CERTIFICATION OF ENROLLMENT

ENGROSSED SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL 5458

63rd Legislature 2013 Regular Session

Passed by the Senate March 13, 2013 YEAS 47 NAYS 2

President of the Senate

Passed by the House April 9, 2013 YEAS 65 NAYS 28

Speaker of the House of Representatives

Approved

Secretary

FILED

Secretary of State State of Washington

Governor of the State of Washington

CERTIFICATE

I, Hunter G. Goodman, Secretary of the Senate of the State of Washington, do hereby certify that the attached is **ENGROSSED SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL 5458** as passed by the Senate and the House of Representatives on the dates hereon set forth.

ENGROSSED SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL 5458

Passed Legislature - 2013 Regular Session

State of Washington 63rd Legislature 2013 Regular Session

By Senate Energy, Environment & Telecommunications (originally sponsored by Senators Billig, Ranker, Kohl-Welles, and Kline)

READ FIRST TIME 02/21/13.

1 AN ACT Relating to the labeling of certain asbestos-containing 2 building materials; amending RCW 70.94.431; adding a new chapter to 3 Title 70 RCW; and prescribing penalties.

4 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:

5 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> Sec. 1. Asbestos is a known human carcinogen that 6 causes painful, premature deaths due to diseases such as asbestosis, 7 mesothelioma, lung and gastrointestinal cancers, and other diseases and 8 cancers. Activities that can lead to the release of asbestos fibers 9 include installation, use, maintenance, repair, removal, and disposal 10 of asbestos-containing building materials.

11 Many people are unaware that asbestos-containing building materials are still imported, sold, and used in the United States. 12 Because few 13 regulations exist that require the disclosure of asbestos in building 14 materials, people can unknowingly be exposed to asbestos. Asbestos is 15 generally invisible, odorless, very durable, and highly aerodynamic. 16 Exposure can occur well after it has been disturbed and long distances from where the asbestos release occurred. 17

18 The purpose of this chapter is to allow people to make informed 19 decisions regarding whether or not they purchase or use building 1 materials containing asbestos. More specifically, building materials 2 that contain asbestos must be clearly labeled as such by manufacturers, 3 wholesalers, and distributors.

4 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> Sec. 2. The definitions in this section apply 5 throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

б (1) "Asbestos" includes the asbestiform varieties of actinolite, 7 amosite (cummingtonite-grunerite), tremolite, chrysotile (serpentine), crocidolite (riebeckite), anthophyllite, and any of these minerals that 8 9 have been chemically treated or altered. The chemical abstracts 10 service registry number for each is as follows: Asbestos (1332-21-4), 11 actinolite (13768-00-8), amosite (12172-73-5), tremolite (14567-73-8), 12 chrysotile (12001-29-5), crocidolite (12001-28-4), and anthophyllite 13 (17068 - 78 - 9).

14 (2) "Asbestos-containing building material" means any building
15 material to which asbestos is deliberately added in any concentration
16 or that contains more than one percent asbestos by weight or area as
17 determined using the United States environmental protection agency
18 method for the determination of asbestos in building materials,
19 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.

(4) "Consumer" means any person that acquires a building material for direct use or ownership, rather than for resale or use in production and manufacturing.

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(5) "Department" means the department of ecology.

(6) "Person" means any individual, firm, public or private
 corporation, association, partnership, political subdivision,
 municipality, or government agency.

32 (7) "Retailer" means any person that sells goods or commodities33 directly to consumers.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. (1) Effective January 1, 2014, it is unlawful to manufacture, wholesale, or distribute for sale an asbestoscontaining building material that is not labeled as required by section

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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 to stock-on-hand, meaning any asbestos-containing building material in their possession or control after December 31, 2013, must be labeled. Retailers that do not manufacture, wholesale, or distribute asbestoscontaining building materials are exempt from this chapter.

7 (2)(a) Subsection (1) of this section does not apply to asbestos8 containing building materials that have already been installed,
9 applied, or used by the consumer.

10 (b) Subsection (1) of this section does not apply to asbestos-11 containing building materials used solely for United States military 12 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.

20 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> Sec. 4. (1) A label must be placed in a prominent 21 location adjacent to the product name or description on the exterior of 22 the wrapping and packaging in which the asbestos-containing building 23 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:

32 CAUTION!

This product contains ASBESTOS which is known to cause cancer and lung disease. Avoid creating dust. Intentionally removing or tampering with this label is a violation of state law.

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1 (4) It is unlawful for any person to remove, deface, cover, or 2 otherwise obscure or tamper with a label or sticker that has been 3 applied in compliance with this section, unless the asbestos-containing 4 building material is in the possession of the end user.

5 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> Sec. 5. (1) The provisions of this chapter may be 6 enforced by the department, local air authorities, or their designees.

7 (2) A person found in violation of this chapter is subject to the8 penalties provided under RCW 70.94.431.

9 Sec. 6. RCW 70.94.431 and 1995 c 403 s 630 are each amended to 10 read as follows:

11 (1) Except as provided in RCW 43.05.060 through 43.05.080 and 12 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 13 chapter ((70.94 RCW)), chapter 70.120 RCW, chapter 70.-- RCW (the new 14 15 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 16 exceed ten thousand dollars per day for each violation. 17 Each such violation shall be a separate and distinct offense, and in case of a 18 19 continuing violation, each day's continuance shall be a separate and 20 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.

30 The maximum penalty amounts established in this section may be 31 increased annually to account for inflation as determined by the state 32 office of the economic and revenue forecast council.

33 (3) Each act of commission or omission which procures, aids or 34 abets in the violation shall be considered a violation under the 35 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 3 4 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 5 authority, shall be paid into the treasury of the authority and б 7 credited to its funds. If a prior penalty for the same violation has 8 been paid to a local authority, the penalty imposed by the department 9 under subsection (1) of this section shall be reduced by the amount of 10 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.

15 (6) Public or private entities that are recipients or potential 16 recipients of department grants, whether for air quality related 17 activities or not, may have such grants rescinded or withheld by the 18 department for failure to comply with provisions of this chapter.

19 (7) In addition to other penalties provided by this chapter, 20 persons knowingly under-reporting emissions or other information used 21 to set fees, or persons required to pay emission or permit fees who are 22 more than ninety days late with such payments may be subject to a 23 penalty equal to three times the amount of the original fee owed.

(8) By January 1, 1992, the department shall develop rules for excusing excess emissions from enforcement action if such excess emissions are unavoidable. The rules shall specify the criteria and procedures for the department and local air authorities to determine whether a period of excess emissions is excusable in accordance with the state implementation plan.

30 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> Sec. 7. Sections 1 through 5 of this act constitute 31 a new chapter in Title 70 RCW.

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