

AMENDED IN SENATE AUGUST 1, 2007

AMENDED IN SENATE JUNE 25, 2007

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY JUNE 1, 2007

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY MAY 17, 2007

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY APRIL 9, 2007

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—2007—08 REGULAR SESSION

ASSEMBLY BILL

No. 706

Introduced by Assembly Member Leno
(Coauthors: Assembly Members Bass, Berg, Brownley, DeSaulnier,
Hancock, Hayashi, Huffman, Jones, Lieber, Ruskin, and
Swanson)

February 22, 2007

An act to amend Sections 125.9, 19161, and 19161.3 of, *and to add Section 19161.7 to*, the Business and Professions Code, ~~and to add Chapter 11 (commencing with Section 108930) to Part 3 of Division 104 of the Health and Safety Code~~, relating to fire retardants.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 706, as amended, Leno. Fire retardants: toxic effects.

Existing law makes various findings related to the toxicity of certain fire retardants containing chemicals known as brominated fire retardants (BFRs) and chlorinated fire retardants (CFRs), and prohibits a person from manufacturing, processing, or distributing a flame-retardant part of a product containing more than one-tenth of 1% of prescribed retardants.

This bill would revise and extend the findings relating to fire retardants, and would, commencing January 1, 2010, require all seating, bedding, and furniture products to comply with certain requirements, including, ~~but not limited to, the requirement that they not contain brominated fire retardants or chlorinated fire retardants, as defined. It would also require the Bureau of Home Furnishings and Thermal Insulation to enforce these provisions, and be labeled as prescribed.~~

Existing law, the Home Furnishings and Thermal Insulation Act, requires all mattresses and box springs manufactured for sale in this state to be fire retardant. ~~Existing law requires the bureau to adopt regulations requiring that fire retardant mattresses and box springs and other bedding products meet a specified resistance to open flame test, as defined to meet the federal standards for resistance to open-flame test, and authorizes the Bureau of Home Furnishings and Thermal Insulation to adopt regulations to implement those standards. Existing law also requires other bedding products to comply with regulations adopted by the bureau specifying that those products be resistant to open-flame ignition.~~

This bill, commencing January 1, 2010, would require the bureau to modify its standards for prescribed bedding products sold or offered for sale in this state, including, but not limited to, the requirement that they not contain brominated fire retardants or chlorinated fire retardants ~~and be labeled as prescribed.~~ *The bill would require the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment to review human, animal, or environmental health risk assessments of a component or chemical used to meet fire retardancy standards set by the bureau if specified conditions are met, and would set forth notice and procedural requirements for the review of the risk assessment. The bill would require the office to provide a report to the bureau of its conclusions and recommendations regarding the health risks of the component or chemical and to electronically post the report. The bill would require the bureau, upon receipt of the report, to determine if the health risk warrants a prohibition or limitation of the use of the component or chemical, as specified.*

The bill would make a related change involving the assessment of administrative fines pursuant to the Home Furnishings and Thermal Insulation Act.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes.
State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

1 SECTION 1. This act shall be known, and may be cited, as the
2 “California Furniture Safety and Fire Prevention Act.”

3 SEC. 2. The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:

4 (a) Chemicals known as brominated fire retardants (BFRs) and
5 chlorinated fire retardants (CFRs) are widely used in California.
6 To meet stringent fire safety standards, manufacturers add BFRs
7 and CFRs to a multitude of products, including, but not limited to,
8 the flexible polyurethane foam used in commercial, residential,
9 and institutional furniture. On June 1, 2006, two categories of fire
10 retardants known as pentabrominated diphenyl ether (PentaBDE)
11 and octabrominated diphenyl ether (OctaBDE) were banned for
12 use at levels higher than one-tenth of 1 percent in virtually all new
13 products, including the plastic housing of electronics, computers,
14 and circuit boards as a result of legislation enacted in 2003 and
15 2004.

16 (b) Many fire retardants migrate in air, soil, or water, and
17 accumulate in people’s bodies and the environment. For example,
18 polybrominated diphenyl ether (PBDE), which is a subcategory
19 of BFRs, has increased fortyfold in human breast milk since the
20 1970s. Women in North America on average have 10 times the
21 levels of women in Europe or Asia. PBDE has the potential to
22 disrupt thyroid hormone balance and contribute to a variety of
23 developmental deficits, including low intelligence and learning
24 disabilities. PBDEs are structurally similar to dioxin, furans, and
25 polybrominated biphenyls which are known to cause cancer. In
26 addition to California’s ban enacted in 2003, PentaBDE and
27 OctaBDE have been banned in several other states and in the
28 European Union.

29 (c) According to an American Public Health Association
30 Consensus Resolution, virtually all organochlorides that have been
31 studied exhibit one or more serious toxic effects, including
32 endocrine dysfunction, developmental impairment, birth defects,
33 reproductive dysfunction, immunosuppression, and cancer, often
34 at extremely low doses. Organobromides are known to exhibit
35 even more serious effects.

36 (d) Recent studies indicate that BFRs and CFRs have migrated
37 into the environment, and have been detected at high concentrations
38 in fish, as well as marine mammals, including, but not limited to,

1 dolphins and harbor seals, indicating that the chemicals are already
2 bioaccumulating in the food chain and in marine wildlife. Fish and
3 meat consumption are partly responsible for increasing levels of
4 some BFRs and CFRs in humans.

5 (e) Apart from toxic effects in humans and animals from direct
6 exposures, these chemical substances have been disposed of in
7 ways that contaminate soils, groundwater, ~~drinking water~~ *sediment*,
8 ambient air, and natural ecosystems. Production and distribution
9 of tens of millions of pounds of these potentially toxic substances
10 represents an ongoing experiment with the health of the people
11 and environment of California without an adequate scientific
12 understanding of the long-term consequences of exposure to BFRs
13 and CFRs.

14 (f) According to the federal Centers for Disease Control and
15 Prevention, infants and children are particularly prone to absorb
16 BFRs and CFRs through direct physical or oral contact with these
17 compounds in furniture, inhalation of furniture dust containing
18 BFRs and CFRs, and via ingestion of these substances from their
19 mothers' milk and from their diets. ~~Rates~~

20 (g) *Rates* of pediatric health problems, such as leukemia and
21 brain cancer in children, testicular cancer in adolescents, birth
22 defects, and neurodevelopmental disorders, including, but not
23 limited to, dyslexia, mental retardation, attention
24 deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), and autism, are steadily
25 rising.

26 ~~(g)~~

27 (h) Over the last 30 years, there have been hundreds of scientific
28 journal articles and reviews citing these and other negative health
29 impacts in people and in animals resulting from exposure to
30 brominated and chlorinated fire retardants.

31 ~~(h)~~

32 (i) Substantial efforts to eliminate CFRs and BFRs, including,
33 but not limited to, ~~PBDE and OBDE~~ *PentaBDE and OctaBDE*
34 from products have been made throughout the world, including
35 the private and public sectors. These efforts have made available
36 alternatives safe to human health while meeting fire safety
37 standards.

38 ~~(i)~~

39 (j) Fire safety education, smoke detectors, building sprinkler
40 systems, decreasing numbers of smokers, and mandated "fire-safe"

1 cigarettes with lower ignition propensity have greatly reduced the
2 fire risk posed by furniture and mattresses.

3 (j)

4 (k) In order to protect the public health, worker safety, wildlife,
5 and the environment, the Legislature believes it is necessary for
6 the state to prohibit the use of chlorinated and brominated fire
7 retardants in applications, including, but not limited to, commercial,
8 residential, and institutional furniture, mattresses, box springs,
9 futons, and bedding products including pillows, comforters, and
10 other filled blanket products, where the probability of human
11 exposure and improper disposal are high, especially if there are
12 technologically and economically feasible alternatives that can
13 maintain similar or superior fire retardancy. For these and other
14 reasons, in 2003 the Legislature asserted that it is necessary for
15 the state to develop a precautionary approach regarding the
16 production, use, storage, and disposal of products containing two
17 specific BFRs. The Legislature hereby expands its concern to
18 include all BFRs and CFRs in furniture, mattresses, and bedding.

19 *SEC. 3. Section 125.9 of the Business and Professions Code*
20 *is amended to read:*

21 125.9. (a) Except with respect to persons regulated under
22 Chapter 11 (commencing with Section 7500), and Chapter 11.6
23 (commencing with Section 7590) of Division 3, any board, bureau,
24 or commission within the department, the board created by the
25 Chiropractic Initiative Act, and the Osteopathic Medical Board of
26 California, may establish, by regulation, a system for the issuance
27 to a licensee of a citation ~~which~~ *that* may contain an order of
28 abatement or an order to pay an administrative fine assessed by
29 the board, bureau, or commission ~~where~~ *if* the licensee is in
30 violation of the applicable licensing act or any regulation adopted
31 pursuant thereto.

32 (b) The system shall contain the following provisions:

33 (1) Citations shall be in writing and shall describe with
34 particularity the nature of the violation, including specific reference
35 to the provision of law determined to have been violated.

36 (2) Whenever appropriate, the citation shall contain an order of
37 abatement fixing a reasonable time for abatement of the violation.

38 (3) In no event shall the administrative fine assessed by the
39 board, bureau, or commission exceed five thousand dollars (\$5,000)
40 for each inspection or each investigation made with respect to the

1 violation, or five thousand dollars (\$5,000) for each violation or
2 count if the violation involves fraudulent billing submitted to an
3 insurance company, the Medi-Cal program, or Medicare, *or if the*
4 *violation involves fines assessed pursuant to Chapter 3*
5 *(commencing with Section 19000) of Division 8 and the total fine*
6 *assessed for each inspection does not exceed twenty-five thousand*
7 *dollars (\$25,000). In assessing a fine, the board, bureau, or*
8 *commission shall give due consideration to the appropriateness of*
9 *the amount of the fine with respect to factors such as the gravity*
10 *of the violation, the good faith of the licensee, and the history of*
11 *previous violations.*

12 (4) A citation or fine assessment issued pursuant to a citation
13 shall inform the licensee that if he or she desires a hearing to
14 contest the finding of a violation, that hearing shall be requested
15 by written notice to the board, bureau, or commission within 30
16 days of the date of issuance of the citation or assessment. If a
17 hearing is not requested pursuant to this section, payment of any
18 fine shall not constitute an admission of the violation charged.
19 Hearings shall be held pursuant to Chapter 5 (commencing with
20 Section 11500) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government
21 Code.

22 (5) Failure of a licensee to pay a fine within 30 days of the date
23 of assessment, unless the citation is being appealed, may result in
24 disciplinary action being taken by the board, bureau, or
25 commission. ~~Where~~ *If* a citation is not contested and a fine is not
26 paid, the full amount of the assessed fine shall be added to the fee
27 for renewal of the license. A license shall not be renewed without
28 payment of the renewal fee and fine.

29 (c) The system may contain the following provisions:

30 (1) A citation may be issued without the assessment of an
31 administrative fine.

32 (2) Assessment of administrative fines may be limited to only
33 particular violations of the applicable licensing act.

34 (d) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, if a fine is paid
35 to satisfy an assessment based on the finding of a violation,
36 payment of the fine shall be represented as satisfactory resolution
37 of the matter for purposes of public disclosure.

38 (e) Administrative fines collected pursuant to this section shall
39 be deposited in the special fund of the particular board, bureau, or
40 commission.

1 ~~SEC. 3.~~

2 *SEC. 4.* Section 19161 of the Business and Professions Code,
3 as added by Section 14 of Chapter 760 of the Statutes of 2006, is
4 amended to read:

5 19161. (a) All mattresses and mattress sets manufactured for
6 sale in this state shall be fire retardant. “Fire retardant,” as used in
7 this section, means a product that meets the standards for resistance
8 to open-flame test adopted by the United States Consumer Product
9 Safety Commission and set forth in Part 1633 of Title 16 of the
10 Code of Federal Regulations. The bureau may adopt regulations
11 it deems necessary to implement those standards.

12 (b) All other bedding products that the bureau determines
13 contribute to mattress bedding fires shall comply with regulations
14 adopted by the bureau specifying that those products be resistant
15 to open-flame ignition, except in the case that the bureau finds that
16 resistance to open-flame ignition cannot be achieved without using
17 components or chemicals prohibited pursuant to ~~Chapter 11~~
18 ~~(commencing with Section 108930) of Part 3 of Division 104 of~~
19 ~~the Health and Safety Code. Section 19161.7.~~

20 (c) All seating furniture sold or offered for sale by an importer,
21 manufacturer, or wholesaler for use in this state, including any
22 seating furniture sold to or offered for sale for use in a hotel, motel,
23 or other place of public accommodation in this state, and
24 reupholstered furniture to which filling materials are added, shall
25 comply with the regulations adopted by the bureau specifying the
26 degree of fire or flame retardance, shall be labeled in a manner
27 specified by the bureau, and shall comply with Section 108931 of
28 the Health and Safety Code. This does not include furniture used
29 exclusively for the purpose of physical fitness and exercise.

30 (d) Regulations adopted by the bureau for other bedding
31 products shall not apply to any hotel, motel, bed and breakfast,
32 inn, or similar transient lodging establishment that has an automatic
33 fire extinguishing system that conforms to the specifications
34 established in Section 904.1 of Title 24 of the California Code of
35 Regulations.

36 ~~SEC. 4.~~

37 *SEC. 5.* Section 19161.3 of the Business and Professions Code
38 is amended to read:

39 19161.3. All flexible polyurethane foam in the form of slabs,
40 blocks, or sheets, or which is shredded (loose or packaged), except

1 polyurethane foam sold for use as carpet underlayment and
 2 polyurethane foam which cannot reasonably be expected to be
 3 used in or as an article of furniture or a mattress, that is offered
 4 for sale to the general public at retail outlets in this state for
 5 noncommercial or nonmanufacturing purposes, shall comply with
 6 the regulations adopted by the bureau specifying the degree of fire
 7 or flame retardance.

8 ~~SEC. 5. Chapter 11 (commencing with Section 108930) is~~
 9 ~~added to Part 3 of Division 104 of the Health and Safety Code, to~~
 10 ~~read:~~

11
 12 ~~CHAPTER 11. BROMINATED AND CHLORINATED FIRE~~
 13 ~~RETARDANTS~~
 14

15 ~~108930. The definitions within Chapter 3 (commencing with~~
 16 ~~Section 19000) of Division 6 of the Business and Professions Code~~
 17 ~~shall apply to this chapter. In addition, the~~

18 *SEC. 6. Section 19161.7 is added to the Business and*
 19 *Professions Code, to read:*

20 *19161.7. (a) The following definitions shall apply for purposes*
 21 *of this chapter section:*

22 (a)

23 (1) "Brominated fire retardant" means an organobromine
 24 chemical or organobromide used as a fire or flame retardant. It
 25 does not include inherently fire or flame resistant fiber used in
 26 seating furniture, mattresses, or other bedding products.

27 (b)

28 (2) "Chlorinated fire retardant" means an organochlorine
 29 chemical or organochloride used as a fire or flame retardant. It
 30 does not include inherently fire or flame resistant fiber used in
 31 seating furniture, mattresses, or other bedding products.

32 (c)

33 (3) "Inherently fire or flame resistant fiber" means a polymeric
 34 fiber or mixture of polymeric fibers, where one or more fibers is
 35 comprised of a polymer with covalently attached fire retarding
 36 chemical groups built directly into the molecular structure of some
 37 or all of the repeating structural units. Nothing in this definition
 38 shall be construed to limit the authority of the bureau to prohibit
 39 the use of components or chemicals pursuant to subdivision (e) of
 40 ~~Section 108931 (f).~~

1 ~~108931. (a)~~

2 (b) Commencing January 1, 2010, all seating furniture,
3 mattresses, box springs, mattress sets, futons, and other bedding
4 products including, but not limited to, pillows, comforters, other
5 filled blanket products, and sleeping bags that are sold or offered
6 for sale by an importer, manufacturer, or wholesaler for use in this
7 state, including any seating furniture, mattresses, box springs,
8 mattress sets, futons, and other bedding products including, but
9 not limited to, pillows, comforters, other filled blanket products,
10 and sleeping bags sold to or offered for sale for use in a hotel,
11 motel, or other place of public accommodation in this state, and
12 reupholstered furniture to which filling materials are added, shall
13 comply with the following:

14 (1) Shall not contain brominated fire retardants or chlorinated
15 fire retardants.

16 (2) Shall be labeled with a permanent label attachment in a
17 manner specified by the Bureau of Home Furnishings and Thermal
18 Insulation.

19 ~~(b)~~

20 (c) All permanent label attachments required pursuant to
21 subdivision ~~(a)~~ (b) shall comply with the following:

22 (1) Use plain language understandable to consumers, and in
23 sufficient size as to be readily visible and legible.

24 (2) Include the following statement, "DOES NOT CONTAIN
25 BROMINATED OR CHLORINATED FIRE RETARDANTS."

26 (3) Include other markings or language specified by the Bureau
27 of Home Furnishings and Thermal Insulation.

28 ~~(e)~~

29 (d) By January 1, 2010, the Bureau of Home Furnishings and
30 Thermal Insulation shall modify Technical Bulletins 116 and 117
31 with product standards for furniture that shall achieve fire
32 retardancy properties comparable to existing standards, sufficient
33 to protect human health and safety, but without the use of
34 brominated fire retardants and chlorinated fire retardants and
35 without significant increases in costs to the consumer.

36 ~~(d) The Bureau of Home Furnishings and Thermal Insulation~~
37 ~~in consultation with the Office of Environmental Health Hazard~~
38 ~~Assessment may review relevant scientific and medical literature~~
39 ~~as well as the findings, rulings, and regulations of the United States~~
40 ~~Consumer Product Safety Commission, the federal Centers for~~

1 ~~Disease Control and Prevention, the United States Environmental~~
2 ~~Protection Agency, the European Union, and other international,~~
3 ~~federal, and state agencies, to assess the potential health and~~
4 ~~environmental impacts of fire retardants that may be used to meet~~
5 ~~fire retardancy standards.~~

6 *(e) (1) The Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment*
7 *shall review human, animal, or environmental health risk*
8 *assessments of a component or chemical used to meet fire*
9 *retardancy standards set by the bureau if all of the following*
10 *conditions are met:*

11 *(A) The chief of the bureau has submitted a request for a risk*
12 *assessment or an interested person has submitted a petition for a*
13 *risk assessment pursuant to paragraph (4).*

14 *(B) The office has determined in its discretion that a risk*
15 *assessment shall be pursued.*

16 *(C) The person responsible for the manufacture of the*
17 *component or chemical has entered into an enforceable agreement*
18 *with the office to fully reimburse the office for all of the costs*
19 *associated with coordination and evidentiary review of the risk*
20 *assessment.*

21 *(2) Within 90 days of receipt of a request or petition, the office*
22 *shall notify the requester or petitioner whether the office will seek*
23 *an enforceable agreement with the person responsible for*
24 *manufacture of the component or chemical used to meet fire*
25 *retardancy standards set by the bureau.*

26 *(3) The bureau may use fines collected for violations of this*
27 *chapter to reimburse the office for the actual costs associated with*
28 *determining if a risk assessment requested by the chief of the*
29 *bureau will be pursued. All other costs related to the risk*
30 *assessment shall be reimbursed by the person responsible for*
31 *manufacture pursuant to paragraph (5).*

32 *(4) A petition for risk assessment may be submitted to the office*
33 *by any interested person. The petition shall include the name and*
34 *manufacturer of the component or chemical used to meet fire*
35 *retardancy standards set by the bureau, and may include relevant*
36 *comments, data, studies, or other written information documenting*
37 *the risk to human, animal, or environmental health. The office may*
38 *charge a fee set by the office, not to exceed one thousand dollars*
39 *(\$1,000), to be paid by the petitioner for the actual costs associated*
40 *with determining if the risk assessment will be pursued. All other*

1 costs related to the risk assessment shall be reimbursed by the
2 person responsible for manufacture pursuant to paragraph (5).

3 (5) If the office determines that a risk assessment shall be
4 pursued, the office shall send the person responsible for
5 manufacture of the component or chemical a request for risk
6 assessment, requesting evidence of safety to human, animal, or
7 environmental health, specifying endpoint concerns for the intended
8 use to be addressed, setting a due date for when the risk assessment
9 shall be completed, and stating the estimated cost to be reimbursed
10 to the state for evidentiary review of the risk assessment. Within
11 90 days of the date of receipt of the request for risk assessment,
12 the person responsible for manufacture shall enter into an
13 enforceable agreement with the office to fully reimburse the office
14 for all the costs associated with coordinating and reviewing the
15 risk assessment. Failure by the person responsible for manufacture
16 to enter into an enforceable agreement with the office shall result
17 in the prohibition of use of the component or chemical in products
18 under the jurisdiction of the bureau. The office shall issue a failure
19 to comply letter to the person responsible for manufacture and
20 shall notify the bureau. The bureau shall determine through
21 regulation the date at which the resulting prohibition of use shall
22 be effective, except that the date shall not exceed two years from
23 the issuance of the failure to comply letter from the office.

24 (6) Upon the receipt of the risk assessment from the person
25 responsible for manufacture, the office shall review the risk
26 assessment and may request additional evidence of safety related
27 to the endpoint concern for the intended use identified in the
28 request for risk assessment.

29 (7) The office shall, upon the signing of an enforceable
30 agreement with a person responsible for manufacture as provided
31 by this section, electronically post on its Internet Web site a notice
32 that a risk assessment has been initiated. The notice shall respect
33 proprietary concerns of the person responsible for manufacture
34 and shall include both of the following:

35 (A) A brief description, or a bibliography, of the technical
36 documents or other information the office has identified to date
37 as relevant to the preparation of the risk assessment.

38 (B) A statement to inform persons who wish to submit
39 information concerning the component or chemical that is the
40 subject of the risk assessment of the name and address of the person

1 in the office to whom the information may be sent, the date by
2 which the information must be received in order for the office to
3 consider it in the review of the risk assessment, and that all
4 information submitted will be made available to any member of
5 the public who requests it.

6 (8) Upon completion of the review of the risk assessment, the
7 office shall do all of the following:

8 (A) Provide a report to the bureau of its conclusions and
9 recommendations regarding the risk to human, animal, or
10 environmental health.

11 (B) Include its recommendation of a level of exposure with no
12 significant risk to public health based on probable usage.

13 (C) Electronically post the report or a redacted version of the
14 report respecting proprietary concerns of the person responsible
15 for manufacture.

16 (9) If the office finds in its review of the risk assessment that
17 currently available scientific data are insufficient to determine a
18 safe level of exposure to the component or chemical at which there
19 is no significant risk to human, animal, or environmental health
20 based on probable usage, the office shall recommend to the bureau
21 a level of exposure that is expected to protect public health. This
22 level shall be based exclusively on health considerations and shall
23 be determined, to the extent scientific data are available, using
24 the most current principles, practices, and methods used by public
25 health professionals who are experienced practitioners in the fields
26 of epidemiology, risk assessment, toxicology, and exposure
27 assessment. The office may recommend a level of exposure of zero
28 if necessary to satisfy the requirements of this section.

29 (e)

30 (f) The Bureau of Home Furnishings and Thermal Insulation,
31 in consultation with the California Office of Environmental Health
32 Hazard Assessment, may adopt regulations that protect human
33 health and safety, and the environment, and may prohibit in
34 products under its jurisdiction the use of components or chemicals
35 for which the safety to human or animal health cannot be clearly
36 established.

37 ~~(f) The Bureau of Home Furnishings and Thermal Insulation~~
38 ~~shall enforce this chapter pursuant to Chapter 3 (commencing with~~
39 ~~Section 19000) of Division 6 of the Business and Professions Code.~~

1 (g) Upon receipt of the office's report on its review of a risk
2 assessment of a component or chemical used to meet the fire
3 retardancy standards of the bureau, the bureau shall determine if
4 the risk to human, animal, or environmental health warrants a
5 prohibition or limitation of the use of a component or chemical in
6 products under the jurisdiction of the bureau. In making this
7 determination the bureau shall consider all of the following:

8 (1) The best available evidence of the degree of fire safety
9 achieved and the number of burn injuries or fatalities that may be
10 prevented by the use of the component or chemical.

11 (2) The safe levels of exposure to the component or chemical
12 based on probable usage recommended by the office's report on
13 the risk assessment.

14 (3) The human, animal, or environmental health impacts
15 identified by the office report of a lifetime daily exposure to the
16 component or chemical.

17 (4) The availability of alternatives for the component or
18 chemical in the products under the jurisdiction of the bureau.

19 (5) The efficacy of other means to reduce burn injuries or
20 fatalities including, but not limited to, furniture construction
21 standards, existing or expanded limitations on ignition sources,
22 reduction of fuel load, existing or improved electrical or building
23 materials and building standards, and expanded use of fire safety
24 equipment, including sprinkler systems, smoke detectors, and other
25 technologies that might extinguish or warn of the presence of fire.

26 ~~SEC. 6.~~

27 SEC. 7. The provisions of this act are severable. If any
28 provision of this act or its application is held invalid, that invalidity
29 shall not affect other provisions or applications that can be given
30 effect without the invalid provision or application.