## <u>SSB 5458</u> - S AMD **52** By Senator Billig

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## ADOPTED 03/13/2013

1 Strike everything after the enacting clause and insert the 2 following:

"NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. Asbestos is a known human carcinogen that causes painful, premature deaths due to diseases such as asbestosis, mesothelioma, lung and gastrointestinal cancers, and other diseases and cancers. Activities that can lead to the release of asbestos fibers include installation, use, maintenance, repair, removal, and disposal of asbestos-containing building materials.

Many people are unaware that asbestos-containing building materials are still imported, sold, and used in the United States. Because few regulations exist that require the disclosure of asbestos in building materials, people can unknowingly be exposed to asbestos. Asbestos is generally invisible, odorless, very durable, and highly aerodynamic. Exposure can occur well after it has been disturbed and long distances from where the asbestos release occurred.

The purpose of this chapter is to allow people to make informed decisions regarding whether or not they purchase or use building materials containing asbestos. More specifically, building materials that contain asbestos must be clearly labeled as such by manufacturers, wholesalers, and distributors.

- <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 2.** The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise.
- (1) "Asbestos" includes the asbestiform varieties of actinolite, amosite (cummingtonite-grunerite), tremolite, chrysotile (serpentine), crocidolite (riebeckite), anthophyllite, and any of these minerals that have been chemically treated or altered. The chemical abstracts service registry number for each is as follows: Asbestos (1332-21-4), actinolite (13768-00-8), amosite (12172-73-5), tremolite (14567-73-8),

chrysotile (12001-29-5), crocidolite (12001-28-4), and anthophyllite (17068-78-9).

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- (2) "Asbestos-containing building material" means any building material to which asbestos is deliberately added in any concentration or that contains more than one percent asbestos by weight or area as determined using the United States environmental protection agency method for the determination of asbestos in building materials, EPA/600/R-93/116, July 1993.
- (3) "Building material" includes materials designed for, or used in, construction, renovation, repair, or maintenance of institutional, commercial, public, industrial, or residential buildings and structures. The term does not include automobiles, recreational vehicles, boats, or other mobile means of transportation.
- 14 (4) "Consumer" means any person that acquires a building material 15 for direct use or ownership, rather than for resale or use in 16 production and manufacturing.
  - (5) "Department" means the department of ecology.
- 18 (6) "Person" means any individual, firm, public or private 19 corporation, association, partnership, political subdivision, 20 municipality, or government agency.
- 21 (7) "Retailer" means any person that sells goods or commodities 22 directly to consumers.
- 23 NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. (1) Effective January 1, 2014, it is unlawful to manufacture, wholesale, or distribute for sale an asbestos-24 25 containing building material that is not labeled as required by section 26 4 of this act or as required under federal law, 40 C.F.R. part 763, subpart I, Sec. 173.171 (1994). The labeling requirement also applies 27 to stock-on-hand, meaning any asbestos-containing building material in 28 29 their possession or control after December 31, 2013, must be labeled. Retailers that do not manufacture, wholesale, or distribute asbestos-30 31 containing building materials are exempt from this chapter.
- (2)(a) Subsection (1) of this section does not apply to asbestoscontaining building materials that have already been installed, applied, or used by the consumer.
- 35 (b) Subsection (1) of this section does not apply to asbestos-36 containing building materials used solely for United States military 37 purposes.

- (3) Any manufacturer, wholesaler, or distributor may submit a written request for an exemption from the labeling requirements of this chapter, and the department may grant such an exemption if it determines that the labeling requirements are technically infeasible or create an undue economic hardship. Each exemption is in effect for a period not to exceed three years from the date issued and is subject to the terms and conditions prescribed by the department.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. (1) A label must be placed in a prominent location adjacent to the product name or description on the exterior of the wrapping and packaging in which the asbestos-containing building material is placed for storage, shipment, and sale.
  - (2) A label must also be placed on the exterior surface of the asbestos-containing building material itself unless it is sold as a liquid or paste, is sand or gravel, or an exemption is granted pursuant to section 3(3) of this act.
  - (3) Asbestos-containing building materials must have a legible label that clearly identifies it as containing asbestos. The department may adopt rules regarding the implementation of this chapter. At a minimum, the label must state the following:

## 20 CAUTION!

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- 21 This product contains ASBESTOS which is known to cause cancer 22 and lung disease. Avoid creating dust. Intentionally removing 23 or tampering with this label is a violation of state law.
- 24 (4) It is unlawful for any person to remove, deface, cover, or 25 otherwise obscure or tamper with a label or sticker that has been 26 applied in compliance with this section, unless the asbestos-containing 27 building material is in the possession of the end user.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 5. (1) The provisions of this chapter may be enforced by the department, local air authorities, or their designees.
- 30 (2) A person found in violation of this chapter is subject to the 31 penalties provided under RCW 70.94.431.
- 32 **Sec. 6.** RCW 70.94.431 and 1995 c 403 s 630 are each amended to 33 read as follows:
- 34 (1) Except as provided in RCW 43.05.060 through 43.05.080 and

43.05.150, and in addition to or as an alternate to any other penalty provided by law, any person who violates any of the provisions of this chapter ((70.94 RCW)), chapter 70.120 RCW, chapter 70.-- RCW (the new chapter created in section 7 of this act), or any of the rules in force under such chapters may incur a civil penalty in an amount not to exceed ten thousand dollars per day for each violation. Each such violation shall be a separate and distinct offense, and in case of a continuing violation, each day's continuance shall be a separate and distinct violation.

Any person who fails to take action as specified by an order issued pursuant to this chapter shall be liable for a civil penalty of not more than ten thousand dollars for each day of continued noncompliance.

(2) Penalties incurred but not paid shall accrue interest, beginning on the ninety-first day following the date that the penalty becomes due and payable, at the highest rate allowed by RCW 19.52.020 on the date that the penalty becomes due and payable. If violations or penalties are appealed, interest shall not begin to accrue until the thirty-first day following final resolution of the appeal.

The maximum penalty amounts established in this section may be increased annually to account for inflation as determined by the state office of the economic and revenue forecast council.

- (3) Each act of commission or omission which procures, aids or abets in the violation shall be considered a violation under the provisions of this section and subject to the same penalty. The penalties provided in this section shall be imposed pursuant to RCW 43.21B.300.
- (4) All penalties recovered under this section by the department shall be paid into the state treasury and credited to the air pollution control account established in RCW 70.94.015 or, if recovered by the authority, shall be paid into the treasury of the authority and credited to its funds. If a prior penalty for the same violation has been paid to a local authority, the penalty imposed by the department under subsection (1) of this section shall be reduced by the amount of the payment.
- (5) To secure the penalty incurred under this section, the state or the authority shall have a lien on any vessel used or operated in violation of this chapter which shall be enforced as provided in RCW 60.36.050.

- (6) Public or private entities that are recipients or potential recipients of department grants, whether for air quality related activities or not, may have such grants rescinded or withheld by the department for failure to comply with provisions of this chapter.
  - (7) In addition to other penalties provided by this chapter, persons knowingly under-reporting emissions or other information used to set fees, or persons required to pay emission or permit fees who are more than ninety days late with such payments may be subject to a penalty equal to three times the amount of the original fee owed.
- 10 (8) By January 1, 1992, the department shall develop rules for excusing excess emissions from enforcement action if such excess 12 emissions are unavoidable. The rules shall specify the criteria and 13 procedures for the department and local air authorities to determine 14 whether a period of excess emissions is excusable in accordance with 15 the state implementation plan.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 7. Sections 1 through 5 of this act constitute a new chapter in Title 70 RCW."

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## ADOPTED 03/13/2013

On page 1, beginning on line 2 of the title, after "materials;"
strike the remainder of the title and insert "amending RCW 70.94.431;
adding a new chapter to Title 70 RCW; and prescribing penalties."

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