Welcome to the webinar for Safer Products for WA Cycle 2

DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY
State of Washington

Connect to audio

After joining the webinar, look for the “Audio Connection” pop-up.

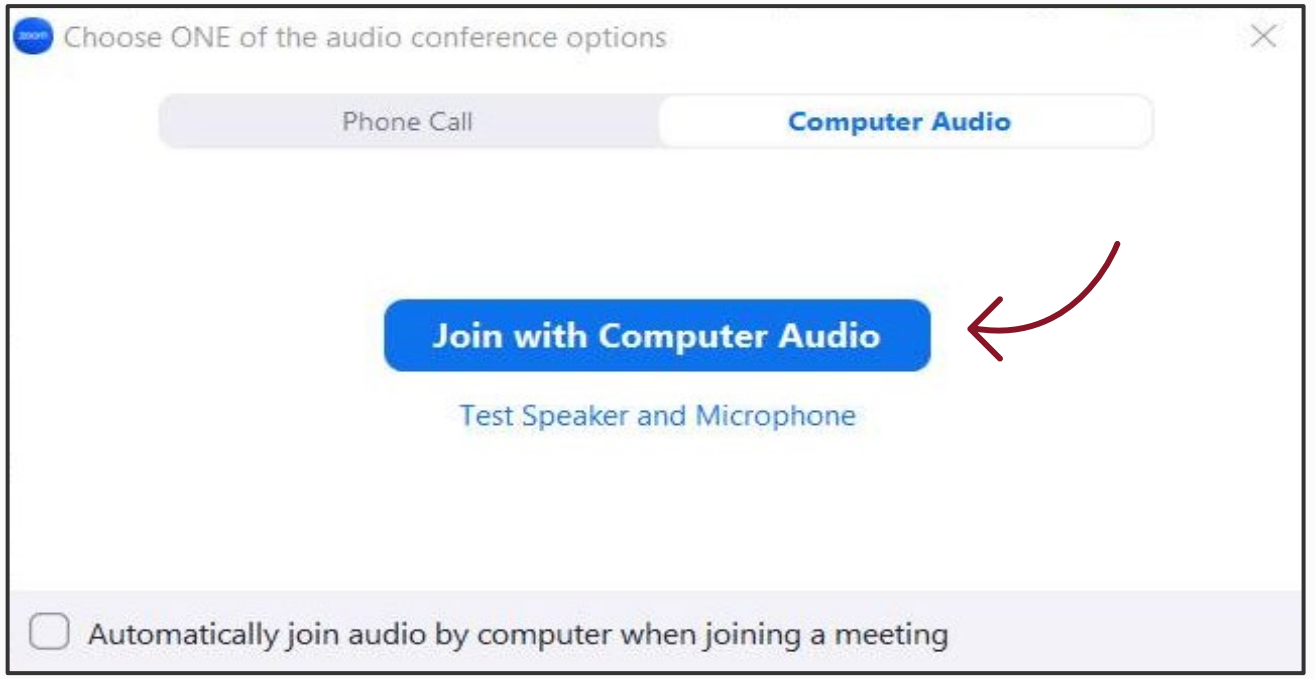
Choose to:

- Join with computer audio.
- Join and call into the webinar.

All lines are muted.

Calling in only? Press *9 to raise your hand if you need assistance.

Choose your audio preference:



Still can’t hear us? Send the host a chat through the chat or email Kim.Morley@ecy.wa.gov.

Cycle 2: Overview of Priority Products Report

Safer Products for Washington

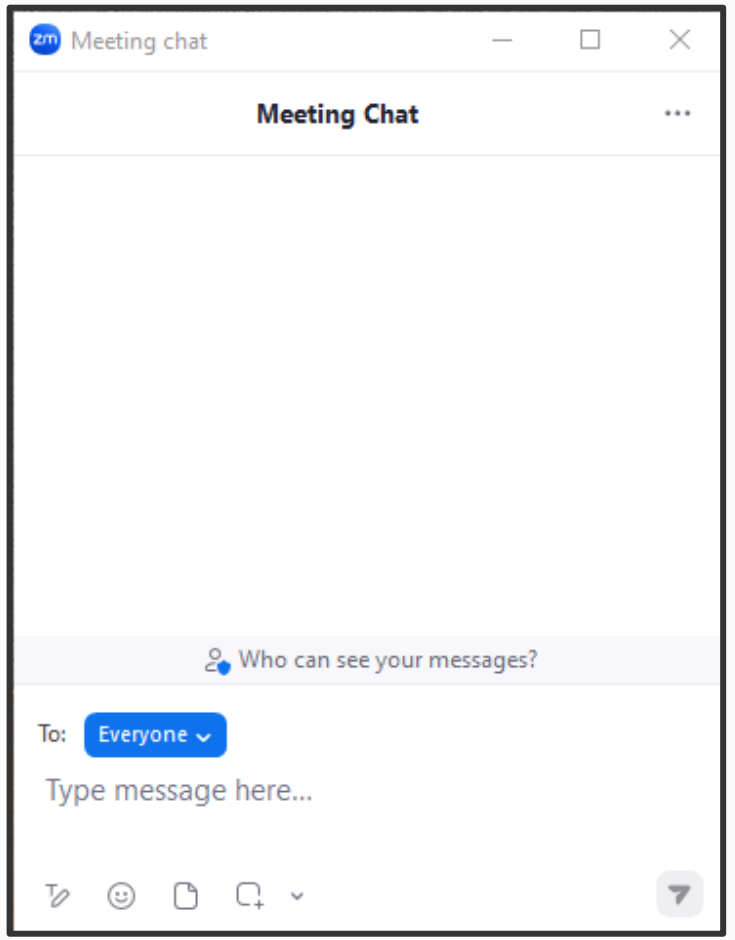
June 17, 2025

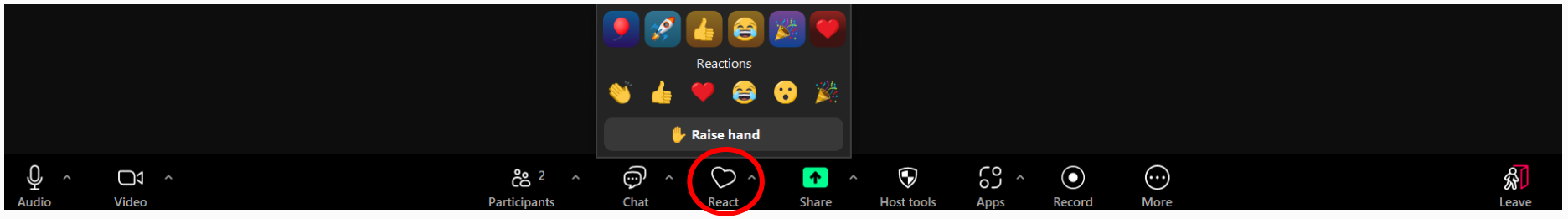
DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY
State of Washington

Washington State Department of HEALTH

Zoom Logistics

- To raise your hand, select the React button on the tool bar at the bottom of the screen, then click Raise Hand.
- To participate in the chat, make sure your responses are sent to Everyone.

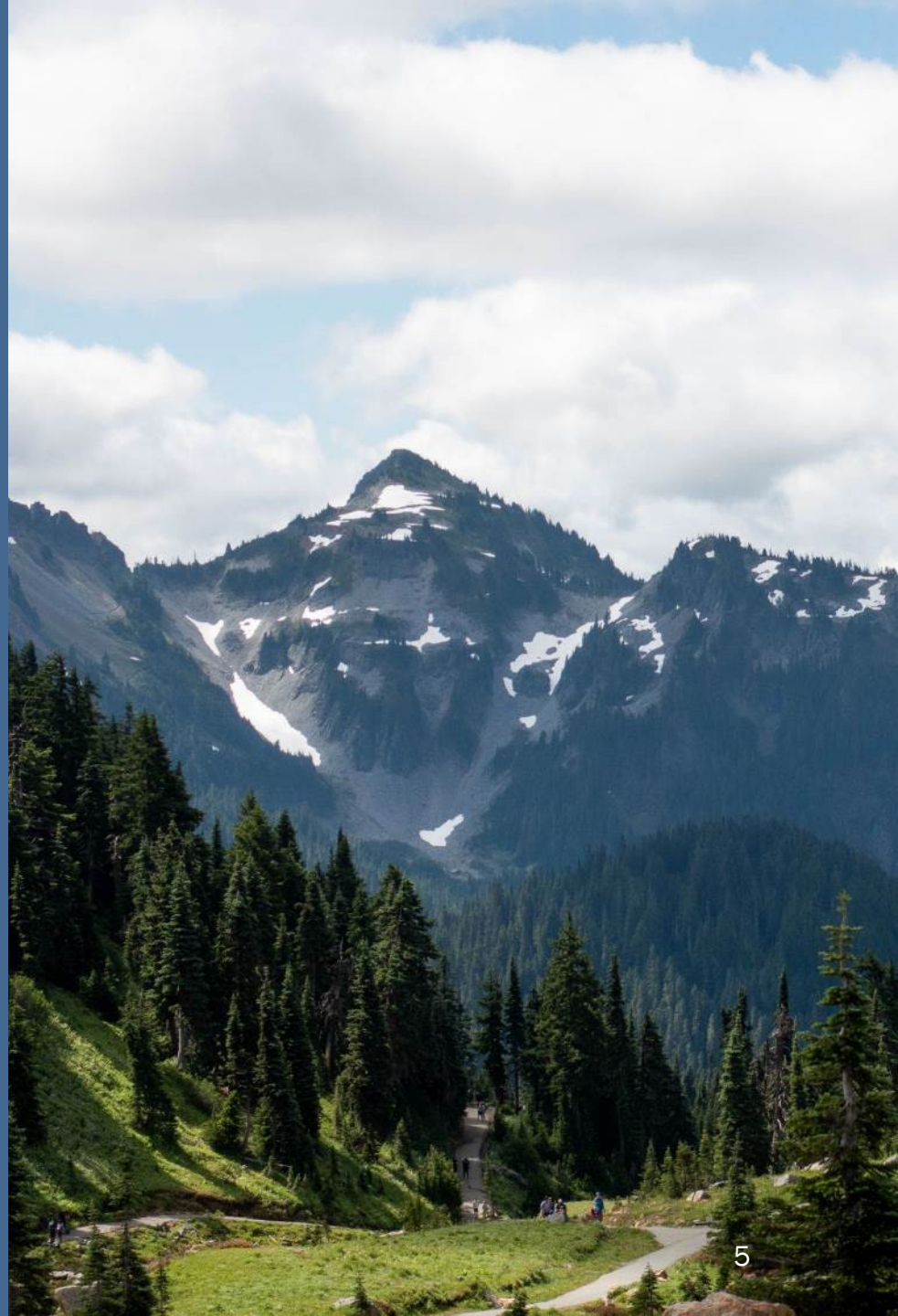




Agenda

- Overview of Safer Products for Washington
- Approach for identifying priority products
- Report overview and changes from draft
- Product list and product summaries
- Timeline and next steps
- Q & A

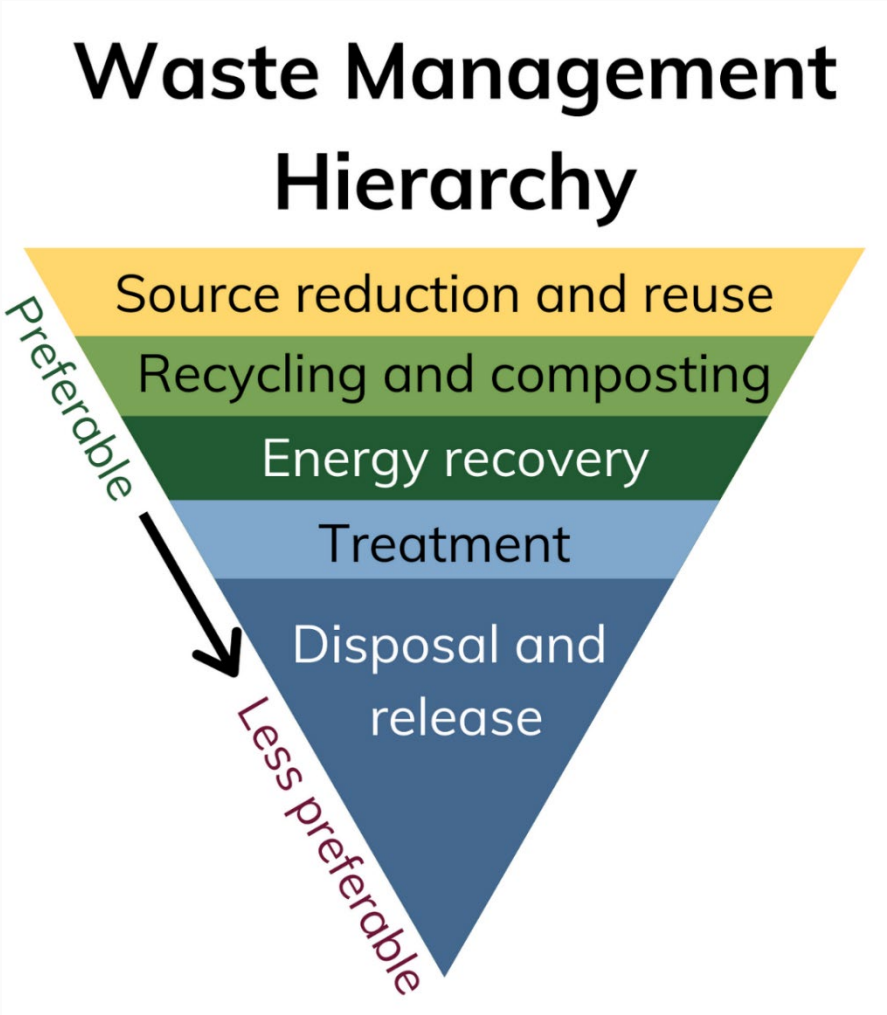
Overview of Safer Products for Washington



Safer Products for Washington

- Cyclical process for systematically regulating classes of chemicals in consumer products
  - Statute: Chapter 70A.350 RCW
  - Rule: Chapter 173-337 WAC
- Equitably reduce exposure to toxic chemicals from consumer products
- Prevent releases of toxic chemicals into the environment

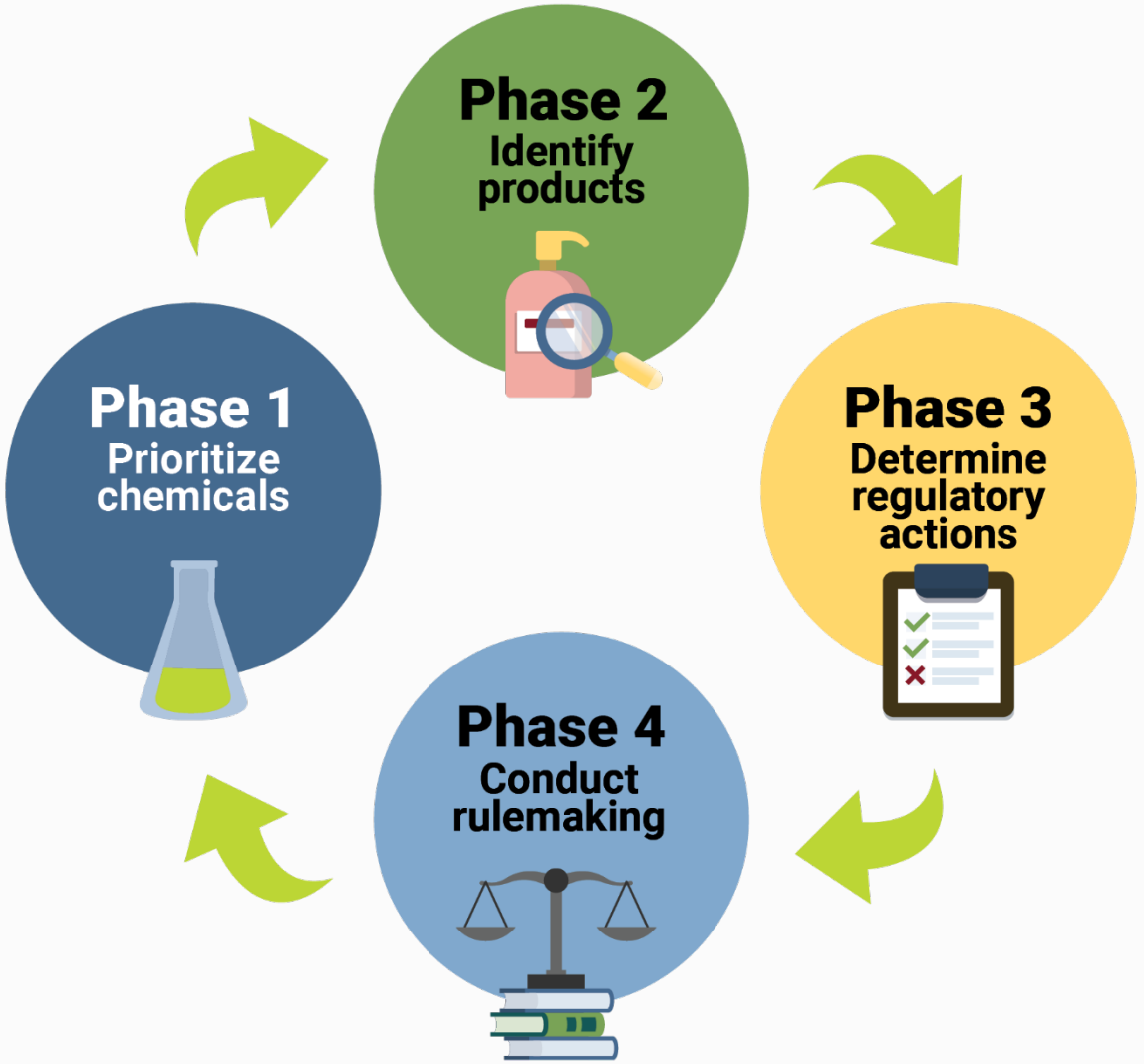
Reducing use of hazardous chemicals



- 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.

↓ Hazard X Exposure = ↓ Risk

Safer Products for Washington Process



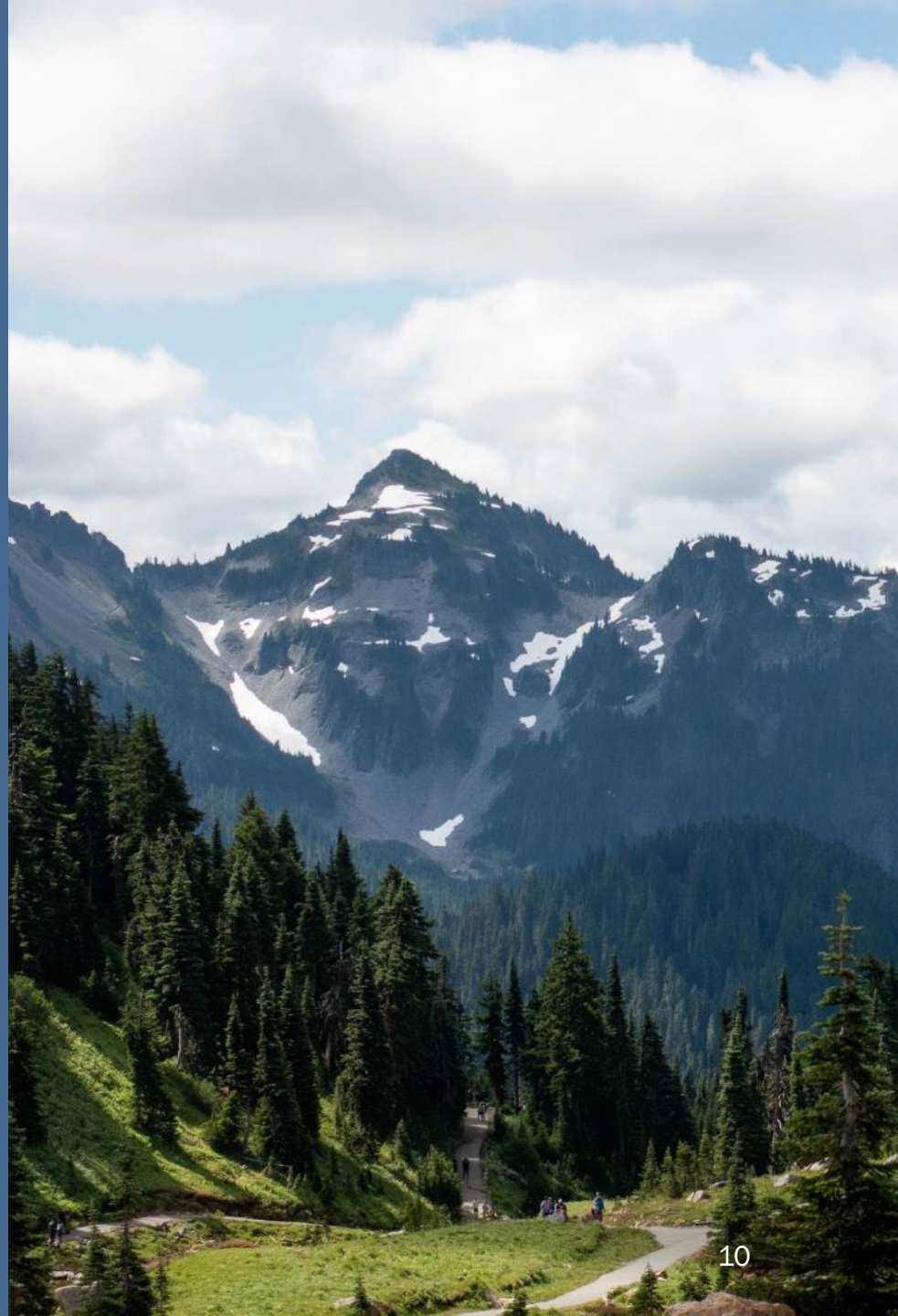
Other concurrent Safer Products work

Cycle 1: Ongoing compliance support for rules adopted on May 31, 2023

Cycle 1.5: Current rulemaking for PFAS in products identified in our PFAS Chemical Action Plan

- Proposed formal draft rule on June 4, 2025
- Deadline to adopt rules is December 2025

Approach for identifying priority products



DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY
State of Washington

We're here

Phase 1

Prioritize chemicals

June 2024

Phase 2

Identify products

June 2025

Phase 3

Determine regulatory actions

June 2027

Phase 4

Conduct rulemaking

June 2028

What's required by the law?

Priority products must be:

- **Significant sources of or uses of priority chemicals.**

Factors the department must consider:

- **Volume.**
- **Potential for exposure in sensitive populations and species.**
- **Potential for environmental contamination.**
- Feasibility and availability of safer alternatives.
- Regulations in other jurisdictions.

We are **not** required to weigh these considerations equally.

See **Chapter 70A.350 RCW** for more details.

Requirements from 2024 legislative session

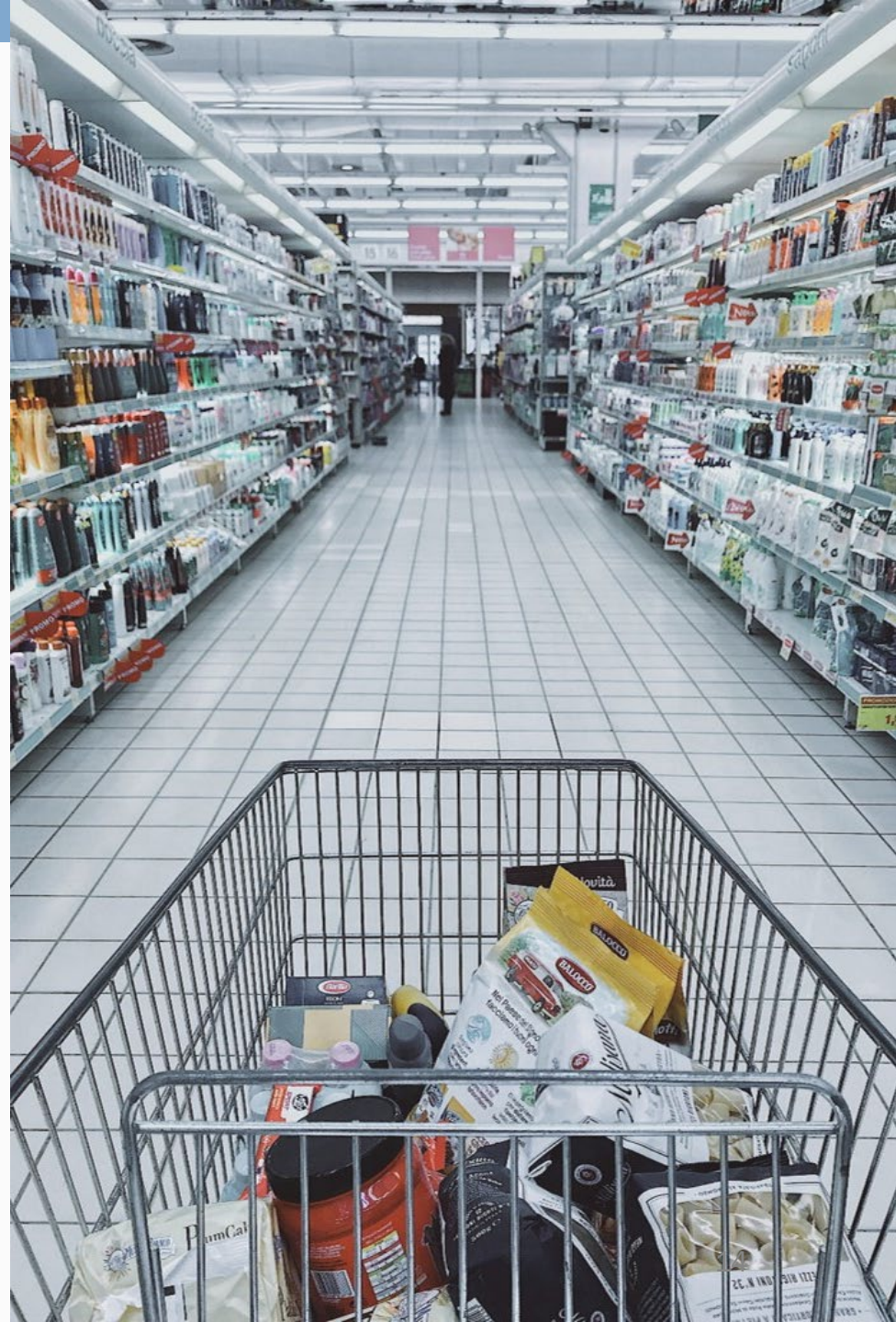
Revisions to the law became effective June 6, 2024

- Identified **motorized vehicle tires containing 6PPD** as a priority consumer product.
- Requires Ecology to determine regulatory actions and adopt rules consistent with existing implementation process with consideration of effect on driver and passenger safety.

Choosing consumer products

Product list informed by:

- Research on products
- Public and community input
- Input from others at Ecology and Health
- Requirements and considerations in the statute (Ch. 70A.350 RCW)



Priority chemicals and chemical classes

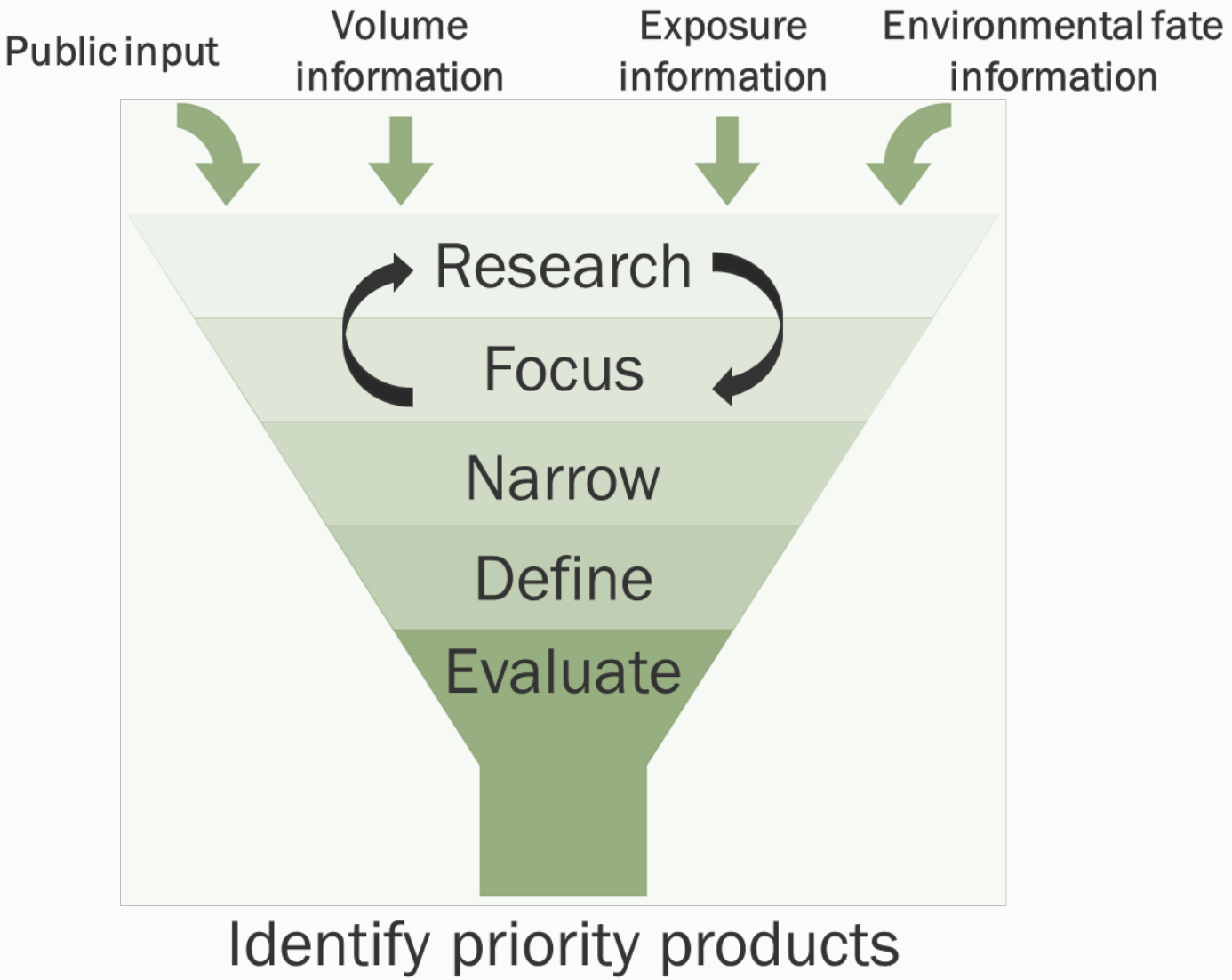
Cycle 1

- Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)
- Phthalates
- PFAS
- Organohalogen flame retardants
- Phenolic compounds
  - Alkylphenol ethoxylates
  - Bisphenols

Cycle 2

- Cadmium and cadmium compounds
- Lead and lead compounds
- Benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylenes (BTEX) substances
- Cyclic volatile methylsiloxanes (cVMS)
- Formaldehyde and formaldehyde releasers
- Organobromine and/or organochlorine substances
- 6PPD

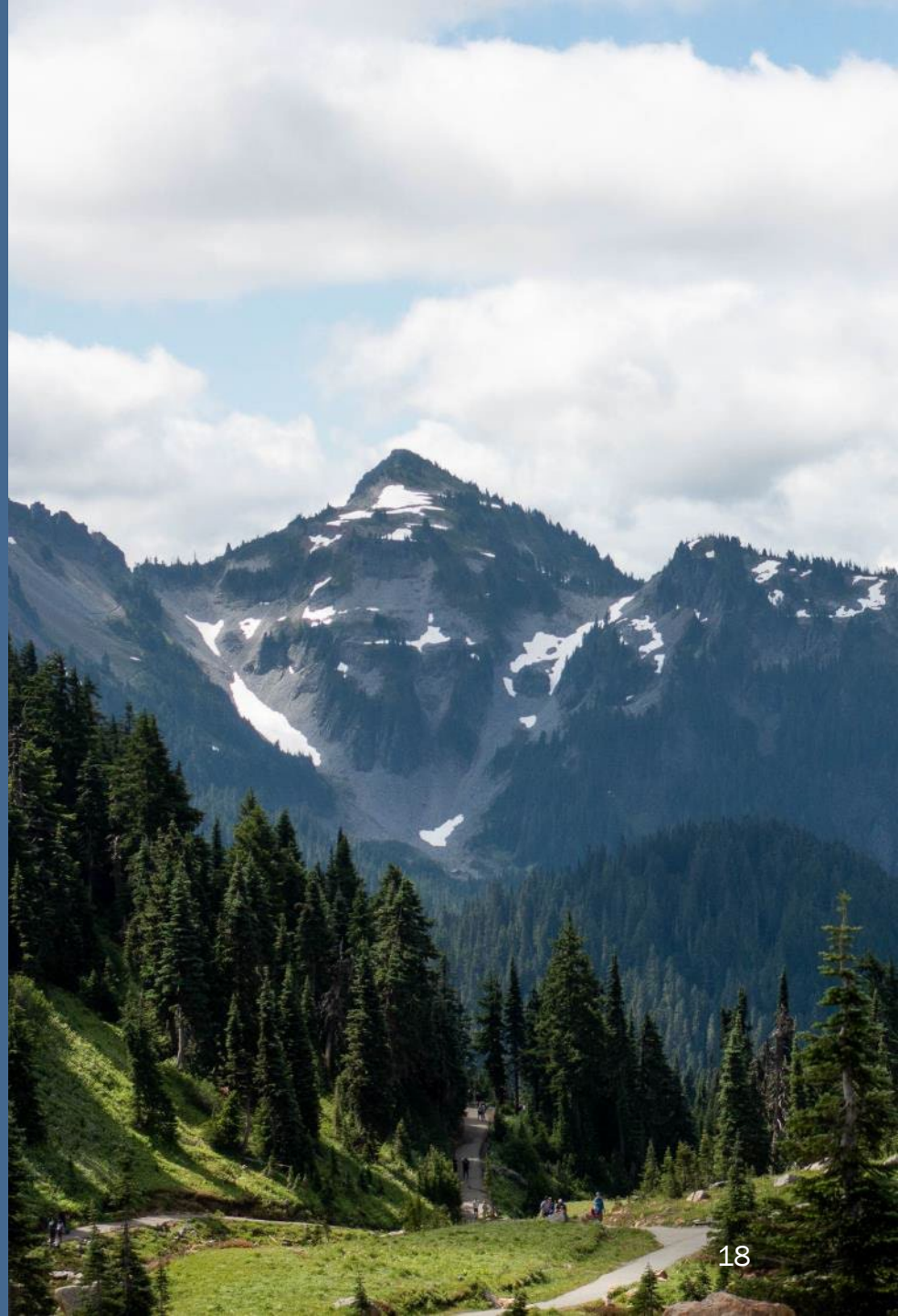
Approach for prioritizing products



Equity

- Sensitive populations include:
  - Communities that are highly impacted by toxic chemicals.
  - Persons with occupational exposure.
- Communities and worker populations with:
  - Potential for higher exposures to priority chemicals.
  - Potential for greater susceptibility to hazards of priority chemicals.
- We connect this information to products people use and priorities raised in public input.

Report overview and changes from draft



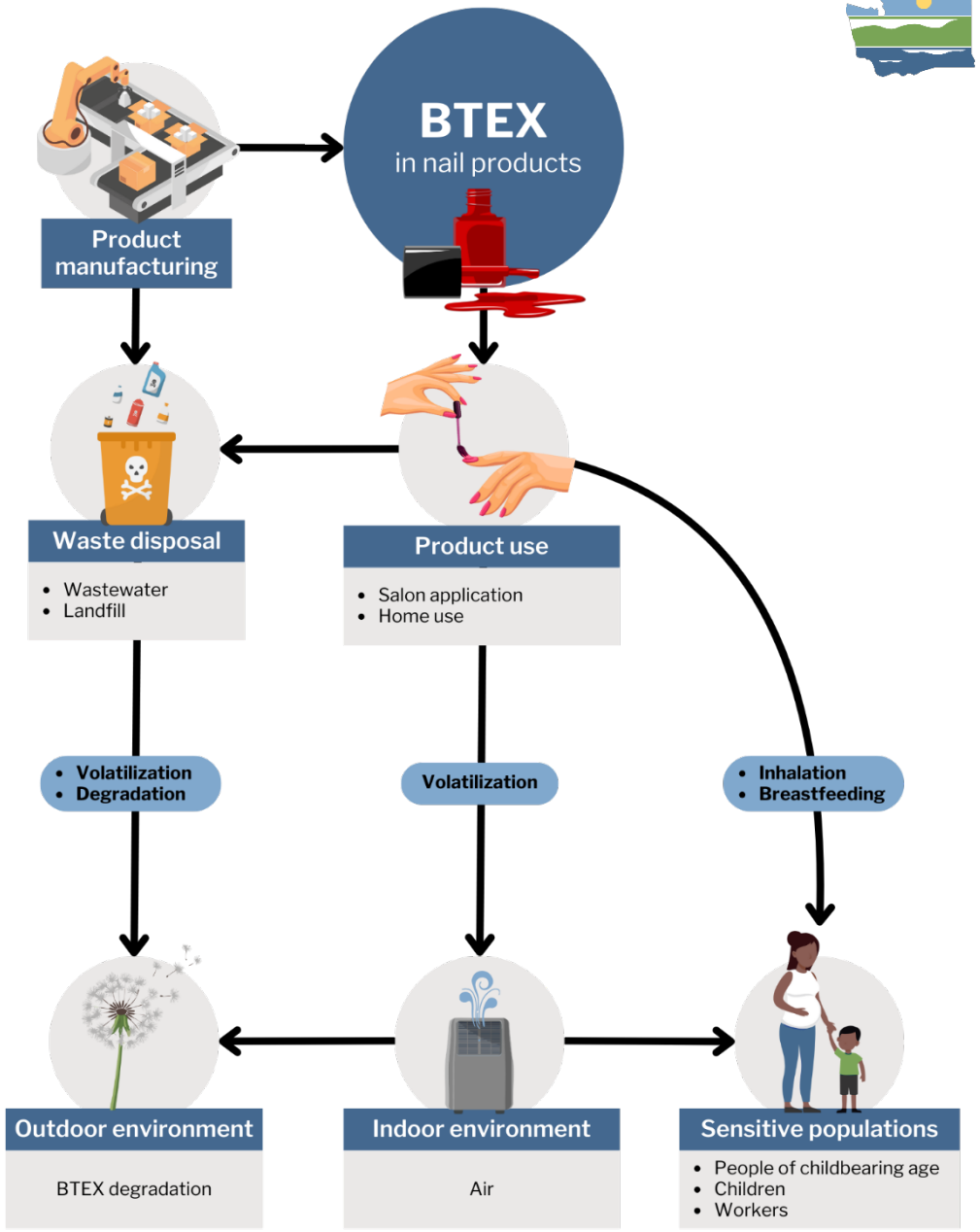
What is in the report?

This report does not recommend any regulatory actions.

Report is divided in two parts:

- Legislative report
- Supporting technical report

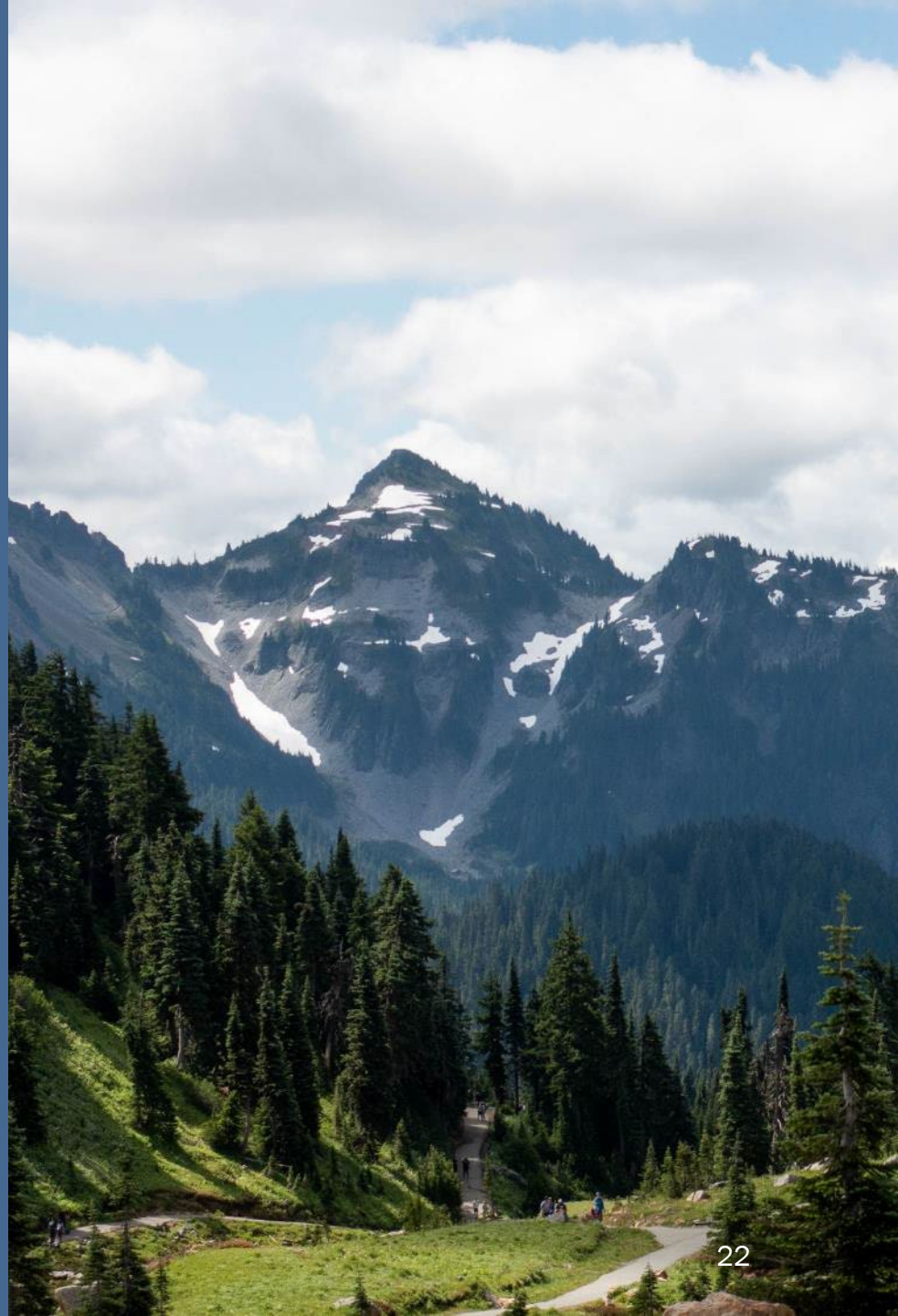
Potential exposure pathways example figure



Changes from draft report

- Removed a priority product category.
  - Cleaning and household care products.
- Added a priority chemical class to a priority product category.
  - Alkylphenol ethoxylates (APEs) in architectural paints.
- Added discussion of performance requirements for products.

Product list and product summaries

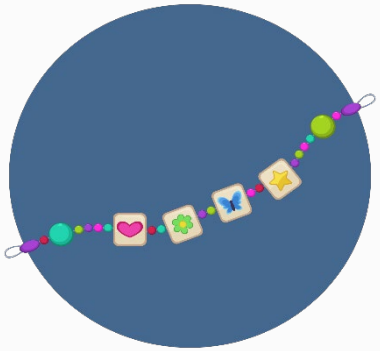


New priority products

Artificial turf

Insulation

Cosmetics



Jewelry and accessories

New priority products, continued

Nail products

Architectural paints

Solid deodorizers

Plastic packaging

Sealants, adhesives, and caulks

Artificial turf (1 of 2)

Priority Chemical Classes

- PFAS
- 6PPD

Key Hazards

- PFAS – persistent, bioaccumulative, and toxic.
- 6PPD – reproductive toxicity and aquatic toxicity.

Product Scope

- Artificial grass blades, infill, and backing materials.

Volume

- At least 100 artificial turf fields in Washington.
- 220 to 240 tons of blades, infill, and backing per field.

Artificial turf (2 of 2)

Potential for exposure

- Inhalation or ingestion
- Skin contact

Environmental releases

- Turf particles containing PFAS.
- 6PPD and 6PPD-quinone contaminate stormwater.

Sensitive populations

- Recreational activity participants and observers.
- Children and people of childbearing age.

Sensitive species

- Coho salmon and other aquatic species.

Cosmetics (1 of 2)

Priority Chemical Class

- Cyclic volatile methyl siloxanes (cVMS)

Key Hazards

- Reproductive toxicity, endocrine disruption, persistence and bioaccumulation.

Product Scope

- Cosmetics as defined in RCW 69.04.011.

Volume

- Estimated $2 billion market in Washington.
- Around 10 percent of cosmetics contain cVMS.

Cosmetics (2 of 2)

Potential for exposure

- Inhalation and skin contact when used.

Environmental releases

- Not naturally occurring but widely detected.
- Estimated over 90% of releases are from cosmetics.

Sensitive populations

- Workers
- People of childbearing age
- Children

Sensitive species

- Aquatic organisms living in or near sediment.

Insulation (1 of 2)

Priority Chemical Class

- Organohalogen flame retardants (OFRs)

Key Hazards

- Many are persistent, bioaccumulative, and toxic.

Product Scope

- Materials used to provide thermal insulation between indoor and outdoor spaces.

Volume

- OFR concentrations 0.1%—45% in products
- 1.1 million new homes needed over next 20 years.

Insulation (2 of 2)

Potential for exposure

- Contaminate indoor air and dust.
- Inhalation and inadvertent dust ingestion.

Environmental releases

- Releases from construction and demolition.

Sensitive populations

- Children, people of childbearing age.
- Construction workers, firefighters.

Sensitive species

- Aquatic organisms.
- Apex predators, such as orcas.

Jewelry and accessories (1 of 2)

Priority Chemical Classes

- Lead and lead compounds
- Cadmium and cadmium compounds

Key Hazards

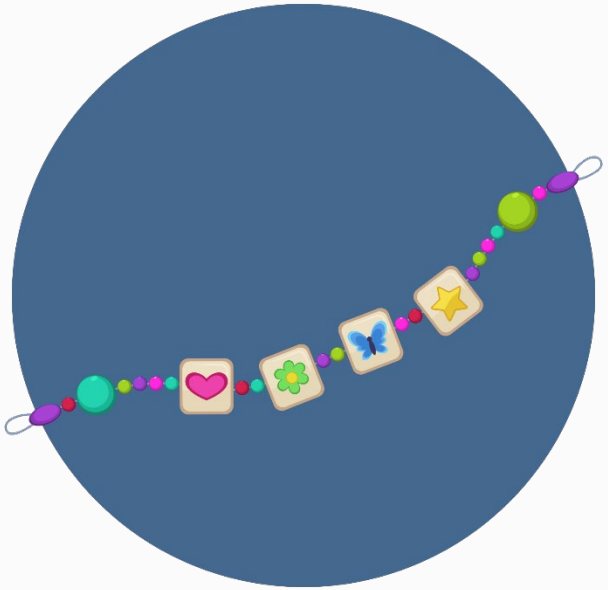
- Cancer, reproductive and developmental toxicity, neurotoxicity

Product Scope

- Ornamental articles and accessories worn by a person such as rings, watches, and hair accessories.

Volume

- Costume and novelty jewelry sales of around $370 million per year in Washington.



Jewelry and accessories (2 of 2)

Potential for exposure

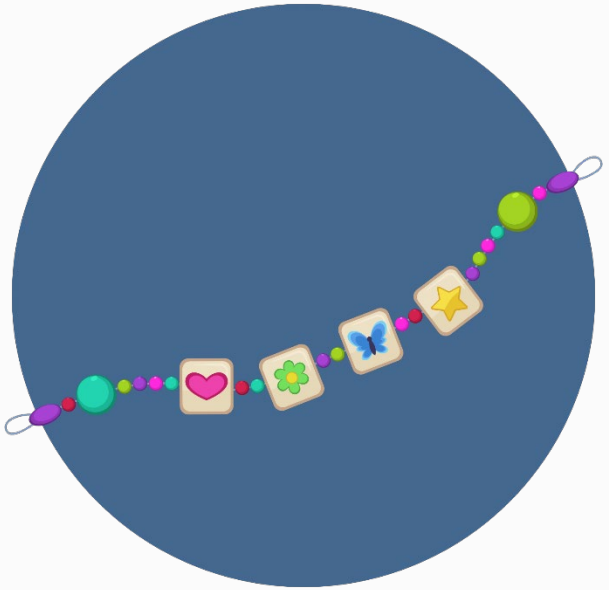
- Ingestion after handling jewelry.
- Children mouthing jewelry.

Environmental releases

- Disposal in landfills and landfill leachate.

Sensitive populations

- Children, people of childbearing age.
- Workers who manufacture or handle jewelry.



Nail products (1 of 2)

Priority Chemical Class

- Benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylenes (BTEX) substances

Key Hazards

- Reproductive and developmental toxicity, neurotoxicity

Product Scope

- Nail products broadly, including nail coatings, glues, hardeners, polish removers, and polish thinners

Volume

- 2.3 million women used nail products in WA in 2020.
- Toluene concentration up to 25% in products.

Nail products (2 of 2)

Potential for exposure

- Inhalation of BTEX during product use

Sensitive populations

- People of childbearing age
- Children

Nail salon workers

- Majority are Asian-American women of childbearing age
- Many are low-income workers

Architectural paints (1 of 2)

Priority Chemical Class

- PFAS
- Alkylphenol ethoxylates (APEs)

Key Hazards

- PFAS: Persistent, bioaccumulative, and toxic.
- APEs: Aquatic toxicity, endocrine activity, persistence.

Product Scope

- Coatings designed for application on the internal and external surfaces of buildings and structures.
- Includes paints, primers, and clearcoats.

Volume

- 13.8 million gallons of paint sold in Washington in 2023.

Architectural paints (2 of 2)

Potential for exposure

- Inhalation during product use.
- Ingestion of contaminated dust.

Environmental releases

- Down the drain in wastewater.
- Chipping or chalking of paint over time.

Sensitive populations

- Children
- Workers

Sensitive species

- Aquatic organisms, livestock and game animals

Plastic packaging (1 of 2)

Priority Chemical Class

- Organochlorine substances (such as PVC and PVDC)

Key Hazards

- Persistence, bioaccumulation

Product Scope

- Single- and multi-component plastic packaging.

Volume

- Estimated 9,000 tons per year in Washington.
- Negligible recycling in Washington.

Plastic packaging (2 of 2)

Potential for exposure

- Accidental ingestion of microplastics

Environmental releases

- Breakdown to microplastics
- Generation of dioxins through burning

Sensitive populations

- People of childbearing age
- Children

Sensitive species

- Aquatic and soil organisms

Sealants, caulks, and adhesives (1 of 2)

Priority Chemical Class

- Ortho-phthalates

Key Hazards

- Reproductive and developmental toxicity, endocrine activity

Product Scope

- Sealants, caulks, and adhesives used to fill joints and seams or bond building materials together.

Volume

- 45—133 million pounds used in WA in 2022.
- Ortho-phthalate concentrations up to 40%.

Sealants, caulks, and adhesives (2 of 2)

Potential for exposure

- Inhalation and dermal exposure during product use
- Ingestion of contaminated dust

Environmental releases

- Construction and demolition debris

Sensitive populations

- People of childbearing age
- Children
- Workers

Sensitive species

- Aquatic organisms such as fish and mollusks

Solid deodorizers (1 of 2)

Priority Chemical Class

- Organochlorine substances (1,4-dichlorobenzene)

Key Hazards

- Carcinogenicity, aquatic toxicity

Product Scope

- Deodorizer products sold as solids
- Toilet, garbage and urinal deodorizer blocks

Volume

- Estimated 280,000—718,000 pounds per year in WA.
- 1,4-dichlorobenzene concentrations up to 99%.

Solid deodorizers (2 of 2)

Potential for exposure

- Inhalation from room air

Environmental releases

- Down the drain to wastewater

Sensitive populations

- People of childbearing age
- Children
- Workers
- Higher exposures in women of color

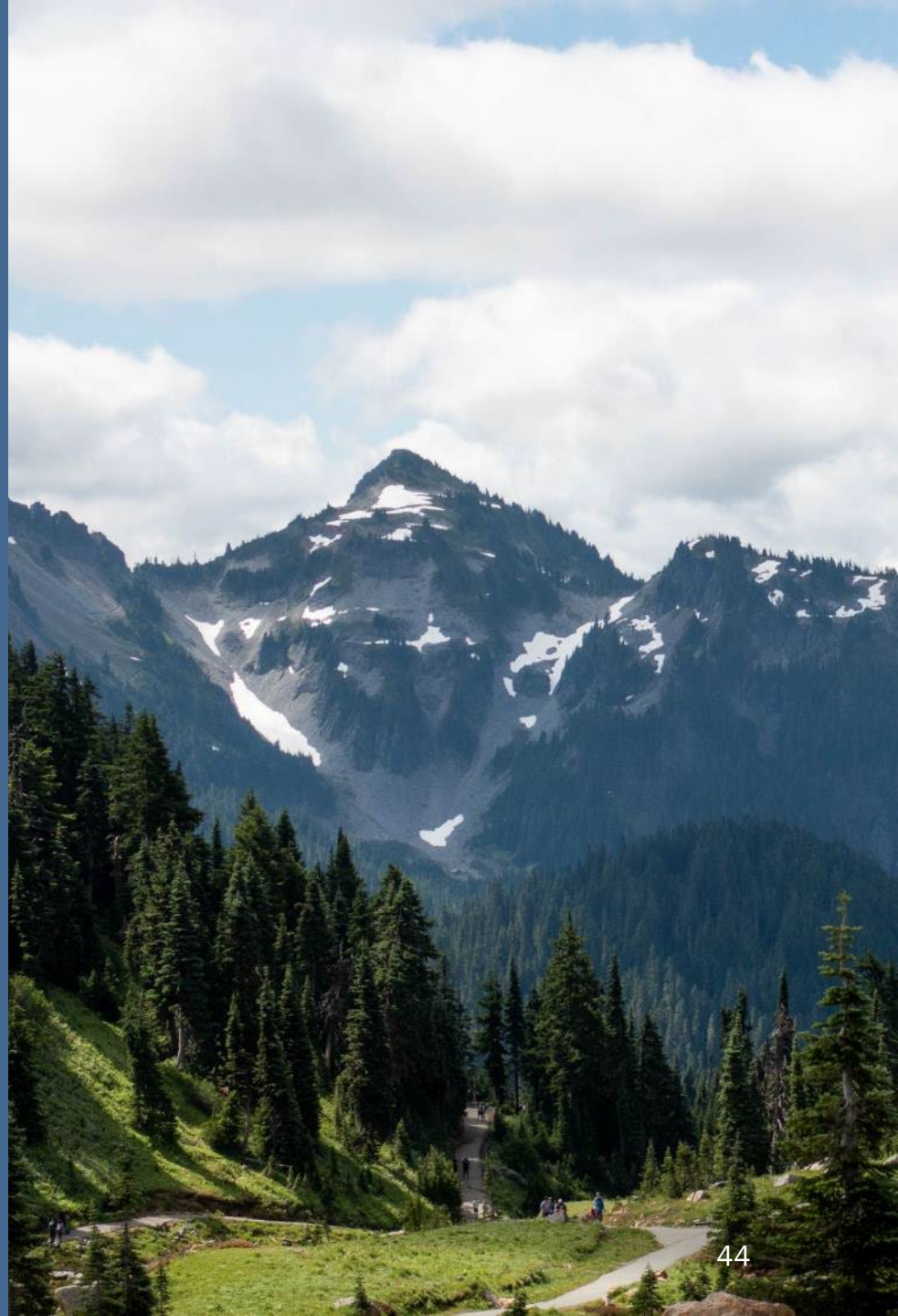
Sensitive species

- Aquatic organisms

Additional work in Cycle 2

- 6PPD in motor vehicle tires as directed by SB 5931 (2024)
- PCBs in printing inks from Cycle 1
- PFAS products from Cycle 1.5:
  - Hard surface sealers
  - Cookware and kitchen supplies
  - Firefighting PPE
  - Floor waxes and polishes

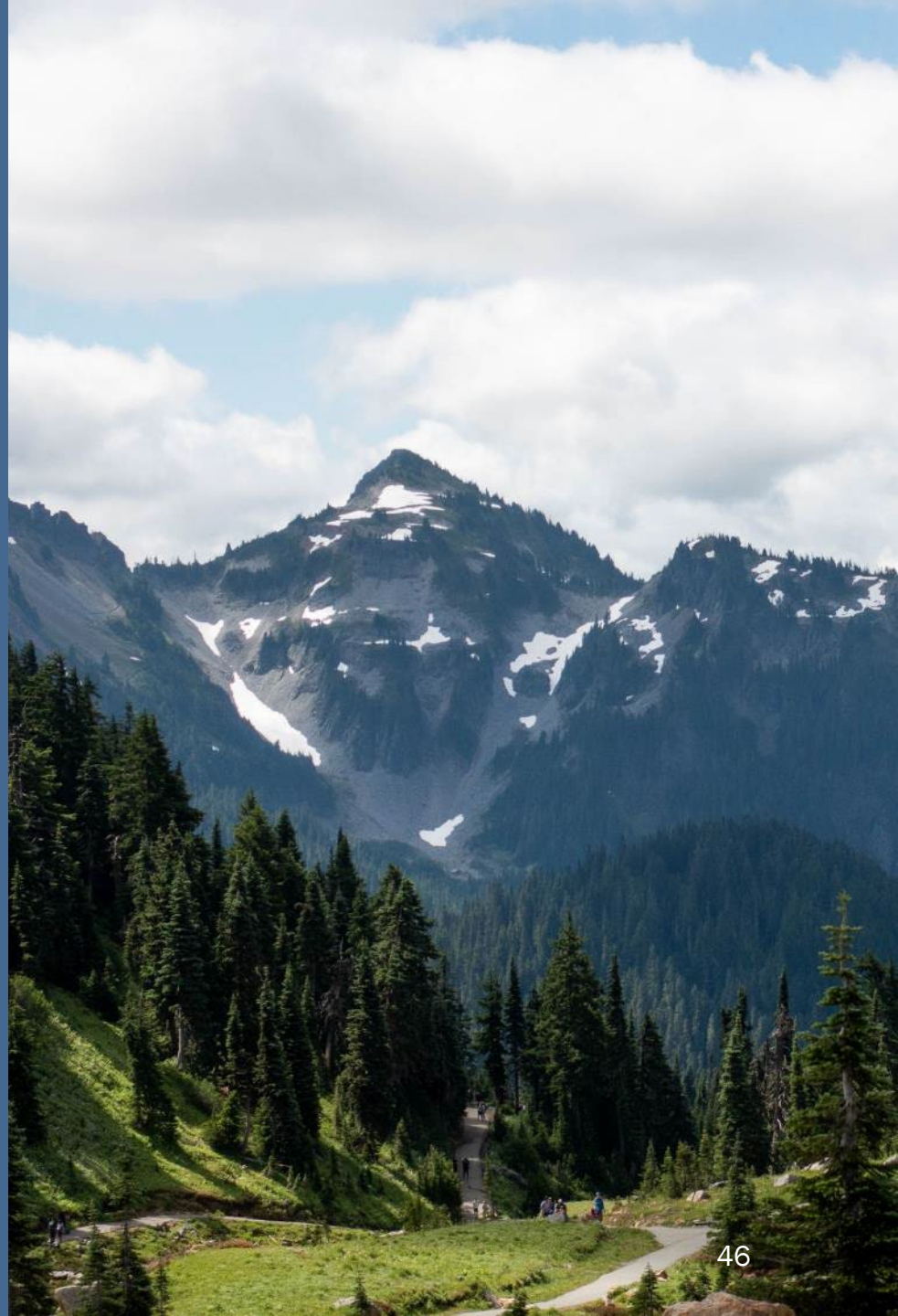
Timeline and next steps



Timeline – next steps for cycle 2

- **Phase 3 work has begun.**
- **Late 2026** – Share draft regulatory determinations report.
- **By June 2027** – Final regulatory determinations report.
- **By June 2028** – Adopt regulatory actions in rule.

Questions



Question and Answer

- What questions do you have for us?

Thank you for joining us!

- Do you have additional questions or thoughts to share?
- Please email us at SaferProductsWA@ecy.wa.gov

Scan here

Review the Technical Report:
https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/summarypages/2504031.html

ADA Accessibility

The Department of Ecology is committed to providing people with disabilities access to information and services by meeting or exceeding the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), Section 504 and 508 of the Rehabilitation Act, and Washington State Policy #188.

To request an ADA accommodation, contact Ecology by phone at 360-407-6831 or email at ecyadacoordinator@ecy.wa.gov. For Washington Relay Service or TTY call 711 or 877-833-6341. Visit Ecology's website for more information.

Figure Description, slide 20

- Diagram showing pathways of potential exposure to BTEX from product manufacturing and product use. Arrows show the movement of BTEX inhalation and volatilization from product use into an indoor environment, leading to potential exposure in sensitive populations. Waste disposal from product manufacturing impacts the outdoor environment.