

Priority Chemicals

This table provides a brief overview of the Priority Chemicals. For a more detailed summary, see [Priority Chemicals](https://www.health.state.mn.us/communities/environment/childenvhealth/tfka/priority.html) (<https://www.health.state.mn.us/communities/environment/childenvhealth/tfka/priority.html>)

Chemical	Health endpoint example *	Use examples within the statute's scope**	Regulations, with or without active enforcement, that affect Minnesota*
<p>Bisphenol A</p> <p>A chemical used to manufacture polycarbonate plastics and epoxy resins</p>	Development	Drinking water bottles, thermal paper, infant formula can linings	<p>Minnesota:</p> <p>Minn. Stat. § 325F.173 BISPHENOL-A IN CERTAIN CHILDREN'S PRODUCTS. (excerpt)</p> <p>(a) By January 1, 2010, no manufacturer or wholesaler may sell or offer for sale in this state a children's product that contains bisphenol-A.</p> <p>(b) This section does not apply to sale of a used children's product.</p> <p>(c) By January 1, 2011, no retailer may sell or offer for sale in this state a children's product that contains bisphenol-A. ("Children's product" means an empty bottle or cup to be filled with food or liquid ... to be used by a child. Minn. Stat. 325F.172)</p> <p>Minn. Stat. § 325F.174 BISPHENOL-A IN CHILDREN'S FOOD CONTAINERS. (excerpt)</p> <p>Subdivision 1. Prohibition.</p> <p>(a) Beginning August 1, 2014, no manufacturer or wholesaler may knowingly sell or offer for sale in this state infant formula, baby food, or toddler food stored in a container that contains intentionally added bisphenol-A.</p> <p>(b) Beginning August 1, 2015, no retailer may knowingly sell or offer for sale in this state infant formula, baby food, or toddler food stored in a container that contains intentionally added bisphenol-A.</p> <p>Minn. Stat. § 325F.175 BISPHENOL-A REPLACEMENT CHEMICALS.</p> <p>Beginning August 1, 2014, a manufacturer shall not replace a chemical the use of which is prohibited in section 325F.174 with a chemical known to the manufacturer to have been identified on the basis of credible scientific evidence by a state, federal, or international agency as being known or suspected with a high degree of probability to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) harm the normal development of a fetus or child or cause other developmental toxicity; (2) cause cancer, genetic damage, or reproductive harm; (3) disrupt the endocrine or hormone system; or (4) damage the nervous system, immune system, or organs, or cause other systemic toxicity.

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			<p>U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA): Amended the food additive regulations to no longer provide for the use of polycarbonate (PC) resins in infant feeding bottles (baby bottles) and spill-proof cups, including their closures and lids, designed to help train babies and toddlers to drink from cups (sippy cups) because these uses have been abandoned. Rule Effective July 17, 2012.</p> <p>Amended the food additive regulations 175.300 (21 CFR 175.300) to no longer provide for the use of Bisphenol A (BPA)-based epoxy resins as coatings in packaging for infant formula because these uses have been abandoned. Rule Effective July 12, 2013.</p>
<p>Cadmium</p> <p>A metal found in the earth's crust - 83% of extracted cadmium is used in batteries, 8% in pigments, 7% in plating and coatings, and the remainder in plastics and other applications</p>	<p>Kidney, Skeletal system</p>	<p>Inexpensive jewelry, toys, coatings, paints (e.g., pictures on novelty glassware), batteries</p>	<p>Minnesota: 325E.3891 CADMIUM IN CHILDREN'S JEWELRY. (excerpt) Subd. 2.Prohibitions. Cadmium in any surface coating or accessible substrate material of metal or plastic components of children's jewelry shall not exceed 75 parts per million, as determined through solubility testing for heavy metals defined in the ASTM International Safety Specification on Toy Safety, ASTM standard F-963 and subsequent versions of this standard, if the product is sold in this state unless this requirement is superseded by a federal standard regulating cadmium in children's jewelry. (This statute affects manufacturers and retailers and went into effect January 1, 2011.)</p> <p>U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (under the Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act): ASTM F963-11 (effective June 2012) mandatory standard limits cadmium in children's toys ASTMF 2923-11 voluntary standard, applies to children's jewelry</p>
<p>Decabromodiphenyl ether (decaBDE)</p> <p>A brominated chemical used as a flame retardant.</p>	<p>Nervous system</p>	<p>Flame retardant for textiles such as furniture, draperies</p>	<p>U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA): A voluntary phase-out of production and importation of decaBDE by principal companies is planned in the United States, with full implementation by 2013. This will not affect all importers, articles made with decaBDE or recycling.</p>

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<p>Formaldehyde</p> <p>A volatile chemical and solvent used as a preservative and in manufacturing</p>	<p>Cancer, Eye irritant, Respiratory system, Skin</p>	<p>Composite wood products (furniture), preservative in household cleaners, personal care products</p>	<p>Minnesota: Minn. Stat. § 325F.177 FORMALDEHYDE IN CHILDREN'S PRODUCTS; BAN. (a) Beginning August 1, 2014, no manufacturer or wholesaler may sell or offer for sale in this state a children's product that intentionally contains: (1) formaldehyde, including formaldehyde contained in a solution; or (2) ingredients that chemically degrade under normal conditions of temperature and pressure to release formaldehyde. (b) Beginning August 1, 2015, no retailer may sell or offer for sale in this state a children's product that intentionally contains: (1) formaldehyde, including formaldehyde contained in a solution; or (2) ingredients that chemically degrade under normal conditions of temperature and pressure to release formaldehyde. Minn. Stat. § 325F.178 FORMALDEHYDE REPLACEMENT CHEMICALS. (a) A manufacturer shall not replace a chemical whose use is prohibited in section 325F.177 with a chemical known to the manufacturer to have been identified on the basis of credible scientific evidence by a state, federal, or international agency as being known or suspected with a high degree of probability to: (1) harm the normal development of a fetus or child or cause other developmental toxicity; (2) cause cancer, genetic damage, or reproductive harm; (3) disrupt the endocrine or hormone system; or (4) damage the nervous system, immune system, or organs, or cause other systemic toxicity. (b) For the purposes of this section, international agency does not include an agency affiliated with a country on the U.S. Department of State list of state sponsors of terrorism or the U.S. Department of Treasury list of countries with trade restrictions or sanctions. U.S. Formaldehyde Standards for Composite Wood Products Act: Limits the amount of formaldehyde emissions permitted from certain composite wood products. (Phased-in through 2013. EPA will enforce. Some U.S. manufacturers are already meeting this requirement.) As of 2014, EPA continues the rulemaking process to implement these standards.</p>
<p>Hexabromocyclododecane (HBCD)</p>	<p>Development, Thyroid</p>	<p>Flame retardant for textiles</p>	<p>No current regulations found</p>

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A brominated chemical used as a flame retardant			
Lead A soft metal found in the earth's crust, used in manufacturing many products.	Development, Nervous system, Reproduction	Inexpensive jewelry, toys, paints	Minnesota: Minn. Stat. 2010 325E.389 ITEMS CONTAINING LEAD PROHIBITED. Restrictions on content of jewelry sold in Minnesota. U.S. Consumer Production Safety Commission: Limits lead in children's products U.S. EPA: Has regulations related to lead paint in residences and remediation
Phthalates Butyl benzyl phthalate (BBP) Dibutyl phthalate (DBP) Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP) Phthalates are chemicals used to make plastics more flexible.	Development, Reproduction	Cosmetics, fragrances, shower curtains, vinyl flooring, products made with polyvinyl chloride (PVC), toys	U.S. Consumer Production Safety Commission: Prohibits BBP, DBP, and DEHP in children's toys or child care articles in amounts greater than 0.1%

* Not intended to be comprehensive.

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03/28/14

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