First Regular Session Seventy-second General Assembly STATE OF COLORADO

REENGROSSED

This Version Includes All Amendments Adopted in the House of Introduction

LLS NO. 19-1045.01 Pierce Lively x2059

HOUSE BILL 19-1279

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Energy & Environment Appropriations

A BILL FOR AN ACT

101	CONCERNING THE USE OF PERFLUOROALKYL AND POLYFLUOROALKYI
102	SUBSTANCES, AND, IN CONNECTION THEREWITH, MAKING AN
103	APPROPRIATION.

Bill Summary

(Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced and does not reflect any amendments that may be subsequently adopted. If this bill passes third reading in the house of introduction, a bill summary that applies to the reengrossed version of this bill will be available at http://leg.colorado.gov.)

The bill prohibits the use of class B firefighting foam that contains intentionally added perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS foam) for training purposes and creates a civil penalty for doing so.

The bill also creates the "Firefighting Foams Control Act" (act) which:

HOUSE rd Reading Unamended April 18, 2019

HOUSE Amended 2nd Reading April 17, 2019

Shading denotes HOUSE amendment.

Capital letters or bold & italic numbers indicate new material to be added to existing statute.

Dashes through the words indicate deletions from existing statute.

- ! Prohibits the sale of PFAS foam in certain circumstances:
- ! Requires manufacturers of PFAS foam to notify sellers of the provisions of the act;
- ! Requires manufacturers to disclose whether the personal protective equipment they produce contains perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances;
- ! Allows for the department of public health and environment to request a certificate of compliance from a manufacturer of class B firefighting foam or firefighting personal protective equipment to ensure that those manufacturers are complying with the limitations on the manufacture of PFAS foam as set forth in the act;
- ! Creates a civil penalty for violating the provisions of the act; and
- ! Requires the department of public health and environment to conduct a survey to determine the amount of PFAS foam currently held, used, and disposed of by fire departments.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:

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SECTION 1. Legislative declaration. (1) The general assembly hereby finds and declares that:

- (a) The historic use of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances, known as PFAS chemicals, in Class B firefighting foams has contaminated the drinking water of nearly 100,000 Coloradans, including five water systems down-gradient from Peterson Air Force Base, and volunteer firefighting station wells at the Sugarloaf Fire District in Boulder county. The full extent of contamination in Colorado has not yet been determined.
- (b) PFAS chemicals do not break down in the environment and are toxic to people and wildlife at very low levels. Ingesting even small amounts can cause cancer and other serious health problems. Exposure to PFAS chemicals is linked to kidney and testicular cancer, thyroid problems, pregnancy complications, high cholesterol, and immune system disorders. Firefighters and first responders are exposed to these chemicals

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1	at work and nearly every American has measurable amounts in their
2	bodies.
3	(c) Removing PFAS chemicals from drinking and groundwater
4	supplies is expensive and treatment must continue for decades. The
5	Widefield Aquifer in Fountain, Colorado, is permanently contaminated
6	with PFAS chemicals.
7	(d) PFAS chemicals are not necessary to put out high temperature
8	fires. Major airports like London Heathrow have successfully used
9	fluorine-free Class B firefighting foams for years, including to combat
10	active fires. Washington state will ban the sale of Class B firefighting
11	foams with intentionally added PFAS chemicals for residential fires in
12	2020.
13	(e) In addition to handling PFAS chemicals in emergencies and
14	in training, PFAS chemicals are used on firefighter personal protective
15	equipment. Both turnout gear and station ware have tested positive for
16	PFAS chemicals. Scientists and health experts have determined the
17	hazard this poses for first responders.
18	(2) Therefore, it is the intent of the general assembly to limit the
19	use of PFAS chemicals by prohibiting the sale of Class B firefighting
20	foams with intentionally added PFAS chemicals, in certain circumstances,
21	by August 2, 2021; prohibiting training with these foams; and by
22	requiring manufacturers to disclose whether the personal protective
23	equipment they sell contains PFAS chemicals.
24	SECTION 2. In Colorado Revised Statutes, add 24-33.5-1233 as
25	follows:
26	24-33.5-1233. Training restrictions with certain firefighting

foams - penalty - definitions. (1) BEGINNING AUGUST 2, 2019, A PERSON

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1	OR FIRE DEPARTMENT MAY NOT DISCHARGE, OR OTHERWISE USE FOR
2	TRAINING PURPOSES, CLASS B FIREFIGHTING FOAM THAT CONTAINS
3	INTENTIONALLY ADDED PERFLUOROALKYL AND POLYFLUOROALKYL
4	SUBSTANCES.
5	(2) A PERSON OR FIRE DEPARTMENT WHO ADMINISTERS A TRAINING
6	PROGRAM WHICH VIOLATES SUBSECTION (1) OF THIS SECTION IS SUBJECT
7	TO A CIVIL PENALTY NOT TO EXCEED FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR EACH
8	VIOLATION IN THE CASE OF A FIRST OFFENSE. A PERSON OR FIRE
9	DEPARTMENT WHO ADMINISTERS A TRAINING PROGRAM WHICH VIOLATES
10	SUBSECTION (1) OF THIS SECTION REPEATEDLY IS SUBJECT TO A CIVIL
11	PENALTY NOT TO EXCEED TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR EACH REPEAT
12	OFFENSE. PENALTIES COLLECTED UNDER THIS SECTION MUST BE
13	DEPOSITED IN THE LOCAL FIREFIGHTER SAFETY AND DISEASE PREVENTION
14	FUND CREATED IN SECTION 24-33.5-1231.
15	(3) FOR PURPOSES OF THIS SECTION, "CLASS B FIREFIGHTING
16	FOAM", "FIRE DEPARTMENT", AND "PERFLUOROALKYL AND
17	POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES" HAVE THE SAME MEANING AS THEY ARE
18	DEFINED IN SECTION 25-5-1302.
19	SECTION 3. In Colorado Revised Statutes, add part 13 to article
20	5 of title 25 as follows:
21	PART 13
22	FIREFIGHTING FOAMS AND
23	PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT
24	25-5-1301. Short title. The short title of this part 13 is the
25	"FIREFIGHTING FOAMS AND PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT CONTROL
26	ACT".
27	25-5-1302. Definitions. As used in this part 13, unless the

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1	CONTEXT OTHERWISE REQUIRES:
2	(1) "CHEMICAL PLANT" MEANS A LARGE INTEGRATED PLANT OR
3	THAT PORTION OF SUCH A PLANT, OTHER THAN EITHER A PLANT IN WHICH
4	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS ARE PRODUCED ON A COMMERCIAL SCALE FROM
5	CRUDE PETROLEUM, NATURAL GASOLINE, OR OTHER HYDROCARBON
6	SOURCES OR A PLANT OR THAT PORTION OF A PLANT WHERE FLAMMABLE
7	LIQUIDS PRODUCED BY FERMENTATION ARE CONCENTRATED AND WHERE
8	THE CONCENTRATED PRODUCTS MAY ALSO BE MIXED, STORED, OR
9	PACKAGED, WHERE FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS ARE PRODUCED BY CHEMICAL
10	REACTIONS OR USED IN CHEMICAL REACTIONS.
11	(2) "CLASS B FIREFIGHTING FOAM" MEANS FOAM DESIGNED FOR
12	FLAMMABLE LIQUID FIRES.
13	(3) "DEPARTMENT" MEANS THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH
14	AND ENVIRONMENT.
15	(4) "Fire department" means the duly authorized fire
16	PROTECTION ORGANIZATION OF A TOWN, CITY, COUNTY, OR CITY AND
17	COUNTY, A FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT, A METROPOLITAN DISTRICT OR
18	COUNTY IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT THAT PROVIDES FIRE PROTECTION, OR A
19	VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT ORGANIZED UNDER SECTION
20	24-33.5-1208.5.
21	(5) "FIREFIGHTING PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT" MEANS
22	ANY CLOTHING, INCLUDING JACKETS, PANTS, SHOES, GLOVES, HELMETS,
23	AND RESPIRATORY EQUIPMENT, DESIGNED, INTENDED, OR MARKETED TO
24	BE WORN BY FIREFIGHTING PERSONNEL IN THE PERFORMANCE OF THEIR
25	DUTIES.
26	(6) "MANUFACTURER" MEANS A PERSON OR ENTITY THAT
27	MANUFACTURES FIREFIGHTING AGENTS OR FIREFIGHTING EQUIPMENT AND

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1	ANY AGENTS OF THAT PERSON OR ENTITY, INCLUDING AN IMPORTER, A
2	DISTRIBUTOR, AN AUTHORIZED SERVICER, A FACTORY BRANCH, AND A
3	DISTRIBUTOR BRANCH.
4	(7) "PERFLUOROALKYL AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES" OR
5	"PFAS CHEMICALS" MEANS A CLASS OF FLUORINATED ORGANIC
6	CHEMICALS CONTAINING AT LEAST ONE FULLY FLUORINATED CARBON
7	ATOM.
8	25-5-1303. Restriction on sale of certain firefighting foams -
9	exemptions. (1) Beginning August 2, 2021, a manufacturer of
10	CLASS B FIREFIGHTING FOAM MAY NOT KNOWINGLY SELL, OFFER FOR SALE,
11	DISTRIBUTE FOR SALE, OR DISTRIBUTE FOR USE IN THE STATE CLASS B
12	FIREFIGHTING FOAM TO WHICH PFAS CHEMICALS HAVE BEEN ADDED.
13	(2) THE RESTRICTIONS IN SUBSECTION (1) OF THIS SECTION DO NOT
14	APPLY TO THE MANUFACTURE, SALE, OR DISTRIBUTION OF CLASS B
15	FIREFIGHTING FOAM:
16	(a) Where the inclusion of PFAS chemicals is required by
17	FEDERAL LAW OR OTHERWISE REQUIRED FOR A MILITARY PURPOSE;
18	(b) FOR USE AT A GASOLINE OR SPECIAL FUEL STORAGE AND
19	DISTRIBUTION FACILITY THAT IS SUPPLIED BY A PIPELINE, VESSEL, OR
20	REFINERY; A TANK FARM FROM WHICH GASOLINE OR SPECIAL FUEL MAY BE
21	REMOVED FOR DISTRIBUTION; OR A REFINERY; AND
22	(c) FOR USE AT A CHEMICAL PLANT.
23	25-5-1304. Notification requirement. A MANUFACTURER OF
24	CLASS B FIREFIGHTING FOAM THAT CONTAINS INTENTIONALLY ADDED
25	PFAS CHEMICALS MUST NOTIFY, IN WRITING, PERSONS THAT SELL THE
26	MANUFACTURER'S PRODUCTS IN THE STATE ABOUT THE PROVISIONS OF
27	THIS DADT 13 NO LESS THAN ONE VEAD DDIOD TO THE EFFECTIVE DATE OF

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1	SECTION 25-5-1303.
2	25-5-1305. Notice of chemicals in personal protective
3	equipment. (1) Beginning August 2, 2019, a manufacturer of
4	OTHER PERSON THAT SELLS FIREFIGHTING PERSONAL PROTECTIVE
5	EQUIPMENT MUST PROVIDE WRITTEN NOTICE TO THE PURCHASER AT THE
6	TIME OF SALE IF THE FIREFIGHTING PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT
7	CONTAINS INTENTIONALLY ADDED PFAS CHEMICALS. THE WRITTEN
8	NOTICE MUST INCLUDE A STATEMENT THAT THE FIREFIGHTING PERSONAL
9	PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT BEING SOLD CONTAINS INTENTIONALLY ADDEL
10	PFAS CHEMICALS AND THE REASON PFAS CHEMICALS ARE ADDED TO THE
11	EQUIPMENT.
12	(2) THE MANUFACTURER OR OTHER PERSON SELLING FIREFIGHTING
13	PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND THE PURCHASER OF THE
14	EQUIPMENT MUST RETAIN THE NOTICE DESCRIBED IN SUBSECTION (1) OF
15	THIS SECTION ON FILE FOR AT LEAST THREE YEARS FROM THE DATE OF
16	SALE.
17	(3) Upon the request of the department, a person
18	MANUFACTURER, OR PURCHASER MUST FURNISH THE NOTICE, OR WRITTEN
19	COPIES, AND ASSOCIATED SALES DOCUMENTATION TO THE DEPARTMENT
20	WITHIN SIXTY DAYS AFTER THE REQUEST.
21	25-5-1306. Certificate of compliance. THE DEPARTMENT MAY
22	REQUEST A CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE FROM A MANUFACTURER OF
23	CLASS B FIREFIGHTING FOAM OR FIREFIGHTING PERSONAL PROTECTIVE
24	EQUIPMENT. A CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE MUST ATTEST THAT A
25	MANUFACTURER'S PRODUCTS MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF THIS PART 13
26	25-5-1307. Civil penalty. A MANUFACTURER OR A PERSON WHO

VIOLATES THE PROVISIONS OF THIS PART 13 IS SUBJECT TO A CIVIL

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1	PENALTY NOT TO EXCEED FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR EACH VIOLATION
2	IN THE CASE OF A FIRST OFFENSE. A MANUFACTURER OR A PERSON WHO
3	VIOLATES THIS PART 13 REPEATEDLY IS SUBJECT TO A CIVIL PENALTY NOT
4	TO EXCEED TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR EACH REPEAT OFFENSE.
5	PENALTIES COLLECTED UNDER THIS PART 13 MUST BE DEPOSITED IN THE
6	LOCAL FIREFIGHTER SAFETY AND DISEASE PREVENTION FUND CREATED IN
7	SECTION 24-33.5-1231.
8	25-5-1308. Survey. (1) Once every three years, the
9	DEPARTMENT SHALL CONDUCT A SURVEY OF FIRE DEPARTMENTS TO
10	DETERMINE, AS APPLICABLE:
11	(a) EACH FIRE DEPARTMENT'S NAME, FIRE DEPARTMENT
12	IDENTIFICATION NUMBER, ADDRESS, AND FIRE CHIEF'S NAME AND
13	ADDRESS;
14	(b) THE AMOUNT, TYPE, AND DATE OF MANUFACTURE OF ANY
15	CLASS B FIREFIGHTING FOAM THAT CONTAINS INTENTIONALLY ADDED
16	PFAS CHEMICALS WHICH EACH FIRE DEPARTMENT POSSESSES;
17	(c) How, where, and when the fire department has used
18	CLASS B FIREFIGHTING FOAM THAT CONTAINS INTENTIONALLY ADDED
19	PFAS CHEMICALS FOR FIREFIGHTER TRAINING;
20	(d) WHETHER THE FIRE DEPARTMENT'S STATIONS ARE SERVED BY
21	A WELL OR PUBLIC DRINKING WATER SOURCE;
22	(e) Whether the fire department has used class B
23	FIREFIGHTING FOAM THAT CONTAINS INTENTIONALLY ADDED PFAS
24	CHEMICALS IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS, WHETHER THAT USE WAS REPORTED
25	TO THE DEPARTMENT, AND IF NOT WHEN AND WHERE THE CLASS B
26	FIREFIGHTING FOAM THAT CONTAINS INTENTIONALLY ADDED PFAS
27	CHEMICALS WAS USED; AND

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1	(f) How much, if any, class B firefighting foam that
2	CONTAINS INTENTIONALLY ADDED PFAS CHEMICALS THE FIRE
3	DEPARTMENT HAS DISPOSED OF.
4	(2) On or before January 1, 2020, the department shall
5	COMPILE THE RESULTS OF THE SURVEY CONDUCTED UNDER SUBSECTION
6	(1) OF THIS SECTION AND PRESENT THE RESULTS TO THE HEALTH AND
7	INSURANCE COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, OR ITS
8	SUCCESSOR COMMITTEE, AND THE HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
9	COMMITTEE OF THE SENATE, OR ITS SUCCESSOR COMMITTEE.
10	SECTION 4. Appropriation. (1) For the 2019-20 state fiscal
11	year, \$55,278 is appropriated to the department of public health and
12	environment for use by the water quality control division. This
13	appropriation is from the general fund. To implement this act, the division
14	may use this appropriation as follows:
15	(a) \$49,910 for personal services, which amount is based on an
16	assumption that the division will require an additional 0.7 FTE; and
17	(b) \$5,368 for operating expenses.
18	SECTION 5. Act subject to petition - effective date. This act
19	takes effect at 12:01 a.m. on the day following the expiration of the
20	ninety-day period after final adjournment of the general assembly (August
21	2, 2019, if adjournment sine die is on May 3, 2019); except that, if a
22	referendum petition is filed pursuant to section 1 (3) of article V of the
23	state constitution against this act or an item, section, or part of this act
24	within such period, then the act, item, section, or part will not take effect
25	unless approved by the people at the general election to be held in
26	November 2020 and, in such case, will take effect on the date of the
27	official declaration of the vote thereon by the governor.

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