

SENATE, No. 1223

By Ms. Wilkerson, a petition (accompanied by bill, Senate, No. 1223) of [Dianne Wilkerson](#), [Richard T. Moore](#), [Pamela P. Resor](#), [Shirley Gomes](#) and other members of the General Court for legislation to reduce asthma rates and associated costs in the Commonwealth. [Public Health](#)

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts



In the Year Two Thousand and Five.

AN ACT TO REDUCE ASTHMA BY USING SAFER ALTERNATIVES TO CLEANING PRODUCTS

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

SECTION 1. Chapter 111 of the General Laws is hereby amended following section 5R by inserting the following section:

Section 5S. (a) Title. This section shall be referred to as “The Safer Cleaning Products Act”

(b) Purpose. The purpose of this section is to reduce asthma and other health threats from emissions of toxic chemicals from cleaning products used in schools, hospitals and other health care facilities, day care centers, public buildings, and common areas of public housing.

(c) Definitions. For the purposes of this section the following words shall have the following meanings:

“Cleaning product”, a product intended for use for routine cleaning, including but not limited to general purpose cleaners, bathroom cleaners, glass cleaners, carpet cleaners, disinfectants, floor care

products, and hand soaps.

“Commissioner”, the commissioner of the department of public health.

“Day care center”, any public or private facility operated on a regular basis whether known as a day nursery, nursery school, kindergarten, child play school, progressive school, child development center or preschool, or known under any other name, which receives children not of common parentage who are not more than six years of age, or who are not more than 21 years of age if such children have special needs, for nonresidential custody and care during part or all of the day separate from their parents. Day care center shall not include: any part of a public school system; any part of a private, organized educational system, unless the services of such system are primarily limited to kindergarten, nursery or related preschool services; periodic religious instruction classes conducted by a religious institution; a facility operated by a religious organization where children are cared for during short periods of time while persons responsible for such children are attending religious services; a family day care home; an informal cooperative arrangement among neighbors or relatives; or the occasional care of children with or without compensation.

“Environmentally preferable purchasing criteria,” means standards for evaluating products such as those defined by the state Operational Services Division; such standards include but are not limited to products ~~ducts~~ which are not toxic to humans, and that do not contain any ingredients which are carcinogens or which are known to cause reproductive toxicity, is not corrosive to the skin or eyes, is not a sensitizer, is not combustible, does not contribute to the production of photochemical smog, tropospheric ozone depletion, or poor indoor air quality, is not toxic to aquatic life, does not contain more than 0.5% by weight of total phosphorus, and which does exhibit biodegradability.

“Health care facility”, a health care facility as defined in section nine C of chapter one hundred and twelve.

“Safer cleaning product”, a cleaning product which is listed on the Safer Cleaning Product List established by the Department pursuant to this section.

“Hospital”, any hospital licensed under section fifty-one of chapter one hundred and eleven, the teaching hospital of the University of Massachusetts Medical School and any psychiatric facility licensed under section nineteen of chapter nineteen.

“Public building” means any building owned, occupied, or used by any public entity including but not limited to the commonwealth and any county, city, town, or school district.

“Public housing”, any federal, state or municipally subsidized housing or housing project.

“School”, any educational institution including but not limited to any public or private elementary, middle, high school, junior college, college, university, school of medicine, or law school.

(d) Product Restrictions. No cleaning product may be used in any school, hospital, health care facility, day care center, public building, or common area of public housing in Massachusetts unless said cleaning product is contained on the list of safer cleaning products established by the commissioner pursuant to this section.

(e) Safer Cleaning Products List. No later than January 1 each even numbered year the commissioner shall prepare and release to the public the safer cleaning products list. Said list shall include only those cleaning products that:

(1) are determined to be an environmentally preferable product by the Massachusetts Operational Services Division pursuant to the environmentally preferable purchasing criteria; and

(2) do not contain ingredients that the commissioner has determined as asthma-causing agents (asthmagens) unless a safer alternative is not available; the commissioner may consult available sources such as the criteria for designating substances as occupational asthmagens and the list of asthmagens prepared by the Association of Occupational and Environmental Clinics in making such determinations;

(3) provided however that the commissioner shall establish, in consultation with representatives of the administration and staff of a hospital or other health care facility, a separate list of the safest alternative

disinfectants which are applicable only for use in areas of hospitals or health care facilities which require the application of special disinfectants for medical reasons.

The commissioner shall annually review the safer cleaning products list and make changes as necessary to ensure that the safest available cleaning products are on the list.

(f) Training and Field Testing.

(1) The commissioner shall establish a program to require the training of all cleaning personnel in the use and disposal of the products on the safer cleaning products list in the field, at day care centers, schools, hospitals, health care facilities, public buildings, and public housing with the cooperation of the cleaning personnel who actually use and dispose the products in the course of their employment.

(2) For purposes of developing the training program and confirming the safety and effectiveness of products utilized under this program, the Commissioner shall also convene teams of janitorial staff for schools, day care, hospitals, public housing, and all other state buildings, supported by technical experts, property management, representatives of relevant trade unions and other building occupants. Such teams will field test safer cleaning products and proposed training guidelines and assist the Commissioner in confirming the safety and effectiveness of cleaning products authorized under paragraph (e).

Based on the results of these teams, the Commissioner will develop training guidelines for each of the four settings and develop a plan for implementation that ensures training for all janitorial staff.

(g) Grant Program. The commissioner shall establish a grant program to train cleaning personnel in the use of healthy cleaning products and to compensate the participating cleaning personnel for their participation in the testing program.

(i) Accommodation of Chemically Sensitive Individuals. Nothing in this section shall preclude an individual from requesting a facility to use or for a facility from using a cleaning product not on the safer cleaning products list as an accommodation to a person who is chemically sensitive.

(j) Reasonable Fee. The commissioner shall require manufacturers of cleaning products to pay a reasonable fee to cover the costs for the department to collect and review the requested information, to develop and maintain the safer cleaning products list, and to conduct the field testing program.

(k) Penalties. Any facility manager or owner who uses a cleaning product in violation of this act shall be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars. Any person who sells, or distributes a cleaning product in violation of this act shall be punished by a fine of not less than one thousand dollars and not more than twenty-five thousand dollars for each twenty-four hour period during which such violation occurs. The department of public health may seize any cleaning product held for sale or distribution in violation of this section. The seized cleaning product shall be forfeited.

SECTION 2. Section 1 shall take effect one year from the date of enactment.