
Environment & Energy Committee

HB 1551

Brief Description: Reducing lead in cookware.

Sponsors: Representatives Pollet, Doglio, Fitzgibbon, Berry, Gregerson, Fosse and Bateman.

Brief Summary of Bill

- Restricts the sale of cookware containing lead at a level exceeding 5 parts per million (ppm) in the cookware or any component of the cookware.
- Authorizes the Department of Ecology (Ecology), in consultation with the Department of Health, to lower the 5 ppm limit if determined to be feasible for manufacturers to achieve and necessary to protect human health.
- Authorizes Ecology to adopt rules, and prescribes penalties for violations of up to \$5,000 for an initial violation and \$10,000 for subsequent violations.

Hearing Date: 1/31/23

Staff: Jacob Lipson (786-7196).

Background:

Persistent, Bioaccumulative Toxins.

In 2006 the Department of Ecology (Ecology) adopted a rule under state hazardous waste laws outlining the processes it follows for efforts to reduce and phase out the uses, releases, and exposures to persistent, bioaccumulative toxins (PBTs). PBTs are substances with toxic or harmful effects on people or animals that have a lengthy decomposition time in the environment and accumulate up the food chain in the bodies of organisms, including people. The PBT rule

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authorizes Ecology to develop a list of PBT substances, which can include all types of PBT chemicals or metals, except fertilizers and pesticides regulated under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act. This PBT list is used to inform various Ecology activities, including monitoring, voluntary PBT phase-out and use-reduction efforts, and PBT public awareness activities. There are currently 18 individual chemicals and eight groups of chemicals on Ecology's PBT list, creating a total list of 74 PBT chemicals.

Ecology also uses the PBT list to identify and prioritize candidates for the development of chemical action plans (CAPs). In developing a CAP, Ecology works with an external advisory committee to evaluate the chemical's uses, releases, impacts, and management. The CAP process concludes with the issuance of a report with recommendations for how to reduce or manage certain uses of the PBT and encourage safer alternatives to the PBT. CAP processes have been initiated or completed for a number of chemical groups. A CAP for lead was completed in 2009.

Safer Products for Washington.

As a result of legislation enacted in 2019, Ecology implements an administrative process that can result in the regulation of priority chemicals in priority consumer products. The program that Ecology implements in consultation with the Department of Health to carry out this process is known as the Safer Products for Washington Program. Under this process, certain chemicals were defined as priority chemicals. Ecology is also authorized to designate additional chemicals as priority chemicals every five years, if the chemicals meet qualifying criteria, consistent with a schedule established in the 2019 law. This process may result in Ecology restricting a priority chemical in a priority consumer product, after the adoption of rules.

Regulation of Lead in Consumer Products.

State law restricts lead in various consumer products:

- under the Children's Safe Products Act, lead is restricted in children's products at a level of 40 parts per million (ppm);
- lead wheel weights must be replaced with environmentally preferred wheel weights whenever tires are replaced or rebalanced; and
- concentrations of lead, cadmium, mercury, and hexavalent chromium must not exceed a sum of 100 ppm in a package or packaging component.

Other state programs related to lead in the environment include provisions related to the recycling of lead-acid vehicle batteries, certification programs for persons performing lead-based paint abatement, and programs to limit the presence of lead in drinking water.

Pollution Control Hearings Board.

The Pollution Control Hearings Board (PCHB) is an appeals board with jurisdiction to hear appeals of certain decisions, orders, and penalties issued by Ecology and several other state agencies. Parties aggrieved by a PCHB decision may obtain subsequent judicial review. Penalties appealable to the PCHB must generally be imposed following standard general protocols, including that the penalty must be accompanied by a notice in writing describing the

violation, and specifying when the penalty must be appealed or else becomes due and payable. With some exceptions, penalties that are appealable to the PCHB are credited to the State General Fund.

Summary of Bill:

Beginning January 1, 2025, manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers may not manufacture, sell, or distribute cookware or cookware components containing lead or lead compounds at a level exceeding 5 parts per million (ppm). The Department of Ecology (Ecology), in consultation with the Department of Health, may lower the 5 ppm limit by rule, if Ecology determines that a lower limit is feasible for cookware and cookware component manufacturers to achieve, and is necessary to protect human health, including the health of vulnerable populations.

Ecology may adopt rules pertaining to lead in cookware. Violations of requirements, rules, or orders are subject to civil penalties of up to \$5,000 for each violation for an initial offense, and \$10,000 for each repeat offense. Penalties and orders are appealable to the Pollution Control Hearings Board, and penalty collections are deposited into the Model Toxics Control Account.

A severability clause is included.

Appropriation: None.

Fiscal Note: Available.

Effective Date: The bill takes effect 90 days after adjournment of the session in which the bill is passed.