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Secretary for  
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## Department of Toxic Substances Control

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**Gavin Newsom**  
Governor

### TITLE 22 CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS

## 45-DAY PUBLIC NOTICE AND COMMENT PERIOD

September 2021

### SAFER CONSUMER PRODUCTS REGULATIONS – Listing Treatments Containing Perfluoroalkyl or Polyfluoroalkyl Substances for Use on Converted Textiles or Leathers as a Priority Product

**Department of Toxic Substances Control reference number: R-2020-04**  
**Office of Administrative Law Notice Reference Number:**

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) proposes to amend the California Code of Regulations, title 22, division 4.5, chapter 55, section 69511, and adopt section 69511.5. This proposed amendment pertains to identification of a Priority Product under the Safer Consumer Products (SCP) regulations, approved by the Office of Administrative Law (OAL) and filed with the Secretary of State on August 28, 2013 (effective date: 10/01/2013; OAL Regulatory Action Number: 2013-0718-03).

### WRITTEN COMMENT PERIOD

Any interested person(s) or their authorized representative(s) may submit written comments relevant to the proposed regulatory action to DTSC in either electronic or hard-copy formats. Written comments may be submitted electronically through the SCP Information Management System, CalSAFER at: <https://calsafer.dtsc.ca.gov/>. Please direct questions or concerns about CalSAFER to Simona Balan at 510-540-3888 or [simona.balan@dtsc.ca.gov](mailto:simona.balan@dtsc.ca.gov). While DTSC prefers that comments be submitted through the CalSAFER system, interested persons may also submit their comments in an email to: [SaferConsumerProducts@dtsc.ca.gov](mailto:SaferConsumerProducts@dtsc.ca.gov).

Written comments may also be submitted electronically through the DTSC regulations email address at [regs@dtsc.ca.gov](mailto:regs@dtsc.ca.gov) or please direct hard-copy written comments to staff in the Office of Legislation and Regulatory Review, as specified below.

The written comment period will close on November 8, 2021. Only comments received at the DTSC office by that date will be considered. Any interested person(s) or their authorized

representative(s) may submit written comments relevant to the proposed regulatory action to DTSC in either electronic or hard copy formats. DTSC will only consider comments received on or before this date.

## **PUBLIC HEARING**

A public hearing has not been scheduled for this rulemaking. However, DTSC will conduct a hearing if a written request for a public hearing is received from any interested person, or his or her duly authorized representative, no later than 15 days prior to the close of the written comment period, pursuant to Government Code Section 11346.8.

## **Notice Pertaining to Accessibility and Reasonable Accommodation**

All documents related to these regulations can be made available in alternate format (i.e., Braille, large print, etc.) or in another language, as requested, in accordance with State and Federal law. Further, to ensure the public has equal access to all available services and information, DTSC will provide disability-related reasonable accommodations and/or translator/interpreter needs, upon request. For assistance, please contact:

Office of Legislation and Regulatory Review

Department of Toxic Substances Control

P.O. Box 806

Sacramento, California 95812-0806

[regs@dtsc.ca.gov](mailto:regs@dtsc.ca.gov)

Fax Number: (916) 324-1808

TTY/TDD/Speech-to-Speech users may dial 7-1-1 for the California Relay Service.

## **AUTHORITY & REFERENCE**

### **Authority**

This regulation is being adopted under the following authorities:

- Health and Safety Code (HSC) section 25252 authorizes and requires DTSC to adopt regulations to establish a process to identify and prioritize those chemicals or chemical ingredients in consumer products that may be considered a Chemical of Concern. This section also directs DTSC to reference and use available information from various sources but does not limit DTSC to use only this information.
- HSC section 25253 authorizes and requires DTSC to adopt regulations that establish a process for evaluating Chemicals of Concern in consumer products, and their potential alternatives, to determine how best to limit exposure to or to reduce the level of hazard posed by a Chemical of Concern.
- HSC section 58012 (added by Gov. Reorg. Plan No. 1, §146, eff. July 17, 1991) grants DTSC authority to adopt regulations to execute its duties.

## Reference

This regulation implements, interprets, or makes specific the following statutes:

- HSC sections 25252 and 25253.

## INFORMATIVE DIGEST

### Policy Statement Overview:

Background and Effect of the Proposed Regulatory Action:

The SCP regulations were adopted in October 2013 to meet the statutory requirements outlined in HSC sections 25252 and 25253. The regulations outline a science-based process for evaluating Chemicals of Concern in consumer products and safer alternatives by:

- Establishing a list of Candidate Chemicals and specifying criteria by which these may be designated Chemicals of Concern;
- Establishing a process to identify and prioritize product and Candidate Chemical combinations that may be listed as Priority Products;
- Requiring manufacturers to notify DTSC when their product is listed as a Priority Product;
- Requiring manufacturers of a Priority Product to perform an Alternatives Analysis (AA) to determine how best to reduce exposures to, or the level of adverse public health or environmental impacts posed by, the Chemical(s) of Concern in the product;
- Requiring DTSC to identify and require implementation of Regulatory Responses following completion of an AA; and
- Creating a process for persons to petition DTSC to add chemicals to the Candidate Chemicals list, add or remove Candidate Chemicals lists in their entirety, or to add or remove a product-chemical combination from the Priority Products List.

DTSC proposes to amend section 69511 and add section 69511.5 to Article 11 of the SCP regulations. The proposed action will add treatments containing any perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFASs) for use on converted textiles or leathers as a Priority Product on the Priority Products List.

This listing applies to any product containing PFASs placed into commerce in California that may be marketed or sold for the purpose of:

- Eliminating dirt or stains from carpets, rugs, clothing, shoes, upholstery, or other converted textiles and leathers; or
- Repelling stains, dirt, oil, or water from carpets, rugs, clothing, shoes, upholstery, or other converted textiles and leathers.

These products are sometimes also referred to as aftermarket treatments or impregnating agents.

Products covered under this definition include:

- Cleaner: a product marketed or sold for the purpose of eliminating dirt or stains;
- Protectant: a product marketed or sold to protect a surface from soiling when in contact with dirt or other impurities, or to reduce liquid absorption;
- Spot remover: a product marketed or sold to clean localized areas, or to remove localized spots or stains; and
- Water proofer or water repellent: a product marketed or sold to repel water

Treatments containing any perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFASs) for use on converted textiles or leathers does not include products marketed or sold exclusively for use during the manufacturing of carpets, rugs, clothing, shoes, furniture, or other textiles or leathers.

Following extensive review of the scientific literature and analysis of the known hazard traits of PFASs, DTSC determined there is potential for the vast majority of California consumers including infants, school children, and pregnant women and their developing fetuses to be exposed to PFASs while in their homes, offices, buildings, stores, and classrooms for prolonged periods of time daily. These exposures have the potential to contribute to or cause significant adverse health impacts including carcinogenicity, cardiovascular toxicity, developmental toxicity, endocrine toxicity, hepatotoxicity, immunotoxicity, nephrotoxicity, ocular toxicity, and reproductive toxicity. In addition, PFASs are known to be environmentally persistent, bioaccumulative, highly mobile in the environment, can be transported long distances, and undergo lactational and transplacental transfer in humans and animals. DTSC based this determination on an evaluation of an abundance of publicly available, reliable scientific information pertinent to the regulatory criteria.

Benefits of the Proposed Regulatory Action:

A primary goal of the SCP regulations is to mitigate widespread adverse health and environmental impacts of PFASs in commerce, as well as the overall costs of these impacts to the State of California. By listing treatments containing any PFASs for use on converted textiles or leathers as a Priority Product, DTSC encourages manufacturers to evaluate whether PFASs are necessary in treatments for use on converted textiles or leathers or whether there are functionally safer alternatives that would reduce human exposure to PFASs during manufacturing, use, and post-consumer recycling or disposal of PFAS-containing treatments, their containers, and the treated converted textiles or leathers. Reduction in PFASs in consumer products and the environment means healthier ecosystems, safer homes, offices, schools, workplaces, and a more sustainable environment, with cleaner drinking water and air. Reducing exposure to PFASs could reduce the prevalence of elevated serum concentrations of PFASs in the general population of California, and its associated potential for adverse health effects. Expanded use and development of new, safer alternatives benefits California's entire population and environment.

Another primary goal of the SCP regulations is to protect public health by reducing exposures to potentially harmful chemicals. By listing treatments containing any PFASs for use on converted textiles or leathers as a Priority Product, DTSC sets in motion a strategy to reduce human

exposure to PFASs from the manufacturing, use, and end-of-life of this product category. A reduction in exposure to PFASs could benefit the health of California's residents and wildlife. The development of safer alternatives benefits California workers, consumers, employers, and environment.

DTSC cannot pre-determine the alternatives that each manufacturer will propose; therefore, it is impossible to accurately predict or quantify the full range of potential benefits associated with their development. DTSC will maximize the use of alternatives of least concern and give preference to those that provide the greatest level of inherent protection. In general, economic benefits to California workers and business owners may include expanded employment opportunities in the fields of consulting, worker and consumer education, and marketing. Additional benefits may accrue because of increased research and product development collaboration between manufacturers and California-based research entities. Institutional and corporate financial support of chemical and material science programs focused on developing safer alternatives to PFASs could advance the field. These research initiatives could provide manufacturers with employees that are highly skilled in the research and design of products for newly emerging global markets.

### **Existing Laws and Regulations:**

The SCP regulations established a unique approach to regulating Chemicals of Concern in consumer products that grants DTSC authority to take actions to protect people and the environment when such actions are outside the scope of other regulatory programs. There are no equivalent federal or state regulations that require product manufacturers to determine if the chemical in their product is necessary and whether there is a safer alternative, with the goal of protecting consumers and the environment from adverse effects associated with a product throughout its lifetime.

DTSC has assessed all applicable state and federal laws and regulations and international treaties or agreements with the force of domestic law related to the product or the Candidate Chemical in the product. DTSC has determined that these programs do not overlap or conflict with this proposal to list treatments containing members of the class of PFASs for use on converted textiles or leathers, nor with any subsequent regulation that may result from such listing.

As a class, PFASs are not currently regulated by the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC), the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), or the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), nor by any other state agencies. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) took some limited regulatory actions on a small number of PFASs (see below), but the proposed regulation does not duplicate or conflict with any of these regulations, which are discussed below.

### **U.S. EPA's Limited Regulatory Actions on PFASs:**

Section 5 of Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) authorizes U.S. EPA to issue Significant New Use Rules (SNURs) for new or existing chemicals used in a significant new way. A SNUR requires companies to notify U.S. EPA at least 90 days prior to manufacturing, importing, or processing

substances for a significant new use, and submit a notification including information about the chemical's identity, physical characteristics, processing and use, and available toxicity data. U.S. EPA has 90 days to evaluate the new use and can request more data, prohibit or limit the manufacture, or allow the use. The following SNURs are related to PFASs:

- December 9, 2002 – SNUR regarding any future manufacture (including imports) of 75 PFASs specifically included in the 2000-2002 voluntary phaseout of PFOS by 3M;
- March 11, 2002 – SNUR regarding any future manufacture (including imports) of 13 PFASs specifically included in the 2000-2002 voluntary phaseout of PFOS by 3M;
- October 9, 2007 – SNUR for 183 PFASs believed to no longer be manufactured, imported, or used in the U.S.;
- October 22, 2013 – SNUR requiring companies to report their intent to manufacture certain PFOA-related chemicals to treat carpets, as well as their intent to import carpets containing these PFASs;
- (Proposed) January 21, 2015 – proposed SNUR affecting manufacturers (including importers) of PFOA and PFOA-related chemicals, including as part of articles, and processors of these chemicals;
- (Proposed) February 20, 2020 – supplemental to a SNUR issued on certain PFASs in 2015; amendment includes regulation on imported products that contain certain PFASs used as part of surface coatings; and
- June 22, 2020 – final SNUR requiring notice before anyone can resume the use of long-chain PFASs that have been phased out in the U.S. or import products containing certain long-chain PFASs as surface coatings or carpets containing perfluoroalkyl sulfonates.

Since 2000, U.S. EPA has reviewed hundreds of substitutes for PFOA, PFOS, and other longer-chain PFASs, particularly regarding their toxicity, fate, and bioaccumulation under the New Chemicals Program. For many PFASs, U.S. EPA has worked with individual submitters pursuant to TSCA section 5(e) to develop Consent Orders, which typically contain certain requirements such as testing, while allowing production and use.

On January 27, 2010, U.S. EPA amended the Polymer Exemption Rule for new chemicals under TSCA to exclude certain side-chain fluorinated polymers due to potential risk to human health or the environment.

The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (NDAA), signed into law on December 20, 2019, contains multiple PFAS-related amendments, including a ban on the use of PFASs in food packaging for military ready-to-eat meals and the phaseout of PFAS-containing firefighting foam. Additionally, section 7321 of the NDAA added several PFASs to the Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) under section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 (EPCRA), effective January 1, 2020.

Related State Laws and Regulations:

No California state laws or regulations currently address the use of PFASs in treatments for converted textiles or leathers.

Therefore, these proposed regulations will not be inconsistent or incompatible with existing state laws or regulations.

#### **Comparable Federal Regulation or Statute:**

This regulation is not based on, identical to, or in conflict with any federal regulations.

### **OTHER APPLICABLE REQUIREMENTS PRESCRIBED BY STATUTE**

#### **California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Compliance**

DTSC has determined that this rulemaking would be exempt from CEQA (Public Resources Code Section 21000, et seq.) under the “feasibility or planning study” and “data collection” exemptions outlined in California Code of Regulations, title 14, section 15262 and 15306, respectively. A draft Notice of Exemption (NOE) is available for review during the public comment period upon request and will be filed with the State Clearinghouse if the regulation is finalized.

#### **California Environmental Policy Council Review**

Under the provisions of HSC section 25252.5, the California Environmental Policy Council (CEPC) reviewed the framework SCP regulations prior to their adoption in October 2013 (the CEPC Resolution may be viewed at: <http://www.calepa.ca.gov/cepc/>). Under HSC Section 25252.5(f), the CEPC determined that the proposed regulations would not have any significant adverse impact on public health or the environment and could be adopted by DTSC without undergoing a multimedia life cycle evaluation.

DTSC determined that further review by the CEPC is not warranted for this rulemaking because the requirements of HSC section 25252.5 apply only to the creation of the SCP program and not regulations that may be required to implement this program.

#### **Peer Review**

DTSC requested an external scientific peer review of the scientific basis of the proposed regulation pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 57004. The result of the external scientific peer review is posted to DTSC’s rulemaking website at: <https://dtsc.ca.gov/regs/>.

### **MANDATE ON LOCAL AGENCIES OR SCHOOL DISTRICTS**

DTSC has determined that adoption of this regulation will not impose a local mandate or result in costs subject to state reimbursement pursuant to part 7 of division 4, commencing with section 17500, of the Government Code or other nondiscretionary costs or savings to local agencies.

## **COST OR SAVINGS TO STATE OR LOCAL AGENCIES, OR SCHOOL DISTRICTS SUBJECT TO REIMBURSEMENT**

DTSC determined that adoption of this regulation will not result in costs or savings for any local agency or school district required to be reimbursed pursuant to Part 7 of Division 4, commencing with section 17500 of the Government Code, or other nondiscretionary costs or savings imposed on local agencies.

### **Costs or Savings to Any State Agency:**

DTSC will absorb additional costs associated with reviewing Notifications, Abridged AA Reports, or two-stage AA Reports submitted by manufacturers of treatments for converted textiles or leathers containing any PFASs by reallocating staff to this new task. DTSC estimates that the total fiscal costs to state government for reviewing all Notifications, Abridged AA Reports, and two-stage AA reports submitted by manufacturers will range from \$1,363,344 to \$4,941,360.

### **Local Agencies:**

DTSC determined that adoption of this regulation will not impose a local mandate or result in costs or savings for any local agency subject to reimbursement pursuant to Part 7 of Division 4, commencing with section 17500, of the Government Code or other nondiscretionary costs or savings to local agencies.

### **School Districts:**

DTSC determined that adoption of this regulation would not result in costs or savings for any school district required to be reimbursed pursuant to Part 7 of Division 4, commencing with section 17500 of the Government Code.

### **Federal Funding to the State:**

DTSC determined that adoption of this regulation will not result in cost or savings in federal funding to the state. DTSC determined that no fiscal impact to federal funding or state programs exists.

## **DETERMINATION OF NO SIGNIFICANT STATEWIDE ADVERSE ECONOMIC IMPACT**

DTSC determined the proposed regulatory action has no significant statewide adverse economic impact directly affecting business. Following a review of available market data on treatments for use on converted textiles and leathers and surveys of affected manufacturers and industry organizations, DTSC determined the proposed regulation is not a major regulation and is unlikely to have a significant adverse impact on business.

Types of Businesses Affected: Manufacturers of treatments for use on converted textiles or leathers containing any PFASs have the principal duty to comply with the notification and reporting requirements.



Projected Reporting, Recordkeeping, or other Compliance Requirements: In accordance with Government Code sections 11346.3(c) and 11346.5(a)(11), DTSC found that the reporting requirements of the proposed regulatory action, which apply to businesses, are necessary for the health, safety, and welfare of the people of the State of California. The specific reporting requirements and forms are:

- Priority Product Notification [section 69503.7]
- Removal/Replacement Notifications:
  - Chemical of Concern Removal Intent Notification [section 69505.2]
  - Chemical of Concern Removal Confirmation Notification [section 69505.2]
  - Product Removal Intent Notification [section 69505.2]
  - Product Removal Confirmation Notification [section 69505.2]
  - Product-Chemical Replacement Intent Notification [section 69505.2]
  - Product-Chemical Replacement Confirmation Notification [section 69505.2]
  - Product Cease Ordering Notification [section 69501.2(b)(2)(B)]
- AA Notifications and Reports:
  - AA Threshold Notification [section 69505.3]
  - AA Extension [section 69505.1(c)]
  - Preliminary AA Report [section 69505.4(a)(2), section 69505.5, section 69505.1(b)(2)(A), section 69505.7]
  - Final AA Report [section 69505.4(a)(3), section 69505.6, section 69505.1(b)(2)(B), section 69505.7]
  - Abridged AA Report [section 69505.4(b)]
  - Alternate AA Work Plan [section 69505.4(c)]
  - Previously completed AA [section 69505.4(d)]

The reports and forms that will be submitted by a manufacturer depend on several factors including the Priority Products produced, the availability of viable alternatives, and business decisions made by the manufacturer.

The reporting requirements applicable to manufacturers may be fulfilled by a consortium, trade association, public-private partnership, or other entity acting on behalf of, or in lieu of, one or more manufacturer. This does not apply to the Priority Product Notification or AA Threshold Exemption Notification requirements [section 69501.2(a)(2)].

DTSC has made an initial determination that the adoption of this regulation will not exert a significant, statewide adverse economic impact directly affecting business, including the ability of California businesses to compete with businesses in other states. DTSC has considered proposed alternatives that would lessen any adverse economic impact on business and invites interested parties to submit proposals. Submissions may include the following considerations:

- i. The establishment of differing compliance or reporting requirements or timetables that take into account the resources available to businesses.
- ii. Consolidation or simplification of compliance and reporting requirements for businesses.

- iii. The use of performance standards rather than prescriptive standards.
- iv. Exemption or partial exemption from the regulatory requirements for businesses.

## **COST IMPACTS ON REPRESENTATIVE PRIVATE PERSONS OR BUSINESSES**

DTSC estimates the cumulative cost for all California-based manufacturers of treatments containing any PFASs for use on converted textiles or leathers to submit Priority Product Notifications and AA Reports and to respond to DTSC's reviews of these submittals to be from \$2,598,080 to \$7,014,080.

DTSC relied on a variety of sources, such as U.S. Census Bureau County Business Patterns and D&B Hoovers databases, to estimate the number of manufacturers potentially impacted by this proposed regulation. From these data sources, DTSC estimates there are 23 manufacturers of converted textile or leather treatments containing PFASs in California that would be impacted by this proposed regulation.

## **RESULTS OF THE ECONOMIC IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

### **Creation of New Businesses or Elimination of Existing Businesses:**

DTSC determined that it is:

- Unlikely that this proposal will eliminate or create businesses or jobs in manufacturing of treatments for converted textiles or leathers;
- Possible that this proposal could create an unknown number of businesses to assist manufacturers of converted textile or leather treatments containing PFASs in meeting regulatory obligations including consulting services, chemical and material science research services, and product development support;
- Possible that this proposal could create an unknown number of public or private sector jobs in consulting services, product research and design, chemical and material science research and support and marketing.

### **Expansion of Businesses Currently doing Business:**

DTSC determined that it is possible that this proposal could result in the expansion of businesses currently doing business within the state, particularly those engaged in regulatory consulting services, chemical and material science research and support, product research and design and marketing.

### **Effect on Housing Costs:**

DTSC has made a determination that the proposed regulation will have no significant effect on housing costs.

### **Effect on Small Businesses:**

DTSC made an initial determination that the adoption of this regulation may affect small businesses. DTSC estimates that 16 of the 23 potentially impacted manufacturers are small businesses. Costs to submit Priority Product Notifications and AA Reports are expected to be the same for all impacted businesses. Moreover, DTSC estimates that it will take each manufacturer a maximum of 16 hours at \$60/hour to complete a Priority Product Notification, or a total of \$960. DTSC estimates that the cost to each manufacturer for the Priority Product Notification, AA report, and responding to DTSC's AA report review will be \$112,960 to \$182,960 for an Abridged AA (Table 1a), and \$139,960 to \$304,960 for a two-stage AA (Table 1b). DTSC expects costs to individual manufacturers to be lower if they form a consortium and submit a combined AA. These are one-time notification and reporting requirements that manufacturers are expected to complete within one year of adoption of the proposed regulation; therefore, there are no ongoing costs.

### **Benefits of the Regulation on the Health and Welfare of California Residents, Worker Safety, and the State's Environment:**

DTSC made an initial determination that the adoption of this regulation may positively affect the health and welfare of California residents, worker safety, and the State's environment. A reduction in exposure to PFASs could benefit the health of California's residents and wildlife. The development of safer alternatives benefits California workers, consumers, employers, and the environment. DTSC cannot predetermine the alternatives that each manufacturer will propose; therefore, it is impossible to accurately predict or quantify the full range of potential benefits associated with their development. DTSC will maximize the use of alternatives of least concern and give preference to those that provide the greatest level of inherent protection. In general, economic benefits to California workers and business owners may include expanded employment opportunities in the fields of consulting and marketing. Additional benefits may accrue because of increased research and product development collaboration between manufacturers and California-based research facilities. Institutional and corporate financial support of chemical and material science programs focused on developing safer treatments for use on converted textiles and leathers could advance the field. These research initiatives could provide manufacturers with employees that are highly skilled in the research and design of products for newly emerging global markets.

### **CONSIDERATION OF ALTERNATIVES**

DTSC must determine that no reasonable alternative it considered or that has otherwise been identified and brought to the attention of DTSC would be more effective in carrying out the purpose for which the action is proposed, would be as effective and less burdensome to affected private persons than the proposed action, or would be more cost-effective to affected private persons and equally effective in implementing the statutory policy or other provision of law.

## **CONTACT PERSONS**

Inquiries regarding technical aspects of the proposed regulation or CEQA documents may be directed to Simona Balan of DTSC at 510-540-3888 or, if unavailable, Nancy Ostrom of DTSC at 916-445-3077. However, such oral inquiries are not part of the rulemaking record.

A public comment period for the rulemaking has been established commencing on September 24, 2021 and closing on November 8, 2021. Statements, arguments, or contentions regarding the rulemaking and/or supporting documents must be submitted in writing, or presented orally or in writing at a public hearing, if a hearing is requested, in order for them to be considered by DTSC before it adopts, amends, or repeals these regulations.

DTSC will accept statements, arguments or contentions, and/or supporting documents regarding this rulemaking submitted in writing either through CalSAFER or by mail, or they may be presented orally or in writing at a public hearing, if a hearing is requested.

## **AVAILABILITY OF TEXT OF PROPOSED REGULATIONS, INITIAL STATEMENT OF REASONS, AND OTHER RULEMAKING DOCUMENTS**

Copies of the Notice of Proposed Action, Initial Statement of Reasons, all the information upon which this proposal is based, and the express terms of the proposed regulation (also known as the proposed regulatory text) are posted to DTSC's Internet website at <https://dtsc.ca.gov/regs/>.

After the close of the comment period, DTSC may adopt the proposed regulation. If substantial, sufficiently related changes are made to the regulatory text, the modified full text (with the changes clearly indicated) will be made available for comment for at least 15 days prior to adoption. Only persons who request the specific proposed regulation, attend a public hearing, if a hearing is requested, or provide written comments on this specific regulation will be sent a copy of the modified text if substantial, sufficiently related changes are made.

Once DTSC finalizes the regulatory text, DTSC will prepare a Final Statement of Reasons that updates the Initial Statement of Reasons, summarizes how DTSC addressed comments, and includes other materials. A copy of the Final Statement of Reasons will also be posted on DTSC's Internet site at <https://dtsc.ca.gov/regs/>, along with the date the rulemaking is filed with the Secretary of State and the effective date of the regulation.

## **ALL OTHER QUESTIONS/COMMENTS/INQUIRIES/UPDATES**

Please direct all written comments, procedural inquiries, and requests for documents by mail, e-mail, or fax to the Office of Legislation and Regulatory Review, as specified above. To be included in this regulation package's mailing list and to receive updates of this rulemaking, please visit <https://dtsc.ca.gov/dtsc-e-lists/> and subscribe to the applicable E-List or e-mail: [regs@dtsc.ca.gov](mailto:regs@dtsc.ca.gov).