CERTIFICATION OF ENROLLMENT

ENGROSSED SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 2658

Chapter 138, Laws of 2018

65th Legislature 2018 Regular Session

FOOD PACKAGING--PERFLUORINATED CHEMICALS

EFFECTIVE DATE: June 7, 2018

Passed by the House February 12, 2018 CERTIFICATE Yeas 56 Nays 41 I, Bernard Dean, Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives of the FRANK CHOPP State of Washington, do hereby certify that the attached is Speaker of the House of Representatives ENGROSSED SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL **2658** as passed by House of Representatives and the Senate on Passed by the Senate February 28, 2018 the dates hereon set forth. Yeas 30 Nays 17 BERNARD DEAN KAREN KEISER Chief Clerk President of the Senate Approved March 21, 2018 11:40 PM FILED March 23, 2018

JAY INSLEE State of Washington

Governor of the State of Washington

ENGROSSED SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 2658

Passed Legislature - 2018 Regular Session

State of Washington 65th Legislature 2018 Regular Session

By House Environment (originally sponsored by Representatives McBride, Kagi, Peterson, Fitzgibbon, Doglio, Gregerson, Appleton, Jinkins, Ortiz-Self, Macri, Ryu, Pollet, Kloba, Goodman, Frame, and Stanford)

READ FIRST TIME 02/02/18.

- 1 AN ACT Relating to the use of perfluorinated chemicals in food
- 2 packaging; amending RCW 70.95G.010 and 70.95G.040; and adding a new
- 3 section to chapter 70.95G RCW.
- 4 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 5 **Sec. 1.** RCW 70.95G.010 and 1991 c 319 s 107 are each amended to 6 read as follows:
- 7 ((Unless the context clearly requires otherwise,)) <u>The</u> 8 definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the
- 9 context clearly requires otherwise.
- 10 (1) "Package" means a container providing a means of marketing,
- 11 protecting, or handling a product and shall include a unit package,
- 12 an intermediate package, and a shipping container. "Package" also
- 13 means and includes unsealed receptacles such as carrying cases,
- 14 crates, cups, pails, rigid foil and other trays, wrappers and
- 15 wrapping films, bags, and tubs.
- 16 (2) "Manufacturer" means a person, firm, partnership,
- 17 organization, joint venture, or corporation that applies a package to
- 18 a product for distribution or sale.
- 19 (3) "Packaging component" means an individual assembled part of a
- 20 package such as, but not limited to, any interior or exterior

blocking, bracing, cushioning, weatherproofing, exterior strapping,
coatings, closures, inks, and labels.

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- (4) "Food package" means a package or packaging component that is intended for direct food contact and is comprised, in substantial part, of paper, paperboard, or other materials originally derived from plant fibers.
- (5) "Perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances" or "PFAS chemicals" means, for the purposes of food packaging, a class of fluorinated organic chemicals containing at least one fully fluorinated carbon atom.
- 11 (6) "Safer alternative" means an alternative substance or
 12 chemical, demonstrated by an alternatives assessment, that meets
 13 improved hazard and exposure considerations and can be practicably
 14 and economically substituted for the original chemical.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. A new section is added to chapter 70.95G RCW to read as follows:
 - (1) Beginning January 1, 2022, no person may manufacture, knowingly sell, offer for sale, distribute for sale, or distribute for use in this state food packaging to which PFAS chemicals have been intentionally added in any amount. This prohibition may not take effect until the department of ecology completes the following: (a) Identifies that safer alternatives are available, and the safer alternative determination is supported by feedback from an external peer review of the department's alternatives assessment; and (b) publishes findings, as required under subsection (3) of this section.
 - (2) To determine whether safer alternatives to PFAS chemicals exist, the department of ecology must conduct an alternatives assessment as part of the PFAS chemical action plan that:
- 29 (a) Evaluates less toxic chemicals and nonchemical alternatives 30 to replace the use of a chemical;
- 31 (b) Follows the guidelines for alternatives assessments issued by 32 the interstate chemicals clearinghouse; and
- 33 (c) Includes, at a minimum, an evaluation of chemical hazards, 34 exposure, performance, cost, and availability.
- 35 (3) By January 1, 2020, the department of ecology must publish 36 its findings in the Washington State Register on whether safer 37 alternatives to PFAS chemicals in specific applications of food 38 packaging are available for each assessed application and submit a 39 report with the findings and the feedback from the peer review of the

p. 2 ESHB 2658.SL

- 1 department's alternatives assessment to the appropriate committees of the legislature. In order to determine that safer alternatives are 2 available, the safer alternatives must be readily available 3 sufficient quantity and at a comparable cost, and perform as well as 4 5 better than PFAS chemicals in a specific food packaging б application. If an alternative is a chemical, it must have previously 7 been approved for food contact by the United States food and drug administration, such as through the issuance of a determination that 8 the chemical has a reasonable certainty of causing no harm. 9
- 10 (4) The prohibition on the use of PFAS chemicals in food 11 packaging:

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- (a) Becomes effective January 1, 2022, if the report required under subsection (3) of this section finds that safer alternatives are available for specific food packaging applications;
- (b) Does not take effect January 1, 2022, if the report required under subsection (3) of this section does not find that safer alternatives are available for specific food packaging applications.
- (5) If the department of ecology does not find that a safer alternative is available for some or all categories of food packaging applications, beginning January 1, 2021, and each year following, the department of ecology must review and report on alternatives as described in subsection (2) of this section. The prohibition in this section for specific food packaging applications takes effect two years after a report submitted to the legislature required under subsection (3) of this section finds that safer alternatives are available.
- 27 **Sec. 3.** RCW 70.95G.040 and 1991 c 319 s 110 are each amended to 28 read as follows:
- ((By July 1, 1993,)) A certificate of compliance stating that a 29 30 package or packaging component is in compliance with the requirements 31 of this chapter shall be developed by its manufacturer. For food packaging, a manufacturer shall develop a compliance certificate by 32 the date of a prohibition taking effect under section 2 of this act. 33 If compliance is achieved under the exemption or exemptions provided 34 in RCW 70.95G.030 $((\frac{3}{3}) \text{ or } (4))$), the certificate shall state the 35 specific basis upon which the exemption is claimed. The certificate 36 of compliance shall be signed by an authorized official of the 37 38 manufacturing company. The certificate of compliance shall be kept on file by the manufacturer for as long as the package or packaging 39

p. 3 ESHB 2658.SL

component is in use, and for three years from the date of the last sale or distribution by the manufacturer. Certificates of compliance, or copies thereof, shall be furnished to the department of ecology upon request within sixty days. If manufacturers are required under any other state statute to provide a certificate of compliance, one certificate may be developed containing all required information.

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10 11 If the manufacturer or supplier of the package or packaging component reformulates or creates a new package or packaging component, the manufacturer shall develop an amended or new certificate of compliance for the reformulated or new package or packaging component.

Passed by the House February 12, 2018. Passed by the Senate February 28, 2018. Approved by the Governor March 21, 2018. Filed in Office of Secretary of State March 23, 2018.

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