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House of Representatives, March 28, 2019

An Act To Protect the Environment and Public Health by Further Reducing Toxic Chemicals in Packaging

Reference to the Committee on Environment and Natural Resources suggested and ordered printed.

R(+ B. Hunt

ROBERT B. HUNT Clerk

Presented by Representative FAY of Raymond. Cosponsored by Senator FOLEY of York and Representatives: INGWERSEN of Arundel, SHEATS of Auburn, SKOLFIELD of Weld, STEARNS of Guilford, ZEIGLER of Montville, Senators: MILLETT of Cumberland, SANBORN, L. of Cumberland.

- 1 Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follows:
- 2 Sec. 1. 32 MRSA §1731, as enacted by PL 1989, c. 849, §1, is amended to read:

3 **§1731.** Purpose

The purpose of this chapter is to reduce <u>the</u> toxicity of <u>packaging and</u> packaging waste without impeding or discouraging the expanded use of post-consumer materials in the production of packaging and its components. Under this chapter, reduction of the toxicity in packaging <u>and packaging waste</u> is accomplished by prohibiting the unnecessary addition of heavy metals, such as lead, mercury, cadmium and hexavalent chromium, <u>and other chemicals of concern, such as PFAS and phthalates</u>, in packaging and packaging components.

11 Sec. 2. 32 MRSA §1732, as amended by PL 1995, c. 656, Pt. A, §§7 and 8, is 12 further amended to read:

13 **§1732. Definitions**

- As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise indicates, the following terms have the following meanings.
- 16 1-A. Department. "Department" means the Department of Environmental
 17 Protection.
- 18 <u>1-B. Chemical.</u> "Chemical" has the same meaning as in Title 38, section 1691,
 19 <u>subsection 2.</u>

<u>1-C. Chemical of concern.</u> "Chemical of concern" means a chemical with
 hazardous properties that has been listed by the department pursuant to Title 38, section
 <u>1693 or that has been designated a chemical of concern by rule by the department</u>
 pursuant to section 1733-A.

- 24 **2. Distributor.** "Distributor" means any person, firm or corporation that sells a 25 packaged product to a retailer in this State or any person, firm or corporation that receives 26 a shipment or consignment of, or in any other manner acquires, packaged products 27 outside the State for sale to consumers in the State.
- 28 2-A. Incidental presence. "Incidental presence" means the presence of a regulated
 29 metal <u>or other regulated chemical</u> as an unintended or undesired ingredient of a package
 30 or packaging component.
- **2-B. Intentional introduction.** "Intentional introduction" means the act of deliberately using a regulated metal <u>or other regulated chemical</u> in the formation of a package or packaging component when its continued presence is desired in the final package or packaging component to provide a specific characteristic, appearance or quality.
- The use of a regulated metal <u>or other regulated chemical</u> as a processing agent or intermediate to impart certain chemical or physical changes during manufacturing, when

- 1 the incidental retention of a residue of the metal <u>or chemical</u> in the final package or 2 packaging component is neither desired nor deliberate, is not considered intentional 3 introduction for the purposes of this chapter.
- The use of recycled materials as feedstock for the manufacture of new packaging materials, when a portion of the recycled materials may contain amounts of the regulated metals <u>or other regulated chemicals</u>, is not considered intentional introduction for the purposes of this chapter when the new package or packaging component is in compliance with section 1733.
- 9 2-C. Food package. "Food package" means a package that is designed for direct
 10 food contact. "Food package" includes, but is not limited to, plastic disposable gloves
 11 used in commercial or institutional food service.
- 3. Manufacturer. "Manufacturer" means any person who that manufactures a
 package or packaging component or applies a food package to a product for distribution
 or sale.

4. Package. "Package" means a container used in marketing, protecting or handling
 a product and. "Package" includes a unit package and a shipping container defined by the
 American Society for Testing and Materials in its annual book of standards as ASTM,
 D996. "Package" also includes such; a food package; and unsealed receptacles such as
 carrying cases, crates, cups, pails, rigid foil and other trays, wrappers and wrapping films,
 bags and tubs.

5. Packaging component. "Packaging component" means any individual assembled 21 part of a package such as, but not limited to, any interior or exterior blocking, bracing, 22 cushioning, weatherproofing, exterior strapping, coatings, closures, inks and labels. Tin-23 plated steel that meets the American Society for Testing and Materials specification A-24 25 623 must be considered as a single package component. Electrogalvanized coated steel and hot-dipped coated galvanized steel that meets the American Society for Testing and 26 Materials specifications A-525 and A-879 must be treated in the same manner as tin-27 plated steel. 28

- 29 <u>5-A. Perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances.</u> "Perfluoroalkyl and 30 polyfluoroalkyl substances" or "PFAS" means any member of the class of fluorinated 31 organic chemicals containing at least one fully fluorinated carbon atom.
- 5-B. Phthalates. "Phthalates" means any member of the class of organic chemicals
 that are esters of phthalic acid containing 2 carbon chains located in the ortho position.
- 34 <u>5-C. Safer alternative.</u> "Safer alternative" has the same meaning as in Title 38,
 35 section 1691, subsection 12.
- 36 6. Supplier. "Supplier" means any person, firm or corporation that sells packages or
 37 packaging components to a distributor.
- 38 Sec. 3. 32 MRSA §1733, as enacted by PL 1989, c. 849, §1, is amended to read:

1 §1733. Prohibitions; substitute materials

1. Prohibition of sale of packaging containing certain heavy metals. A manufacturer, supplier or distributor may not offer for sale or for promotional purposes a package or packaging component that includes inks, dyes, pigments, adhesives, stabilizers, <u>coatings</u> or any other additives to which any lead, cadmium, mercury or hexavalent chromium has been intentionally introduced during manufacturing or distribution. This prohibition does not apply to the incidental presence of any of these elements.

9 **2.** Prohibition of sale of product in packaging containing certain heavy metals. 10 A manufacturer or distributor may not offer for sale or for promotional purposes any 11 product in a package that includes, in the package itself or any packaging components, 12 inks, dyes, pigments, adhesives, stabilizers, coatings or any other additives to which any 13 lead, cadmium, mercury or hexavalent chromium has been intentionally introduced 14 during manufacturing or distribution. This prohibition does not apply to the incidental 15 presence of any of these elements.

Concentration levels of certain heavy metals. The For the purposes of
 subsection 1 and 2, the sum of the concentration levels of lead, cadmium, mercury and
 hexavalent chromium present in any package or packaging component may not exceed:

- 19 A. Effective April 1, 1992, 600 parts per million by weight, or 0.06%;
- B. Effective April 1, 1993, 250 parts per million by weight, or 0.025%; and
- 21 C. Effective April 1, 1994, 100 parts per million by weight, or 0.01%.

3-A. Prohibition of sale of food package containing phthalates. Beginning
 January 1, 2022, a manufacturer, supplier or distributor may not offer for sale or for
 promotional purposes a food package or a packaging component of a food package that
 includes inks, dyes, pigments, adhesives, stabilizers, coatings, plasticizers or any other
 additives to which phthalates have been intentionally introduced in any amount greater
 than an incidental presence.

3-B. Prohibition of sale of food package containing PFAS. In accordance with the
 requirements of this subsection, the department may by rule prohibit a manufacturer,
 supplier or distributor from offering for sale or for promotional purposes a food package
 or a packaging component of a food package to which PFAS have been intentionally
 introduced in any amount greater than an incidental presence.

A. The department may not by rule prohibit the sale of a food package or a 33 packaging component of a food package to which PFAS have been intentionally 34 introduced in any amount greater than an incidental presence under this subsection 35 unless the department has determined that a safer alternative to the use of PFAS in a 36 specific application of PFAS to a food package or packaging component of a food 37 package is available. To determine that a safer alternative is available, the 38 department must find that a safer alternative is readily available in sufficient quantity 39 and at a comparable cost and that the safer alternative performs as well or better than 40 PFAS in a specific application of PFAS to a food package or packaging component 41 42 of a food package.

1 B. If the department determines pursuant to paragraph A that a safer alternative to 2 the use of PFAS in a specific application of PFAS to a food package or packaging 3 component of a food package is available, the department may by rule prohibit the 4 sale of a food package or a packaging component of a food package to which PFAS have been intentionally introduced in any amount greater than an incidental presence 5 under this subsection, except that such prohibition may not take effect until January 6 1. 2022 or 2 years following the date on which the department determines that a safer 7 8 alternative is available, whichever is later.

9 3-C. Prohibition of sale of food package containing designated chemical of concern. Beginning 2 years after the designation by the department of a chemical of 10 concern pursuant to section 1733-A, unless a later effective date is specified by the 11 department, a manufacturer, supplier or distributor may not offer for sale or for 12 13 promotional purposes a food package or a packaging component of a food package that 14 includes inks, dyes, pigments, adhesives, stabilizers, coatings or any other additives to which a chemical of concern subject to a restriction under section 1733-A, subsection 3 15 has been intentionally introduced during manufacturing or distribution in any amount 16 17 greater than an incidental presence.

3-D. Exemption to prohibition of sale of food package. The prohibitions in 18 subsections 3-A, 3-B and 3-C do not apply to a manufacturer of a food or beverage 19 20 product that has annual national sales of all food and beverage products produced by the 21 manufacturer of less than one billion dollars. A manufacturer that meets the requirements of this exemption shall submit a written request to the department for a determination that 22 23 the manufacturer is exempt from the prohibitions in subsections 3-A, 3-B and 3-C, and the department shall provide a written determination to the manufacturer approving the 24 25 exemption, denying the exemption or requesting additional information from the manufacturer. A 2-year exemption may be granted under this subsection, and that 26 exemption may be renewed every 2 years. 27

4. Substitute materials. No material used to replace lead, cadmium, mercury or, hexavalent chromium, phthalates, PFAS or a designated chemical of concern prohibited under subsection 3-C in a package or packaging component may be used in a quantity or manner that creates a hazard as great as or greater than the hazard created by the lead, cadmium, mercury or hexavalent chromium prohibited heavy metal or chemical.

- 33 Sec. 4. 32 MRSA §1733-A is enacted to read:
- 34 §1733-A. Chemicals of concern

The department may by rule designate a chemical of concern in a food package or a
 packaging component of a food package and, except as provided in subsection 4, impose
 one or more of the requirements in subsections 1 to 3.

38 1. Disclosure. The department may require a manufacturer of a food package or a 39 packaging component of a food package to submit a written notice regarding the use of a 40 designated chemical of concern in the food package or packaging component, which must 41 include, but is not limited to, information on the amount and concentration of the 42 chemical in the food package or packaging component; information on the type of food package or packaging component; the intended purpose of the chemical; and the number
 of units of the food package or packaging component sold or distributed in the State or
 nationally.

4 2. Alternatives. The department may require a manufacturer of a food package or a packaging component of a food package to submit an assessment regarding the 5 availability, cost, feasibility and performance, including the potential harm to human 6 health and the environment, of alternatives to the designated chemical of concern and the 7 reason the chemical is used in the manufacture of the food package or packaging 8 9 component in lieu of identified alternatives. If a manufacturer required to produce an assessment under this subsection fails to timely provide the department with such 10 assessment, the department may require the manufacturer to pay to the department a fee 11 that represents the reasonable actual costs to the department of contracting for the 12 preparation of an independent assessment under this subsection. 13

3. Prohibition. If the department determines that a safer alternative to a manufacturer's use of a designated chemical of concern in a food package or a packaging component of a food package is reasonably available, effective and affordable to the consumer, the department may require compliance by the manufacturer with the prohibition in section 1733, subsection 3-C.

19 4. Exemption. The requirements in subsections 1 to 3 may not be applied to a manufacturer of a food or beverage product that has annual national sales of all food and 20 beverage products produced by the manufacturer of less than one billion dollars. A 21 22 manufacturer that meets the requirements of this exemption shall submit a written request to the department for a determination that the manufacturer is exempt from the 23 requirements in subsections 1 to 3, and the department shall provide a written 24 25 determination to the manufacturer approving the exemption, denying the exemption or requesting additional information from the manufacturer. A 2-year exemption may be 26 27 granted under this subsection, and that exemption may be renewed every 2 years.

- 28 Sec. 5. 32 MRSA §1734, as amended by PL 1995, c. 656, Pt. A, §9, is further 29 amended to read:
- **§1734. Exemptions**
- All packages and packaging components are subject to the provisions of section 1733
 unless:
- Manufactured prior to April 1, 1992. The package or packaging component has
 a code indicating a date of manufacture prior to the effective date of this section <u>April 1</u>,
 <u>1992</u>;
- **2. Health and safety requirements; feasibility; post-consumer materials.** The manufacturer, supplier or distributor petitions the department for an exemption for a particular package or packaging component and the department grants an exemption for one or more of the following reasons.

1 2	A. The package or packaging component contains lead, cadmium, mercury or hexavalent chromium added in the manufacturing, forming, printing or distribution
3	process in order to comply with health or safety requirements of state or federal law.
4	B. There is no feasible alternative to the use of lead, cadmium, mercury or
5 6	hexavalent chromium in the package or packaging component. For the purposes of this section, "no feasible alternative" means a use in which the regulated substance is
7	essential to the protection, safe handling or function of the package's contents.
8	C. The addition of post-consumer materials causes the package or packaging
9 10	component to exceed the maximum concentration levels set forth in section 1733, subsection 3.
11 12 13	D. There is no safer alternative to the use of a chemical of concern prohibited under section 1733, subsection 3-C in a food package or packaging component of a food package that is reasonably available, effective and affordable to the consumer.
14	For packages or packaging components exempted under paragraph A or, B or D, a 2-year
15 16	exemption may be granted and that exemption may be renewed for an additional 2 years. An exemption granted under paragraph C is valid for 6 years; or
17	3. Alcoholic beverages bottled prior to April 1, 1992. The package or packaging
18	component contains an alcoholic beverage bottled prior to April 1, 1992; or.
19	Sec. 6. 32 MRSA §1735, sub-§3 is enacted to read:
20	3. Food package; limitation of scope of certificate. A manufacturer subject to the
21 22	prohibitions under section 1733, subsection 3-A, 3-B or 3-C shall develop a certificate of compliance under this section, except that the manufacturer may limit the scope of the
22	certificate to the prohibitions in section 1733, subsection 3-A, 3-B or 3-C. A
24	manufacturer that is exempt under section 1733, subsection 3-D or section 1733-A,
25	subsection 4 is also exempt from the requirements of this subsection.
26 27	Sec. 7. 32 MRSA §1737, as amended by PL 1995, c. 656, Pt. A, §12 and PL 2011, c. 657, Pt. W, §5, is repealed and the following enacted in its place:
28	<u>§1737. Rules</u>
29	The department shall adopt rules necessary for the implementation, administration
30	and enforcement of this chapter. Rules adopted pursuant to this section are routine
31	technical rules as defined in Title 5, chapter 375, subchapter 2-A.
32	Sec. 8. 32 MRSA §1739, as enacted by PL 1989, c. 849, §1, is repealed.
33	SUMMARY
34	This bill amends the laws regarding the reduction of toxics in packaging to prohibit
35	the sale of food packaging to which phthalates have been intentionally introduced

the sale of food packaging to which phthalates have been intentionally introduced, effective January 1, 2022. It also authorizes the Department of Environmental Protection to by rule prohibit the sale of food packaging to which perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances, or PFAS, have been intentionally introduced upon a determination by the department that a safer alternative to the intentionally introduced PFAS is available,
 except that such prohibition may not take effect until January 1, 2022 or 2 years
 following the department's determination that a safer alternative is available, whichever is
 later.

5 The bill provides an exemption from these prohibitions for a manufacturer of a food or beverage product that has annual national sales of all food and beverage products 6 produced by the manufacturer of less than one billion dollars. It also authorizes the 7 department to designate additional chemicals of concern in food packaging; to require 8 manufacturers of food packaging that use such designated chemicals to report regarding 9 its use of the chemical and the availability of safer alternatives; and to prohibit the sale of 10 food packaging to which a designated chemical of concern has been intentionally 11 introduced if safer alternatives are reasonably available, effective and affordable to the 12 consumer. 13