



An exploration into emerging consumer product regulations

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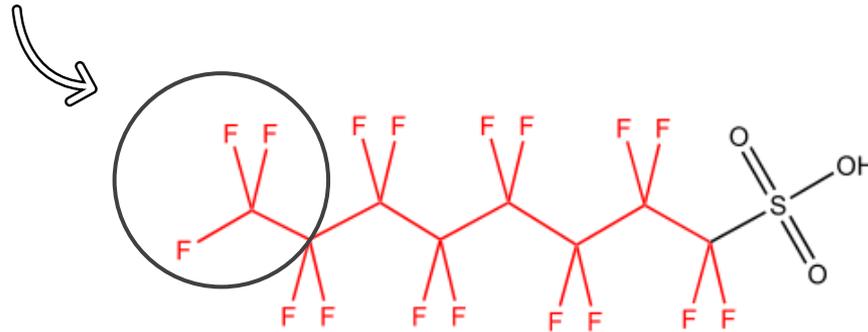
Our experts will help you answer any questions from this presentation and explain how UL Solutions can help navigate retailers through the complex regulatory landscape.

Today's agenda

1. Per- and polyfluorinated substances (PFAS) regulations
2. Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA) developments
3. Proposition 65
4. Hazardous Materials Business Plan (HMBP)
5. Additional California regulatory developments

PFAS chemicals

Acronym for per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances



Carbon-Fluorine

bioaccumulate
concern to public



Stain-resistant, water-repellent and grease-proofing treatments deliver the required performance.

PFAS: Regulated product categories

Firefighting foams

Food contact materials

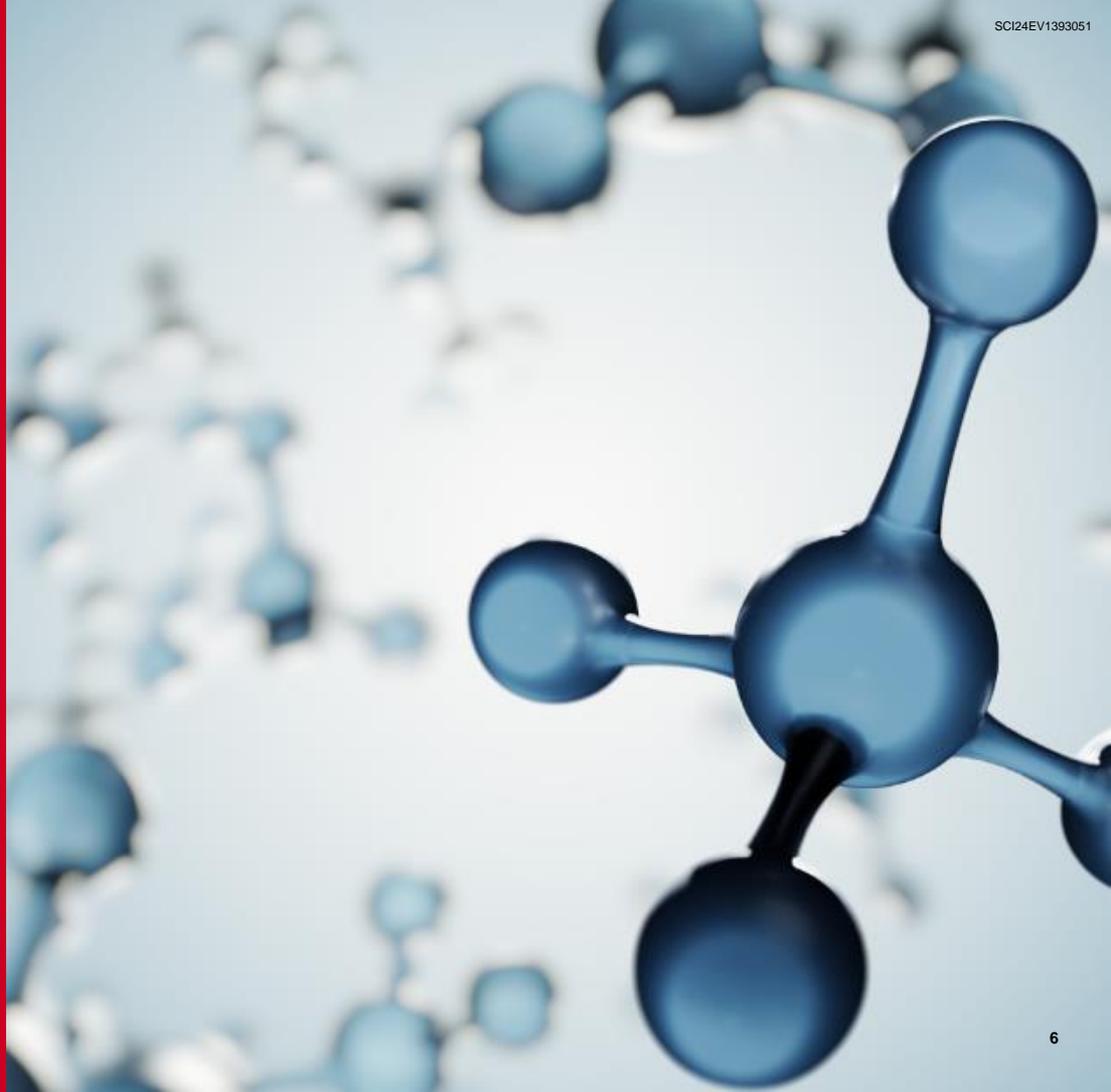
Juvenile products

Formulated products

Manufactured articles

California PFAS definition

“A class of fluorinated organic chemicals containing at least one fully fluorinated carbon atom.”



Firefighting foams (SB 1044)

- **Effective date:** Jan. 1, 2022
- **Description:** SB 1044 prohibits the manufacture and sale of class B firefighting foam containing intentionally added PFAS, prohibits the use of PFAS foam for training purposes and requires manufacturers of firefighter protective equipment to disclose the inclusion of intentionally added PFAS in their products.



Food contact materials – key definitions

Food packaging refers to a nondurable package, packaging component or food service ware that is intended to contain, serve, store, handle, protect, or market food, foodstuffs or beverages, and is comprised, in substantial part, of paper, paperboard or other materials derived initially from plant fibers.



Food contact materials – key definitions

Cookware means durable houseware items that are used in homes and restaurants to prepare, dispense or store food, foodstuffs or beverages. These include:

Pots

Pans

Skillets

Grills

Baking
sheets

Baking
molds

Trays

Bowls

Cooking
utensils



Food contact materials – packaging (AB 1200)

- **Effective Date:** Jan. 1, 2023
- **Description:** Prohibits the sale of food packaging containing *regulated PFAS*.
- **Regulated PFAS** means either:
 - PFAS that a manufacturer has intentionally added to a product and that has a functional or technical effect on the product.
 - The presence of PFAS in a product or product component at or above 100 ppm, as measured in total organic fluorine.

Food contact materials – cookware (AB 1200)

- Applies to cookware containing intentionally added chemicals that are present on the designated list.
- **Designated list** means the list of chemicals identified as candidate chemicals that exhibit a hazard trait or an environmental or toxicological endpoint that meets the criteria specified in regulations adopted by the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) under Article 14 (commencing with Section 25251) of Chapter 6.5 of Division 20 and is published on the DTSC's internet website.

Food contact materials – cookware (AB 1200)

- **Effective date:** Jan. 1, 2023
- **Description:** Requires manufacturers to disclose, on their website, intentionally added restricted chemicals, as well as identify and link to the list(s) containing the chemical.

- **Effective date:** Jan. 1, 2024
- **Description:** Requires the product label to disclose intentionally added restricted chemicals and provide a website address and QR code with additional information.
- **Manufacturer** can mean the entity manufacturing the cookware or the entity it is manufactured for or distributed by.

Juvenile products (AB 652)

- **Effective date:** July 1, 2023
- **Description:** Prohibits the sale and distribution of any new juvenile product that contains regulated PFAS.
- **Regulated PFAS** means either:
 - PFAS that a manufacturer has intentionally added to a product and that has a functional or technical effect on the product.
 - The presence of PFAS in a product or product component at or above 100 ppm, as measured in total organic fluorine.



Textile articles (AB 1817) – key definitions

- **Textile articles** means textile goods customarily and ordinarily used in households and businesses.
- **Regulated PFAS** means either:
 - PFAS that a manufacturer has intentionally added to a product and that has a functional or technical effect on the product.
 - The presence of PFAS in a product or product component at or above 100 ppm, as measured in total organic fluorine beginning Jan. 1, 2025. This is reduced to 50 ppm beginning Jan. 1, 2027.

Textile articles (AB 1817)

- **Effective date:** Jan. 1, 2025
- **Description:** Prohibits the manufacture, sale or distribution of any new textile articles that contain regulated PFAS. (Excludes outdoor apparel for severe wet conditions).

- **Effective date:** Jan. 1, 2025
- **Description:** Manufacturers of textile articles must provide a signed certificate of compliance declaring that products comply with this rule. Distributors and retailers will not be held liable for violations if they rely on the certificate of compliance from the manufacturer.

Textile articles (AB 1817)

- **Effective date:** Jan. 1, 2025
- **Description:** Outdoor apparel for severe wet conditions must be accompanied by the disclosure statement “Made with PFAS chemicals.” Disclosure must also be provided for online listings.

- **Effective date:** Jan. 1, 2028
- **Description:** Prohibits the manufacture, sale or distribution of any new outdoor apparel for severe wet conditions that contains regulated PFAS.

Cosmetics

Cosmetic product means an article for retail sale or professional use intended to be rubbed, poured, sprinkled, sprayed on, introduced into or otherwise applied to the human body for cleansing, beautifying, promoting attractiveness or altering the appearance.



Cosmetics (AB 2771)

- **Effective Date:** Jan. 1, 2025
- **Description:** Prohibits the manufacture, sale, delivery, hold or offer for sale in commerce of any cosmetic product that contains intentionally added PFAS.
- **Intentionally added PFAS** means those that a manufacturer has intentionally added to a product and that have a functional or technical effect on the product or are intentionally breakdown products of an added chemical.

Cosmetics (SB 312)

- **Effective date:** Jan. 1, 2022
- **Description:** Manufacturers of cosmetic products must provide the following to the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC):
 - A list of each flavor or fragrance ingredient is included on a designated list, along with their Chemical Abstracts Service CAS number(s).
 - A list of each fragrance allergen present in a rinse-off cosmetic at 100 ppm or greater or present in a leave-on cosmetic at 10 ppm or greater and their CAS number(s).
 - Whether the product is for personal or professional use.
 - The UPC for each product.

Cosmetics (AB 2762)

- **Effective date:** Jan. 1, 2025
- **Description:** Prohibits the manufacture, sale, delivery, hold or offer for sale in commerce of any cosmetic product that contains an intentionally added restricted ingredient.
- The presence of an unavoidable trace quantity of a restricted ingredient is allowed, provided it results from impurities of natural or synthetic ingredients, the manufacturing process, storage or migration from packaging.
- The chemical list includes 13 PFAS substances and their salts and 11 non-PFAS substances, including mercury, formaldehyde, some parabens and phthalates.

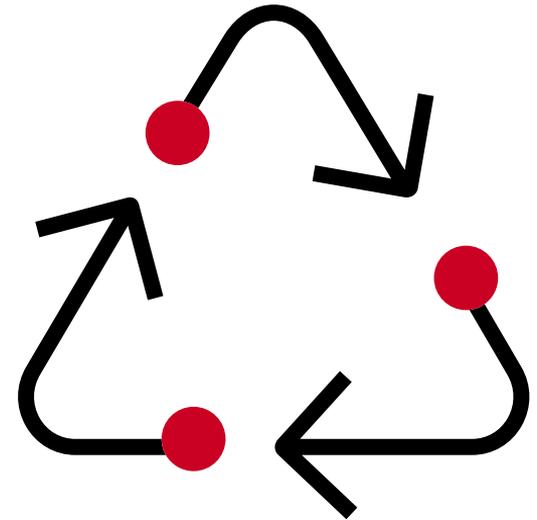
Recyclable packaging (SB 343)

A product or packaging is not considered recyclable if:

- It contains intentionally added PFAS or if PFAS are present at 100 ppm or greater.
- It includes components, such as dyes or adhesives, that prevent recycling.
- It contains intentionally added chemicals identified by subparagraph (4) of subdivision (g) of Section 42370.2.

Recyclable packaging (SB 343)

- **Effective Date:** Jan. 1, 2024
- **Description:** Deadline for the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to publish information on whether a material is recyclable in the state. Once published, it prohibits the sale, distribution and import of products or packaging carrying the “chasing arrows” symbol if the item is not recyclable.



Compostable packaging (AB 1201)

- **Product** includes but is not limited to a consumer product; a package or packaging component; a bag, sack, wrap or other thin plastic sheet film product; a food or beverage container or container equipment (such as a straw, lid or utensil).
- **Manufacturer** means a person, firm, association, partnership or corporation that produces a product.
- **Supplier** means a person who sells, offers for sale or offers for promotional purposes a product or a person who takes title to a product purchased for resale or promotional purposes.

Compostable packaging (AB 1201)

- Prohibits the sale, distribution and import of any products labeled with the term “compostable” or “home compostable” unless it meets criteria:
 - It does not contain more than 100 ppm total organic fluorine.
 - It is labeled to distinguish the product from a noncompostable product upon reasonable inspection by consumers and to help enable efficient processing by solid waste processing facilities.
 - It is designed to be associated with the recovery of desirable organic wastes.

Compostable packaging – compliance dates (AB 1201)

- **Effective date:** Jan. 1, 2024
- **Description:** The product must be certified as meeting an applicable standard specification by an approved third-party certification entity that has existed for at least one year before the product is offered for sale.

- **Effective Date:** Jan. 1, 2026
- **Description:** The product must be an allowable agricultural organic input under the requirements of the United States Department of Agriculture National Organic Program unless CalRecycle determines that it is possible to recover organic waste for use in agricultural applications from the collection of products that are not suitable for such application.

Safer consumer products – carpets and rugs with PFAS

- **Effective date:** July 1, 2021
- **Description:** Carpet and rug manufacturers must submit a Priority Product Notification (PPN) identifying all products sold in the state containing PFAS. They should have also submitted, by Dec. 28, 2021, one of the following:
 - A chemical removal intent/confirmation notification.
 - A product removal intent/confirmation notification.
 - A product-chemical replacement intent/confirmation notification.
 - A preliminary alternatives analysis report.

Safer consumer products – converted textiles or leather treatments with PFAS

- **Effective date:** April 1, 2022
- **Description:** Treatments containing PFAS for use on converted textiles or leathers must submit a PPN identifying all products sold in the state. They should have also submitted, by Sept. 28, 2022, one of the following:
 - A chemical removal intent/confirmation notification.
 - A product removal intent/confirmation notification.
 - A product-chemical replacement intent/confirmation notification.
 - A preliminary alternative analysis report.

Practical considerations

1

Identify restricted products containing PFAS for sales restrictions.

2

Identify private label restricted products containing PFAS.

3

Note the implementation dates for each bill.

4

Ensure products containing restricted substances are not imported, distributed or sold after the effective date.

Safer Consumer Products (SCP)



Safer consumer products

- California legislature passed the Green Chemistry Law in 2008.
- Authorizes DTSC to adopt regulations to identify hazardous chemicals in consumer products, evaluate safer alternatives and implement a regulatory response.
- The goals are reducing hazardous chemicals in consumer products and increasing the adoption of green chemistry and safer chemical alternatives in consumer products.
- Regulations can be found at 22 CCR 69501 through 69511.

Restricted products

- Motor vehicle tires containing 6PPD
- Nail products containing toluene
- Treatments containing PFAS for converted textiles or leathers
- Carpets and rugs with PFAS
- Paint or varnish strippers containing methylene chloride
- Spray polyurethane foam systems containing unreacted methylene diphenyl diisocyanate
- Children's foam-padded sleeping products with TDCPP or TCEP

Proposed priority products

- Laundry detergents containing nonylphenol ethoxylates
- Nail products containing methyl methacrylate
- Motor vehicle tires containing zinc
- Paint and varnish strippers and graffiti removers containing N-methyl pyrrolidone



SPF proposed regulatory response

- DTSC proposed its first set of regulatory responses under SCP on Nov. 13, 2023.
- The intention is to protect users of spray polyurethane foam (SPF) containing unreacted methylene diphenyl diisocyanates (MDI) and advance the development of safer products.
- The proposal affects high-pressure SPF systems used by professionals and low-pressure used by “do-it-yourself” users.
- The comment period on the bill was open from Nov. 13, 2023, to Feb. 12, 2024.

SPF proposed regulatory response

- Manufacturers would be required to:
 - Provide consumers with information about the product hazards.
 - Ensure adequate safety training is provided.
 - Collectively invest \$8 million towards green chemistry research for safer alternatives.



SPF proposed regulatory response

Educate consumers

- Health hazards include respiratory issues and skin irritation.
- Inform consumers about safe use and handling prior to purchase.
- Safety and hazard information must be disclosed in English and Spanish on product labels and websites.
- Additional warnings would be required for DIY users.

Safety training

- Companies must develop and implement mandatory training programs.
- Training programs would ideally be incentivized and/or compensate workers for their time.
- Records of the training must be kept for three years and made available to DTSC upon request.
- Products for DIY users must include a complimentary online training program in the instructions for use.

Green chemistry

- SPF manufacturers must collectively sponsor \$8 million in grants over three years.
- The money will establish a Green Chemistry Innovation Fund to develop safer alternatives.
- An independent review panel will select grant recipients.

Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA) developments



PFAS reporting rule

- On Oct. 11, 2023, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) published a final reporting and recordkeeping rule for PFAS under Section 8(a)(7) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA).
- The rule established a one-time reporting requirement for any entity that has manufactured or imported for commercial purposes at any time since 2011 a chemical substance, mixture or article containing PFAS.
- The rule defines PFAS as any chemical substance or mixture containing a chemical substance that structurally contains at least one of the following three sub-structures:
 - $R-(CF_2)-CF(R')R''$, where both the CF_2 and CF moieties are saturated carbons.
 - $R-CF_2OCF_2-R'$, where R and R' can either be F , O or saturated carbons.
 - $CF_3C(CF_3)R'R''$, where R' and R'' can either be F or saturated carbons.

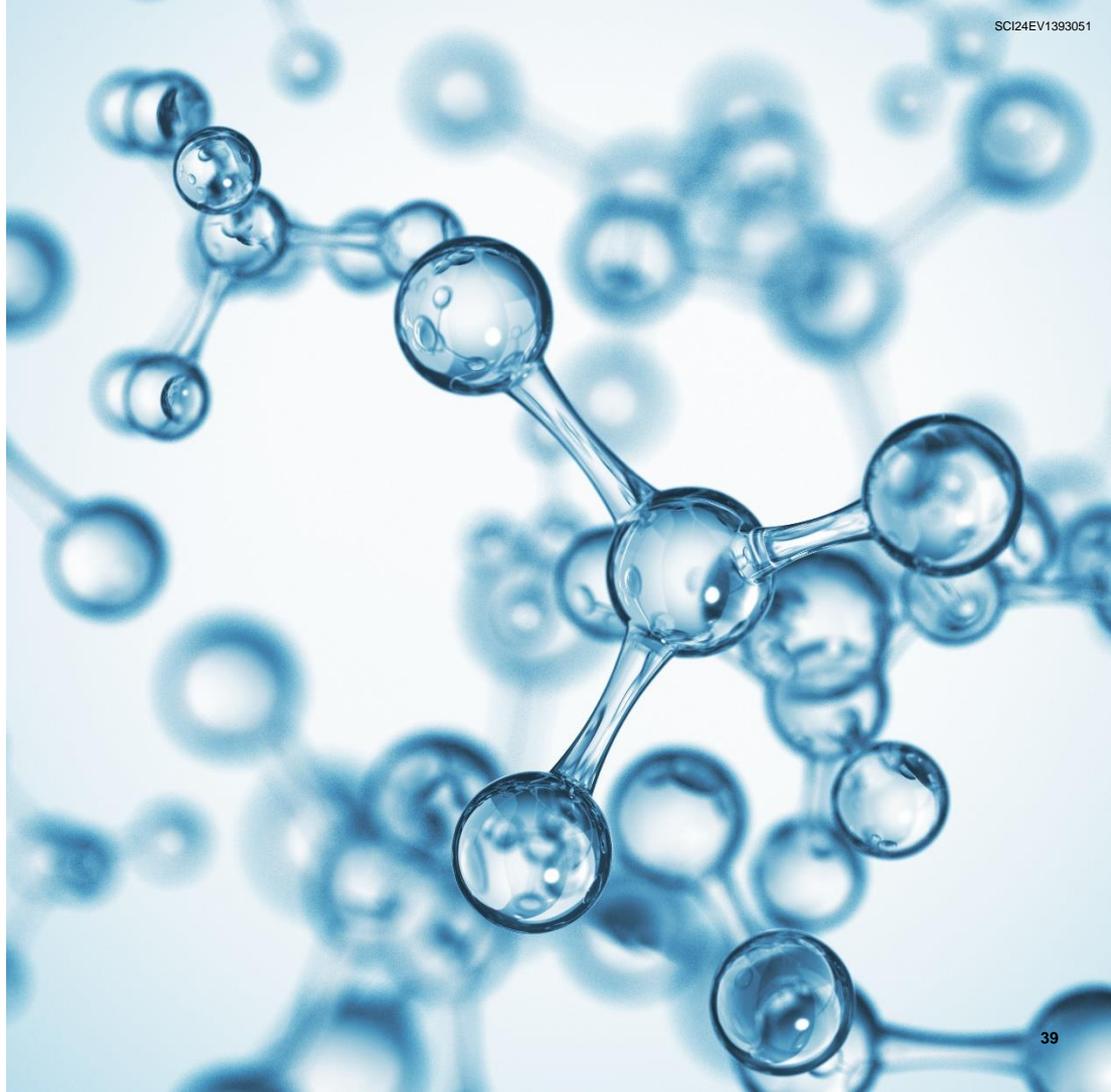
PFAS reporting rule

- The rule requires reporting by entities that have manufactured PFAS or imported PFAS or articles containing PFAS between Jan. 1, 2011, and Dec. 31, 2022.
- This reporting rule includes no de minimus concentrations or production volume thresholds below which reporting is not required. It includes no exemptions for polymers, impurities, research and development or small businesses.

PFAS reporting rule

The information to be reported includes:

- Company and plant site information
- Chemical-specific information
- Categories of use
- Manufactured amounts
- Byproduct reporting
- Environmental and health effects
- Worker exposure data
- Disposal data



PFAS reporting rule

Submission periods:

- Nov. 12, 2024 to Nov. 10, 2025: Small businesses that are subject to reporting based solely upon the importation of PFAS-containing articles
- Nov. 12, 2024 to May 8, 2025: All other entities are subject to the reporting requirements.
- Submissions must be submitted electronically to EPA using a PFAS reporting tool in the Agency's Central Data Exchange.
- Documentation of the information reported under this rule must be maintained for five years, beginning on the last day of the submission period.

Asbestos reporting rule

- On July 25, 2023, the EPA published a final reporting and recordkeeping rule for asbestos.
- This rule established a one-time reporting requirement for entities that have manufactured, imported or processed asbestos, including asbestos as a component of a mixture, in articles, or as an impurity in the four full calendar years before the effective date of this rule, and with annual sales greater than or equal to \$500,000 in any calendar year from 2019 to 2022, when combined with those of their ultimate parent company.
- The effective date of the final rule was Aug. 24, 2023.
- Reports must be completed during the three-month data submission period from Feb. 24, 2024 to May 24, 2024.

Chemical data reporting rule

- The Chemical Data Reporting (CDR) rule established recurring reporting requirements for manufacturers and importers of chemical substances on the TSCA Inventory.
- Companies are required to report exposure-related information, including information on the types, quantities and uses of chemical substances produced domestically and imported into the United States.



Chemical data reporting rule

- Reporting is required for chemical substances for which the total quantities imported into or manufactured in the U.S. are 25,000 pounds or greater for a specific reporting year at a single site.
- 2,500 pounds or more significant for substances subject to specific actions under TSCA.
- Reporting is required every four years and is due in 2024 for calendar years 2020 to 2023.
- Total quantities include quantities imported as pure chemical, quantities imported as a component of one or more mixtures and quantities manufactured in the U.S.
- The 2024 submission period will run from June 1, 2024 to Sept. 30, 2024.

Mercury reporting rule

- The Mercury Inventory Reporting Rule established recurring reporting requirements for entities that manufacture or import mercury or mercury-containing products or intentional use of mercury in manufacturing.
- The reporting requirements apply to elemental mercury and mercury compounds.



Mercury reporting rule

- Reporting is required at three-year intervals.
- A reporting year is the year during which a regulated mercury activity has occurred.
- All information reported for an applicable reporting year must be submitted on or before the first day of July following the reporting year.
- The 2024 reporting year runs from Jan. 1, 2024 to Dec. 31, 2024.
- The submission deadline for the 2024 reporting year is July 1, 2025.

Proposition 65



Proposition 65 – overview

- Proposition 65 is also known as The Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986.
- Administered by the California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA).
- Requires businesses to provide warnings about exposure to chemicals that cause cancer, congenital disabilities or other reproductive harm.
- The list is updated at least once a year and includes over 900 substances.
- Once a chemical is listed, businesses have:
 - 12 months to comply with the warning requirements.
 - 20 months to comply with the discharge prohibition.

Proposition 65 list updates in 2023

Jan. 27:

- 1-Bromo-2-chloropropane (CAS 109-70-6)
- 1-Butyl glycidyl ether (CAS 2426-08-6)
- Glycidyl methacrylate (CAS 106-91-2)

April 21:

- Leucomalachite green (CAS 129-73-7)
- 1,1,1-Trichloroethane (CAS 71-55-6)

Aug. 11:

- Anthracene (CAS 120-12-7)
- 2-Bromopropane (CAS 75-26-3) – amended to include cancer
- Dimethyl hydrogen phosphite (CAS 868-85-9)

• Nov. 17:

- Coal-tar pitch
- Fluoro-edenite fibrous amphibole
- Silicon carbide whiskers

• Dec. 29:

- Bisphenol S (BPS) (CAS 80-09-1)

Proposed amendments

- On Oct. 27, 2023, the OEHHA issued a notice of proposed rule-making to make substantial changes to how short-form warnings are provided under Proposition 65.
- Companies would be required to specify at least one chemical on Proposition 65 warnings.
- OEHHA noted that the absence of this requirement has resulted in an overuse of short-form warnings.
- The proposal would allow companies a two-year transition period.
- The amendment also would provide further clarity within the regulations on other aspects of short-form warnings.

Hazardous Materials Business Plan (HMBP)



Hazardous Materials Business Plan

- HMBP aims to protect the public and the environment from releasing hazardous materials.
- CalEPA governs the program.
- An HMBP includes:
 - The inventory of hazardous materials at a facility.
 - Emergency response plans.
 - A site map.
 - Employee training requirements.

HMBP summary

Businesses in California are required to establish an HMBP if they meet any of the following, among additional criteria outlined in section 25507 of the HMBP code text:

- Handles a hazardous material or mixture containing a hazardous material in a quantity at any one time equal to or exceeding 55 gallons for liquids, 500 pounds for solids or 200 cubic feet for compressed gases.
- Chemical inventory data is required to be submitted by section 11022 of Title 42 of the United States Code.
- Handles (at any one time) an amount of hazardous material equal to or exceeds the planning threshold quantity as noted in the HMBP code section.

HMBP documentation

- Plans must be prepared electronically and submitted through the statewide information management system. In most instances, this information is recertified on an annual basis.
- Following certain events (such as a change in address/ownership, new materials or handling volumes), businesses have 30 days to submit updated information.
- Threatened or actual release of hazardous materials under the HMBP must be reported accordingly. Reporting shall occur immediately upon discovery for facilities in the scope of the requirements.

HMBP updates (AB 2059)

- Last year, the California Assembly Bill (AB 2059) was passed. This bill amended the existing portions of the California code outlining requirements for HMBP.
- The new changes went into effect Jan. 1, 2023. They include new definitions of “consumer products” and “retail establishment,” recordkeeping requirements applicable to suppliers meeting particular criteria and notification requirements for handlers of hazardous materials for removal or transfer to another location.

HMBP new definitions

- **Consumer product** is defined as a commodity that is used for personal, family or household purposes, or that is present in the same form, concentration and quantity as a product prepackaged for distribution to a consumer for personal, family or household purposes. A product not sold for personal, family or household use is not a “consumer product.”
- **Retail establishment** is defined as a business that sells consumer products prepackaged for direct distribution to, and intended for use by, the end user. A retail establishment may include storage areas or storerooms in establishments that are separated from shelves for display areas but maintained within the physical confines of the retail establishment. A retail establishment does not include a pest control dealer, as defined in Section 11407 of the Food and Agricultural Code.

HMBP for consumer products

- Consumer products are exempted from the HMBP if handled at/found in a retail establishment and intended for direct sale to consumers.
- This exemption does not apply to warehouses, distribution centers or manufacturing facilities where no direct-to-consumer sales occur.
- Consumer products with National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) or Hazardous Materials Identification System (HMIS) ratings of three or four stored in quantities at or above certain thresholds at any time are also not included in the exemption.

New recordkeeping requirements

- **Supplier** is defined as a manufacturer, distributor, wholesaler or retailer in the state that sells or provides hazardous materials to a business.
- Suppliers of hazardous materials that are listed by the Department of Transportation and are classified in two or more federal hazard categories in the California Environmental Reporting System (excluding “hazard not otherwise classified”) must maintain records for the sale of those materials to a business in the state if:
 - Quantities sold in 30 days are more significant than or equal to 165 gal for liquids, 600 cubic feet for gases or 1,500 lbs. of a solid.
- Records must be maintained for at least one year and made available within five days upon request.

New recordkeeping requirements

Records must contain the following information on the material:

- Common name of the hazardous material
- UN number
- Quantity of the material
- Name of business
- Business address
- Destination where the material will be handled
- Date of purchase
- Name of the individual conducting the transaction on behalf of the business

Additional regulatory updates



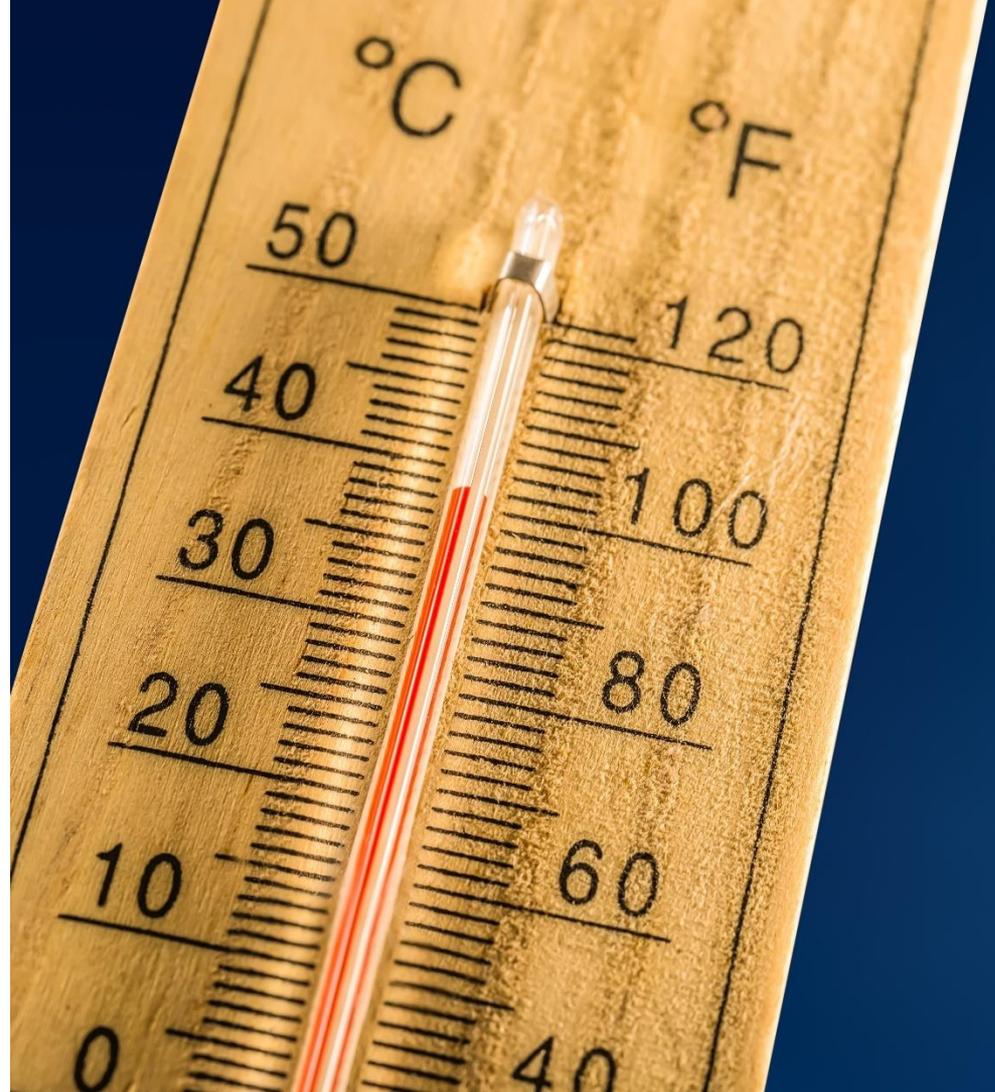
Climate change

- Governor Newsom signed two new senate bills into law on Oct. 7, 2023.
- Senate Bill 253 – The Climate Corporate Leadership and Accountability Act
- Senate Bill 261 – The Climate-Related Financial Risk Act
- Under these statutes, companies doing business in California will be required to publicly report climate-related financial risks and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

Climate change

Doing business is defined by California as:

- Any business engaging in any transaction for financial gain within California.
- Any business organized or commercially domiciled in California.
- Any business having California sales, property or payroll exceeding specific amounts.



Climate change (SB 253)



This bill requires the California Air Resources Board (CARB) to develop and adopt disclosure rules by 2025, with implementation rolled out over two years.

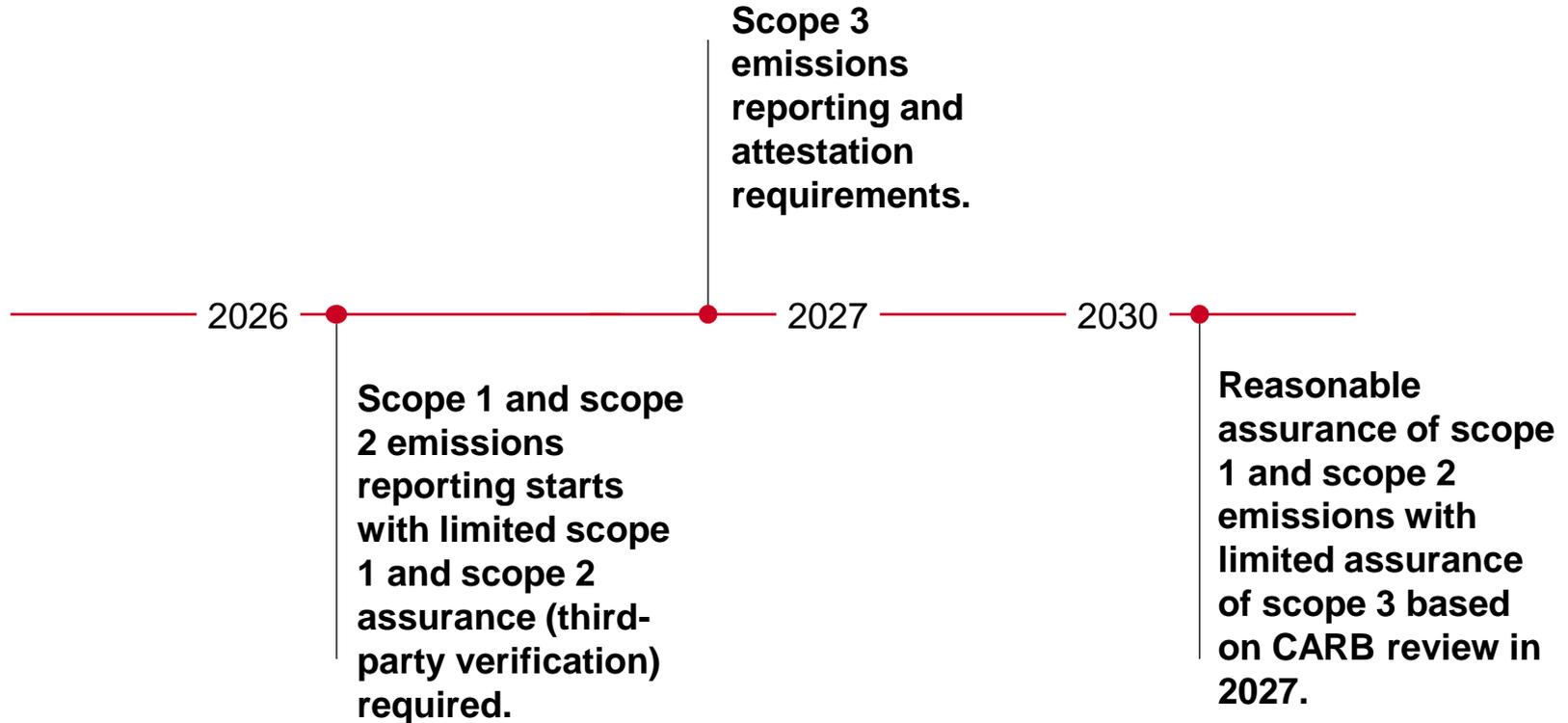


Public and private businesses earning over \$1 billion (USD) a year in revenue will be subject to SB 253 mandates. Reporting should adhere to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol standards.



Companies will need to have their emissions verified by a third-party reporting agency.

SB 253 compliance milestones



Climate change (SB 261)

- The bill seeks to deliver greater transparency and accountability by requiring companies doing business in California and earning revenue exceeding \$500 million (USD) to report on their climate-related financial risks and the measures they have adopted to reduce and adapt to those risks.
- The reports must align with the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) recommendations.
- Climate-related financial risk reports must be posted on companies' websites beginning Jan. 1, 2026, and every two years thereafter.

Climate change (AB 1305)

- **Effective date:** Jan. 1, 2024
- **Description:** Imposes a wide range of disclosure requirements on two types of entities operating in California. These include those that market or sell voluntary carbon offsets and those that purchase them and rely on them to advertise climate goal claims.
- The requirements include disclosing carbon offset projects, specific protocols to support claims and whether a third party has verified the information.
- Disclosures must be updated annually at a minimum.
- Civil penalties are up to \$2,500 per violation per day and up to \$500,000 total.

Pesticides (AB 363)

- **Effective date:** Jan. 1, 2025
- **Description:** Prohibits sale, possession or use of a pesticide containing one or more neonicotinoid pesticides for nonagricultural use on nonproduction outdoor ornamental plants, trees or turf, except as provided.
- Exceptions exist for use and possession by state-certified applicators and sale by state-licensed pest control dealers.
- **Neonicotinoid pesticide** is defined as a pesticide containing acetamiprid, clothianidin, dinotefuran, imidacloprid, thiamethoxam or any other chemical designated by the department as belonging to the neonicotinoid class of chemicals.

Pesticides (AB 1322)

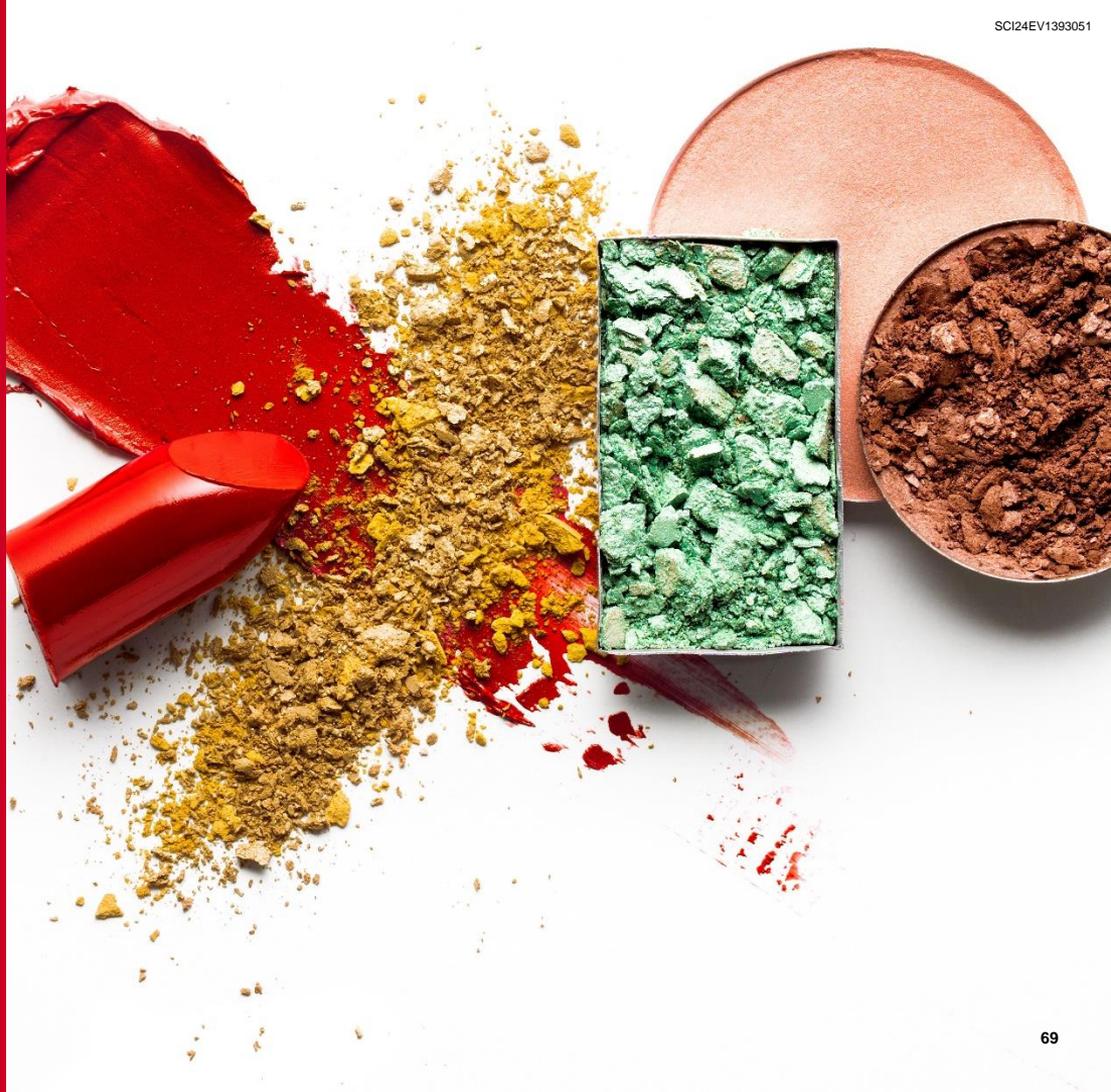
- **Effective date:** Jan. 1, 2024
- **Description:** The rodenticide diphacinone is classified as a restricted material, which requires a license to apply, adds record-keeping requirements and limits who can distribute or offer products containing it for sale. It also includes provisions relating to the existing law regulating second-generation anticoagulant rodenticides (brodifacoum, bromadiolone, difenacoum and difethialone).

Food products (AB 418)

- **Effective date:** Jan. 1, 2027
- **Description:** Prohibits the manufacture, sale, delivery, distribution, holding or offering for sale of food products containing certain substances.
- Prohibited substances are:
 - Brominated vegetable oil (CAS 8016-94-2)
 - Potassium bromate (CAS 7758-01-2)
 - Propylparaben (CAS 94-13-3)
 - Red dye 3 (CAS 16423-68-0)

Cosmetics (AB 496)

- **Effective date:** Jan. 1, 2027
- **Description:** Amends the existing Toxic Free Cosmetics Act to add 26 new substances or groups of substances prohibited for intentional use in cosmetics. Among these are styrene, vinyl acetate, several boron compounds and several dyes.



Juvenile products (AB 1059)

- **Effective date:** Jan. 1, 2027
- **Description:** Prohibits the manufacture, sale or distribution of any juvenile product, mattress or upholstered furniture that contains textile fiberglass unless it is previously owned.
- It is also prohibited to repair, reupholster, recover, restore or renew any such product using replacement components containing textile fiberglass.

Tyler's law (AB 1109)

- **Effective date:** July 1, 2024
- **Description:** Prohibits a person, retailer or online marketplace from selling sodium nitrite to persons under 18. It also prohibits the sale of sodium nitrite in concentrations greater than 10% to persons 18 years of age and older.
- Sellers must ensure an effective and robust system is in place to verify the age of purchasers.
- This rule does not apply to selling sodium nitrite to a business.

Sodium nitrite (AB 1210)

Description: Requires sodium nitrate sold at purity levels greater than 10% to be labeled with clear and conspicuous warnings on both the immediate container and shipping packaging, for example:

*“WARNING: LETHAL TO INGEST.
If ingested, call for emergency help.
The recommended treatment for
ingestion of sodium nitrite is
intravenous methylene blue.”*



WERCSmart® for retail product compliance

WERCSmart is a regulatory automation software that enables retailers to manage product compliance requirements efficiently across their operations.

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Chemical screening

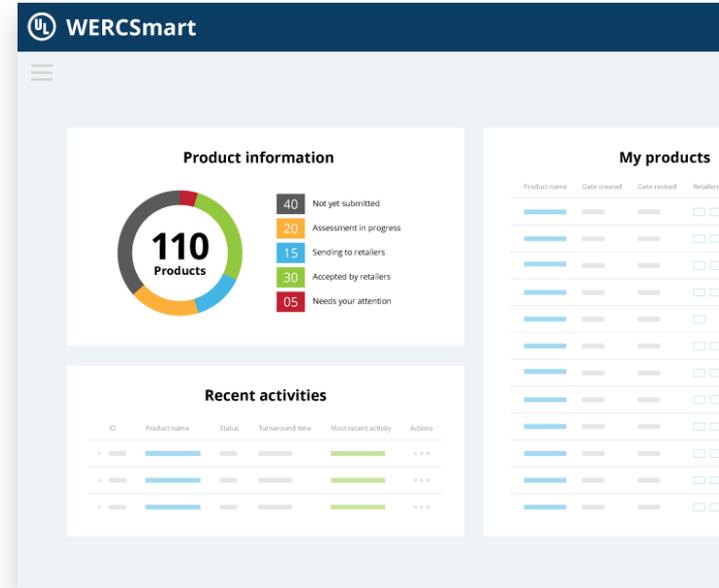
Transportation of dangerous goods

Safety data sheet management

Employee safety

Regulatory disclosure

Product handling



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to manage product
compliance

8,000+ regulatory lists in a single database



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Our experts will help you answer any questions from this presentation and explain how UL Solutions can help navigate retailers through the complex regulatory landscape.



Thank you

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Resources

- [U.S. EPA Requires Reporting on PFAS under TSCA | UL Solutions](#)
- [2023-22094.pdf \(govinfo.gov\)](#)
- [TSCA Reporting Requirements - Busy Years Ahead | UL Solutions](#)
- [eCFR :: 40 CFR Part 713 -- Reporting Requirements for the TSCA Inventory of Mercury Supply, Use, and Trade](#)
- [2023-14405.pdf \(govinfo.gov\)](#)
- [eCFR :: 40 CFR Part 711 -- TSCA Chemical Data Reporting Requirements](#)
- [New Year, New PFAS Compliance Deadlines: Key Dates in 2024 | UL Solutions](#)
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