	Status
Mercury & Other Heavy Metals (Continued)	NY	A01523	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Require producers of mercury-containing lamps to submit a plan to establish a collection program for out of service mercury-containing lamps (by June 1, 2019); and implement the program (by December 1, 2019); - Require annual reporting on the collection programs (by June 1, 2020); - Effective immediately upon enactment. 	Pending
	NY	S01524	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prohibit the sale, offer for sale, or distribution of lamps that fail to meet mercury content standards or threshold level requirements; - Effective immediately upon enactment. 	Pending
	NY	S01277	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Require manufacturers of mercury-containing thermostats to submit a plan to establish a collection program for out of service mercury-containing thermostats (by June 1, 2020); and implement the program (by December 1, 2020); - Require annual reporting on the collection programs (June 1, 2021); - Effective immediately (upon enactment) 	Pending
	NY	A04345	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Require labeling on seasonal and decorative lighting products manufactured, sold, delivered, or distributed within New York that contain an electrical cord casing made with polyvinyl chloride in which lead is used as a fire-retardant and stabilizer; - Effective 90 days after enactment. 	Pending
	NY	S04188	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prohibit the sale or offer for sale of brake friction material containing the following constituents above the specified concentrations: asbestiform fibers: 0.1 percent by weight; cadmium and its compounds: 0.01 percent by weight; chromium (VI) salts: 0.1 percent by weight; (iv) lead and its compounds: 0.1 percent by weight; (v) mercury and its compounds: 0.1 percent by weight (by January 1, 2020); - Prohibit sale or offer for sale brake friction material containing more than five percent copper and its compounds by weight (by January 1, 2027); - Require reporting of data from manufacturers of brake friction materials to determine concentrations of antimony, copper, nickel and zinc and their compounds in brake friction materials sold or offered for sale in New York (by January 1, 2019); - Require manufacturers to certify compliance (by January 1, 2027); - Effective immediately upon enactment. 	Pending

**2017 State Chemical Restriction Bills
(As of February 20, 2017)**

Topic	State	Bill	Summary of Major Proposed Requirements	Status
Mercury & Other Heavy Metals (Continued)	WA	HB 1738	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prohibit the sale, or offer for sale of brake friction material containing more than 0.5 percent copper and copper compounds by weight (by January 1, 2025). 	Pending
Personal & Consumer Products	AK	HB 27	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - See also Children’s Products, Flame Retardants; - Require the Department of Environmental Conservation to publish a list of chemicals of high concern to which children are at high risk of potential exposure (with designated criteria to be considered) (first list due on January 1, 2019); - Prohibit the manufacturing, sale, offer for sale, or distribution for sale of consumer products that contain chemicals inhibiting flame production that are either on the list of chemicals of high concern for children or identified as TDCPP (Tris (1,3-dichloro-2-propyl) phosphate), TCEP (Tris (2-chloroethyl) phosphate), or TCPP (Tris (1-chloro-2-propyl) phosphate); - Authorize Alaska’s participation in the Interstate Chemicals Clearinghouse; - Effective on January 1, 2019. 	Pending
	AK	HB 28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Require manufacturers of cosmetic products manufactured, distributed, or offered for retail sale in Alaska to disclose the full list of ingredients in the cosmetics on its website; - Effective on July 1, 2018. 	Pending

**2017 State Chemical Restriction Bills
(As of February 20, 2017)**

Topic	State	Bill	Summary of Major Proposed Requirements	Status
<p>Personal & Consumer Products (Continued)</p>	<p>MA</p>	<p>SD 1343</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish a safer alternative in products program; require a study and recommendations on the funding mechanisms for the program; - Require the Toxics Use Reduction Institute at the University of Massachusetts Lowell (“Institute”) to publish a list of chemical substances commonly used in Massachusetts industry or in consumer products sold in Massachusetts (within 18 months after the effective date); - Require the state’s Administrative Council on Toxics Use Reduction (“Council”) to promulgate regulations establishing processes and procedures for designating priority chemical substances (within 12 months after the effective date); - Require the designation of 2 to 4 chemical substances as priority chemical substances annually upon appropriation of resources; - Require the Institute to prepare an assessment report for each priority chemical substance; require the Council to, based on the report, identify uses that pose a significant hazard to human health of the environment, including certain vulnerable populations; such uses shall be designated as priority chemical substance uses; - A chemical action plan, with draft regulation, shall be prepared for each chemical with any priority chemical substance use, setting goals for achieving substantiation for safe alternatives (18 months after identification of priority chemical substance uses); - Prohibit the sale, offer for sale, and distribution for use of consumer products containing priority chemical substances, or use of priority chemical substances, without notifying the Department of Environmental Protection; - Require manufacturer notifications to persons who sell, offer to sell, or distribute for use consumer products containing priority chemical substances; persons who sell, offer to sell, or distribute for use such consumer products must provide further notice to purchasers; - Require users of priority chemical substances to provide notice to workers regarding the use of priority chemical substances; - Funding recommendation and chemical action plan provisions effective upon passage; other provisions effective on January 1, 2019. 	<p>Pending</p>

**2017 State Chemical Restriction Bills
(As of February 20, 2017)**

Topic	State	Bill	Summary of Major Proposed Requirements	Status
Personal & Consumer Products (Continued)	MT	LC2066	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Require manufacturers of cosmetics to disclose a full list of ingredients in the cosmetic on the manufacturer’s website; - Effective on January 1, 2018. 	Pending
	NY	S01607	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - See also Mercury & Other Heavy Metals; - Prohibit the sale, offer for sale, and distribution of any cadmium-added novelty consumer products, defined as products intended mainly for personal use or adornment that contain cadmium above 0.0075 per cent by weight (by June 1, 2019); - Require manufacturers to notify retailers of the ban and inform such retailers regarding how to properly dispose of the inventory (by June 1, 2019); - Effective immediately upon enactment. 	Pending
	NY	A05117	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Require cosmetic product manufacturers to provide a list of their cosmetic products sold in New York that contain any ingredient that is a chemical identified as causing cancer or reproductive toxicity (by January 1, 2018); - Require manufacturers to update the provided information; - Effective 180 days after enactment. 	Pending
	NY	S01484 A02210	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - See also Phthalates; - Prohibit the manufacturing, distribution, sale, or use of nail polish or nail hardener containing dibutyl phthalates (DBP), toluene, and formaldehyde; - Effective January 1 the year after enactment. 	Pending

**2017 State Chemical Restriction Bills
(As of February 20, 2017)**

Topic	State	Bill	Summary of Major Proposed Requirements	Status
<p align="center">Personal & Consumer Products (Continued)</p>	<p align="center">NY</p>	<p align="center">A03564</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - See also Children’s Products, Mercury & Other Heavy Metals - Establish a mercury regulation and control system, including effluent limit, monitoring program, pretreatment standards, and prohibitions for public owned treatment works (by December 31, 2017 – measurement and monitoring; by December 31, 2018 – voluntary pollution prevention program; December 31, 2019 – concentration limit, effluent limitation, and pretreatment standards); - Require facilities with potential to release elemental mercury or mercury containing substances into the plumbing system to set up a certified mercury containing trap (two years after effective date of the Act); - Phase out mercury-added products in commerce; require disclosure of mercury information to the Department of Environmental Conservation; require labeling of mercury information, including collection and disposal information, on the products; require the establishment and consumer notification of a mercury collection system for mercury-added products; prohibit the sale of mercury-added toys, games, cosmetics, apparel; prohibit the sale or distribution free of charge mercury-added fever thermometers (thermometer sale ban on January 1, 2018); prohibit the use of mercury-added manometers and gas-pressure regulators; require dental offices to submit annual amalgam mercury reports, to provide notification in the dental office regarding the use of amalgam filling materials with mercury, and to seek informed consent before the use of mercury or mercury amalgam in a dental procedure; prohibit health insurance policies from discriminating against the use of amalgam without mercury; require lamp recycling facilities to obtain a permit (one year after the effective date of the Act); add mercury-added products to state universal wastes rules (one year after the effective date of the Act); - Effective January 1 the year after enactment. 	<p align="center">Pending</p>

**2017 State Chemical Restriction Bills
(As of February 20, 2017)**

Topic	State	Bill	Summary of Major Proposed Requirements	Status
Personal & Consumer Products (Continued)	VT	H.268	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - See also Children’s Products, Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS); - Create an Interagency Committee on Chemical Management to evaluate chemical inventories on an annual basis, identify potential risks to human health and the environment, and propose measures or mechanisms to address the identified risks (including developing reporting forms and guidance for the industry, and monitoring U.S. EPA action under TSCA); - Broaden chemical restrictions on children’s products to consumer products; - Phase out children’s products containing chemicals of high concern upon the product manufacturer’s submission of third biennial notice required under the law; - Phase out the manufacturing, sale, or distribution of dental floss or dental tape with “Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid” or “PFAS” (by July 1, 2018); and packaging containing or manufactured from a food contact substance containing “Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid” or “PFAS” (by July 1, 2019); require the use of the least toxic alternative; - Effective dates vary. 	Pending
	WA	HB 1596	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - See also Children’s Products; - Require a manufacturer of consumer or children’s electronic products to provide notice to the Department of Ecology that the manufacturer’s product contains a high priority chemical; - Effective on January 1, 2018. 	Pending
Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)	WA	HB 1744	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prohibit the manufacturing, knowing sale, offer for sale, distribution for sale, and distribution for use of any food packaging that contains intentionally-added perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl chemicals (PFAS) (by July 1, 2018); - Require food packaging manufacturers to develop a compliance certificate stating that a package or packaging component is in compliance with the requirements under the law (by July 1, 2018). 	Pending

**2017 State Chemical Restriction Bills
(As of February 20, 2017)**

Topic	State	Bill	Summary of Major Proposed Requirements	Status
Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) (Continued)	VT	H.268	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - See also Children’s Products, Personal & Consumer Products; - Create an Interagency Committee on Chemical Management to evaluate chemical inventories on an annual basis, identify potential risks to human health and the environment, and propose measures or mechanisms to address the identified risks (including developing reporting forms and guidance for the industry, and monitoring U.S. EPA action under TSCA); - Broaden chemical restrictions on children’s products to consumer products; - Phase out children’s products containing chemicals of high concern upon the product manufacturer’s submission of third biennial notice required under the law; - Phase out the manufacturing, sale, or distribution of dental floss or dental tape with “Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid” or “PFAS” (by July 1, 2018); and packaging containing or manufactured from a food contact substance containing “Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid” or “PFAS” (by July 1, 2019); require the use of the least toxic alternative; - Effective dates vary. 	Pending
Workplace Safety	CA	SB258	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Require labeling on cleaning products manufactured or sold in California regarding chemical ingredients of concern, potential health impacts (including the use of a pictogram), and an internet website with information relating to the product’s ingredients (by January 1, 2018); - Require manufacturers to post information regarding all ingredients and contaminants of concern in the products; - Prohibit the manufacture or sale of products that fail to comply with the labeling and information disclosure requirements; - Require employers to label containers into which a covered cleaning product is transferred with the name, ingredient information, and pictogram of potential health impacts. 	Pending

**2017 State Chemical Restriction Bills
(As of February 20, 2017)**

Topic	State	Bill	Summary of Major Proposed Requirements	Status
Workplace Safety (Continued)	NJ	S446 A2099 (2016)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Require nail salon owners to provide for and require the use of personal protective equipment for employees that use or work with harmful substances, including acetone, dibutyl phthalate, toluene, or formaldehyde; - Require nail salon owners to post a notice informing employees of their rights under the law and contact information for the Department of Labor; - Effective immediately upon enactment. 	Pending
Triclosan	NY	A03802	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prohibit the purchase of hand soap and cleaning products that contain triclosan, triclocarban, or derivatives of such antibacterial compounds; - Effective immediately upon enactment. 	Pending

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