

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY JUNE 24, 2010

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY JULY 15, 2009

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY JUNE 25, 2009

**SENATE BILL**

**No. 797**

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**Introduced by Senators Pavley and Liu**  
(Principal coauthor: Assembly Member Ma)  
**(Coauthors: Senators Padilla and Romero)**  
(Coauthor: Assembly Member Huffman)

February 27, 2009

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An act to add and repeal Chapter 12 (commencing with Section 108940) of Part 3 of Division 104 of the Health and Safety Code, relating to product safety.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 797, as amended, Pavley. Product safety: bisphenol A.

Existing law prohibits the manufacture, sale, or distribution in commerce of certain toys and child care articles, as defined, if those products contain specified types of phthalates in concentrations exceeding  $\frac{1}{10}$  of 1%.

Existing law also requires manufacturers to use the least toxic alternative when replacing phthalates in their products and would prohibit manufacturers from replacing phthalates with certain carcinogens and reproductive toxicants.

The bill would enact the Toxin-Free Infants and Toddlers Act, which would, except as specified, prohibit, on and after January 1, ~~2011~~ 2012, the manufacture, sale, or distribution in commerce of any bottle, cup, or liquid, food, or beverage in a can, jar, or plastic bottle that contains bisphenol A, or that is lined with a material that contains bisphenol A,

at a level above 0.1 parts per billion (ppb). It would also, except as specified, prohibit, on and after July 1, ~~2011~~ 2012, the manufacture, sale, or distribution of liquid infant formula in a can or plastic bottle containing bisphenol A or lined with a material containing it. The bill would also require manufacturers to use the least toxic alternative when replacing bisphenol A in containers in accordance with this bill.

This bill would repeal these provisions if the Department of Toxic Substances Control adopts a specified regulatory response.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: no. 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 Toxin-Free Infants and Toddlers Act.  
 3 SEC. 2. The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:  
 4 (a) The purpose of this act is to ensure that children are not  
 5 exposed to harmful toxins.  
 6 (b) Bisphenol A (BPA) was created as a synthetic sex hormone.  
 7 Today it is widely used in certain kinds of plastics and epoxy  
 8 resins, including those commonly found in baby bottles and infant  
 9 formula cans.  
 10 (c) Research by the federal Centers for Disease Control and  
 11 Prevention has found that 93 percent of Americans have BPA in  
 12 their bodies, and children have higher levels than adults.  
 13 (d) According to the National Institutes of Health diet is the  
 14 main way people are exposed to BPA, due to leaching of the  
 15 chemical from containers into food and drink.  
 16 (e) The United States Food and Drug Administration has  
 17 measured BPA in canned infant formula at levels ranging from  
 18 0.1 parts per billion (ppb) to 13.2 ppb.  
 19 (f) BPA would not appear in bottles, cups, cans, or jars as a  
 20 trace contaminant. If BPA is found in any of these articles, it has  
 21 been placed there intentionally.  
 22 (g) The United States Geological Service has measured BPA  
 23 in wastewater dominated at levels up to 12 ppb. The agency's  
 24 detection limit for BPA was 0.09 ppb.  
 25 (h) BPA is a known hormone disruptor. The National Institutes  
 26 of Health is concerned that BPA exposure in children may lead to  
 27 problems with brain development, behavior, early puberty, breast

1 cancer, and prostate cancer. New research has also suggested that  
2 BPA may interfere with metabolism and lead to obesity, heart  
3 disease, and diabetes in humans.

4 (i) Out of concern for children’s safety, Canada has banned the  
5 use of BPA in baby bottles and is restricting its use in infant  
6 formula cans.

7 (j) Many companies have phased out BPA from their products  
8 or removed BPA-containing products from their store shelves or  
9 both.

10 (k) It is in the best interest of California to significantly reduce  
11 infants’ and toddlers’ exposure to BPA as soon as possible, and  
12 to ultimately eliminate all exposure.

13 (l) California’s Green Chemistry Initiative will not come to  
14 fruition soon enough to protect the 550,000 babies born in  
15 California each year from the unnecessary health risk posed by  
16 BPA.

17 SEC. 3. Chapter 12 (commencing with Section 108940) is  
18 added to Part 3 of Division 104 of the Health and Safety Code, to  
19 read:

20  
21 CHAPTER 12. BISPHENOL A

22  
23 108940. (a) On and after January 1, ~~2011~~ 2012, and  
24 notwithstanding subdivision (c), no person shall manufacture, sell,  
25 or distribute in commerce any bottle or cup that contains bisphenol  
26 A, at a level above 0.1 parts per billion (ppb), if the bottle or cup  
27 is designed or intended to be filled with any liquid, food, or  
28 beverage intended primarily for consumption from that bottle or  
29 cup by infants or children three years of age or younger.

30 (b) On and after January 1, ~~2011~~ 2012, and notwithstanding  
31 subdivision (c), no person or entity shall manufacture, sell, or  
32 distribute in commerce any liquid, food, or beverage in a can, jar,  
33 or plastic bottle containing bisphenol A, or lined with a material  
34 containing bisphenol A, at a level above 0.1 ppb if the liquid, food,  
35 or beverage is intended primarily for consumption by infants or  
36 children three years of age or younger, unless the can or bottle  
37 contains infant formula ~~in a liquid form~~.

38 (c) Subdivisions (a) and (b) shall not apply to medical devices,  
39 as defined in Section 109920, or to food and beverage containers

1 designed or intended primarily to contain liquid, food, or beverages  
2 for consumption by the general population.

3 (d) Notwithstanding subdivisions (a) and (b), if the Department  
4 of Toxic Substances Control adopts a regulatory response described  
5 in Section 25253 regarding the use of bisphenol A in any item that  
6 may be prohibited by this section, this section shall become  
7 inoperative upon the date that the department posts a notice on its  
8 Internet Web site that it has adopted the response, and shall be  
9 repealed on the following January 1.

10 (e) Notwithstanding subdivisions (b) and (c) of Section 25257.1,  
11 this section shall not be construed to prohibit or restrict the  
12 authority of the Department of Toxic Substances Control to adopt  
13 regulations to limit exposure to or reduce the level of hazard posed  
14 by bisphenol A.

15 108940.1. (a) On and after July 1, ~~2011~~ 2012, no person or  
16 entity shall manufacture, sell, or distribute in commerce any infant  
17 formula ~~in a liquid form~~ in a can or plastic bottle containing  
18 bisphenol A or lined with a material containing bisphenol A.

19 (b) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), if the Department of Toxic  
20 Substances Control adopts a regulatory response described in  
21 Section 25253 regarding the use of bisphenol A in any item that  
22 may be prohibited by this section, this section shall become  
23 inoperative upon the date that the department posts on its Internet  
24 Web site a notice that it has adopted the response, and shall be  
25 repealed on the following January 1.

26 (c) Notwithstanding subdivisions (b) and (c) of Section 25257.1,  
27 this section shall not be construed to prohibit or restrict the  
28 authority of the Department of Toxic Substances Control to adopt  
29 regulations to limit exposure to or reduce the level of hazard posed  
30 by bisphenol A.

31 108941. (a) Manufacturers shall use the least toxic alternative  
32 when replacing bisphenol A in containers in accordance with this  
33 chapter.

34 (b) Manufacturers shall not replace bisphenol A, pursuant to  
35 this chapter, with carcinogens rated by the United States  
36 Environmental Protection Agency as carcinogenic to humans,  
37 likely to be carcinogenic to humans, or suggestive evidence of  
38 carcinogenic potential, or known to the state to cause cancer as  
39 listed in the Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of  
40 1986 (Chapter 6.6 (commencing with Section 25249.5) of Division

1 20) list of chemicals known to cause cancer or reproductive  
2 toxicity.

3 (c) Manufacturers shall not replace bisphenol A, pursuant to  
4 this chapter, with reproductive toxicants that cause birth defects,  
5 reproductive harm, or developmental harm as identified by the  
6 United States Environmental Protection Agency or listed in the  
7 Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Chapter  
8 6.6 (commencing with Section 25249.5) of Division 20) list of  
9 chemicals known to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity.

10 108941.5. If both Sections 108940 and 108940.1 become  
11 inoperative and are repealed, then this chapter shall be repealed  
12 on January 1 of the subsequent calendar year following the repeal  
13 date of the last repealed section.

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