

## Proposal of amendment to House proposal of amendment

The Committee on Health and Welfare to which was referred the bill respectfully report that they have considered the same and recommends that the Senate concur in the House proposal of amendment with further amendment as follows:

First: In Sec. 1, 10 V.S.A. § 6633, in subdivision (f)(2), after "July 1," and before the period by striking out "2017" and inserting in lieu thereof the following: 2018

Second: In Sec. 2 (Intergovernmental committee on chemical management report), in the first sentence, after "February 15," and before ", after consultation" by striking out "2018" and inserting in lieu thereof the following: 2019

Third: In Sec. 4 (ANR groundwater source testing rule) in the first sentence, by striking out "2017" where it appears and inserting in lieu thereof the following: 2018 and in the second sentence, by striking out "2018" where it appears and inserting in lieu thereof the following: 2019

*V. Lyons*

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## House Proposal of Amendment

S. 103

An act relating to the regulation of toxic substances and hazardous materials.

The House proposes to the Senate to amend the bill by striking all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

\* \* \* Toxics Use Reduction and Reporting \* \* \*

Sec. 1. 10 V.S.A. § 6633 is added to read:

§ 6633. INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE ON CHEMICAL  
MANAGEMENT

(a) Creation. There is created the Intergovernmental Committee on Chemical Management in the State to:

- (1) evaluate chemical inventories in the State on an annual basis;
- (2) identify potential risks to human health and the environment from chemical inventories in the State; and
- (3) propose measures or mechanisms to address the identified risks from chemical inventories in the State.

(b) Membership. The Intergovernmental Committee on Chemical Management shall be composed of the following nine members:

- (1) one member of the House of Representatives, appointed by the Speaker of the House;
- (2) one member of the Senate, appointed by the Committee on Committees;
- (3) the Secretary of Agriculture, Food and Markets or designee;
- (4) the Secretary of Natural Resources or designee;
- (5) the Commissioner of Health or designee;
- (6) the Commissioner of Labor or designee;
- (7) the Commissioner of Public Safety or designee;
- (8) the Secretary of Commerce and Community Development or designee;
- (9) the Commissioner of Information and Innovation, or the Commissioner of the successor department, or designee.

(c) Powers and duties. The Intergovernmental Committee on Chemical Management shall:

(1) Convene a citizen advisory panel to provide input and expertise to the Committee. The citizen advisory panel shall consist of persons with expertise in:

(A) toxicology;

(B) environmental law;

(C) manufacturing products;

(D) environmental health;

(E) public health;

(F) risk analysis;

(G) maternal and child health care;

(H) occupational health;

(I) industrial hygiene;

(J) public policy;

(K) chemical management by academic institutions;

(L) retail sales; and

(M) development and administration of information reporting technology or databases.

(2) Monitor actions taken by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to regulate chemicals under the Toxic Substances Control Act, 15 U.S.C. chapter 53, and notify relevant State agencies of any EPA action relevant to the jurisdiction of the agency.

(3) Annually review chemical inventories in the State in relation to emerging scientific evidence in order to identify chemicals of high concern not regulated by the State.

(d) Assistance. The Intergovernmental Committee on Chemical Management shall have the administrative, technical, and legal assistance of the Agency of Natural Resources; the Agency of Agriculture, Food and Markets; the Department of Health; the Department of Public Safety; the Department of Labor; the Agency of Commerce and Community Development; and the Department of Information and Innovation. The Intergovernmental Committee on Chemical Management shall have the assistance of the Office of Legislative Council for legislative drafting and the assistance of the Joint Fiscal Office for the fiscal and economic analyses.

(e) Report. On or before January 15, and annually thereafter, the Intergovernmental Committee on Chemical Management shall report to the Senate Committees on Natural Resources and Energy; on Health and Welfare;

and on Economic Development, Housing and General Affairs and the House Committees on Natural Resources, Fish and Wildlife; on Human Services; and on Commerce and Economic Development regarding the actions of the Committee. The provisions of 2 V.S.A. § 20(d) regarding expiration of required reports shall not apply to the report to be made under this section. The report shall include:

(1) an estimate or summary of the known chemical inventories in the State, as determined by metrics or measures established by the Committee;

(2) a summary of any change under federal statute or rule affecting the regulation of chemicals in the State;

(3) recommended legislative or regulatory action to address the risks posed by new or emerging chemicals of high concern; and

(4) recommended legislative or regulatory action to reduce health risks from exposure to chemicals of high concern and reduce risks of harm to the natural environment.

(f) Meetings.

(1) The Secretary of Natural Resources shall be the chair of the Intergovernmental Committee on Chemical Management.

(2) The Secretary of Natural Resources shall call the first meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee on Chemical Management to occur on or before July 1, 2017.

(3) A majority of the membership of the Intergovernmental Committee on Chemical Management shall constitute a quorum.

(4) The Intergovernmental Committee on Chemical Management shall meet no more than four times in a calendar year.

(g) Authority of agencies. The establishment of the Intergovernmental Committee on Chemical Management shall not limit the independent authority of a State agency to regulate chemical use or management under existing State or applicable federal law.

Sec. 2. INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE ON CHEMICAL  
MANAGEMENT; REPORT ON TOXIC USE REDUCTION AND  
REPORTING

On or before February 15, 2018, after consultation with the citizen advisory panel and as part of the first report required under 10 V.S.A. § 6633(e), the Intergovernmental Committee on Chemical Management shall:

(1) Recommend how the State shall establish a centralized or unified electronic reporting system to facilitate compliance by businesses and other

entities with chemical reporting and other regulatory requirements in the State. The recommendation shall:

(A) identify a State agency or department to establish and administer the reporting system;

(B) estimate the staff and funding necessary to administer the reporting system;

(C) propose how businesses and the public can access information submitted to or maintained as part of the reporting systems, including whether access to certain information or categories of information should be limited due to statutory requirements, regulatory requirements, trade secret protection, or other considerations;

(D) propose how information maintained as part of the reporting system can be accessed, including whether the information should be searchable by: chemical name, common name, brand name, product model, Global Product Classification (GPC) product brick description, standard industrial classification, chemical facility, geographic area, zip code, or address;

(E) propose how manufacturers of consumer products or subsets of consumer products shall report or notify the State of the presence of designated chemicals of concern in a consumer product and how information reported by manufacturers is made available to the public;

(F) propose a method for displaying information or filtering or refining search results so that information maintained on the reporting system can be accessed or identified in a serviceable or functional manner for all users of the system, including governmental agencies or departments, commercial and industrial businesses reporting to the system, nonprofit associations, and citizens; and

(G) estimate a timeline for establishment of the reporting system.

(2) Recommend statutory amendments and regulatory revisions to existing State recordkeeping and reporting requirements for chemicals, hazardous materials, and hazardous wastes in order to facilitate assessment of risks to human health and the environment posed by the use of chemicals in the State. The recommendations shall include:

(A) the thresholds or amounts of chemicals used, manufactured, or distributed, and hazardous materials and hazardous wastes generated or managed in the State that require recordkeeping and reporting;

(B) the persons or entities using, manufacturing, or distributing chemicals and generating or managing hazardous materials and hazardous wastes that are subject to recordkeeping and reporting requirements; and

(C) any changes required to streamline and modernize existing recordkeeping and reporting requirements to facilitate compliance by businesses and other entities.

(3) Recommend amendments to the requirements for Toxic Use Reduction and Hazardous Waste Reduction under 10 V.S.A. chapter 159, subchapter 2 that shall include:

(A) The list of chemicals or materials subject to the reporting and planning requirements. The list of chemicals or materials shall include and be in addition to the chemicals or substances listed under Title III, Section 313 of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and 18 V.S.A. § 1773 (chemicals of high concern to children).

(B) The thresholds or amounts of chemicals used or hazardous waste generated by a person that require reporting and planning.

(C) The information to be reported, including:

(i) the quantity of hazardous waste generated and the quantity of hazardous waste managed during a year;

(ii) the quantity of toxic substances, or raw material resulting in hazardous waste, used during a year;

(iii) an assessment of the effect of each hazardous waste reduction measure and toxics use reduction measure implemented; and

(iv) a description of factors during a year that have affected toxics use, hazardous waste generation, releases into the environment, and on-site and off-site hazardous waste management.

(D) The persons or entities using chemicals or generating hazardous waste that are subject to reporting and planning;

(E) Proposed revisions to the toxic chemical or hazardous waste reduction planning requirements, including conditions or criteria that qualify a person to complete a plan.

(F) Any changes to streamline and modernize the program to improve its effectiveness.

(4) Draft legislation to implement the Committee's recommendations under subdivisions (1), (2), and (3) of this section.

\* \* \* Testing Groundwater \* \* \*

Sec. 3. 10 V.S.A. § 1982 is added to read:

§ 1982. TESTING OF GROUNDWATER SOURCES

(a) Definition. As used in this section, "groundwater source" means that portion of a potable water supply that draws water from the ground, including

a drilled well, shallow well, driven well point, or spring.

(b) Testing prior to new use. Prior to use of a new groundwater source as a potable water supply, the person who owns or controls the groundwater source shall test the groundwater source for the parameters set forth in subsection (c) of this section.

(c) Parameters of testing. A water sample collected under this section shall be analyzed for, at a minimum: arsenic, lead, uranium, gross alpha radiation, total coliform bacteria, total nitrate and nitrite, fluoride, manganese, and any other parameters required by the Agency by rule. The Agency by rule may require testing for a parameter by region or specific geographic area of concern.

(d) Submission of test results. Results of the testing required under subsection (b) shall be submitted, on a form provided by the Department of Health, to the Department of Health and, when required by the Secretary pursuant to a permit, to the Secretary.

(e) Rulemaking. The Secretary, after consultation with the Department of Health, the Wastewater and Potable Water Supply Technical Advisory Committee, private laboratories, and other interested parties, shall adopt by rule requirements regarding:

(1) when, prior to use of a new groundwater source, the test required under subsection (b) of this section shall be conducted;

(2) who shall be authorized to sample the source for the test required under subsections (b) and (c) of this section, provided that the rule shall include the person who owns or controls the groundwater source and licensed well drillers among those authorized to sample the source;

(3) how a water sample shall be collected in order to comply with the requirements of the analyses to be performed; and

(4) any other requirements necessary to implement this section.

(f) Marketability of title. Noncompliance with the requirements of this section shall not affect the marketability of title or create a defect in title of a property, provided water test results required under this section are forwarded, prior to the conveyance of the property, to the Department of Health and, when required by the Secretary pursuant to a permit, to the Agency.

Sec. 4. AGENCY OF NATURAL RESOURCES; GROUNDWATER

SOURCE TESTING; RULEMAKING

The Secretary of Natural Resources shall commence rulemaking under 10 V.S.A. § 1982 on or before July 1, 2017. The Secretary shall adopt rules under 10 V.S.A. § 1982 on or before January 1, 2018.

Sec. 5. 18 V.S.A. § 501b is amended to read:

§ 501b. CERTIFICATION OF LABORATORIES

(a) The ~~commissioner~~ Commissioner may certify a laboratory that meets the standards currently in effect of the National Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Conference and is accredited by an approved National Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program accrediting authority or its equivalent to perform the testing and monitoring:

(1) required under 10 V.S.A. chapter 56 and the federal Safe Drinking Water Act; and

(2) of water from a potable water supply, as that term is defined in 10 V.S.A. § 1972(6).

(b)(1) The ~~commissioner~~ Commissioner may by order suspend or revoke a certificate granted under this section, after notice and opportunity to be heard, if the ~~commissioner~~ Commissioner finds that the certificate holder has:

(A) submitted materially false or materially inaccurate information; or

(B) violated any material requirement, restriction, or condition of the certificate; or

(C) violated any statute, rule, or order relating to this title.

(2) The order shall set forth what steps, if any, may be taken by the certificate holder to relieve the holder of the suspension or enable the certificate holder to reapply for certification if a previous certificate has been revoked.

(c) A person may appeal the suspension or revocation of the certificate to the ~~board~~ Board under section 128 of this title.

\* \* \*

(f) A laboratory certified to conduct testing of groundwater sources or water supplies from for use by a potable water supply, as that term is defined in 10 V.S.A. § 1972(6), including under the requirements of 10 V.S.A. § 1982, shall submit the results of groundwater analyses to the ~~department of health and the agency of natural resources~~ Department of Health in a format required by the ~~department of health~~ Department of Health.

Sec. 6. 10 V.S.A. § 1974 is amended to read:

§ 1974. EXEMPTIONS

Notwithstanding any other requirements of this chapter, the following projects and actions are exempt:

\* \* \*



(8) From the permit required for operation of failed supply under subdivision 1973(a)(4) of this title for the use or operation of a failed supply that consists of only one groundwater source that provides water to only one single family residence.

\* \* \* Chemicals of High Concern to Children \* \* \*

Sec. 7. 18 V.S.A. § 1775(b) is amended to read:

(b) Format for notice. The Commissioner shall specify the format for submission of the notice required by subsection (a) of this section, provided that the required format shall be generally consistent with the format for submission of notice in other states with requirements substantially similar to the requirements of this section. Any notice submitted under subsection (a) shall contain the following information:

(1) the name of the chemical used or produced and its chemical abstracts service registry number;

(2) a description of the product or product component containing the chemical, including: the brand name, the product model, and the universal product code if the product has such a code;

(3) the amount of the chemical contained in each unit of the product or product component, reported by weight or parts per million as authorized by the Commissioner;

(4) the name and address of the manufacturer of the children's product and the name, address, and telephone number of a contact person for the manufacturer;

(5) any other information the manufacturer deems relevant to the appropriate use of the product; and

(6) any other information required by the Commissioner under rules adopted pursuant to 3 V.S.A. chapter 25.

Sec. 8. 18 V.S.A. § 1776 is amended to read:

§ 1776. RULEMAKING; ADDITIONAL CHEMICALS OF CONCERN TO CHILDREN; PROHIBITION OF SALE

\* \* \*

(b) Additional chemicals of concern to children. The Commissioner may by rule add additional chemicals to the list of chemicals of high concern to children, provided that the Commissioner of Health, on the basis of ~~the weight of credible independent, peer-reviewed, scientific evidence~~ has research, determined determines that a chemical proposed for addition to the list meets both of the following criteria in subdivisions (1) and (2) of this subsection:

(1) The Commissioner of Health has determined that an authoritative governmental entity or accredited research university has demonstrated that the chemical:

- (A) harms the normal development of a fetus or child or causes other developmental toxicity;
- (B) causes cancer, genetic damage, or reproductive harm;
- (C) disrupts the endocrine system;
- (D) damages the nervous system, immune system, or organs or causes other systemic toxicity; or
- (E) is a persistent bioaccumulative toxic.

(2) The chemical has been found through:

- (A) biomonitoring to be present in human blood, umbilical cord blood, breast milk, urine, or other bodily tissues or fluids;
- (B) sampling and analysis to be present in household dust, indoor air, drinking water, or elsewhere in the home environment; or
- (C) monitoring to be present in fish, wildlife, or the natural environment.

\* \* \*

(d) Rule to regulate sale or distribution.

(1) The Commissioner, ~~upon the recommendation of~~ after consultation with the Chemicals of High Concern to Children Working Group, may adopt a rule to regulate the sale or distribution of a children's product containing a chemical of high concern to children upon a determination that:

~~(A) children will~~ may be exposed to a chemical of high concern to children in the children's product; ~~and~~

~~(B) there is a probability that, due to the degree of exposure or frequency of exposure of a child to a chemical of high concern to children in a children's product, exposure could cause or contribute to one or more of the adverse health impacts listed under subdivision (b)(1) of this section.~~

(2) In determining whether children ~~will~~ may be exposed to a chemical of high concern in a children's product, the Commissioner shall review available, credible information regarding:

- (A) the market presence of the children's product in the State;
- (B) the type or occurrence of exposures to the relevant chemical of high concern to children in the children's product;
- (C) the household and workplace presence of the children's

product; or

(D) the potential ~~and frequency~~ of exposure of children to the chemical of high concern to children in the children's product.

(3) A rule adopted under this section may:

(A) prohibit the children's product containing the chemical of high concern to children from sale, offer for sale, or distribution in the State; or

(B) require that the children's product containing the chemical of high concern to children be labeled prior to sale, offer for sale, or distribution in the State.

(4) In any rule adopted under this subsection, the Commissioner shall adopt reasonable time frames for manufacturers, distributors, and retailers to comply with the requirements of the rules. No prohibition on sale or manufacture of a children's product in the State shall take effect sooner than two years after the adoption of a rule adopted under this section unless the Commissioner determines that an earlier effective date is required to protect human health and the new effective date is established by rule.

(5) The Chemicals of High Concern to Children Working Group may, at its discretion, submit to the House Committees on Natural Resources, Fish and Wildlife and on Human Services and the Senate Committees on Natural Resources and Energy and on Health and Welfare the recommendations or information from a consultation provided to the Commissioner under subdivision (1) of this subsection.

\* \* \*

\* \* \* Effective Dates \* \* \*

Sec. 9. EFFECTIVE DATES

(a) This section and Secs. 1 (Intergovernmental Committee on Chemical Management), 2 (report on toxic use reduction and reporting), and 4 (groundwater testing rulemaking) shall take effect on passage.

(b) All other sections shall take effect on July 1, 2018, except that 10 V.S.A. § 1982(e) in Sec. 3 shall take effect on passage.