DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY
State of Washington

# Identification of Priority Products Report to the Legislature

## Safer Products for Washington Cycle 2 Phase 2

## Introduction

Chapter 70A.350 RCW[1] directs Ecology, in consultation with the Department of Health (Health), to implement a regulatory program to reduce toxic chemicals in consumer products. This implementation program is called Safer Products for Washington and has four distinct phases:

1. Identification of priority chemicals and chemical classes of concern.
2. Identification of priority consumer products that are significant sources or uses of one or more priority chemicals.
3. Determination of needed regulatory actions.
4. Adoption of regulations to implement any needed restrictions or reporting requirements.

These phases are implemented over a repeating five-year cycle. For each of the first three phases in the cycle, Ecology must submit a report to the Legislature summarizing the agency's decisions.

This report fulfills the requirement for the consumer products phase (Phase 2) of the second review cycle of Safer Products for Washington, which began in 2023.

## Identification of new priority consumer products

To identify priority consumer products for review, we used a transparent, science-based approach informed by public input. Our goals were to focus on reducing exposure to toxic chemicals in sensitive populations and to demonstrate that the selected priority products meet the criteria in the law.

Ecology and Health evaluated potential priority products against the law's criteria by reviewing existing regulations, peer-reviewed science, government reports, and other scientific evidence. We provide details about our process and decision-making in the Technical Supporting Documentation for Priority Products: Safer Products for Washington Cycle 2 Implementation Phase 2 report.[2] The technical document provides an overview of:

- The scope of each priority product: what specific types of consumer products are included in the category.

[1] app.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx?cite=70A.350
[2] apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/summarypages/2504031.html

- Rationale for choosing the product.
- Volume estimations and potential exposures related to the product.
- Scientific data, peer-reviewed studies, and other supporting documentation.
- Appended information including relevant existing regulations.

Based on this review, we identified the following new priority consumer products that are significant sources or uses of priority chemical classes, as required by RCW 70A.350.030.[3] They are listed in Table 1 below.

**Table 1** Identification of new priority consumer products for review in Cycle 2.

| Priority consumer product | Priority chemical/chemical class |
|---|---|
| **Artificial turf** | 6PPD (N-(1,3-dimethylbutyl)-N'-phenyl-p-phenylenediamine)<br>***and***<br>Per and polyfluoroalkyl substances (commonly called PFAS) |
| **Cosmetics** | Cyclic volatile methylsiloxanes (commonly referred to as cVMS) |
| **Insulation** | Organohalogen flame retardants (commonly referred to as OFRs) |
| **Jewelry and accessories** | Cadmium and cadmium compounds<br>***and***<br>Lead and lead compounds |
| **Nail products** | Benzene, ethyl benzene, toluene, and xylene substances (also known as BTEX) substances |
| **Architectural paints** | Alkylphenol ethoxylates (sometimes referred to as APEs)<br>***and***<br>PFAS |
| **Plastic packaging** | Organobromine or organochlorine substances |
| **Sealants, caulks, and adhesives** | Ortho-phthalates |
| **Solid deodorizers** | Organobromine or organochlorine substances |

A brief summary of the rationale for the selection of each priority consumer product category is provided below.

**More detailed information, including citations to applicable peer-reviewed studies and other relevant sources, is included in the Technical Supporting Documentation for Priority Products: Safer Products for Washington Cycle 2 Implementation Phase 2 report.**[4]

[3] app.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx?cite=70A.350.030
[4] apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/summarypages/2504031.html

## Artificial turf

Artificial and synthetic turf is generally intended to simulate the experience of playing, practicing, or competing on grass fields indoors or outdoors. Turf includes artificial grass, infill, and backing, some of which is made from recycled tires.

Ecology determined artificial turf is a significant use of both PFAS and 6PPD. When making this determination, we considered the estimated volume of these chemicals associated with artificial turf as well as the potential for exposure to sensitive populations and species.

People may be exposed to PFAS and 6PPD from artificial turf during product installation, use, maintenance, and disposal. Children may have higher exposure potential because they spend more time playing on artificial turf fields, are closer to the ground, and engage in more hand to mouth behaviors than adults.

Over time, artificial turf breaks down, releasing PFAS and PFAS-containing microplastics into the environment. PFAS are persistent in the environment and some bioaccumulate in wildlife or travel in our waterways.

Crumb rubber particles contain 6PPD. Its highly toxic transformation product, 6PPD-quinone, can be released in runoff and reach sensitive species. 6PPD and 6PPD-quinone in the environment can harm salmon and other aquatic species. Reducing the release of both chemicals to the environment is critical for preserving and restoring salmon populations in Washington.

Artificial turf is of significant interest to the public and interested parties in Washington and may offer an opportunity to reduce exposure to 6PPD and PFAS while preventing their release into the environment.

## Cosmetics

Cosmetics are products intended to be rubbed, poured, sprinkled, or sprayed on, introduced into, or otherwise applied to the human body for cleansing, beautifying, promoting attractiveness, or altering appearance.

Cosmetics are a significant source and use of cVMS. They are a major contributor to the presence of cVMS in indoor and outdoor environments. Members of the cVMS chemical class have been associated with reproductive and developmental toxicity as well as endocrine disruption. Cosmetic products can expose sensitive populations, such as people of childbearing age and children, to these chemicals through product use, as well as expose workers during manufacturing or occupational use.

cVMS released from cosmetics into the environment can expose aquatic and terrestrial organisms, including sensitive species. They are human-made, high-production volume chemicals that are not found in the natural environment.

Cosmetics disposed of in wastewater can release cVMS into the environment through evaporation into the air and contamination of sediments. These chemicals are persistent in the environment, and there is evidence they bioaccumulate in some food chains. In addition, they may act as chronic aquatic toxicants in some species. Due to concerns around the

persistence and bioaccumulation potential of cVMS, the European Chemicals Agency has recently restricted their use in products in the European Union, including in cosmetics.

The Toxic-Free Cosmetics Act (Chapter 70A.560 RCW[5]) was enacted in 2023 and restricts nine toxic chemicals and chemicals classes in cosmetics in Washington. The Toxic-Free Cosmetics Act does not restrict cVMS in cosmetics. We determined that cVMS in cosmetics should be prioritized for the second review cycle of Safer Products for Washington.

## Insulation

Insulation products include materials used in buildings to provide thermal insulation between indoor and outdoor spaces or between two indoor spaces. Insulation is a significant source and use of OFRs. People and wildlife can be exposed to these chemicals during the manufacturing, installation, use, and disposal of insulation. Many OFRs used in insulation can be released during installation, demolition, and gradually over time in buildings. These chemicals and their breakdown products can be released during structure fires.

OFRs from insulation have been found in house dust, a key exposure pathway for infants and young children. These sensitive populations spend more time on or near the floor, frequently put their hands in their mouths, and ingest dust.

Some insulation materials, like spray foam, contain OFRs that can contaminate the air during installation or spray application. This increases the potential for occupational exposure, making workers a sensitive population to this product-chemical combination. Firefighters entering burning buildings may face higher exposure to these chemicals and their breakdown products.

Inhaling these flame retardants from insulation is a potentially important route of exposure, as they are consistently found in indoor air, dust, and personal air samples from building occupants. These chemicals have been widely detected in construction waste, fish, and the environment.

## Jewelry and accessories

Jewelry and accessory products are ornamental articles and accessories intended to be worn by a person. The products are a significant source and use of lead and cadmium. The size of Washington's jewelry industry, its projected market growth, and the frequent detection of lead and cadmium in these products suggest that a significant amount of jewelry containing these metals is present in the state.

Jewelry and accessories can potentially expose people and wildlife to lead and cadmium. Lead and cadmium are toxic heavy metals with well-established hazards. Exposure to these metals is especially concerning for sensitive populations. Lead and cadmium are also linked to human and environmental hazards that impact sensitive species and populations. Lead, in particular, can harm brain development and have lifelong effects on children. There is no known safe level of lead exposure, especially for children.

[5] app.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=70A.565

Workers, people of childbearing age, and children can be exposed to lead and cadmium from jewelry and accessories during product manufacturing, use, and disposal. Exposure pathways include handling products before eating or putting hands in the mouth, accidental ingestion, or inhaling vapors during manufacturing.

Washington already restricts the presence of lead and cadmium in children's products,[6] including in children's jewelry. However, exposure resulting from use in other jewelry products and accessories is still a concern.

## Nail products

This category includes nail products broadly, examples include:

- Nail art products
- Nail coatings
- Nail glues
- Nail hardeners
- Nail polish removers
- Nail polish thinners

Nail products are a significant source and use of BTEX substances. Toluene and xylenes are the most common BTEX substances used as solvents in nail products and are also found as contaminants along with benzene and ethylbenzene.

Nail products containing BTEX substances are available for purchase in Washington stores and online. We estimate that about 2.3 million women in Washington used nail products in 2020, along with an unknown number of children, men, and nonbinary people.

These substances evaporate during product use, exposing people to these chemicals when they are inhaled. This is especially concerning for nail salon workers and their clients, but home use of nail polish can also lead to exposure. Sensitive populations–including children, people of childbearing age, pregnant people, and workers–may be especially vulnerable to BTEX from nail products due to higher exposures and increased sensitivity. Workers in the nail salon industry in the United States are mostly women of color who are of childbearing age. The majority are low-income workers, and many speak a first language other than English.

## Architectural paints

Architectural paints (referred to as "paints") include coatings designed for interior and exterior building surface applications. This category includes paints intended for both non-professional and professional use and includes primers and clearcoats such as varnishes or lacquers.

[6] app.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx?cite=70A.430

Paints are a significant use of PFAS and APEs. We made this determination after considering the uses and concentrations of PFAS and APEs reported in paint, the anticipated market size for paint in Washington, and the potential for exposure to PFAS and APEs from paint in sensitive populations and sensitive species.

Manufacturers have reported PFAS use in architectural paint formulations. Product testing studies on paint have found that around half of paint products tested contain organic fluorine (an indicator of PFAS) or other volatile PFAS chemicals. APEs are also used in architectural paint formulations.

People may be exposed to PFAS and APEs from paint when applying paint to surfaces, during drying of paint, and over time as paint degrades. Workers may have higher exposures to PFAS and APEs from paint due to more frequent use and proximity to paints that may release volatile PFAS during application and drying. Children may have higher exposure potential through indoor dust because they spend more time on the floor and have a higher frequency of hand-to-mouth behaviors.

Paint is also a potential source of PFAS and APEs in the environment. It can release volatile PFAS when drying, which might contaminate outdoor air during application to structures. Paints that are washed into municipal wastewater or septic systems can introduce PFAS and APEs into the environment. This may occur when paint brushes or clothing are washed, or if the paint is improperly disposed of down the drain.

There is an ongoing need for affordable housing in Washington. The Department of Commerce estimates that more than 1.1 million new homes will be needed in the next 20 years. This will require a large amount of indoor and outdoor paint to cover the surfaces of these structures. In addition, maintenance and renovation of existing structures will require the use of a large amount of paint products. As such, working to identify safer alternatives to the use of PFAS and APEs in paint may be an opportunity to reduce human exposure to these chemicals and their release into the environment from this significant use.

## Plastic packaging

These products are single and multi-component plastic packaging, which includes packages and packaging components as defined in RCW 70A.222.010.[7]

Plastic packaging is a significant use of organochlorine substances. The focus of this category is the polymers used in packaging materials. Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) and polyvinylidene chloride (PVDC) are organochlorine substances used as plastics in packaging and often comprise a large part of the packaging material. In some cases, PVC and PVDC can be used in thin layers, such as in metal cans, and are a small component of the packaging.

People can potentially be exposed to organochlorine substances in plastic packaging materials. Akin to other plastics, plastic packaging polymers such as PVC and PVDC break down into microplastics that people, including sensitive populations, can inhale or ingest. These microplastics are found in several types of human tissues, including in reproductive

[7] app.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx?cite=70A.222.010

organs, and have been associated with adverse effects in human cells. Microplastics can harm wildlife and contribute to adverse effects in organisms including invertebrates, fish, and mammals.

The manufacture of PVC uses vinyl chloride, a hazardous organochlorine substance that can be detectable in packaging materials as a residual from manufacturing. While exposure to vinyl chloride can cause cancer, packaging is not considered a major source of exposure for the general population. Many manufacturers use processes to minimize residual vinyl chloride in polymerized PVC products like packaging. However, vinyl chloride can still be released into the environment during PVC production and transport.

PVC and PVDC pose challenges to achieving a circular economy for packaging in Washington. The recycling rate for post-consumer PVC and PVDC in Washington is extremely low because no facilities in the state can recycle these materials at scale. Most packaging made from these materials ends up in landfills, and some is incinerated or burned.

Burning PVC and PVDC materials forms dioxins, another group of hazardous organochlorine substances. Formation of dioxins is higher in uncontrolled burning events such as landfill fires and backyard burning in comparison to commercial incineration. Dioxins are persistent organic pollutants that accumulate in animals and contaminate food.

## Sealants, caulks, and adhesives

Sealants, caulks, and adhesives used in architectural or home maintenance applications is an additional category. Sealants are products used to seal or fill joints and seams between building materials; they are often intended to create a waterproof or weatherproof barrier. In contrast, caulks are a type of sealant often characterized as more rigid when dry, and adhesives are used to bond two building materials together.

Sealants, caulks, and adhesives are a significant use of ortho-phthalates, contributing to the potential for exposure in people, including sensitive populations. These products can also release ortho-phthalates into the environment, potentially exposing to sensitive species through outdoor use, disposal, or the breakdown of treated materials.

Washington's Phthalates Action Plan advisory committee[8] raised concerns about sealants, caulks, and adhesives and recommended them for consideration by Safer Products for Washington during development of our Phthalates Action Plan.[9]

Sealants, caulks, and adhesives use ortho-phthalates as plasticizers, and they can make up a large percentage of these products by weight. These products may release ortho-phthalates during application or over time and contaminate indoor air and dust. Sensitive populations,

[8] Ecology and Health created an external advisory committee to provide input and expertise from interested parties. Beginning in early 2022, we convened committee members from industry, government, non-governmental organizations, a Tribal organization, and community organizations.
[9] apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/summarypages/2304067.html

such as children, can be exposed to ortho-phthalates through inhalation of indoor air or incidental ingestion of dust particles.

Leftover or unused sealants, caulks, and adhesives are washed down the drain in wastewater or disposed of in landfills. When used outdoors, these products may contribute to the release of ortho-phthalates into the environment, potentially exposing aquatic and terrestrial organisms.

### Solid deodorizers

Deodorizer products sold as solids includes:

- Toilet, garbage, and urinal deodorizer blocks
- Other solid continuous-action air fresheners

Solid deodorizer products are a significant source and use of 1,4-dichorobenzene (1,4-DCB), an organochlorine substance. People are potentially exposed to this chemical when they come into contact with deodorizers. This includes inhalation exposure and dermal exposure through vapor emissions, mists, and dust.

1,4-DCB is found in surface waters, likely due to long-term use of toilet deodorizer blocks. It is also often washed down the drain into municipal wastewater, which can lead to potential exposure in both aquatic and terrestrial organisms.

Solid deodorizer products account for a large proportion of 1,4-DCB released to indoor and outdoor air, with the potential to travel long distances and expose sensitive species.

## Continuation of work on existing priority products

We also plan to continue or expand our work to assess priority product-chemical combinations identified either in previous review cycles or in statute.

**Table 2** Existing priority consumer products identified for additional review in Cycle 2.

| Priority consumer product | Priority chemical/chemical class |
|---|---|
| **Cookware and kitchen supplies** | PFAS |
| **Firefighting PPE** | PFAS |
| **Hard surface sealers** | PFAS |
| **Floor waxes and polishes** | PFAS |
| **Motor vehicle tires** | 6PPD |
| **Printing inks** | Polychlorinated biphenyls (commonly called PCBs) |

A brief summary of the rationale for the selection of each priority consumer product category is provided below.

**More detailed information, including citations to applicable peer-reviewed studies and other relevant sources, is included in the Technical Supporting Documentation for Priority Products: Safer Products for Washington Cycle 2 Implementation Phase 2 report.**[10]

## Cookware and kitchen supplies

We previously reviewed cookware and kitchen supplies in our Cycle 1.5 Regulatory Determination Report to the Legislature.[11] This product category includes items such as:

- Bakeware
- Cooking pots
- Cooking utensils
- Frying pans
- Griddles
- Reuseable baking liners
- Rice cookers
- Waffle irons

Non-stick coatings for cookware contain PFAS. People can be exposed to PFAS when they cook or eat food that has been prepared with PFAS-containing cookware. People can inhale PFAS released from PFAS-containing cookware when it is heated. Food can be contaminated with PFAS due to migration or abrasion of PFAS from cookware surfaces.

Our Cycle 1.5 Regulatory Determinations Report recommended a reporting requirement, which is currently in the process of being adopted through a rulemaking. We found that cookware and kitchen supplies are a significant source and use of PFAS, but we did not evaluate safer, feasible, and available alternatives due to resource limitations. In Cycle 2, we intend to continue to work on PFAS in cookware and could change our recommendation from a reporting requirement to a restriction if safer alternatives are feasible and available.

Chapter 70.565 RCW[12] was enacted in 2024 and prohibits the sale of cookware in Washington containing lead. This law does not restrict chemicals other than lead and lead compounds in cookware.

## Firefighting PPE

We previously reviewed PFAS in "firefighting personal protective equipment" (referred to as firefighting PPE), which is defined in RCW 70A.400.005(4)[13] as: "any clothing designed, intended, or marketed to be worn by firefighting personnel in the performance of their duties,

[10] apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/summarypages/2504031.html
[11] apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/summarypages/2404023.html
[12] app.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=70A.565
[13] app.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx?cite=70A.400.005

designed with the intent for use in fire and rescue activities, including jackets, pants, shoes, gloves, helmets, and respiratory equipment."

PFAS can be added to firefighting PPE and components to meet specifications for protection against water, heat, oil, fuel, or pathogens. Firefighters can be exposed to PFAS by wearing and using these products. This exposure can lead to negative health impacts.

We did not identify safer, feasible, and available alternatives in our Cycle 1.5 Regulatory Determinations report to the Legislature. We recommended a reporting requirement and are conducting a rulemaking to adopt the reporting requirement in Chapter 173-337 WAC. In Cycle 2, we intend to continue to work on PFAS in firefighting PPE and could change the reporting requirement to a restriction if safer alternatives are feasible and available.

## Hard surface sealers

We previously reviewed hard surface sealers in our Cycle 1.5 Regulatory Determinations Report to the Legislature. This product category includes products used to seal hard porous surfaces such as:

- Concrete
- Stone
- Unglazed tile
- Wood

They are designed to protect a variety of surfaces from liquids and soil and can be used for indoor or outdoor applications.

People can be exposed to PFAS during the manufacturing, use, and disposal of sealers containing these chemicals. Certain occupations, such as construction workers, can have higher exposure to PFAS if they are frequently applying PFAS-containing sealers. PFAS from sealers can be released into the environment and expose sensitive species.

We did not determine whether safer alternatives were feasible and available in our Cycle 1.5 Regulatory Determinations Report to the Legislature. We recommended a reporting requirement and are currently conducting a rulemaking to adopt this. In Cycle 2, we intend to continue to work on PFAS in hard surface sealers and could change the reporting requirement to a restriction if safer alternatives are feasible and available.

## Floor waxes and polishes

We previously reviewed floor waxes and polishes in our Cycle 1.5 Regulatory Determinations Report to the Legislature. This product category includes formulated products designed to polish, protect, or enhance a floor's surface.

People can be exposed to PFAS during the manufacture, use, and disposal of floor waxes and polishes containing these chemicals. Certain occupations can have particularly high exposure to PFAS from applying floor waxes and polishes.

We did not identify safer, feasible, and available alternatives to PFAS in floor waxes and polishes in our Cycle 1.5 Regulatory Determinations Report to the Legislature. We recommended a reporting requirement and are conducting a rulemaking to adopt this. In Cycle 2, we intend to continue to work on PFAS in floor waxes and polishes and could change the reporting requirement to a restriction if safer alternatives are feasible and available.

## Motor vehicle tires

During the 2024 legislative session, RCW 70A.350.110[14] was amended to identify motor vehicle tires containing 6PPD as a priority product. We were directed by the Legislature to determine regulatory actions and adopt rules. We will take those actions during Cycle 2.

Motor vehicle tires include new or replacement tires for a motorized vehicle intended for on-highway or off-highway use. 6PPD is added to motor vehicle tires as an antioxidant and antiozonant. As it oxidizes, it transforms to 6PPD-quinone, which is highly toxic to coho salmon and other aquatic species. Coho salmon mortality events have long been linked to roadway runoff, and we now know a culprit is 6PPD-quinone. Regulatory actions that reduce the use of 6PPD in tires will protect salmon and other wildlife, as well as the people who rely on them for economic, nutritional, or cultural value.

## Printing inks

We identified printing inks as a significant source of PCBs in our 2020 Priority Consumer Products Report to the Legislature.[15]

PCBs are produced during the manufacturing process of chlorinated pigments. When chlorinated pigments are used in printing inks, printed materials become contaminated with PCBs. When recycling or disposing of these materials, these chemicals can contaminate wastewater and may reach the environment.

A significant reason Ecology decided to revisit PCBs in printing inks is due to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) new water quality standard for PCBs in Washington. The new limit is 7 parts per quadrillion, and EPA is proposing a limitation on discharges to the Spokane River at 1.3 parts per quadrillion. In many instances, wastewater treatment technology is unable to achieve these limits. This is most pronounced at paper recycling facilities who take in feedstock containing printed materials such as cereal boxes or weekly mailers—items printed with inks containing PCBs.

In this review cycle, we will be researching whether chlorine-free pigments, which do not contain inadvertently generated PCBs, are feasible and available.

[14] app.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx?cite=70A.350.110
[15] apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/summarypages/2004019.html

# Summary and draft schedule

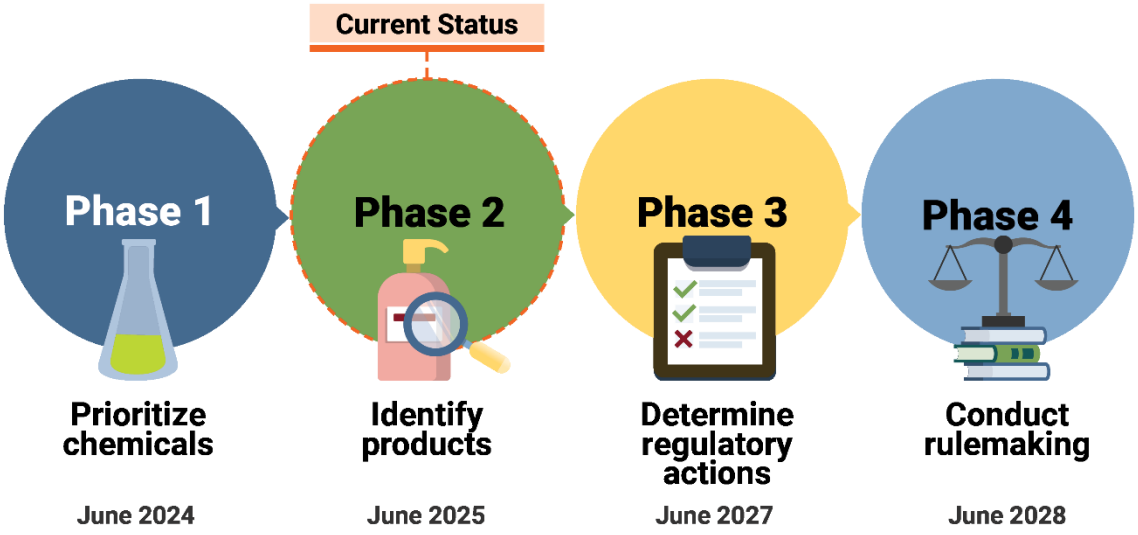


**Figure 1** The four phases of a Safer Products for Washington implementation cycle, including the statutory deadlines for completing each phase of Cycle 2.

During the next phase of implementation, Ecology technical staff will conduct research on the use of priority chemicals in the listed categories of consumer products and consult with relevant manufacturers and other interested parties to determine whether safer alternatives are feasible and available. Based on that work, we will propose draft regulatory actions based on additional research as well as input from affected parties and the public.

The statute sets out three types of regulatory actions Ecology, in consultation with Health, can recommend:

- Restrictions on the use of priority chemicals in a priority consumer product.
- A requirement for manufacturers to report the use of priority chemicals in covered products.
- No action at this time.

Ecology will invite the public to comment on draft regulatory actions in late 2026. We must report recommended regulatory determinations to the Legislature by June 2027. This allows the Legislature an opportunity to amend the recommended regulatory actions before we adopt them in rule (Chapter 173-337 WAC).[16]

At the same time we develop the above draft regulatory action reports, Ecology will start a rulemaking in late 2026. We intend to invite public comment on the preliminary draft rule in the summer of 2027. In early 2028, Ecology expects to release the formal draft rule for public

[16] app.leg.wa.gov/wac/default.aspx?cite=173-337

comment and host hearings for people to provide formal testimony. The law requires we adopt regulatory actions in rule by June 2028.

# Conclusion

As part of the Safer Products for Washington program's second review cycle, Ecology has identified nine new categories of consumer products that contain priority chemicals. Over the next two years, we will research the use of these priority chemicals in the identified types of consumer products to determine whether safer alternatives are feasible and available. Based on the results of this research, as well as input from manufacturers, other interested parties, and the public, Ecology and Health will develop draft regulatory determinations and offer them for public comment in late 2026. The second review cycle for Safer Products for Washington will end with final rule adoption by June 2028.

# Publication information

This report is available on the Department of Ecology's website at https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/ecy/publications/SummaryPages/2504030.html

### Related information

### Safer Products for Washington Cycle 2

- Cycle 2, Phase 2: Technical Supporting Documentation for Priority Consumer Products[17]
- Cycle 2, Phase 1: Report to the Legislature on Priority Chemicals[18]
- Cycle 2, Phase 1: Technical Supporting Documentation for Priority Chemicals[19]

### Safer Products for Washington Cycle 1.5

- Cycle 1.5, Phase 3: Regulatory Determinations Report to the Legislature[20]
- Cycle 1.5, Phase 3: Technical Supporting Documentation for Regulatory Determinations[21]
- Cycle 1.5, Phase 4: Rulemaking[22]

### Safer Products for Washington Cycle 1

- Cycle 1, Phase 2: Report to the Legislature on Priority Consumer Products[23]
- Cycle 1, Phase 3: Final Report to the Legislature on Regulatory Determinations[24]
- Cycle 1, Phase 4:
    - Chapter 173-337-WAC—Safer Products Restriction and Reporting[25]
    - Concise Explanatory Statement[26]
    - Rulemaking webpage[27]

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[17] apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/summarypages/2504031.html
[18] apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/summarypages/2404025.html
[19] apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/summarypages/2404026.html
[20] apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/summarypages/2404023.html
[21] apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/summarypages/2404024.html
[22] ecology.wa.gov/regulations-permits/laws-rules-rulemaking/rulemaking/wac-173-337-nov2023
[23] apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/summarypages/2004019.html
[24] apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/summarypages/2204018.html
[25] app.leg.wa.gov/wac/default.aspx?cite=173-337
[26] apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/summarypages/2304033.html
[27] ecology.wa.gov/regulations-permits/laws-rules-rulemaking/closed-rulemaking/wac-173-337-may2023

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[28]ecology.wa.gov/contact
[29]ecology.wa.gov/accessibility