

REVENUE: No revenue impact

FISCAL: No fiscal impact

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<b>Action:</b>	Be Adopted as Amended and Be Printed Engrossed
<b>Vote:</b>	5 - 0 - 0
<b>Yeas:</b>	Carter, Gordly, Kruse, Courtney, Monnes Anderson
<b>Nays:</b>	0
<b>Exc.:</b>	0
<b>Prepared By:</b>	Shannon Strumpfer, Administrator
<b>Meeting Dates:</b>	4/18, 4/30

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**WHAT THE MEASURE DOES:** Urges Congress to enact legislation requiring testing review and approval of ingredients in cosmetics, particularly dibutyl phthalate and diethyl phthalate.

**ISSUES DISCUSSED:**

- Potential risks of phthalates
- Consumer exposure to phthalates in numerous products several times per day throughout their lifetime

**EFFECT OF COMMITTEE AMENDMENT:** Replaces the measure.

**BACKGROUND:** Phthalates are industrial chemicals that can act as plasticizers, which, when added to plastic, impart flexibility and resilience. Many consumer products contain phthalates. Among these products are vinyl flooring, adhesives, detergents, lubricating oils, solvents, automotive plastics, plastic clothing, such as raincoats; and personal-care products, such as soap, shampoo, deodorants, fragrances, hair spray, nail polish and some medical pharmaceuticals. Phthalates are widely used in flexible polyvinyl chloride plastics, such as plastic bags, garden hoses, inflatable recreational toys, blood-storage bags, intravenous medical tubing, and children's toys.

Several of the phthalates produce testicular injury, liver injury, liver cancer, and teratogenicity in rodent studies, but these effects either have not been demonstrated when tested in non-human primates or people or have not been investigated.

The European Union banned phthalates in 2002.