

The webinar will begin shortly.

Safer Products for Washington: Identifying Cycle 2 Priority Chemicals

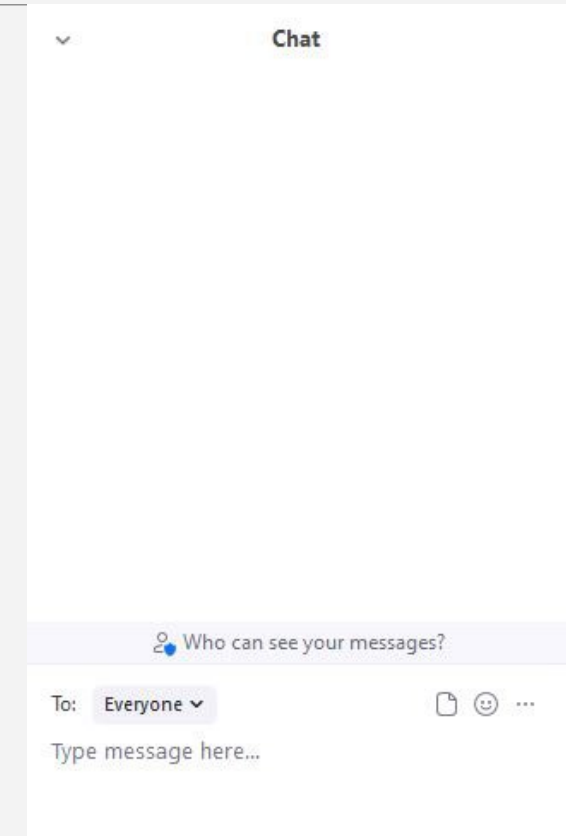
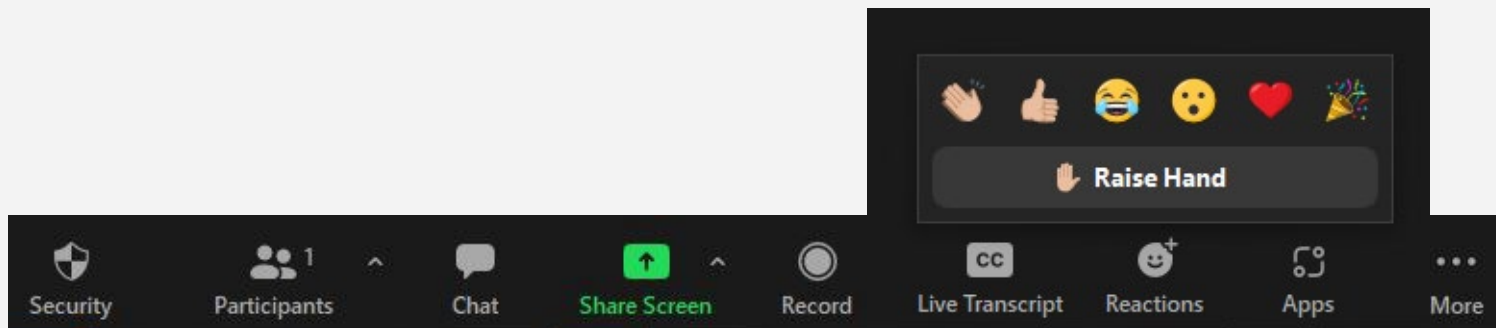
Implementing RCW 70A.350: The Pollution Prevention for Healthy People and Puget Sound Act

SEPTEMBER 27 AND 29, 2022



Zoom logistics

- Send technical issues to the **host** in chat.
- Send questions, comments, and discussion to **everyone** in chat.
- Participants muted until we get to discussion.



Safer Products for Washington: Identifying Cycle 2 Priority Chemicals



From Ecology: Cheryl Niemi, Marissa Smith, Saskia van Bergen, Craig Manahan, Sascha Stump, Rae Eaton, Sean Zigah, Kimberly Goetz, Stacey Callaway, Joshua Kinne, Autumn Falls, Amber Sergent.



From Health: Elinor Fanning, Holly Davies.

Today's schedule

1. Safer Products for Washington program overview.
2. Approach for identifying priority chemicals.
3. Timeline.
4. Discussion.





Section 1. Safer Products for Washington overview



Safer Products for WA background

- Implementation program.
- Law signed in May 2019.
- Equitably reduce exposure to toxic chemicals.
- Reduce the release of toxic chemicals to the environment.

Why do toxic chemicals in consumer products matter?

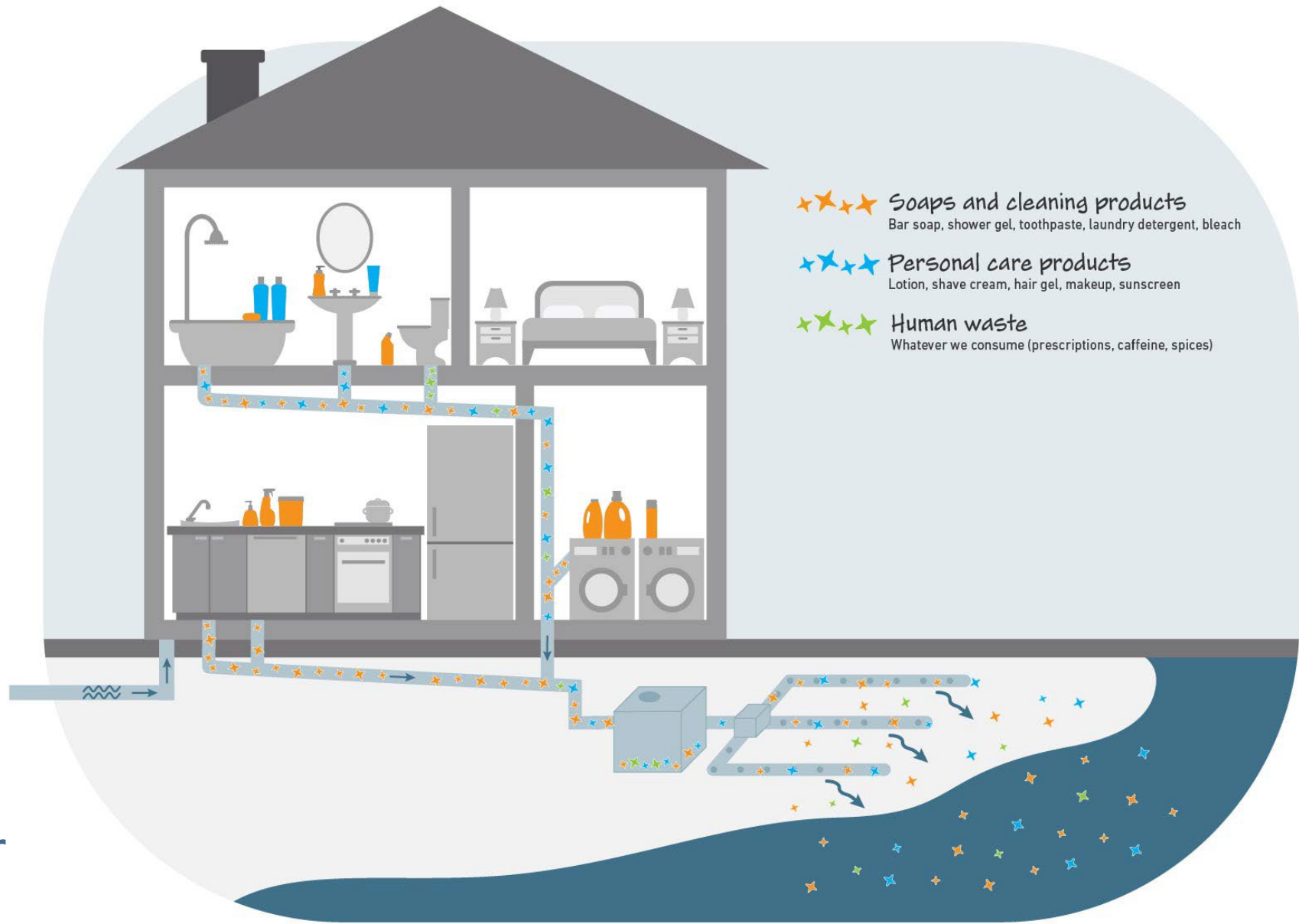
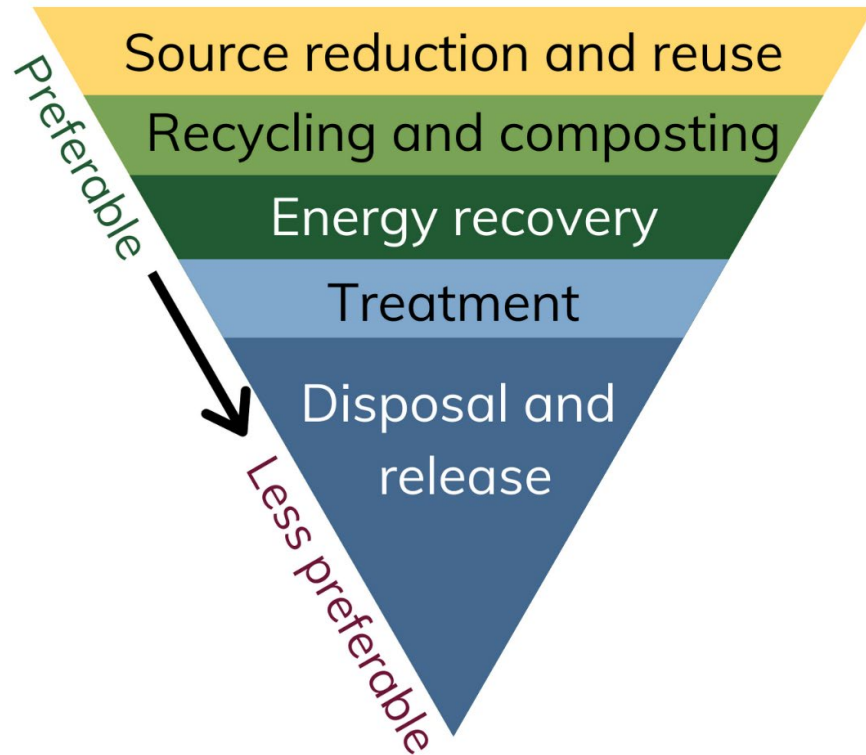


Illustration: Pierce County Public Works, Pierce County, WA

Reduce risks by reducing the use of hazardous chemicals

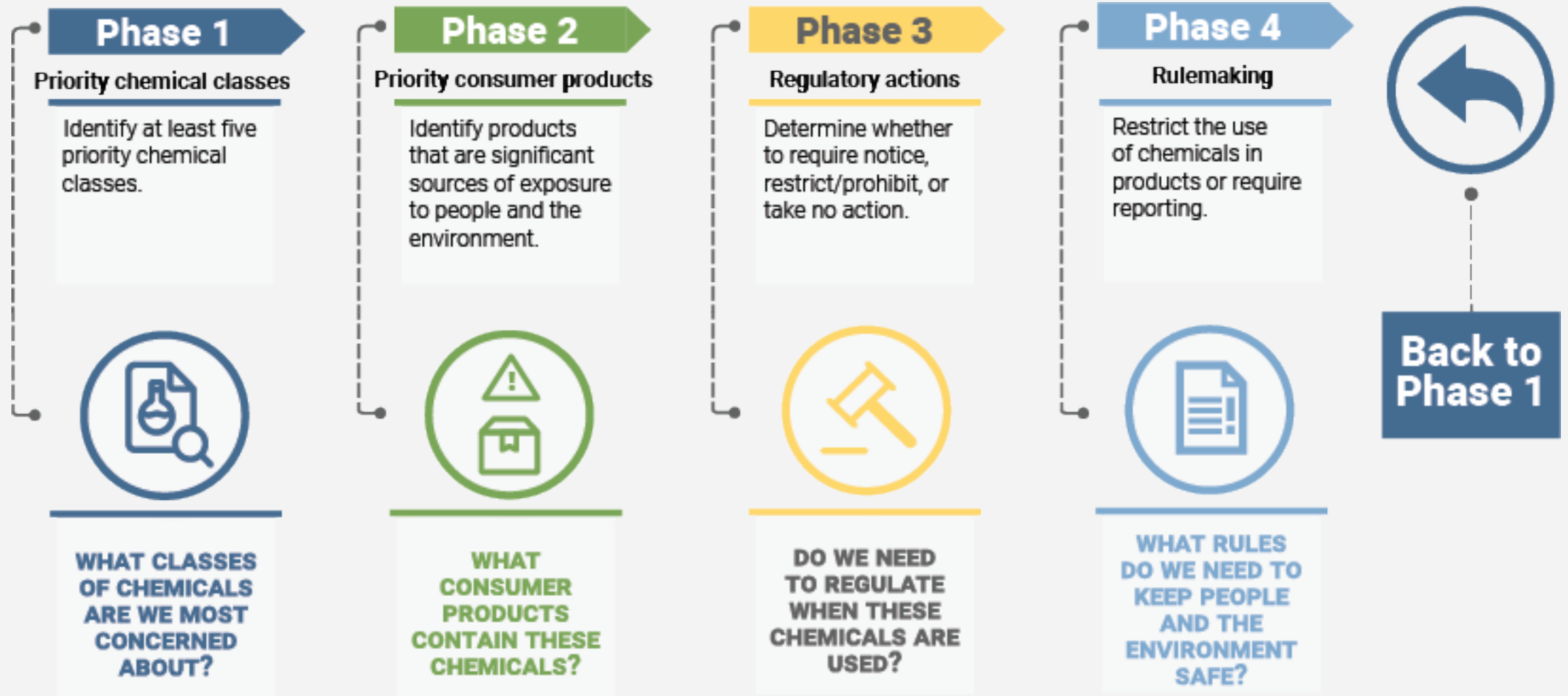
Waste Management Hierarchy



- Focus on reducing risk by avoiding the use of hazardous chemicals.
- Healthier for people and the environment.
- Avoids monetary and environmental costs associated with hazardous chemical cleanups.

$$\downarrow \text{Hazard} \quad \times \quad \text{Exposure} \quad = \quad \downarrow \text{Risk}$$

Safer Products for Washington implementation process



Safer Product for WA work to date

- **Cycle 1 Rulemaking:** Expect a formal draft rule toward the end of 2022 on restrictions and reporting requirements for the Cycle 1 priority chemical-product combinations.
- **PFAS CAP Products:** Last year the Legislature directed us to make regulatory determinations on products identified in our PFAS CAP.
- **Cycle 2 Priority Chemical Identification:** Today we'll dive in!



Section 2. Approach for identifying priority chemicals

Priority Chemical Statutory Requirements

Every five years Ecology must designate at least five **new** priority chemicals that meet at least one of the following:

- The chemical or a member of a class of chemicals is identified by the department as a:
 - Chemical of high concern for children (CSPA).
 - Persistent, bioaccumulative, toxic (PBT).
- The chemical or a member of a class of chemicals is regulated in consumer products or as a hazardous substance.
- A concern for sensitive populations and sensitive species.

Expectations for Cycle 2

- Phase 1: Identify five **new** priority chemicals or chemical classes.
- Phase 2: Identify priority products that are significant sources of any of the current or new priority chemicals.
- Continue work on the priority chemical classes identified in the law.
 - PFAS, Phthalates, Flame Retardants, Alkylphenol Ethoxylates, Bisphenols, and PCBs.

Universe of Chemicals and Products

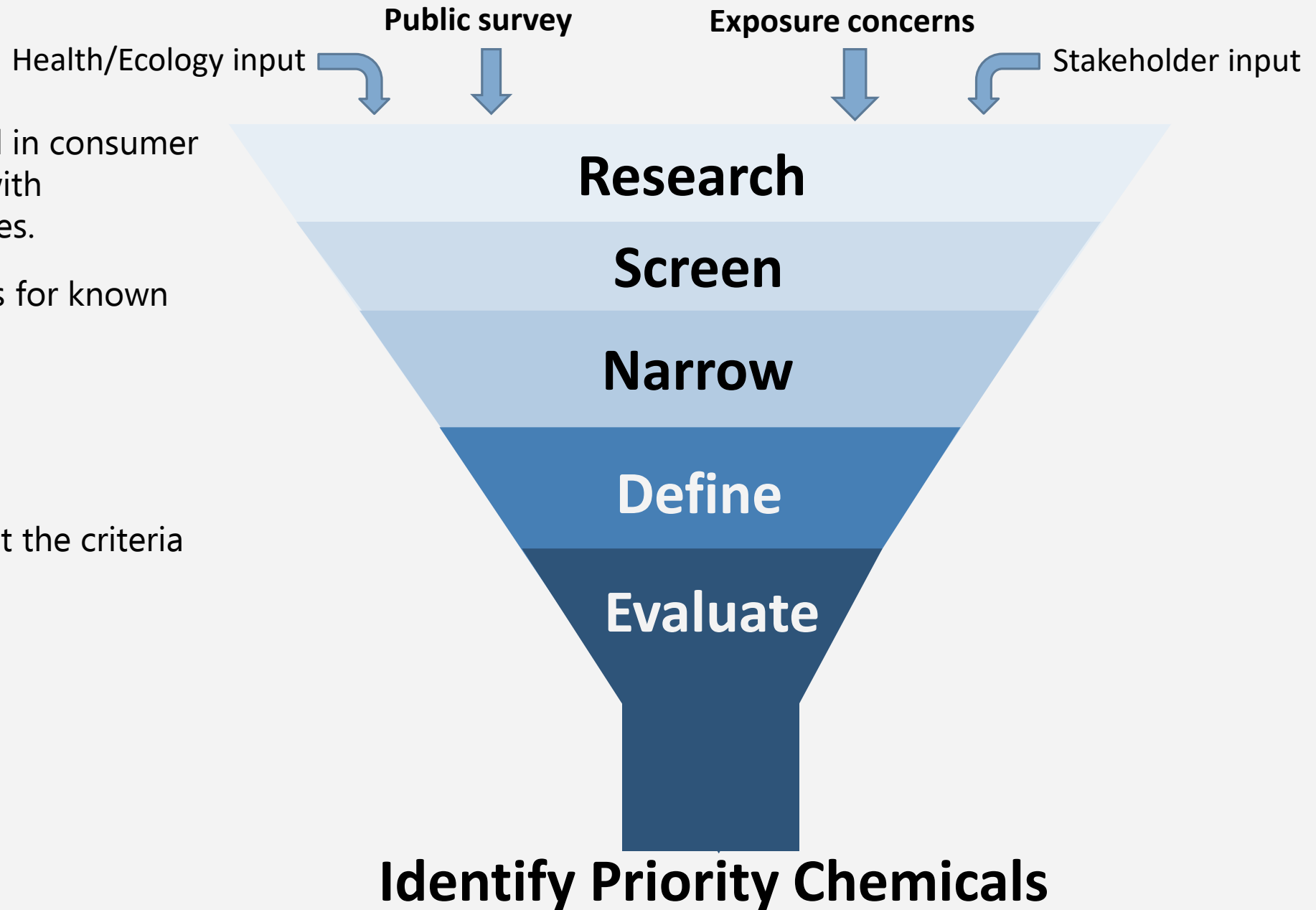




Goals for identifying new priority chemicals or chemical classes

- Transparent approach for identifying priority chemicals that is grounded in science and public input.
- Set ourselves up for success down the road.
- Center our work around equitably reducing exposure to toxic chemicals.
- Show that the priority chemicals selected meet the criteria in the law.

- Research chemicals found in consumer products and chemicals with disproportionate exposures.
- Screen research chemicals for known and potential hazards.
- Narrow chemical list.
- Define chemical classes.
- Evaluate chemicals against the criteria in the law.



Public Comment Survey

- Part of broader Public Comment Survey Promotion and Results **Campaign**.
- Bilingual (Spanish and English).
- Multi-channel, multi-media (e.g., video, story map, social media, blog, newsletter, infographic).
- Cross-agency.
- Resource investment. Asked public to voluntarily complete survey because it was clear that public input could be **strategically applied** to inform SPWA decision-making.



Products to research preliminary chemicals:

- Personal care and beauty products.
- Cleaning products.
- Food packaging and food contact materials.
- Apparel.
- Automotive and tire products.
- Residential pesticides.
- Plastic packaging.



Resources to identify preliminary chemicals:

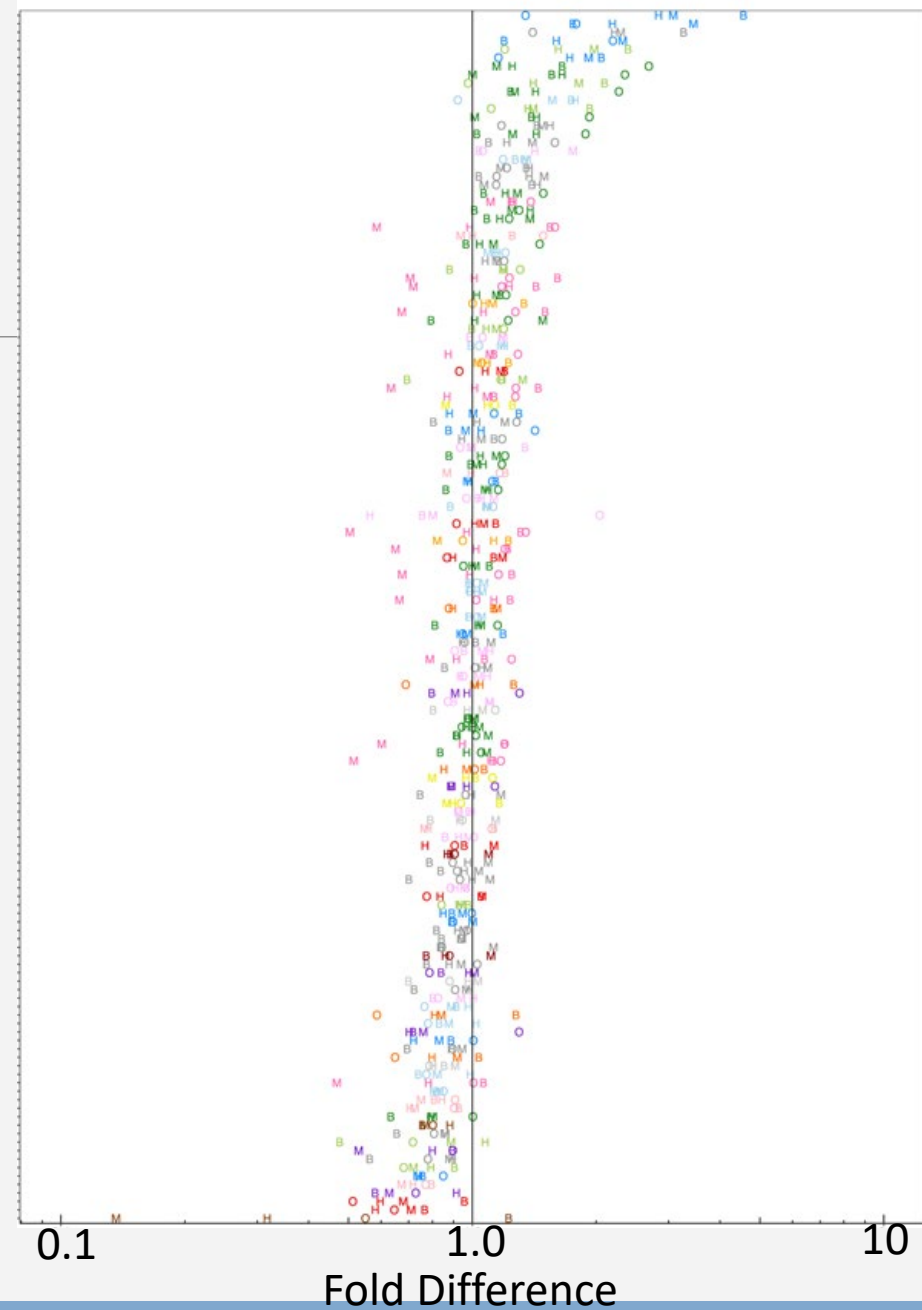
- EPA CompTox Dashboard.
- The California Safe Cosmetics database.
- European Chemicals Agency database.
- Peer-reviewed literature and product testing studies.
- Safety data sheets and product ingredients lists.
- Zero Discharge of Hazardous Waste Manufacturing Restricted Substance List.
- Washington Chemicals of High Concern to Children.

Exposure concerns: using biomonitoring Studies

- National NHANES study.
- State biomonitoring studies.
- Scientific literature.
 - Example Nguyen et al. 2020.

Figure from Nguyen et al. 2020 [10.1016/j.envint.2020.105496](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envint.2020.105496)

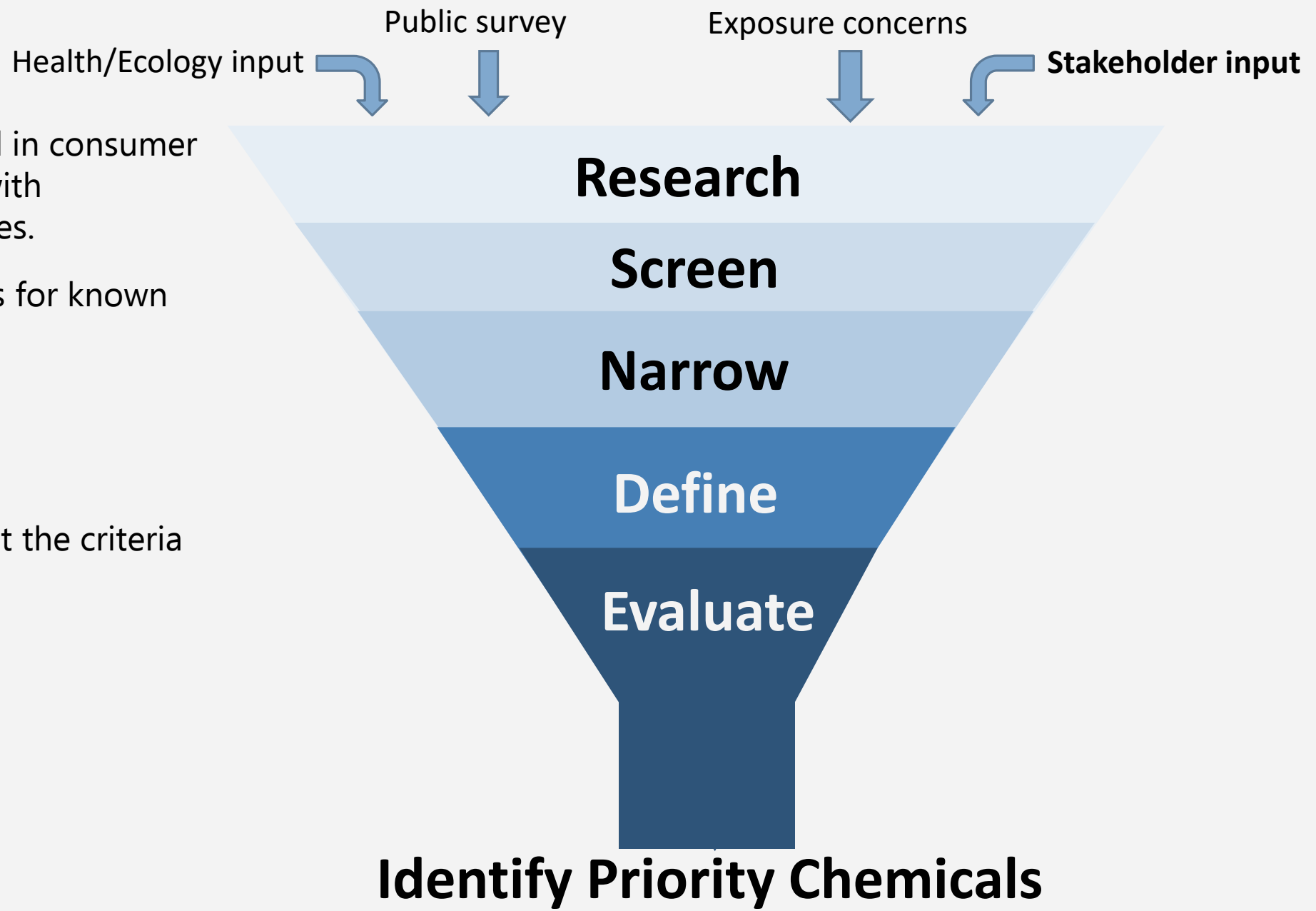
Chemical Biomarkers



Exposure concerns: occupation

- King County study on disproportionate exposures by industry.
- Exploring Chemical Exposure for California's Working Women.
- Scientific literature.
- Cancer databases.

- Research chemicals found in consumer products and chemicals with disproportionate exposures.
- Screen research chemicals for known and potential hazards.
- Narrow chemical list.
- Define chemical classes.
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How do we plan to narrow to five chemicals or classes?

Prioritize chemicals and classes with:

- Promising alternatives.
- Disproportionate exposures.
- Members included on lists or regulations identified in the statute.
- Persistence.
- Larger production volumes.
- Specific hazard endpoints.

Deprioritize chemicals and classes with:

- Existing effective regulatory structures.

Section 3. Timeline

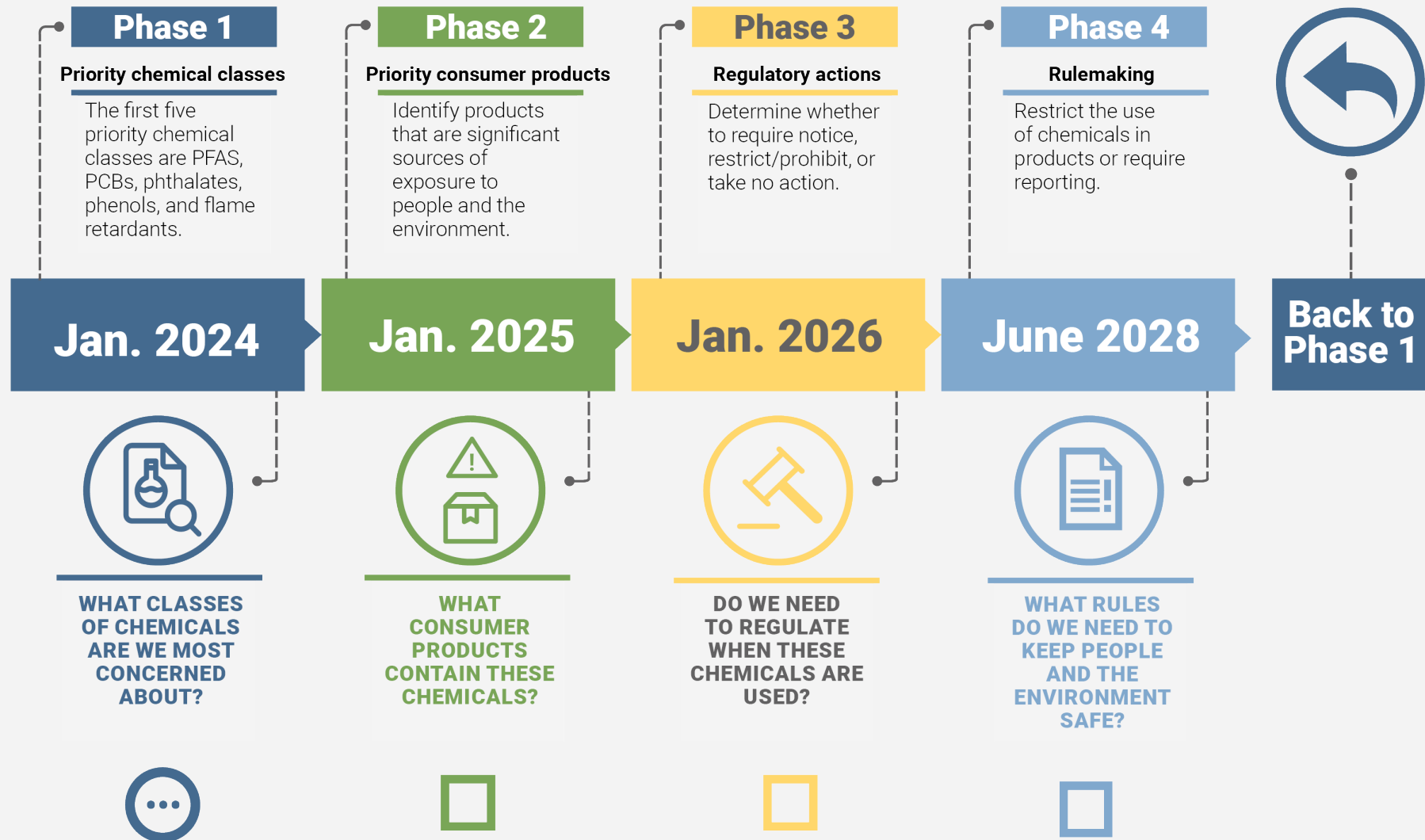


DEPARTMENT OF
ECOLOGY
State of Washington

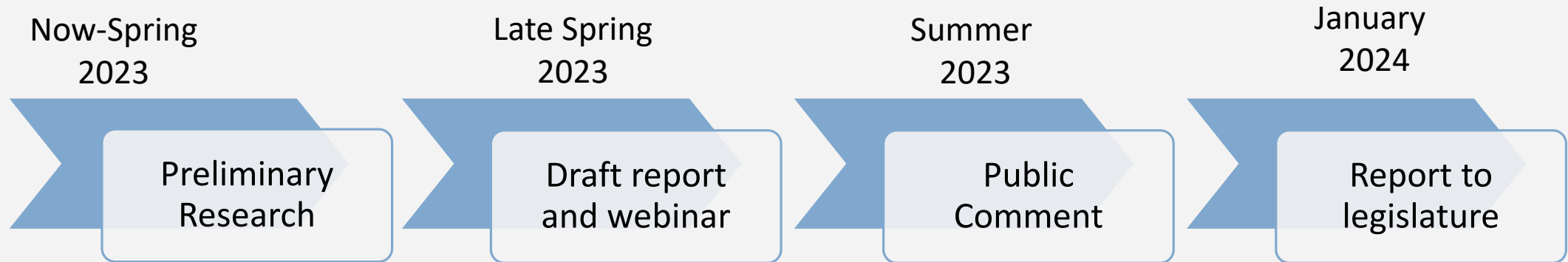


Washington State Department of
Health

Safer Products for Washington implementation process



Draft timeline for next steps



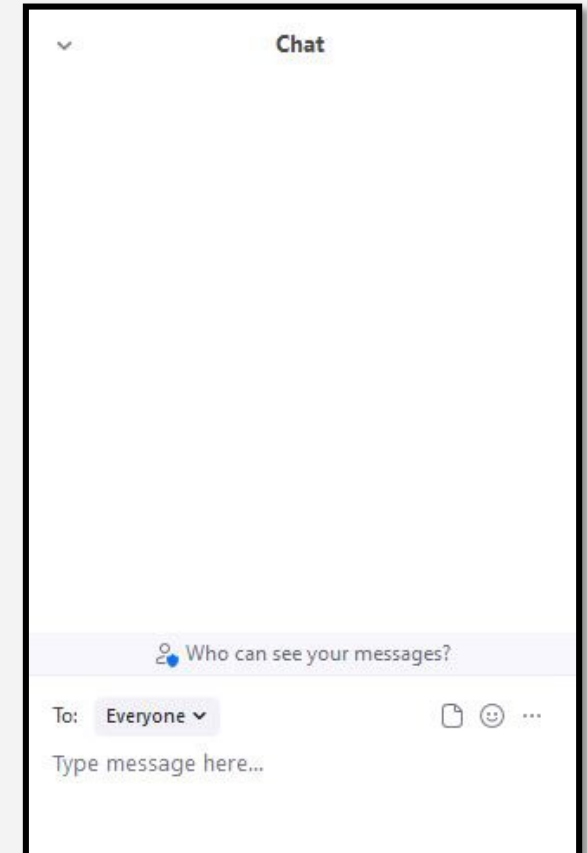
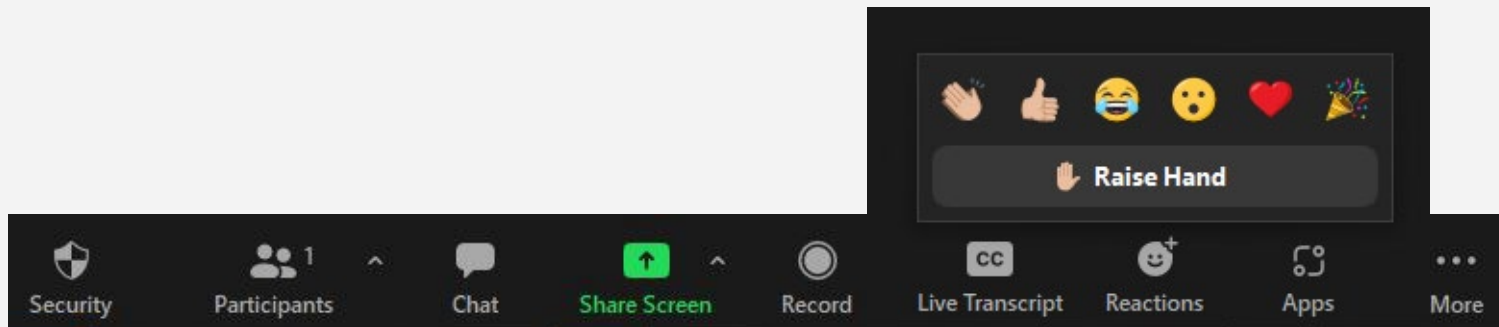


Section 4. Discussion

Tell us what you think

To provide feedback:

- Type your ideas in the chat
- Raise your hand to share verbally



- What additional resources should we consider?
 - What chemicals are impacting your work?
 - What additional products should we consider?
 - What chemicals emerge in your work in discussions, research, meetings, or elsewhere?
-

Discussion notes:

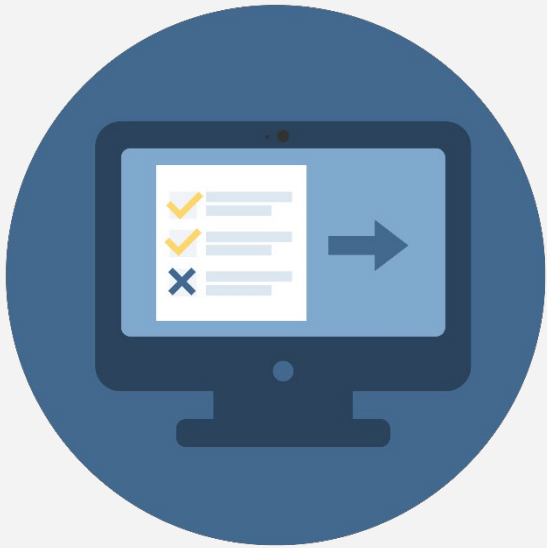
- Are the results of the survey (where they identified products of concern) available?
- What is the criteria of selecting chemical product to research
- In looking at exposures, it will also be important to look at detections in environmental media (indoors and outdoors), since biomonitoring does not cover many chemicals.
- Building materials are a category that many people might not think of that is a large source of exposure.
- Manufacturing and disposal is important to considered since it is such are large route of exposure.
- SOT, SRA, and SETAC will be having very informative presentations that might be helpful for their data.

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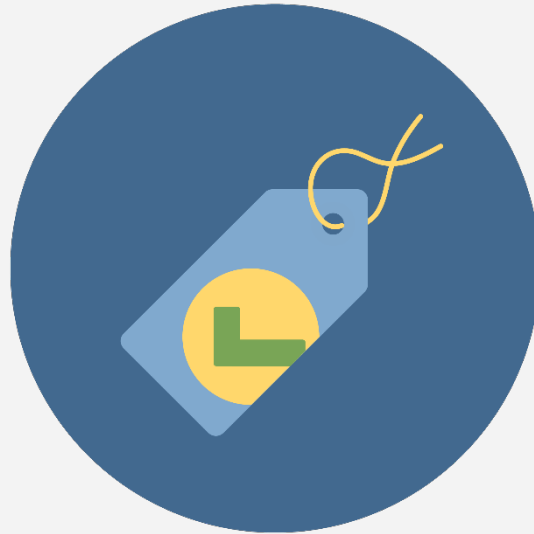
Discussion notes:

- Fragrances are everywhere, so looking at other chemicals in fragrances would be important to consider.
- Cookware specifically contains harmful chemicals but is not mentioned in preliminary documents.
- It is important to focus on chemicals in food contact materials, plastics, and building materials.

Thank you for joining us!



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ecology.wa.gov/Safer-Products-WA



Chapter 70A.350 RCW