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**Safe Drinking Water and Toxics
Enforcement Act of 1986 “Proposition 65”
Office of Environmental Health Hazard
Assessment (OEHHA)
Regulations on Proposition 65
Title 27, Division 4, Chapter 1,
Articles 1 through 9**

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Article 1. Preamble and Definitions

Preamble

(a) It is the practice of the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, as lead agency for implementing the Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Health and Safety Code Section 25249.5 et seq.) to answer inquiries of individuals and organizations, whenever appropriate, as to the application of the Act to their activities. One of the lead agency's functions is to issue public rulings on the requirements of the Act.

(b) It is the practice of the lead agency to respond to inquiries concerning the Act as expeditiously as possible. Requests for consideration of an interpretive guideline, safe use determination or information letter ahead of its regular order or by a specified date will be considered as circumstances warrant. However, persons or organizations making such requests should consider the time necessary to comply with public notice and hearing requirements specified in these procedures and any additional delay that may result from compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (Public Resources Code Section 21000 et seq.), if necessary prior to issuing a guideline or determination. Therefore, no assurance can be given that any request will be processed by the time requested.

Section 25102. Definitions.

The following definitions shall apply to the regulations contained in this chapter:

(a) The "Act" means the Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Health and Safety Code Section 25249.5 et seq.) which was originally adopted by California voters as Proposition 65 on November 4, 1986.

(b) "Certified emergency medical personnel" includes emergency medical technicians I and II and emergency medical technician-paramedics as those terms are defined in Health and Safety Code Sections 1797.80, 1797.82, and 1797.84 (1980).

(c) "Committees" means the Carcinogen Identification Committee and the Developmental and Reproductive Toxicant (DART) Identification Committee of the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment's Science Advisory Board.

(1) The members of the "Carcinogen Identification Committee" shall be the "state's qualified experts" as the term is used in Section 25249.8 of the Act with respect to those functions identified in subsection (a) of Section 25305.

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(2) The members of the “Developmental and Reproductive Toxicant (DART) Identification Committee,” hereafter referred to as the “DART Identification Committee” shall be the “state’s qualified experts” as the term is used in Section 25249.8 of the Act with respect to those functions identified in subsection (b) of Section 25305.

(d) “Dental personnel” includes dentists and all dental assisting categories as those categories are defined or described in the Dental Practice Act (Bus. & Prof. Code, div. 2 ch. 4, § 1600 et seq.).

(e) “Director” means the Director of the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment.

(f) “Discharge or release into water or onto or into land” includes a discharge or release to air that is directly and immediately deposited into water or onto land. Except as provided in paragraphs (1) and (2) this subsection, “discharge or release into water or onto or into land” includes the direct or indirect transfer by any person in the course of doing business of any listed chemical to any person within the meaning of Section 25249.11(a) of the Act for the purpose of discharging or releasing the chemical to land or water in a manner which, if committed by the transferor, would violate Section 25249.5 of the Act.

(1) “Discharge or release into water or onto or into land” does not include the sale, exchange or other transfer of a listed chemical to a solid waste disposal facility as defined in Public Resources Code Sections 40121 and 40191, or a hazardous waste facility as defined in Health and Safety Code Section 25117.1 provided that the disposal to such facility complies with all applicable state and federal statutes, rules, regulations, permits, requirements and orders. “Sale, exchange or other transfer,” as used in this paragraph, does not include disposal to a facility owned or operated by the transferor.

(2) “Discharge or release into water or onto or into land” does not include the sale, exchange or other transfer of a listed chemical to any treatment works as defined in 33 United States Code Section 1292 provided that the discharge or release to such treatment works complies with all applicable standards and limitations imposed, and permits required, under federal law or an approved state program. “Sale, exchange or other transfer,” as used in this paragraph, does not include disposal to a facility owned or operated by the transferor.

(g) “Emergency or urgent medical or dental care” means immediate care administered for the alleviation of severe pain, or immediate diagnosis and treatment of

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unforeseeable medical or dental conditions, which, if not immediately diagnosed or treated, would lead to serious disability or death.

(h) "Employee" shall have the same meaning as it does in Unemployment Insurance Code Section 621 and in Labor Code Section 3351. Generally, and without limiting the applicability of the definitions in these two statutes, this means that an employee is a person who performs services for remuneration under any appointment or contract of hire or apprenticeship, express or implied, oral or written, whether lawfully or unlawfully employed.

In computing whether a person employs ten or fewer employees in his business, all full-time and part-time employees on the date on which the discharge, release or exposure occurs must be counted. Thus, the prohibitions on discharge or release and exposures to certain chemicals will apply to any person who has ten or more full-time or part-time employees on the date in question.

(i) "Expose" means to cause to ingest, inhale, contact via body surfaces or otherwise come into contact with a listed chemical. An individual may come into contact with a listed chemical through water, air, food, consumer products and any other environmental exposure as well as occupational exposures.

(j) "General public knowledge" means knowledge which has been disseminated to the general public, including information in newspapers of general circulation or radio or television reports in the geographic area affected by the discharge. In order to demonstrate general public knowledge, it shall not be necessary to prove that any members of the public have actually acquired such knowledge but only that the information has been disseminated.

(k) "In the course of doing business" means any act or omission, whether or not for profit, or any act or omission of any employee which furthers the purpose or operation of the business, or which is expressly or implicitly authorized within the meaning of Section 25249.6 of the Act to a listed chemical, except:

(1) as excluded by subdivision (b) of Section 25249.11 of the Act; or

(2) when caused by acts of war or grave and irresistible natural disasters such that no reasonable amount of resistance or advance preparation would be sufficient to avoid the discharge, release or exposure.

(3) for the personal use, consumption or production of listed chemicals by an employee on the business premises or while performing activities for the business, unless the employer knows or should know of such use, consumption

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or production and knows or should know that such use, consumption or production will expose other individuals.

(l) "Information letter" means a statement issued by the lead agency which does no more than call attention to an established interpretation of the Act or a related principle, without applying it to a specific set of facts.

(m) "Interpretive guideline" means a draft regulatory proposal which has been published for the information, comment, and guidance of California businesses, law enforcement agencies and others concerned.

(n) "Knowingly" refers only to knowledge of the fact that a discharge of, release of, or exposure to a chemical listed pursuant to Section 25249.8(a) of the Act is occurring. No knowledge that the discharge, release or exposure is unlawful is required. However, a person in the course of doing business who, through misfortune or accident and without evil design, intention or negligence, commits an act or omits to do something which results in a discharge, release or exposure has not violated Section 25249.5 or 25249.6 of the Act.

(o) "Lead agency" means the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment as designated by the Governor in Executive Order W-15-91, dated July 17, 1991.

(p) "Listed chemical" means a chemical listed pursuant to Section 25249.8(a) of the Act.

(q) "Medical personnel" includes, physicians, nurse practitioners, physician assistants, and nurses.

(r) "Probably will pass into any source of drinking water" means a discharge or release which more likely than not will pass into any source of drinking water.

(s) "Safe use determination" means a written statement issued by the lead agency to a person affected by the Act or an authorized representative which interprets and applies the Act to a specific set of facts.

(t) "State's qualified experts" as the term is used in Section 25249.8 of the Act includes the Carcinogen Identification Committee and the DART Identification Committee.

(u) "Substantial injury" means a real and immediate physical injury or a resulting adverse physical condition of a substantial nature to one or more persons.

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(v) "Threatened illegal discharge" means the creation of a condition or the taking of an action which is intended to or will foreseeably create a substantial probability that an illegal discharge will occur.

(w) "Water" includes both surface and ground water.

Note: Authority cited: Section 25249.12, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 25180.7, 25249.5, 25249.6, 25249.8, 25249.9, 25249.10, 25249.11 and 25249.12, Health and Safety Code.

Section 25103. Interpretive Guideline Request. [Repealed]

Section 25104. Safe Use Determinations. [Repealed]

Article 2. Guideline and Safe Use Determination Procedures

Section 25201. Definitions. [Repealed]

Section 25203. Interpretive Guideline Request.

(a) Any interested person may request the lead agency to issue an interpretive guideline concerning any subject related to the Act. A request for interpretive guideline shall contain:

- (1) A clear and concise description of the substance or nature of the guideline requested; and
- (2) A description of the reason for the request.

(b) Upon receipt of a request for interpretive guideline, the lead agency shall notify the requester in writing of the receipt and provide an estimate of the time required to determine whether an interpretive guideline will be proposed or adopted. Except where the proposed guideline will be considered by the appropriate committee, a decision on the request will normally be made within 60 days. Where the proposed guideline is considered by the appropriate Committee, a decision on the request will normally be made not later than 30 days after the guideline is considered by such Committee.

(c) When appropriate, in the discretion of the lead agency, a request for interpretive guideline may be treated as a request for a safe use determination under these procedures, or the lead agency may issue an information letter to the requester.

(d) All interpretive guidelines issued by the lead agency will be numbered and published either by the lead agency or in the California Regulatory Notice Register.

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(e) Within a reasonable time after an interpretive guideline is published pursuant to paragraph (d), the lead agency may rescind the interpretive guideline, propose that it be formally adopted as originally published, or modify it and either republish it as an interpretive guideline for further comment or propose formal regulatory adoption of the modified interpretive guideline. Nothing in this section shall preclude the lead agency from making proposals for formal regulatory adoption which have not been published as interpretive guidelines.

Note: Authority cited: Section 25249.12, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Section 25249.12, Health and Safety Code.

Section 25204. Safe Use Determination.

(a) As a part of its overall responsibility to provide guidance to persons or organizations that are or may be affected by the Act, the lead agency will consider the applicability of the Act or the exemptions specified in the Act to business activities or prospective business activities. A safe use determination issued by the lead agency represents the state's best judgment concerning the application of the Act to the particular facts presented in the request.

(b) Safe use determinations will not be issued under the following circumstances:

(1) Where the subject matter of a request for safe use determination is at issue in a civil or criminal case pending in any court except when a request has been received and accepted in writing by the lead agency before:

(A) service of a notice pursuant to Section 25903(c) for actions subject to Section 25249.7(d) of the Act unless the safe use determination request is ultimately accepted and determined to be complete as submitted prior to the service of the notice; or

(B) filing of a complaint for actions subject to Section 25249.7(c) of the Act unless the safe use determination request is ultimately accepted and determined to be complete as submitted prior to the filing of the complaint. For purposes of this section, a case is not pending after entry of judgment even though the court retains jurisdiction over the matter for purposes of injunctive relief, supervision of compliance with the court's orders or any other purpose. Nor is a case pending simply because a settlement entered as a final judgment is subject to modification or other "reopeners."

(2) If the individual or organization requesting the safe use determination receives a notice pursuant to Section 25903(c) or a complaint is filed pursuant to

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Section 25249.7(c) of the Act before receiving a written acceptance from the lead agency of its request, the individual or organization shall notify the lead agency's Deputy Director for Scientific Affairs in writing within 5 business days of receiving the notice or filing of the complaint. Upon notification, the lead agency shall terminate the safe use determination process and return all data and information submitted by the requester observing full confidentiality unless the safe use determination request is ultimately accepted and determined to be complete as submitted prior to the service of the notice or filing of the complaint, whichever is applicable. No refund of fees imposed or costs incurred by the lead agency prior to such termination will be made.

(3) Where the individual or organization requesting the safe use determination is not directly required to enforce or comply with the provisions of the Act; provided, however, when two or more businesses which are members of the same trade association share a business practice which may be the subject matter of a request for a safe use determination, the request may be made by the trade association on behalf of such members.

(4) Where the request for determination concerns compliance with laws other than the Act, or with regulations, permits, requirements or orders of any federal, state or local agency. For example, questions concerning whether chemical discharges comply with the Water Code, state regulations and waste discharge requirements should be addressed to the appropriate Regional Water Quality Control Board.

(5) Where the request for determination does not involve a current or planned activity of the requester. Safe use determination will not be issued concerning hypothetical situations or on each of several alternative plans in a proposed activity.

(6) Where, in the discretion of the lead agency, issuance of a safe use determination will not further the public interest, or is otherwise inappropriate under the circumstances presented in or related to a particular request for safe use determination. For example, where the subject matter of the request is at issue in an administrative proceeding before a government agency that began before the request for a safe use determination was received and accepted in writing by the lead agency or does not concern a chemical listed pursuant to Section 25249.8 of the Act.

(c) A request for a safe use determination shall be clearly marked "Official Information Pursuant to Evidence Code Section 1040" and submitted in writing to the lead agency's Deputy Director for Scientific Affairs. Except as provided in paragraph (2) of subsection

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(d), the request for safe use determination is deemed official information pursuant to Evidence Code Section 1040. The request shall contain all of the following:

- (1) A complete statement of all relevant facts related to the activity for which the safe use determination is requested. Such facts include the names and addresses of all interested parties, a description of the business reason for the activity and a carefully detailed description of the activity.
- (2) True copies of any contracts, agreements, instruments, reports, analyses or other documents directly related to the activity for which the safe use determination is requested and to the applicability of the Act to the activity.
- (3) A clear statement of the issue or issues on which a safe use determination is sought.
- (4) If the determination request includes references to a specific chemical, the request should include the chemical name and the Chemical Abstract Services (CAS) Registry Number, if applicable.
- (5) If the activity for which the safe use determination is sought is only one step of a larger integrated process, the description of the activity shall include a description of the entire process.
- (6) If the requester is contending for a particular result in the determination, the request shall include an explanation of the grounds for the contention together with an identification of any relevant authorities which support such view.
- (7) If the request for safe use determination contains any information which the requester claims should not be available for public inspection under the Public Records Act (Government Code Section 6250 et seq.), the request shall specifically identify the information and the basis for the claim.
 - (A) If the request for determination contains information which the requester claims should not be available for public inspection, it shall be accompanied by a copy of the request and any supporting documents on which shall be indicated, by the use of brackets, the material which the requester contends should be deleted.
 - (B) All requests for safe use determination shall be open for public inspection except as otherwise specifically identified by the requester under this section. If the lead agency determines that information which the requester claims should not be available for public inspection must be

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released to the public under the Public Records Act (Government Code Section 6250 et seq.), it will promptly notify the requester by telephone or in writing of this determination and provide a reasonable opportunity for the requester to submit additional justification for the claim or to contest the determination in an appropriate proceeding.

(8) If the requester claims that fees or other charges for safe use determination should be waived, the request shall include an explanation of the basis for the claim.

(9) A statement concerning whether to the best of the requester's knowledge the subject matter of the request is:

(A) An issue in a civil or criminal case pending in any court.

(B) An issue in any administrative proceeding pending before a federal, state or local agency.

(C) The subject of a notice of violation to the Attorney General, a district attorney or a city attorney as described in Section 25249.7(d) of the Act.

(10) The signature of the person making the request for determination. Where the request is made by an authorized representative for an individual or organization, the request shall indicate the source of the authority to make the request.

(d) (1) Each request for a safe use determination shall be accompanied by a nonrefundable processing fee of \$1,000. In addition, the requester shall be assessed a charge in the amount of any costs to the lead agency or other state agency which are necessarily incurred in considering the request and which exceed \$1,000. Such additional assessment shall be made only after the requester has been provided an estimate of the amount, has elected to proceed with the request for safe use determination and has agreed to pay the additional assessment. All or part of the processing fee or other charges assessed pursuant to this section may be waived if the lead agency determines that payment of the fee would present a hardship to the requester or that it is otherwise in the public interest to proceed with the request without payment of such fees or charges.

(2) The lead agency will not publicly disclose the existence, data, or information in a request for a safe use determination until a written acceptance of the request is issued as specified in subsection (f). Upon issuance of a written acceptance by the lead agency, the request shall no longer be regarded as "official information"

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and shall be subject to disclosure upon request. If a request is withdrawn prior to the issuance of written acceptance of the request, all data and information submitted by the requester will be returned to the requester observing full confidentiality. No refund of fees imposed or costs incurred by the lead agency for a withdrawn request will be made.

(e) If during the initial review of the request for safe use determination, the lead agency requests essential information and it is not received within 30 days, the request shall be closed and all data and information submitted by the requester thus far will be returned to the requester observing full confidentiality. No refund of fees imposed or costs incurred by the lead agency for a closed request will be made. If the information requested by the lead agency is received after the request is closed, the request will be reopened and treated as a new request as of the date of receipt.

(f) In the case of a request for safe use determination that appears to comply with these procedures, the lead agency shall issue a written acceptance of the request. At the same time, a public notice of the acceptance of the request will be submitted for publication in the California Regulatory Notice Register and sent to interested persons. The public notice will include the text or a summary of the request as appropriate. It will advise interested persons that they may comment on the request in writing or in person if a public hearing is requested. Any interested person may request a public hearing no later than 15 days prior to the close of the written comment period. If requested, the hearing shall be held on a date not less than 30 days after the notice is published.

(g) At any time while an accepted request for a safe use determination is pending, the lead agency or any other state agency that is considering the request may ask for any additional information or explanation from the requester as necessary to complete a consideration of the request. The information requested must be received within sixty (60) days, unless the lead agency agrees to an extension in writing.

(h) After considering the request, any comments of the public received in writing or at the public hearing, and the comments of any other state agencies that have considered the request, the lead agency shall in response to the request:

(1) Issue a safe use determination.

(2) Decline to issue a safe use determination because the facts are insufficient to clearly establish the basis for the requested determination or for any other reason.

(3) Issue an information letter to the requester.

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(4) Issue an interpretive guideline.

(i) The lead agency's response to the request shall be sent to the requester and the text or a summary of the response shall be published in the California Regulatory Notice Register and sent to interested persons, including any person who submitted comments on the request.

(j) Safe use determinations issued by the lead agency are limited to the particular facts on which they are based and they reflect the lead agency's view of the best interpretation of the Act and the state of scientific knowledge at the time they are issued. Whenever the issuance of a safe use determination requires the performance by a state agency of a risk assessment of the carcinogenicity or reproductive toxicity of a chemical, such assessment shall be performed pursuant to the methodologies adopted by the lead agency. A safe use determination found to be in error or not in accord with the best interpretation of the Act or the current state of scientific knowledge may be modified or revoked. Modification or revocation of a safe use determination may be effected by a notice to the individual or organization that requested the ruling along with notice in the California Regulatory Notice Register or by the issuance of an interpretive guideline.

(k) A safe use determination shall be issued to a particular individual or organization with respect to the application of particular provisions of the act to particular facts. Determinations are not intended to affect other individuals or organizations, or other activities of the requester.

Note: Authority cited: Section 25249.12, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 25249.5-25249.13, Health and Safety Code.

Section 25205. Lead Agency Website.

(a) The lead agency will develop and maintain a website to provide information to the public concerning exposures to listed chemicals for which warnings are being provided pursuant to Section 25249.6 of the Act. The lead agency will:

(1) Provide information to the public on the website concerning exposures to listed chemicals, including common routes or pathways of exposure such as:

(A) Ingesting foods

(B) Contact with or use of products or services

(C) Common environmental scenarios

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(D) Occupational activities

(2) Provide strategies for reducing or avoiding exposure to those chemicals

(3) Provide links, as appropriate, to information compiled by other authoritative entities such as the Food and Drug Administration, the National Toxicology Program, the U.S. Surgeon General, the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health, the National Academy of Sciences, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the International Agency for Research on Cancer, and the collective body of the National Institutes of Health, to assist individuals who wish to obtain additional information about listed chemicals, their effects, nutritional benefits, health concerns or related issues.

(4) Provide reasonably available information concerning human exposure to listed chemicals.

(5) Provide a process for a person to request a correction of material provided on the website. The person making such a request shall provide information showing that such material is inaccurate.

(6) Provide a disclaimer indicating that OEHHA cannot assure the accuracy of information it has received from third parties.

(b) Within 90 days of the lead agency's request, the manufacturer, producer, distributor, or importer of a product, including food, or a particular business that is providing a warning pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 25249.6, must provide the following information, when reasonably available, for use by the lead agency in developing content for the website:

(1) The name and contact information for the person providing the information.

(2) The name and contact information for the manufacturer of the product.

(3) The name of the listed chemical or chemicals for which a warning is being provided.

(4) For environmental warnings, the source of the chemical or chemicals and the area for which the warning is being provided.

(5) For product warnings, the location of the chemical or chemicals in the product.

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(6) For product warnings, the concentration (mean, minimum, maximum) of the chemical or chemicals in the final product. If the product contains multiple component parts, the business must provide the concentrations (mean, minimum, maximum) of the chemical or chemicals in each of the component parts.

(7) For product warnings, the matrix, as defined in subsection 25900(g) of this chapter, in which the listed chemical or chemicals is found in the product and the concentration of the listed chemical(s) in the product matrix, if known.

(8) The anticipated routes and pathways of exposure to the listed chemical(s) for which the warning is being provided.

(9) The estimated level of exposure to the chemical or chemicals.

(10) Any other related information concerning exposures to listed chemicals for which warnings are being provided pursuant to Section 25249.6 of the Act.

(c) This section does not require a business to perform any new or additional testing or analysis for the purpose of responding to a request made by the lead agency pursuant to subsection (b). If the requested information is not in the possession or control of a business, the business is not required to procure it for the purpose of providing it to the lead agency.

(d) Where the lead agency requests information under subsection (b) from two or more businesses regarding the same product or exposure, those businesses may respond to the request through their trade organization.

(e) If the lead agency requests information from a business pursuant to subsection (b) that the requester claims should not be available for public inspection as a trade secret as defined in Civil Code section 3426.1, and that is exempt from disclosure under the Public Records Act (Government Code Section 6250 et seq.), Evidence Code section 1040, or Evidence Code section 1060, the response shall specifically identify the information and the basis for the claim that the information should be designated a trade secret. All information submitted in response to a request from the lead agency under this section shall be open for public inspection, except as otherwise specifically identified by the business under this section. All such material shall be clearly identified as a trade secret. If the lead agency determines that the information identified as a trade secret must be released to the public under the Public Records Act or other law, it will promptly notify the business in writing at least 30 days prior to disclosure. During this 30-day period the business will have an opportunity to submit additional justification for the claim or contest the determination in an appropriate legal proceeding.

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(f) This section does not require a business to provide information to the lead agency that is exempt from disclosure under the legal privileges described in Evidence Code section 954 or California Code of Civil Procedure section 2018.030.

(g) Compliance with the requirements of subsection (b) shall not be deemed to constitute compliance with the requirement to provide a “clear and reasonable” warning pursuant to Section 25249.6 of the Act, nor shall failure to comply with this section constitute a violation of Section 25249.6 of the Act.

Note: Authority cited: Sections 25249.12 and 59009, Health and Safety Code.

Reference: Sections 25249.6 and 25249.11, Health and Safety Code.

Article 3. Science Advisory Board: Carcinogen Identification Committee and Developmental and Reproductive Toxicant (Dart) Identification Committee

Section 25301. Definitions. [Repealed]

Section 25302. Science Advisory Board.

(a) There are created in the lead agency two Committees of the Science Advisory Board, the Carcinogen Identification Committee and the DART Identification Committee defined in paragraphs (1) and (2), respectively, of subsection (b) of Section 25102, to advise and assist the Governor and the Director in the implementation of Section 25249.8 of the Act.

(b) (1) The Carcinogen Identification Committee shall be composed of no less than seven (7) members and no greater than eleven (11) members. Each member shall be an expert who has:

i) completed a doctoral degree and has research experience in an area of specialization among the following: epidemiology, oncology, pathology, medicine, public health, statistics, biology, toxicology, and related fields; and

ii) demonstrated ongoing expertise in the conduct of advanced scientific work of relevance to the identification of carcinogenic chemicals using generally accepted and scientifically valid principles and methodologies.

(2) The DART Identification Committee shall be composed of no less than seven (7) members and no greater than eleven (11) members. Each member shall be an expert who has:

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i) completed a doctoral degree and has research experience in an area of specialization among the following: epidemiology, developmental toxicology, reproductive toxicology, teratology, medicine, public health, statistics, biology, toxicology, and related fields; and

ii) demonstrated ongoing expertise in the conduct of advanced scientific work of relevance to the identification of chemicals that pose reproductive or developmental hazards using generally accepted and scientifically valid principles and methodologies.

(3) The members of the Committees shall be appointed by the Governor and shall serve at the pleasure of the Governor.

The terms shall be for a period of four years, except that any person chosen to fill a vacancy shall be appointed only for the unexpired term of the member whom he or she succeeds. Members of each Committee shall be eligible for reappointment.

(c) The Carcinogen Identification Committee and the DART Identification Committee shall meet not less than once in any calendar year. The Governor shall designate from among the members of each Committee respective Chairpersons who will call and preside over Committee meetings, and shall designate an Executive Secretary who shall be a state employee who has expertise in one or more of the areas of specialization listed in subsection (b). Each Chairperson, with the consent of the other Committee members, shall designate from among the respective Committee members such subcommittees as may be appropriate in fully discharging the responsibilities of that Committee.

(d) (1) Except as otherwise expressly authorized by statute, all meetings of the Committees, and all subcommittee meetings shall be open to the public and convened only after reasonable public notice of the meeting, including the date, time, location and agenda of items of business to be transacted or discussed, has been provided.

(2) All correspondence to or from the Committees, or any subcommittee shall be available for public inspection as provided in the Public Records Act (Government Code Section 6250 et seq.).

(e) Members of the Committees may be asked to provide advice and counsel both at formally convened Committee meetings and other subcommittee meetings and individually in response to written materials submitted to them by the lead agency, the

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Executive Secretary, or the Governor. Each of the two Committees shall act as a body in making recommendations to the Governor or the lead agency.

(f) A quorum of the Committee shall be a majority of the members appointed to the Committee. An affirmative vote of the majority of the appointed members shall be required for any action of each Committee. A vacancy on a Committee shall not impair the right of the remaining members to exercise all powers of the Committee.

Note: Authority cited: Section 25249.12, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Section 25249.8, Health and Safety Code

Section 25303. Compensation.

Members of the Committees shall be entitled to reimbursement for actual and necessary expenses incurred while attending meetings or otherwise carrying out the duties of their respective committees. In addition, members of the Committees shall be entitled to compensation for time spent attending Committee meetings and on the other actual and necessary work of the Committee as determined by the lead agency.

Note: Authority cited: Section 25249.12, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Section 25249.8, Health and Safety Code.

Section 25304. Financial Disclosure.

Committee members must make a financial disclosure pursuant to the lead agency's conflict of interest code, Title 2, California Code of Regulations, section 54700 in order to vote on an official action of a Committee. Additionally, Committee members must be in compliance with Sections 81000 through 91015 of the Government Code and Title 2 CCR, Division 6, Chapters 1 through 10.

Note: Authority cited: Section 25249.12, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Section 25249.8, Health and Safety Code.

Section 25305. Power and Duties.

(a) As an advisory body to the Governor and the lead agency, the Carcinogen Identification Committee may undertake the following activities:

- (1) Render an opinion, pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 25249.8 of the Act, as to whether specific chemicals have been clearly shown, through scientifically valid testing according to generally accepted principles, to cause cancer.

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(2) Identify bodies which are considered to be authoritative and which have formally identified chemicals as causing cancer.

(3) Identify specific chemicals that are required by state or federal law to have been tested for potential to cause cancer but which have not been adequately tested.

(4) Review or propose standards and procedures for determining carcinogenicity of chemicals.

(5) Review or propose standards, procedures and definitions related to the implementation, administration or interpretation of the Act in support of the duties specified in the Section 25249.8 of the Act and upon request by the lead agency.

(6) Review the scientific basis for proposed No Significant Risk Levels (NSRLs) and other regulations proposed for Sections 25701 through 25721 (No Significant Risk Levels).

(b) As an advisory body to the Governor and the lead agency, the DART Identification Committee may undertake the following activities:

(1) Render an opinion, pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 25249.8 of the Act, as to whether specific chemicals have been clearly shown, through scientifically valid testing according to generally accepted principles, to cause reproductive toxicity.

(2) Identify bodies which are considered to be authoritative and which have formally identified chemicals as causing reproductive toxicity.

(3) Identify specific chemicals that are required by state or federal law to have been tested for potential to cause reproductive toxicity but which have not been adequately tested.

(4) Review or propose standards and procedures for determining reproductive toxicity of chemicals.

(5) Review or propose standards, procedures and definitions related to the implementation, administration or interpretation of the Act in support of the duties specified in Section 25249.8 of the Act and upon request by the lead agency.

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(6) Review the scientific basis for proposed Maximum Allowable Dose Levels (MADLs) and other regulations proposed for Sections 25801 through 25821 (No Observable Effect Levels).

Note: Authority cited: Section 25249.12, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 25249.8 and 57004, Health and Safety Code.

Section 25306. Chemicals Formally Identified by Authoritative Bodies.

(a) Pursuant to section 25249.8(b) of the Act, a chemical is known to the state to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity if the lead agency determines that an authoritative body has formally identified the chemical as causing cancer or reproductive toxicity, as specified in this section.

(b) A “body considered to be authoritative” is an agency or formally organized program or group which utilizes one of the methods set forth in subsection (d), for the identification of chemicals, and which the Carcinogen Identification Committee has identified as having expertise in the identification of chemicals as causing cancer or the DART Identification Committee has identified as having expertise in the identification of chemicals as causing reproductive toxicity. For purposes of this section, “authoritative body” means either a “body considered to be authoritative” in the identification of chemicals as causing cancer by the Carcinogen Identification Committee or a “body considered to be authoritative” in the identification of chemicals as causing reproductive toxicity by the DART Identification Committee. The Carcinogen Identification Committee and the DART Identification Committee shall have the authority to revoke or rescind any determination that a body is authoritative on the grounds that the respective Committee no longer considers the body to have expertise in the identification of chemicals as causing cancer or reproductive toxicity, respectively, in which case chemicals listed pursuant to this section prior to the effective date of the revocation shall remain on the list. Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit or otherwise interfere with such authority.

(c) The lead agency shall determine which chemicals have been formally identified by an authoritative body as causing cancer or reproductive toxicity.

(d) For purposes of this section a chemical is “formally identified” by an authoritative body when the lead agency determines that:

(1) the chemical has been included on a list of chemicals causing cancer or reproductive toxicity issued by the authoritative body; or is the subject of a report which is published by the authoritative body and which concludes that the chemical causes cancer or reproductive toxicity; or has otherwise been identified

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as causing cancer or reproductive toxicity by the authoritative body in a document that indicates that such identification is a final action; and

(2) the list, report, or document specifically and accurately identifies the chemical, and has been:

(A) Reviewed by an advisory committee in a public meeting, if a public meeting is required, or

(B) Made subject to public review and comment prior to its issuance, or

(C) Published by the authoritative body in a publication, such as, but not limited to, the federal register for an authoritative body which is a federal agency, or

(D) Signed, where required, by the chief administrative officer of the authoritative body or a designee, or

(E) Adopted as a final rule by the authoritative body, or

(F) Otherwise set forth in an official document utilized by the authoritative body for regulatory purposes.

(e) For purposes of this section, “as causing cancer” means that either of the following criteria has been satisfied:

(1) Sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity exists from studies in humans. For purposes of this paragraph, “sufficient evidence” means studies in humans indicate that there is a causal relationship between the chemical and cancer.

(2) Sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity exists from studies in experimental animals. For purposes of this paragraph, “sufficient evidence” means studies in experimental animals indicate that there is an increased incidence of malignant tumors or combined malignant and benign tumors in multiple species or strains, in multiple experiments (e.g., with different routes of administration or using different dose levels), or, to an unusual degree, in a single experiment with regard to high incidence, site or type of tumor, or age at onset.

(f) The lead agency shall find that a chemical does not satisfy the definition of “as causing cancer” if scientifically valid data which were not considered by the authoritative body clearly establish that the chemical does not satisfy the criteria of subsection (e), paragraph (1) or subsection (e), paragraph (2).

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(g) For purposes of this section, “as causing reproductive toxicity” means that either of the following criteria have been satisfied:

(1) Studies in humans indicate that there is a causal relationship between the chemical and reproductive toxicity, or

(2) Studies in experimental animals indicate that there are sufficient data, taking into account the adequacy of the experimental design and other parameters such as, but not limited to, route of administration, frequency and duration of exposure, numbers of test animals, choice of species, choice of dosage levels, and consideration of maternal toxicity, indicating that an association between adverse reproductive effects in humans and the toxic agent in question is biologically plausible.

(h) The lead agency shall find that a chemical does not satisfy the definition of “as causing reproductive toxicity” if scientifically valid data which were not considered by the authoritative body clearly establish that the chemical does not satisfy the criteria of subsection (g), paragraph (1) or subsection (g), paragraph (2).

(i) At least 60 days prior to adding a chemical determined to have been formally identified by an authoritative body as causing cancer or reproductive toxicity to the list of chemicals known to the state to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity, the lead agency shall cause to be published in the California Regulatory Notice Register a notice identifying the authoritative body and the chemical, and stating the lead agency's intention to cause the chemical to be added to the list. Copies of the notice shall be provided to the Carcinogen Identification Committee or the DART Identification Committee, as appropriate, to permit the appropriate Committee at least 30 days to review and comment on the proposed action. Within 30 days following the publication of the notice, interested parties, including any member of the appropriate Committee, shall submit to the lead agency their written objections to the addition of the chemical to the list of chemicals known to the state to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity, along with any supporting documentation. Objections shall be made on the basis that there is no substantial evidence that the criteria identified in subsection (e) or in subsection (g) have been satisfied. The lead agency shall review such objections. If the lead agency finds that there is no substantial evidence that the criteria identified in subsection (e) or in subsection (g) have been satisfied, the lead agency shall refer the chemical to the appropriate Committee to determine whether, in the Committee's opinion, the chemical has been clearly shown through scientifically valid testing according to generally accepted principles to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity.

(j) Subsequent to the addition of a chemical determined to have been formally identified by an authoritative body as causing cancer or reproductive toxicity to the list of

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chemicals known to the state to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity, the lead agency shall reconsider its determination that the chemical has been formally identified as causing cancer or reproductive toxicity if the lead agency finds:

- (1) there is no substantial evidence that the criteria identified in subsection (e) or subsection (g) have been satisfied, or
- (2) the chemical is no longer identified as causing cancer or reproductive toxicity by the authoritative body.

Reconsideration may be initiated by the lead agency on its own motion, or on a request from an interested party, including any member of the appropriate Committee. The lead agency shall refer chemicals under reconsideration pursuant to this subsection to the appropriate Committee for a recommendation concerning whether the chemical should continue to be included on the list of chemicals known to the state to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity. Pending such reconsideration, the chemical shall remain on the list.

(k) The Carcinogen Identification Committee or the DART Identification Committee may condition any determination that a body is considered to be authoritative upon the subsequent application of the controls set forth in this section to the determination of which chemicals have been formally identified by the body as causing cancer or reproductive toxicity. In the event that this section or any portion thereof is found to be invalid by any court of competent jurisdiction, the Carcinogen Identification Committee or the DART Identification Committee may determine that such invalidation constitutes a failure of the condition. Upon finding such failure of condition, the determination that the body is authoritative shall be deemed to be revoked. Chemicals which the lead agency has determined have been formally identified by the body as causing cancer or reproductive toxicity pursuant to the controls set forth in this section and which have been placed upon the list of chemicals known to the state to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity prior to such revocation shall remain on the list.

(l) The following have been identified as authoritative bodies for purposes of this section for the identification of chemicals as causing reproductive toxicity:

- (1) International Agency for Research on Cancer solely as to transplacental carcinogenicity
- (2) National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
- (3) National Toxicology Program solely as to final reports of the National Toxicology Program's Center for Evaluation of Risks to Human Reproduction

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(4) U. S. Environmental Protection Agency

(5) U. S. Food and Drug Administration

(m) The following have been identified as authoritative bodies for the identification of chemicals as causing cancer:

(1) International Agency for Research on Cancer

(2) National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

(3) National Toxicology Program

(4) U. S. Environmental Protection Agency

(5) U. S. Food and Drug Administration

Note: Authority cited: Section 25249.12, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 25249.8 and 25249.12, Health and Safety Code.

Article 4. Discharge

Section 25401. Discharge of Water Containing a Listed Chemical at Time of Receipt.

(a) Whenever a person otherwise responsible for the discharge or release receives water containing a listed chemical from:

(1) a public water system, as defined in Section 116275 of the Health and Safety Code (1997);

(2) a commercial supplier of drinking water; or

(3) a source of drinking water in compliance with all primary drinking water standards and the chemical is the result of treatment of the water in order to achieve such compliance; the person does not “discharge” or “release” within the meaning of the Act to the extent that the person can show that the listed chemical was contained in the water received. “Discharge or release” shall apply only to that amount of the listed chemical derived from sources other than the drinking water.

(b) Whenever a person otherwise responsible for the discharge or release receives water containing a listed chemical from a source other than a source specified in subsection (a) the person does not “discharge” or “release” within the meaning of the

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Act to the extent that the person can show that the listed chemical was contained in the water received, and “discharge or release” shall apply only to that amount of the listed chemical derived from sources other than the water, provided that:

- (1) The water is returned to the same source of water supply, or
 - (2) The water meets all primary drinking water standards for the listed chemical or, where there is no primary drinking water standard established for the listed chemical, the water shall not contain a significant amount of the chemical.
- (c) Stormwater runoff from a place of doing business containing a listed chemical, the presence of which is not the direct and immediate result of the business activities conducted at the place from which the runoff flows, is not a “discharge” or “release” within the meaning of the Act. For purposes of this subsection, “business activities” does not include parking lots.
- (d) The movement of naturally occurring chemicals as the result of the application, unavoidable runoff, or percolation of agricultural irrigation water is not a “discharge” or “release” within the meaning of Section 25249.5 of the Act. For purposes of this subsection, “naturally occurring chemicals” means chemicals present in the soil solely as a result of natural geologic processes.

Note: Authority cited: Section 25249.12, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 25249.5 and 25249.11, Health and Safety Code.

Section 25403. Discharges from Hazardous Waste Facilities.

- (a) For a discharge or release of a listed chemical from a low-level radioactive waste disposal facility licensed pursuant to section 114960 et seq. of the Health and Safety Code, a solid waste “disposal facility” as defined in Public Resources Code Section 40121 (1990) or a hazardous waste “disposal site” as defined in Health and Safety Code section 25114, it shall be presumed that the chemical probably will not pass into any source of drinking water for purposes of Section 25249.5 of the Act, provided that the operator of the facility or site can show that the facility or site is subject to and in compliance with requirements of state or federal statutes, regulations, permits and orders adopted to avoid contamination of surface or groundwater.
- (b) The presumption in subsection (a) may be rebutted by any admissible evidence, including, but not limited to, that compliance with the same or substantially the same requirements of state or federal statutes, regulations, permits and orders adopted to avoid contamination of surface or groundwater has failed to prevent surface or groundwater contamination at similar facilities or sites under similar circumstances.

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Note: Authority cited: Section 25249.12, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Section 25249.5, Health and Safety Code.

Section 25405. Section 25405 Discharge of a Pesticide.

For a discharge or release of a listed chemical which is an active ingredient, other specified ingredient, or degradation product of a pesticide as defined in Section 12753 of the Food and Agricultural Code (1996), if the person responsible for the application can show that the registrant of the pesticide has completely and adequately satisfied all of the data submission requirements of section 13143(a) of the Food and Agricultural Code (1996) and that the pesticide has not been placed on the Groundwater Protection List described in section 13145 of the Food and Agricultural Code (1996) and that the application is otherwise in compliance with the Pesticide Contamination Prevention Act of 1985 (1996) and all regulations promulgated thereunder, then it shall be presumed that the chemical probably will not pass into any source of drinking water for purposes of Section 25249.5 of the Act. For purposes of this section only, the person responsible for the application may rely upon information regarding a registrant's compliance with Section 13143(a), Food and Agricultural Code (1996), which is obtained from the Department of Pesticide Regulation through the office of a county agriculture commissioner.

Note: Authority cited: Section 25249.12, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Section 25249.5, Health and Safety Code.

Article 5. Extent of Exposure

Section 25501. Exposure to a Naturally Occurring Chemical in a Food.

(a) Human consumption of a food shall not constitute an “exposure” for purposes of Section 25249.6 of the Act to a listed chemical in the food to the extent that the person responsible for the exposure can show that the chemical is naturally occurring in the food.

(1) For the purposes of this section, a chemical is “naturally occurring” if it is a natural constituent of a food, or if it is present in a food solely as a result of absorption or accumulation of the chemical which is naturally present in the environment in which the food is raised, or grown, or obtained; for example, minerals present in the soil solely as a result of natural geologic processes, or toxins produced by the natural growth of fungi.

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(2) The “naturally occurring” level of a chemical in a food may be established by determining the natural background level of the chemical in the area in which the food is raised, or grown, or obtained, based on reliable local or regional data.

(3) A chemical is naturally occurring only to the extent that the chemical did not result from any known human activity. Where a food contains a chemical, in part naturally occurring and in part added as a result of known human activity, “exposure” can only occur as to that portion of the chemical which resulted from such human activity. For purposes of this section, “human activity” does not include sowing, planting, irrigation, or plowing or other mechanical preparation of soil for agricultural purposes; but does include the addition of chemicals to irrigation water applied to soil or crops.

(4) Where a chemical contaminant can occur naturally in a food, the chemical is naturally occurring only to the extent that it was not avoidable by good agricultural or good manufacturing practices. The producer, manufacturer, distributor, or holder of the food shall at all times utilize quality control measures that reduce natural chemical contaminants to the “lowest level currently feasible,” as this term is used in Title 21, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 110.110, subdivision (c) (2001).

(b) A person otherwise responsible for an exposure to a listed chemical in a consumer product, other than food, does not “expose” an individual within the meaning of Section 25249.6 of the Act to the extent that the person can show that the chemical was a naturally occurring chemical in food, and the food was used in the manufacture, production, or processing of the consumer product. Where a consumer product contains a listed chemical, and the source of the chemical is in part from a naturally occurring chemical in food and in part from other sources, “exposure” can only occur as to that portion of the chemical from other sources.

Note: Authority cited: Section 25249.12, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Section 25249.6, Health and Safety Code.

Section 25501.1. Naturally Occurring Concentrations of Listed Chemicals in Unprocessed Foods.

(a) For purposes of Section 25501(a)(2), the following levels of chemicals in food are deemed to be naturally occurring.

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Chemical	Food	Concentration (parts per billion)
Inorganic Arsenic	White Rice Grain	80
	Brown Rice Grain	170

Note: Authority cited: Section 25249.12, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Section 25249.6, Health and Safety Code.

Section 25502. Exposure to a Listed Chemical in Drinking Water.

(a) A person otherwise responsible for an exposure to a listed chemical which involves the use of drinking water, including the use of drinking water in food or any other consumer product, does not “expose” an individual within the meaning of Section 25249.6 of the Act to the extent that the person can show that the listed chemical was contained in drinking water which was received from:

- (1) a public water system, as defined in Section 116275 of the Health and Safety Code (1997);
- (2) a commercial supplier of drinking water; or
- (3) a source of drinking water in compliance with all applicable primary drinking water standards for all listed chemicals and the chemical in question is the result of treatment of the water in order to achieve compliance with primary drinking water standards.

Where the source of the listed chemical is in part from such drinking water and in part from other sources, “exposure” can occur only as to that portion of the listed chemical from sources other than such drinking water.

(b) For purposes of subsection (a), the amount of a listed chemical contained in drinking water shall be determined by sampling of the drinking water at the point of delivery and by testing pursuant to Section 25901. If sampling and testing is impractical, the amount of a listed chemical shall be based on test results of the most recent sample of the drinking water taken by the public water system or the commercial drinking water supplier, provided that all sampling and testing has been conducted at the frequency and in the manner required by law, or alternatively, such amount shall be calculated at

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five percent of the maximum contaminant level set forth in the primary drinking water standard for the listed chemical.

Note: Authority cited: Section 25249.12, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 25249.6 and 25249.11, Health and Safety Code.

Section 25503. Exposure to Water.

A person otherwise responsible for an exposure to a listed chemical does not “expose” an individual within the meaning of Section 25249.6 of the Act to the extent that the person can show that the listed chemical was contained in water which the person moved or which was handled in the manner described in Section 25401. Nothing in this section shall be interpreted to affect the responsibility for an exposure which arises from any activity other than that described in Section 25401.

Note: Authority cited: Section 25249.12, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 25249.6 and 25249.11, Health and Safety Code.

Section 25504. Exposure to Air.

A person otherwise responsible for an exposure to a listed chemical in air does not “expose” an individual within the meaning of Section 25249.6 of the Act to the extent that the person can show that the listed chemical was contained in air that the person received from the ambient air. Where the source of the listed chemical is in part from the ambient air and in part from other sources, “exposure” does not occur as to that portion of the listed chemical from the ambient air to the extent that the person did not put the listed chemical into the ambient air.

Note: Authority cited: Section 25249.12, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Section 25249.6, Health and Safety Code.

Section 25505. Miscellaneous. [Repealed]

Section 25506. Exposures to Acrylamide in Cooked or Heat Processed Foods.

(a) A person otherwise responsible for an exposure to acrylamide in a food does not “expose” an individual within the meaning of Section 25249.6 of the Act, to the extent the chemical was created by cooking or other heat processing, if the manufacturer of the food has reduced the levels of acrylamide to the lowest level currently feasible by utilizing applicable practices recommended in Codex Alimentarius Code of Practice for the Reduction of Acrylamide in Foods CAC/RCP 67-2009 (2009), hereby incorporated by reference.

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(b) Nothing in this section shall preclude a person otherwise responsible for an exposure to acrylamide in a food from using evidence, standards, risk assessment methodologies, principles, assumptions, or levels described in Articles 7 and 8 to establish a concentration for acrylamide in a food that is created by cooking or other heat processing that is different from the concentrations provided in subsection (d)(4).

(c) Nothing in this section shall apply to parties to a court-ordered settlement or final judgment entered before April 1, 2022 to the extent that such settlement or judgment establishes a concentration of acrylamide in a specific product that is different from the concentrations provided in subsection (d)(4).

(d) The concentration levels for acrylamide in foods in this subsection are deemed to comply with subsection (a) if both the average concentration and unit concentration are less than or equal to those listed in subsection (d)(4).

(1) In this subsection, 'unit concentration' is the concentration of acrylamide measured in a single food item or individual packaged unit, such as a bag, box, or carton, of the specific food product in the form the product is sold to consumers in California. The unit concentration is based on a representative composite sample taken from the individual packaged unit.

A 'representative composite sample' is made up of portions of the food in the same proportion as in the whole individual packaged unit, e.g., equivalent proportions of crust and crumb (the inner portion) in the sample as in the whole loaf of bread.

(2) In this subsection, 'average concentration' refers to the average of unit concentrations measured. The average concentration is determined by adding together the unit concentrations of at least five samples taken over a period of no less than 60 days with no less than 10-day intervals between sampling and then dividing this total by the total number of samples.

(3) The measurement of the concentrations described in subsection (d) must be conducted by a chemical analysis laboratory with International Organization for Standardization (ISO)/International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) standard ISO/IEC 17025 accreditation.

(4) Acrylamide concentrations are given in the table below in parts per billion by weight (ppb).

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Foods/Food Groups	Maximum average concentration (ppb)	Maximum unit concentration (ppb)
Almonds, specifically roasted almonds and chocolate-covered roasted almonds	225	---
Bread, including loaves, rolls, buns, baguettes:		
a. non-wheat-based products	100	---
b. wheat-based products	50	---
Cookies:		
a. animal and animal crackers (sweet)	75	100
b. thin and crispy	281	300
c. sandwich wafers	115	---
Crackers, specifically savory crackers, including crispbread	350	490
Potato or sweet potato products:		
a. French fried potatoes	280	400

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b. sliced chips	281	350
c. all other products, including hash browns and potato puffs	350	490
Waffles	280	---

Note: Authority cited: Section 25249.12, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Section 25249.6, Health and Safety Code.

Article 6. Clear and Reasonable Warnings

Subarticle 1. General

Section 25600. General.

(a) Article 6, Subarticles 1 and 2 apply when a clear and reasonable warning is required under Section 25249.6 of the Act. Subarticle 1 sets forth general provisions applicable throughout this article, including the allocation of responsibility among parties when a warning for a consumer product is required under the Act. Subarticle 2 provides “safe harbor” content and methods for providing a warning that have been determined “clear and reasonable” by the lead agency. Nothing in Article 6 shall be interpreted to determine whether a warning is required for a given exposure under Section 25249.6 of the Act.

(b) A person may provide a warning that complies with this article prior to August 30, 2018; such warning will be deemed to be clear and reasonable. A warning for a consumer product manufactured prior to August 30, 2018 is deemed to be clear and reasonable if it complies with the September 2008 revision of this article.

(c) If the lead agency has not adopted a specific product, chemical, or area exposure warning in Section 25607.1 et seq., an interested party may request that the lead agency adopt one pursuant to Government Code Sections 11340.6 and 11340.7. (Petition for Rulemaking), or may request guidance from the lead agency pursuant to Article 2, section 25203 (Interpretive Guideline Request) or Article 2, section 25204 (Safe Use Determination).

(d) A person is not required to provide separate warnings to each exposed individual.

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(e) A person that is a party to a court-ordered settlement or final judgment establishing a warning method or content is deemed to be providing a “clear and reasonable” warning for that exposure for purposes of this article, if the warning complies with the order or judgment.

(f) Nothing in Subarticle 2 shall be construed to preclude a person from providing a warning using content or methods other than those specified in Subarticle 2 that nevertheless complies with Section 25249.6 of the Act.

Note: Authority cited: Section 25249.12, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 25249.6 and 25249.11, Health and Safety Code.

Section 25600.1. Definitions.

(a) “Affected area” means the area in which an exposure to a listed chemical can occur at a level that requires a warning.

(b) “Authorized agent” means the person or entity, including a monitored electronic mailbox or post office box, designated by a retail seller to receive notices from product manufacturers, producers, packagers, importers, suppliers, and distributors under this article.

(c) “Consumer information” includes warnings, directions for use, ingredient lists, and nutritional information. “Consumer information” does not include the brand name, product name, company name, location of manufacture, or product advertising.

(d) “Consumer product” means any article, or component part thereof, including food, that is produced, distributed, or sold for the personal use, consumption or enjoyment of a consumer.

(e) “Consumer product exposure” means an exposure that results from a person's acquisition, purchase, storage, consumption, or any reasonably foreseeable use of a consumer product, including consumption of a food.

(f) “Environmental exposure” means an exposure that occurs as the result of contact with an environmental source, such as ambient air, indoor air, drinking water, standing water, running water, soil, vegetation, or manmade or natural substances or objects, through inhalation, ingestion, or skin or other contact with the body. All exposures that are not consumer product exposures or occupational exposures are environmental exposures.

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(g) “Food” has the same meaning as defined in Health and Safety Code Section 109935 and includes “dietary supplements” as defined in California Code of Regulations, title 17, section 10200.

(h) “Knowingly” has the same meaning as defined in Article 1, section 25102(n).

(i) “Label” means a display of written, printed or graphic material that is printed on or affixed to a product or its immediate container or wrapper.

(j) “Labeling” means any written, printed, graphic, or electronically provided communication that accompanies a product, such as a package insert.

(k) “Occupational exposure” means an exposure to any employee at his or her place of employment.

(l) “Retail seller” means a person or business that sells or otherwise provides consumer products directly to consumers by any means, including via the internet. For purposes of this article, a retail seller includes those functions of a business involved in the sale of consumer products, including foods, directly to consumers, even if the business or facility is primarily devoted to non-retail activities.

(m) “Sign” means a physical presentation of written, printed, graphic, or electronically provided communication, including shelf signs, other than a label or labeling, posted in a conspicuous manner that is associated with the exposure for which the warning is being provided under the Act and is clearly visible under all lighting conditions normally encountered during business hours and under such conditions as to make it likely to be seen, read, and understood by an ordinary person.

Note: Authority cited: Section 25249.12, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 25249.6 and 25249.11, Health and Safety Code.

Section 25600.2. Responsibility to Provide Consumer Product Exposure Warnings.

(a) Section 25249.11 of the Act requires the lead agency to minimize the burden on retail sellers of consumer products, to the extent practicable, when it adopts regulations concerning clear and reasonable warnings, except where the retail seller itself is responsible for introducing a listed chemical into the product.

(b) The manufacturer, producer, packager, importer, supplier, or distributor of a product may comply with this article either by providing a warning on the product label or labeling that satisfies Section 25249.6 of the Act, or by providing a written notice directly to the authorized agent for the business to which they are selling or transferring the

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product or to the authorized agent for a retail seller, so long as the business to which they are providing the notice is subject to Section 25249.6 of the Act. The written notice shall:

- (1) State that the product may result in an exposure to one or more listed chemicals;
- (2) Include the exact name or description of the product or specific identifying information for the product such as a Universal Product Code or other identifying designation;
- (3) Include all necessary warning materials such as labels, labeling, shelf signs or tags, and warning language for products sold on the internet, that satisfies Section 25249.6 of the Act; and
- (4) Be renewed annually during the period in which the product is sold in California by a retail seller.

(c) If the manufacturer, producer, packager, importer, supplier, or distributor of a product is complying with this section by providing a written notice to a business who is subject to Section 25249.6 of the Act, either by providing the written notice to the authorized agent for the business to which they are selling or transferring the product or to the authorized agent for the retail seller:

- (1) Confirmation of receipt of the notice and any renewed notices must be received electronically or in writing from the authorized agent to which the manufacturer, producer, packager, importer, supplier, or distributor of the product sent the notice.
- (2) Where a business has not designated an authorized agent, the manufacturer, producer, packager, importer, supplier, or distributor may serve the notice on the legal agent for service of process for the business.
- (3) An additional notice is required within 90 days when a different or additional chemical name or endpoint (cancer or reproductive toxicity) is included in the warning.

(d) The retail seller is responsible for the placement and maintenance of warning materials, including warnings for products sold over the internet, that the retail seller receives pursuant to subsections (b) and (c).

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(e) The retail seller is responsible for providing the warning required by Section 25249.6 of the Act for a consumer product exposure only when one or more of the following circumstances exist:

- (1) The retail seller is selling the product under a brand or trademark that is owned or licensed by the retail seller or an affiliated entity;
- (2) The retail seller has knowingly introduced a listed chemical into the product, or knowingly caused a listed chemical to be created in the product;
- (3) The retail seller has covered, obscured or altered a warning label that has been affixed to the product pursuant to subsection (b);
- (4) The retail seller has received a notice and warning materials for the exposure pursuant to subsections (b) and (c) and the retail seller has sold the product without conspicuously posting or displaying the warning; or
- (5) The retail seller has actual knowledge of the potential consumer product exposure requiring the warning, and there is no manufacturer, producer, packager, importer, supplier, or distributor of the product who:
 - (A) Is a “person in the course of doing business” under Section 25249.11(b) of the Act, and
 - (B) Has designated an agent for service of process in California, or has a place of business in California.

(f) For purposes of subsection (e)(5):

- (1) “Actual knowledge” means the retail seller receives information from any reliable source that allows it to identify the specific product or products that cause the consumer product exposure. Such knowledge must be received by the retail seller, its authorized agent or a person whose knowledge can be imputed to the retail seller.
- (2) Where the source of a retail seller's knowledge is a notice pursuant to Section 25249.7(d)(1) of the Act, the retail seller shall not be deemed to have actual knowledge of any consumer product exposure alleged in the notice until five business days after the retail seller receives the notice. The notice must provide sufficient specificity for the retail seller to readily identify the product or products subject to the notice, in accordance with Article 9, section 25903(b)(2)(D).

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(g) The retail seller of a product that may cause a consumer product exposure shall promptly provide the name and contact information for the manufacturer, producer, packager, importer, supplier, and distributor of the product to the following persons on written request, to the extent that this information is reasonably available to the retail seller:

(1) The lead agency;

(2) The Attorney General, any district attorney, or any city attorney or city prosecutor with authority to bring an action under the Act; or

(3) Any person who has served notice under Section 25249.7(d)(1) of the Act alleging that the consumer product causes an exposure that requires a warning under the Act.

(h) A person or entity making a written request pursuant to subsection (g) must provide a description of the product with sufficient specificity for the retail seller to readily identify the product in accordance with Article 9, section 25903(b)(2)(D).

(i) Provided that the consumer receives a warning that meets the requirements of Section 25249.6 of the Act prior to exposure, the manufacturer, producer, packager, importer, supplier, or distributor of a product that may cause a consumer product exposure may enter into a written agreement with the business to which they are selling or transferring the product to allocate legal responsibility among themselves for providing a warning for the product, which shall bind the parties to that agreement and which shall supersede the requirements of subsections (b), (c), (d), and (e).

Note: Authority cited: Section 25249.12, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 25249.6, 25249.7 and 25249.11(f), Health and Safety Code.

Subarticle 2. Safe Harbor Methods and Content

Section 25601. Safe Harbor Clear and Reasonable Warnings — Methods and Content.

(a) A warning is “clear and reasonable” within the meaning of Section 25249.6 of the Act if the warning complies with all applicable requirements of this article.

(b) Except as otherwise specified in Section 25607 et seq., a warning meets the requirements of this subarticle if the name of one or more of the listed chemicals in the consumer product or affected area for which the warning is being provided is included in the text of the warning. Where a warning is being provided for more than one endpoint (cancer and reproductive toxicity) the warning must include the name of one or more

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chemicals for each endpoint, unless the named chemical is listed as known to cause both cancer and reproductive toxicity and has been so identified in the warning.

(c) Notwithstanding any other provisions in this subarticle, consumer product exposure warnings must be prominently displayed on a label, labeling, or sign, and must be displayed with such conspicuousness as compared with other words, statements, designs or devices on the label, labeling, or sign, as to render the warning likely to be seen, read, and understood by an ordinary individual under customary conditions of purchase or use.

(d) Environmental exposure warnings must be provided in a conspicuous manner and under such conditions as to make the warning likely to be seen, read, and understood by an ordinary individual in the course of normal daily activity.

(e) The warning content may contain information that is supplemental to the content required by this subarticle only to the extent that it identifies the source of the exposure or provides information on how to avoid or reduce exposure to the identified chemical or chemicals. Such supplemental information is not a substitute for the warning content required by this subarticle.

Note: Authority cited: Section 25249.12, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Section 25249.6, Health and Safety Code.

Section 25602. Consumer Product Exposure Warnings — Methods of Transmission.

(a) Unless otherwise specified in Section 25607 et seq., a consumer product exposure warning meets the requirements of this subarticle if it complies with the content requirements in Section 25603 and is provided using one or more of the following methods:

(1) A product-specific warning provided on a posted sign, shelf tag, or shelf sign, for the consumer product at each point of display of the product.

(2) A product-specific warning provided via any electronic device or process that automatically provides the warning to the purchaser prior to or during the purchase of the consumer product, without requiring the purchaser to seek out the warning. This subsection does not apply to internet purchases, which are subject to the provisions of subsection (b).

(3) A warning on the label that complies with the content requirements in Section 25603(a).

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(b) Internet purchases

Note: Authority cited: Section 25249.12, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Section 25249.6, Health and Safety Code.

Section 25603. Consumer Product Exposure Warnings — Content.

(a) Unless otherwise specified in Section 25607 et seq., a warning meets the requirements of this subarticle if it is provided using one or more of the methods required in Section 25602 and includes all the following elements:

(1) A symbol consisting of a black exclamation point in a yellow equilateral triangle with a bold black outline. Where the sign, label or shelf tag for the product is not printed using the color yellow, the symbol may be printed in black and white. The symbol shall be placed to the left of the text of the warning, in a size no smaller than the height of the word “WARNING”.

(2) The word “**WARNING:**” or the words “**CA WARNING:**” or “**CALIFORNIA WARNING:**” in all capital letters and bold print, and:

(A) For exposures to listed carcinogens, the words, “This product can expose you to chemicals including [name of one or more chemicals], which is [are] known to the State of California to cause cancer. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.”

(B) For exposures to listed reproductive toxicants, the words, “This product can expose you to chemicals including [name of one or more chemicals], which is [are] known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.”

(C) For exposures to both listed carcinogens and reproductive toxicants, the words, “This product can expose you to chemicals including [name of one or more chemicals], which is [are] known to the State of California to cause cancer, and [name of one or more chemicals], which is [are] known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.”

(D) For exposures to a chemical that is listed as both a carcinogen and a reproductive toxicant, the words, “This product can expose you to chemicals including [name of one or more chemicals], which is [are] known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.”

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(E) Where a warning is being provided for an exposure to a single chemical the words “chemicals including” may be deleted from the warning content set out in subsections (A), (B) and (D).

(b) A short-form warning may be provided on the label pursuant to Section 25602(a)(4) if it includes:

(1) The symbol required in subsection (a)(1);

(2) The word **“WARNING:”** or the words **“CA WARNING:”** or **“CALIFORNIA WARNING:”** in all capital letters, in bold print; and

(3) One of the following:

(A) For exposures to listed carcinogens, the words:

1. “Cancer risk from exposure to [name of chemical]. See www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.”; or

2. “Can expose you to [name of chemical], a carcinogen. See www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.”

(B) For exposures to listed reproductive toxicants, the words:

1. “Risk of reproductive harm from exposure to [name of chemical]. See www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.”; or

2. “Can expose you to [name of chemical], a reproductive toxicant. See www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.”

(C) For exposures to both listed carcinogens and reproductive toxicants, the words:

1. “Risk of cancer from exposure to [name of chemical] and reproductive harm from exposure to [name of chemical]. See www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.”; or

2. “Can expose you to [name of chemical], a carcinogen, and [name of chemical], a reproductive toxicant. See www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.”

(D) For exposures to a chemical that is listed as both a carcinogen and a reproductive toxicant, the words:

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1. “Risk of cancer and reproductive harm from exposure to [name of chemical]. See www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.”; or

2. “Can expose you to [name of chemical], a carcinogen and reproductive toxicant. See www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.”

(c) A short-form warning on a product manufactured and labeled prior to January 1, 2028, may use the following content regardless of when the product is sold to a consumer:

(1) The symbol required in subsection (a)(1).

(2) The word “**WARNING:**” in all capital letters, in bold print.

(A) For exposures to listed carcinogens, the words, “Cancer -- www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.”

(B) For exposures to listed reproductive toxicants, the words, “Reproductive Harm -- www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.”

(C) For exposures to both listed carcinogens and reproductive toxicants, the words, “Cancer and Reproductive Harm -- www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.”

(d) Notwithstanding subsection (a)(2) or (b)(2), where a warning for a consumer product exposure or occupational exposure from use of a pesticide is provided on a product label, and the pesticide label is regulated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 156; and by the California Department of Pesticide Regulation under Food and Agricultural Code section 14005, and Cal. Code of Regs., title 3, section 6242; the word “**ATTENTION**” or “**NOTICE**” in capital letters and bold type may be substituted for the word “**WARNING**” or the words “**CA WARNING**” or “**CALIFORNIA WARNING**”.

Note: Authority cited: Section 25249.12, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 25249.6 and 25249.11, Health and Safety Code.

Section 25603.1. Consumer Products Exposure Warnings — Methods of Transmission. [Repealed]

Section 25601.2. Consumer Products Exposure Warnings — Content. [Repealed]

Section 25601.3. Warnings for Specific Consumer Products Exposure. [Repealed]

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Section 25604. Environmental Exposure Warnings — Methods of Transmission.

(a) Unless otherwise specified in Section 25607.1 et seq., a warning for an environmental exposure meets the requirements of this subarticle if it complies with the content requirements in Section 25605 and is provided using one or more of the following methods:

(1) For indoor environments or outdoor spaces with clearly defined entrances, a warning sign posted at all public entrances to the affected area in no smaller than 72-point type. The warning sign must:

(A) Clearly identify one or more sources of exposure.

(B) Be provided in a conspicuous manner and under such conditions as to make it likely to be seen, read, and understood by an ordinary individual in the course of normal daily activity.

(C) Be provided in English and in any other language used on other signage in the affected area.

(2) A warning provided in a notice mailed, sent electronically, or otherwise delivered to each occupant in the affected area. The notice must:

(A) Clearly identify one or more sources of exposure.

(B) Include a map that clearly identifies the affected area.

(C) Be provided at least every three months.

(D) Be provided in English and in any other language ordinarily used by the person to communicate with the public.

(3) A warning published in the main or local news section of a newspaper with the largest circulation in the area for which the warning is given, at least once every three months. The warning must:

(A) Clearly identify one or more sources of exposure.

(B) Be at least a quarter-page in size in the print version.

(C) Include a map that clearly identifies the affected area.

(D) Also be published in the electronic version of the publication, if any.

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(E) If a newspaper published in a language other than English is circulated in the affected area, the warning must be published in that newspaper and in that language, in addition to being published in English in at least one English-language newspaper that circulates in that area.

Note: Authority cited: Section 25249.12, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 25249.6 and 25249.11, Health and Safety Code.

Section 25604.1. Occupational Exposure Warnings — Methods of Transmission.
[Repealed]

Section 25604.2. Occupational Exposure Warnings — Content. [Repealed]

Section 25605. Environmental Exposure Warnings — Content.

(a) Unless otherwise specified in Section 25607.1 et seq., a warning meets the requirements of this subarticle if it is provided using one or more of the methods required in Section 25604 and includes all the following elements:

- (1) The symbol required in Section 25603(a)(1).
- (2) The word “**WARNING:**” in all capital letters and bold print.
- (3) For exposures to listed carcinogens, the words, “Entering this area can expose you to chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer, including [name of one or more chemicals], from [name of one or more sources of exposure]. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.”
 - (A) For exposures to a single carcinogen, the following words may be used: “Entering this area can expose you to [name of chemical] from [name of one or more sources of exposure]. [Name of chemical] is known to the State of California to cause cancer. For more information, go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.”
- (4) For exposures to listed reproductive toxicants, the words, “Entering this area can expose you to chemicals known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm, including [name of one or more chemicals], from [name of one or more sources of exposure]. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.”
 - (A) For exposures to a single reproductive toxicant, the following words may be used: “Entering this area can expose you to [name of chemical]

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from [name of one or more sources of exposure]. [Name of chemical] is known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information, go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.”

(5) For exposures to both listed carcinogens and reproductive toxicants, the words, “Entering this area can expose you to chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm, including [name of one or more chemicals known to cause cancer and name of one or more chemicals known to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm], from [name of one or more sources of exposure]. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.”

(6) For exposures to a single chemical that is listed as both a carcinogen and a reproductive toxicant, the following words may be used, “Entering this area can expose you to [name of chemical] from [name of one or more sources of exposure]. [Name of chemical] is known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.”

Note: Authority cited: Section 25249.12, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 25249.6 and 25249.11, Health and Safety Code.

Section 25605.1. Environmental Exposure Warnings — Methods of Transmission.
[Repealed]

Section 25605.2. Environmental Exposure — Content. [Repealed]

Section 25606. Occupational Exposure Warnings.

(a) A warning to an exposed employee about a listed chemical meets the requirements of this subarticle if it fully complies with all warning information, training, and labeling requirements of the federal Hazard Communication Standard (29 Code of Federal Regulations, section 1910.1200 (Feb. 8, 2013)), hereby incorporated by reference, the California Hazard Communication Standard (Title 8, California Code of Regulations section 5194), or, for pesticides, the Pesticides and Worker Safety requirements (Title 3, California Code of Regulations section 6700 et seq.).

(b) For occupational exposures to chemicals not covered by subsection (a), warnings may be provided consistent with Sections 25601, 25602, 25603, 25604, 25605 and 25607 et seq. of this subarticle.

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Note: Authority cited: Section 25249.12, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 25249.6 and 25249.11, Health and Safety Code.

Section 25607. Specific Product, Chemical and Area Exposure Warnings.

(a) Section 25607 et seq. provides warning methods and content for specific types of exposures that are subject to the warning requirements of Section 25249.6 of the Act. Where warning methods or content are included in Section 25607 et seq., a person must use the specified warnings in order to satisfy the requirements of this subarticle.

(b) If a person does not cause an exposure to a particular listed chemical required to be identified in a warning set out in Section 25607 et seq., the name of that listed chemical need not be included in the warning in order to meet the requirements of this subarticle. The name of at least one listed chemical for which the warning is being provided must be included in all warnings.

Note: Authority cited: Section 25249.12, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 25249.6 and 25249.11, Health and Safety Code.

Section 25607.1 Food Exposure Warnings – Methods of Transmission.

(a) A warning for food exposures, including dietary supplements, meets the requirements of this subarticle if it complies with the content requirements in Section 25607.2 and is provided using one or more of the methods listed in Section 25602.

(b) Where the warning is provided on the food product label, it must be set off from other surrounding information, enclosed in a box and comply with the content requirements specified in Section 25607.2.

(c) Where a specific food product sign, label, or shelf tag used to provide a warning includes consumer information in a language other than English, the warning must also be provided in that language in addition to English.

Note: Authority cited: Section 25249.12, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 25249.6 and 25249.11, Health and Safety Code.

Section 25607.2. Food Exposure Warnings – Content.

(a) A warning for food exposures, including dietary supplements, meets the requirements of this subarticle if it is provided using one or more of the methods specified in Section 25607.1 and includes all the following elements:

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(1) The word **“WARNING:”** or the words **“CA WARNING:”** or **“CALIFORNIA WARNING:”** in all capital letters and bold print.

(2) For exposure to a listed carcinogen, the words, “Consuming this product can expose you to chemicals including [name of one or more chemicals], which is [are] known to the State of California to cause cancer. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov/food.”

(3) For exposure to a listed reproductive toxicant, the words, “Consuming this product can expose you to chemicals including [name of one or more chemicals], which is [are] known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov/food.”

(4) For exposure to both listed carcinogens and reproductive toxicants, the words, “Consuming this product can expose you to chemicals including [name of one or more chemicals], which is [are] known to the State of California to cause cancer and [name of one or more chemicals], which is [are] known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov/food.”

(5) For exposure to a chemical that is listed as both a carcinogen and a reproductive toxicant, the words, “Consuming this product can expose you to chemicals including [name of one or more chemicals], which is [are] known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov/food.”

(6) Where a warning is being provided for an exposure to a single chemical the words “chemicals including” may be deleted from the warning content set out in subsections (2), (3) and (5).

(b) A short-form warning may be provided on a food product label pursuant to Section 25602(a)(4) if it includes:

(1) The word **“WARNING:”** or the words **“CA WARNING:”** or **“CALIFORNIA WARNING:”** in all capital letters, in bold print; and

(2) One of the following:

(A) For exposures to listed carcinogens, the words:

1. “Cancer risk from exposure to [name of chemical]. See www.P65Warnings.ca.gov/food.”; or

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2. "Can expose you to [name of chemical], a carcinogen. See www.P65Warnings.ca.gov/food."

(B) For exposures to listed reproductive toxicants, the words:

1. "Risk of reproductive harm from exposure to [name of chemical]. See www.P65Warnings.ca.gov/food"; or

2. "Can expose you to [name of chemical], a reproductive toxicant. See www.P65Warnings.ca.gov/food."

(C) For exposures to both listed carcinogens and reproductive toxicants, the words:

1. "Risk of cancer from exposure to [name of chemical] and reproductive harm from exposure to [name of chemical]. See www.P65Warnings.ca.gov/food"; or

2. "Can expose you to [name of chemical], a carcinogen, and [name of chemical], a reproductive toxicant. See www.P65Warnings.ca.gov/food."

(D) For exposures to a chemical that is listed as both a carcinogen and a reproductive toxicant, the words:

1. "Risk of cancer and reproductive harm from exposure to [name of chemical]. See www.P65Warnings.ca.gov/food"; or

2. "Can expose you to [name of chemical], a carcinogen and reproductive toxicant. See www.P65Warnings.ca.gov/food."

(c) A warning for food exposures to acrylamide meets the requirements of this subarticle if it is provided: (i) in accordance with subsection (a), or, (ii) via one or more of the methods specified in Section 25607.1 and complies with either (1) or (2) below.

(1) The words "**WARNING:**" or "**CA WARNING:**" or "**CALIFORNIA WARNING:**" in all capital letters and bold print, followed by the words, "Consuming this product can expose you to acrylamide, a probable human carcinogen formed in some foods during cooking or processing at high temperatures. Many factors affect your cancer risk, including the frequency and amount of the chemical consumed. For more information including ways to reduce your exposure, see www.P65Warnings.ca.gov/acrylamide."

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(2) The words “**WARNING:**” or “**CA WARNING**” or “**CALIFORNIA WARNING:**” in all capital letters and bold print, followed by the language in subsections (A) and (B). Optional language in subsection (C) may be added. “United States” may be abbreviated as “US” and the words “Environmental Protection Agency” as “EPA”.

(A) The words, “Consuming this product can expose you to acrylamide,” or the words “Consuming this product can expose you to acrylamide, a chemical formed in some foods during cooking or processing at high temperatures.”

(B) At least one of the following sentences:

(i) “The International Agency for Research on Cancer has found that acrylamide is probably carcinogenic to humans.”

(ii) “The United States Environmental Protection Agency has found that acrylamide is likely to be carcinogenic to humans.”

(iii) “The United States National Toxicology Program has found that acrylamide is reasonably anticipated to cause cancer in humans.”

(C) The content in (A) and (B) may be followed by one or more of the following sentences:

(i) “Acrylamide has been found to cause cancer in laboratory animals.”

(ii) “Many factors affect your cancer risk, including the frequency and amount of the chemical consumed.”

(iii) “For more information including ways to reduce your exposure, see www.P65Warnings.ca.gov/acrylamide.”

Note: Authority cited: Section 25249.12, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 25249.6 and 25249.11, Health and Safety Code.

Section 25607.3. Alcoholic Beverage Exposure Warnings — Methods of Transmission.

(a) A warning for exposures to alcoholic beverages meets the requirements of this subarticle if it complies with the content requirements in Section 25607.4 and is provided using the following methods, as specified:

(1) For alcoholic beverages sold at a physical location:

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(A) An 8 ½ by 11 inch sign in no smaller than 22-point type, placed at eye level so that it is readable and conspicuous to customers as they enter the area or areas where, by permit or license, alcoholic beverages are served or,

(B) A notice or sign no smaller than 5 by 5 inches placed at each retail point of sale or display so as to assure that it is readable and conspicuous. The warning message must be in a type size no smaller than 20-point type and be enclosed in a box or,

(C) For alcoholic beverages provided for consumption on the premises served by food or beverage persons, or sold through an over-the-counter service, the warning message is provided on a menu or list identifying the alcoholic beverages served on the premises. If there is no menu or list identifying the alcoholic beverages served on the premises, then the warning message is provided on the menu or list identifying the food or other beverages sold on the premises.

(2) For alcoholic beverages delivered to consumers in California at a location other than the point of sale: a product-specific warning provided to the purchaser or delivery recipient prior to or during the purchase of the product.

(3) For alcoholic beverages sold over the internet or through a catalog:

(A) In addition to the warning provided on the internet site or in the catalog as specified in subsections 25602(b) and (c), a warning must also be provided to the purchaser or delivery recipient prior to or contemporaneously with the delivery of the product using the content in Section 25607.4. The warning must be readable and conspicuous to the recipient prior to consumption of the alcoholic beverages, and must be provided using one or more of the following methods:

1. On or in the shipping container or delivery package in a type size no smaller than the largest type size used for other consumer information on the product. In no case shall the warning appear in a type size smaller than 8-point or,

2. By email or text message as part of the electronically delivered receipt or confirmation for the applicable purchase.

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(b) The warning must be provided in English and in any other language used for labeling or advertising the product on the premises, the internet, including mobile device applications, or catalog.

Note: Authority cited: Section 25249.12, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 25249.6 and 25249.11, Health and Safety Code.

Section 25607.4. Alcoholic Beverage Exposure Warnings — Content.

(a) A warning for alcoholic beverages, including beer, malt beverages, wine and distilled spirits, complies with this subarticle if it is provided using one or more of the methods required in Section 25607.3 and includes all the following elements:

- (1) The word “**WARNING:**” in all capital letters and bold print.
- (2) The words, “Drinking distilled spirits, beer, coolers, wine and other alcoholic beverages may increase cancer risk, and, during pregnancy, can cause birth defects. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov/alcohol.”

Note: Authority cited: Section 25249.12, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 25249.6 and 25249.11, Health and Safety Code.

Section 25607.5. Food and Beverage Exposure Warnings for Restaurants — Methods of Transmission.

(a) A warning for exposures to listed chemicals in foods or beverages that are sold or served by restaurants or other food facilities, as defined in Health and Safety Code Section 113789, and that are intended for immediate consumption, meets the requirements of this subarticle if it complies with the content requirements in Section 25607.6 and is provided using one or more of the following methods:

- (1) An 8 ½ by 11 inch sign, printed in no smaller than 28-point type placed so that it is readable and conspicuous to customers as they enter each public entrance to the restaurant or facility where food or beverages may be consumed.
- (2) A notice or sign no smaller than 5 by 5 inches, printed in no smaller than 20-point type placed at each point of sale so as to assure that it is readable and conspicuous.
- (3) A warning on any menu or list describing food or non-alcoholic beverage offerings, in a type size no smaller than the largest type size used for the names of general menu items.

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(b) The warning must be provided in English and in any other language used on other signage or menus provided on the premises.

(c) In addition to the warning specified in this section, warnings must also be provided for alcoholic beverages pursuant to Sections 25607.3 and 25607.4, if alcoholic beverages are sold or served by the restaurant or other food facility.

Note: Authority cited: Section 25249.12, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 25249.6 and 25249.11, Health and Safety Code.

Section 25607.6. Food and Beverage Exposure Warnings for Restaurants — Content.

(a) A warning at restaurants or other facilities that sell food or beverages primarily for on-site consumption meets the requirements of this subarticle if it is provided using one or more of the methods required in Section 25607.5 and includes all the following elements:

(1) The word “**WARNING:**” in all capital letters and bold print.

(2) The words, “Certain foods and beverages sold or served here can expose you to chemicals including acrylamide in many fried or baked foods, and mercury in fish, which are known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov/restaurant.”

Note: Authority cited: Section 25249.12, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 25249.6 and 25249.11, Health and Safety Code.

Section 25607.7 Prescription Drug Exposure and Emergency Medical or Dental Care Exposure Warnings.

(a) For prescription drugs, the labeling approved or otherwise provided under federal law and the prescriber's accepted practice of obtaining a patient's informed consent comply with this subarticle.

(b) For exposures resulting from emergency or urgent medical or dental care as defined in Article 1, Section 25102(g), no warning is required when any of the following circumstances exists:

(1) The patient is unconscious; or

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(2) The procedure must be undertaken because the licensed medical personnel, licensed dental personnel, or certified emergency medical personnel responsible for administering the care, as these terms are defined in Sections 25102(q), 25102(d), and 25102(b), respectively, reasonably believes that the procedure should be undertaken immediately; and therefore, there is insufficient time to fully inform the patient; or

(3) The procedure must be performed on a person legally incapable of giving consent, and the licensed medical personnel, licensed dental personnel, or certified emergency medical personnel responsible for administering the care reasonably believes the procedure should be undertaken immediately; and therefore, there is insufficient time to obtain the informed consent of a person authorized to give such consent for the patient.

Note: Authority cited: Section 25249.12, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 25249.6 and 25249.11, Health and Safety Code.

Section 25607.8. Dental Care Exposure Warnings — Methods of Transmission.

(a) A warning for an exposure that occurs during delivery of dental care, including an exposure from the use of dental appliances, meets the requirements of this subarticle if it complies with the content requirements in Section 25607.9 and is provided using one or both of the following methods:

(1) A sign posted at all public points of entry to the dental office or in each location within the office where an exposure is reasonably likely to occur. The notice or sign must be no smaller than 5 by 5 inches and printed in no smaller than 20-point type; or

(2) A warning provided with or in an informed consent form signed by the patient prior to exposure.

Note: Authority cited: Section 25249.12, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 25249.6 and 25249.11, Health and Safety Code.

Section 25607.9. Dental Care Exposure Warnings — Content.

(a) A warning for exposures that occur during the delivery of dental care services meets the requirements of this subarticle if it is provided using one or both of the methods required in Section 25607.8 and contains all the following elements:

(1) The word **“WARNING:”** in all capital letters and bold print.

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(2) The words, “Certain dental procedures performed in this office can expose you to chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer or birth defects or other reproductive harm or both. Those procedures can include sedation with nitrous oxide, root canals, placement or removal of crowns, bridges, and restorations such as mercury-containing fillings and use of dental appliances. Consult your dental care provider about these exposures and which materials are appropriate for your treatment. Additional information is also available at www.P65Warnings.ca.gov/dental.”

Note: Authority cited: Section 25249.12, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 25249.6 and 25249.11, Health and Safety Code.

Section 25607.10. Wood Dust Exposure Warnings — Methods of Transmission.

(a) A warning for consumer product exposures to wood dust by drilling, sawing, sanding, or machining raw wood products meets the requirements of this subarticle if it complies with the content requirements in Section 25607.11 and is provided using one or both of the following methods:

(1) The warning is displayed either at the point of sale or display of the raw wood products in a manner likely to be seen by the purchaser. The notice or sign must be no smaller than 8 ½ by 11 inches and printed in no smaller than 20-point type.

(2) Where the product is sold in bulk form, the warning may be provided on an invoice or receipt for the raw wood products in no smaller than 12-point type.

(b) “Raw wood products” include logs, sawn lumber, plywood and composite wood panels, engineered structural wood products, and similar wood products that are for the most part uncoated and have not been processed into other useful products and have the strong likelihood to be sawed, sanded, or drilled so as to generate wood dust.

Note: Authority cited: Section 25249.12, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 25249.6 and 25249.11, Health and Safety Code.

Section 25607.11. Wood Dust Exposure Warnings — Content.

(a) A warning for consumer product exposures to wood dust by drilling, sawing, sanding or machining raw wood products meets the requirements of this subarticle if it is provided using one or both of the methods required in Section 25607.10 and includes all the following elements:

(1) The symbol required in Section 25603(a)(1).

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(2) The word “**WARNING:**” in all capital letters and in bold print.

(3) The words, “Drilling, sawing, sanding or machining wood products can expose you to wood dust, a substance known to the State of California to cause cancer. Avoid inhaling wood dust or use a dust mask or other safeguards for personal protection. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov/wood.”

Note: Authority cited: Section 25249.12, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 25249.6 and 25249.11, Health and Safety Code.

Section 25607.12. Furniture Product Exposure Warnings — Methods of Transmission.

(a) A warning for consumer product exposures from furniture meets the requirements of this subarticle if it complies with the content requirements in Section 25607.13 and is provided using the following process:

(1) A warning on a label affixed to the furniture product in the same manner as other consumer information or warning materials that are provided on the product and

(A) A notice or sign no smaller than 8 ½ by 11 inches displayed either at each public entrance or point of display, and printed in no smaller than 28-point type, or

(B) A notice printed or stamped in no smaller than 12-point type on each receipt.

Note: Authority cited: Section 25249.12, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 25249.6 and 25249.11, Health and Safety Code.

Section 25607.13. Furniture Product Exposure Warnings — Content.

(a) A warning for consumer product exposures from furniture meets the requirements of this subarticle if it is provided using the combination of methods required in Section 25607.12 and it includes all the following elements:

(1) A warning on a label printed on or affixed to a furniture product, that contains all the following:

(A) The symbol described in Section 25603(a)(1).

(B) The word “**WARNING:**” in all capital letters and bold print.

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(C) The words, "This product can expose you to chemicals including [name of one or more chemicals known to cause cancer, name of one or more chemicals known to cause reproductive toxicity, or name of one or more chemicals known to cause both cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm], which is [are] known to the State of California to cause cancer or birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov/furniture."

(2) A notice displayed pursuant to Section 25607.12(a)(1)(A) or stamped on a receipt pursuant to Section 25607.12(a)(1)(B) that includes all the following elements:

(A) The word "**NOTICE:**" in all capital letters and bold print.

(B) The words, "Some furniture products can expose you to chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and/or birth defects or other reproductive harm. Please check the product label for warning information."

Note: Authority cited: Section 25249.12, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 25249.6 and 25249.11, Health and Safety Code.

Section 25607.14. Diesel Engine Exposure Warnings (Except Passenger Vehicle Engines) — Methods of Transmission.

(a) A warning for a consumer product exposure to diesel engine exhaust from equipment other than passenger vehicle engines meets the requirements of this subarticle if it complies with the content requirements in Section 25607.15 and is provided using the following combination of methods:

(1) The warning is printed in the owner's manual for the specific vehicle, engine, or other equipment. Such notice must be printed in no smaller than 12-point type, be enclosed in a box and appear inside or outside the front or back cover of the manual or on the first page of the text, and

(A) The warning is provided on a label permanently attached to the product in a location that is easily visible to the operator of the vehicle, engine, or other equipment when it is being operated, or

(B) If other warnings or operating instructions are provided in an on-screen display, the warning is provided in that manner, using the same type size

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as other operator warnings. In no case shall the warning appear in a type size smaller than 8-point.

Note: Authority cited: Section 25249.12, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 25249.6 and 25249.11, Health and Safety Code.

Section 25607.15. Diesel Engine Exposure Warnings (Except Passenger Vehicle Engines) — Content.

(a) A warning for a consumer product exposure to diesel engine exhaust from products other than passenger vehicle engines meets the requirements of this subarticle if it is provided using the combination of methods required in Section 25607.14 and includes all the following elements:

- (1) The symbol required in Section 25603(a)(1).
- (2) The word **“WARNING:”** in all capital letters and bold print.
- (3) The words, “Breathing diesel engine exhaust exposes you to chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm.”
 - Always start and operate the engine in a well-ventilated area.
 - If in an enclosed area, vent the exhaust to the outside.
 - Do not modify or tamper with the exhaust system.
 - Do not idle the engine except as necessary.

For more information go to www.P65warnings.ca.gov/diesel.”

Note: Authority cited: Section 25249.12, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 25249.6 and 25249.11, Health and Safety Code.

Section 25607.16. Vehicle Exposure Warnings — Methods of Transmission.

(a) A warning for exposures that occur during the operation, service, and maintenance of a “passenger vehicle,” as defined in Vehicle Code Section 465, or an “off-highway motor vehicle,” as defined in Vehicle Code Section 38012(b), meets the requirements of this subarticle if it complies with the content requirements in Section 25607.17 and is provided using both of the following methods:

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(1) The warning is printed in the owner's manual for the passenger vehicle or off-highway motor vehicle, in no smaller than 12-point type enclosed in a box printed or affixed to the inside or outside of the front or back cover of the manual or on the first page of the text; and

(2) The warning is provided on a label attached to the front window on the driver's side of the passenger vehicle or off-highway motor vehicle. If the vehicle does not have a driver's side window, the warning may be provided on a hang tag which is hung from the rear view mirror. If the vehicle does not have a driver's side window or rear view mirror, the warning may be placed in another prominent location. The label need not be permanently affixed.

Note: Authority cited: Section 25249.12, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 25249.6 and 25249.11, Health and Safety Code.

Section 25607.17. Vehicle Exposure Warnings — Content.

(a) A warning for exposures that occur during the service, operation, and maintenance of a passenger vehicle or off-highway motor vehicle meets the requirements of this subarticle if it is provided using the methods required in Section 25607.16 and includes all the following elements:

(1) The symbol required in Section 25603(a)(1).

(2) The word **“WARNING:”** in all capital letters and bold print.

(3) The words, “Operating, servicing and maintaining a passenger vehicle or off-highway motor vehicle can expose you to chemicals including engine exhaust, carbon monoxide, phthalates, and lead, which are known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm. To minimize exposure, avoid breathing exhaust, do not idle the engine except as necessary, service your vehicle in a well-ventilated area and wear gloves or wash your hands frequently when servicing your vehicle. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov/passenger-vehicle.”

Note: Authority cited: Section 25249.12, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 25249.6 and 25249.11, Health and Safety Code.

Section 25607.18. Recreational Vessel Exposure Warnings — Method of Transmission.

(a) A warning for exposures that occur during the operation or maintenance of a recreational vessel as defined in California Harbor and Navigation Code Section 651(t)

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meets the requirements of this subarticle if it complies with the content requirements in Section 25607.19 and is provided as follows:

- (1) The warning is printed in the owner's manual for the specific recreational vessel, in no smaller than 12-point type enclosed in a box printed or affixed to the inside or outside of the front or back cover of the manual or on the first page of the text, and;
- (2) The warning is provided on a hang tag readily visible from the helm of the vessel printed in no smaller than 12-point type.

Note: Authority cited: Section 25249.12, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 25249.6 and 25249.11, Health and Safety Code.

Section 25607.19. Recreational Vessel Exposure Warnings — Content.

(a) A warning for exposures that occur during the operation or maintenance of a recreational vessel meets the requirements of this subarticle if it is provided using the method required in Section 25607.18 and includes all the following elements:

- (1) The symbol required in Section 25603(a)(1).
- (2) The word **“WARNING:”** in all capital letters and bold print.
- (3) The words, “Operating, servicing and maintaining a recreational marine vessel can expose you to chemicals including engine exhaust, carbon monoxide, phthalates, and lead, which are known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm. To minimize exposure, avoid breathing exhaust, service your vessel in a well-ventilated area and wear gloves or wash your hands frequently when servicing this vessel. For more information go to www.P65warnings.ca.gov/marine.”

Note: Authority cited: Section 25249.12, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 25249.6 and 25249.11, Health and Safety Code.

Section 25607.20. Enclosed Parking Facility Exposure Warnings — Method of Transmission.

(a) A warning for exposures that occur in an enclosed parking facility meets the requirements of this subarticle if it complies with the content requirements in Section 25607.21, is provided on a 20 by 20 inch sign posted at each public entrance to the

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enclosed parking facility in no smaller than 72-point type, and is placed so that it is readable and conspicuous to individuals before they enter the facility.

(b) The warning must be provided in English and in any other languages in which other entrance signage is provided at the facility.

Note: Authority cited: Section 25249.12, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 25249.6 and 25249.11, Health and Safety Code.

Section 25607.21. Enclosed Parking Facility Exposure Warnings — Content.

(a) A warning for exposures that occur in an enclosed parking facility meets the requirements of this subarticle if it is provided using the method required in Section 25607.20 and includes all the following elements:

- (1) The symbol required in Section 25603(a)(1).
- (2) The word “**WARNING:**” in all capital letters and bold print.
- (3) The words, “Breathing the air in this parking garage can expose you to chemicals including carbon monoxide and gasoline or diesel engine exhaust, which are known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm. Do not stay in this area longer than necessary. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov/parking.”

Note: Authority cited: Section 25249.12, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 25249.6 and 25249.11, Health and Safety Code.

Section 25607.22. Amusement Park Exposure Warnings — Method of Transmission.

(a) For amusement parks, a warning meets the requirements of this subarticle if it complies with the content requirements in Section 25607.23 and is provided as follows:

- (1) The warning is provided on a sign posted at each public entrance to the facility in no smaller than 72-point type.
- (2) The warning is placed so that it is readable and conspicuous to individuals before they enter the facility or park.
- (3) Where there is open access to the facility with no designated public entrances, the sign shall be posted at the most common areas used by the public to access the facility or park.

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(b) For purposes of Sections 25607.22 and 25607.23, “amusement park” is defined as any permanent facility or park providing amusement rides for use by the public. “Amusement ride” is defined as any type of ride, such as a mechanical or aquatic device, which carries passengers over a fixed or restricted route primarily for passengers' amusement; and includes any ride propelled by its passengers or gravity, if it is located in an amusement park.

(c) If other permanent entrance signage at the facility is provided in any language other than English, the warning must be provided in both English and that language.

(d) In addition to the warning specified in this section, warnings that comply with this article must also be provided for exposures to chemicals in consumer products, alcoholic beverages, food, and enclosed parking facilities where such exposures occur on the premises.

Note: Authority cited: Section 25249.12, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 25249.6 and 25249.11, Health and Safety Code.

Section 25607.23. Amusement Park Exposure Warnings — Content.

(a) A warning for amusement park exposures meets the requirements of this subarticle if it is provided using the method required in Section 25607.22 and includes all the following elements:

- (1) The symbol required in Section 25603(a)(1).
- (2) The word “**WARNING:**” in all capital letters and bold print.
- (3) The words, “Some areas or features in this amusement park can expose you to chemicals including [name of one or more chemicals], which is [are] known to the State of California to cause cancer or birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov/amusement-parks.”

Note: Authority cited: Section 25249.12, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 25249.6 and 25249.11, Health and Safety Code.

Section 25607.24. Petroleum Products Warnings (Environmental Exposures) — Methods of Transmission.

(a) A warning for environmental exposures to petroleum products from industrial operations and facilities, other than from service stations and vehicle repair facilities, meets the requirements of this subarticle if it complies with the content requirements in

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Section 25607.25 and is provided using one or more of the methods required in Section 25604.

(b) If other signage at the facility is provided for the public in any language other than English the warning must be provided in both English and that language.

Note: Authority cited: Section 25249.12, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 25249.6 and 25249.11, Health and Safety Code.

Section 25607.25. Petroleum Products Warnings (Environmental Exposures) — Content.

(a) A warning for environmental exposures to petroleum products from industrial operations and facilities, other than from service stations and vehicle repair facilities, meets the requirements of this subarticle if it is provided using the methods required in Section 25607.24, and includes all the following elements:

- (1) The symbol described in Section 25603(a)(1).
- (2) The word “**WARNING:**” in all capital letters and bold print.
- (3) The words, “Crude oil, gasoline, diesel fuel, and other petroleum products can expose you to chemicals including toluene and benzene, which are known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm. These exposures can occur in and around oil fields, refineries, chemical plants, transport and storage operations, such as pipelines, marine terminals, tank trucks, and other facilities and equipment. For more information go to: www.P65Warnings.ca.gov/petroleum.”

Note: Authority cited: Section 25249.12, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 25249.6 and 25249.11, Health and Safety Code.

Section 25607.26. Service Station and Vehicle Repair Facilities Warnings (Environmental Exposures) — Methods of Transmission.

(a) A warning for environmental exposures from service stations meets the requirements of this subarticle if it is posted on a sign at each gas pump that complies with the content requirements in Section 25607.27. The warning must be printed in no smaller than 22-point type and be enclosed in a box.

(b) A warning for environmental exposures from vehicle repair facilities meets the requirements of this subarticle if it is posted at each public entrance to the repair facility

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on a sign that complies with the content requirements in Section 25607.27. The warning must be printed in no smaller than 32-point type and be enclosed in a box.

(c) If other signage at the service station or facility is provided for the public in a language other than English the warning must be provided in both English and that language.

Note: Authority cited: Section 25249.12, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 25249.6 and 25249.11, Health and Safety Code.

Section 25607.27. Service Station and Vehicle Repair Facilities Warnings (Environmental Exposures) — Content.

(a) A warning for environmental exposures from service stations meets the requirements of this subarticle if it is provided using the methods described in Section 25607.26 and includes all the following elements:

- (1) The symbol required in Section 25603(a)(1).
- (2) The word **“WARNING:”** in all capital letters and bold print.
- (3) The words, “Breathing the air in this area or skin contact with petroleum products can expose you to chemicals including benzene, motor vehicle exhaust and carbon monoxide, which are known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm. Do not stay in this area longer than necessary. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov/service-station.”

(b) A warning for environmental exposures from vehicle repair facilities meets the requirements of this subarticle if it is provided using the methods described in Section 25607.26 and includes all the following elements:

- (1) The symbol required in Section 25603(a)(1).
- (2) The word **“WARNING:”** in all capital letters and bold print.
- (3) The words, “Breathing the air in this area or skin contact with petroleum products can expose you to chemicals including benzene, motor vehicle exhaust, and carbon monoxide, which are known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm. Do not stay in this area longer than necessary. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov/vehicle-repair.”

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Note: Authority cited: Section 25249.12, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 25249.6 and 25249.11, Health and Safety Code.

Section 25607.28. Designated Smoking Area Exposure Warnings (Environmental Exposures) — Method of Transmission.

(a) A warning for environmental exposures from a designated smoking area meets the requirements of this subarticle if it complies with the content requirements in Section 25607.29 and is provided on an 8 ½ by 11 inch sign posted both at the entrance to and within the area in which the exposure occurs. The warning must be printed in no smaller than 22-point type and be enclosed in a box.

Note: Authority cited: Section 25249.12, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 25249.6 and 25249.11, Health and Safety Code.

Section 25607.29. Designated Smoking Area Exposure Warnings (Environmental Exposures) — Content.

(a) A warning for environmental exposures from a designated smoking area meets the requirements of this subarticle if it is provided using the method described in Section 25607.28 and includes all the following elements:

- (1) The symbol described in Section 25603(a)(1).
- (2) The word **“WARNING:”** in all capital letters and bold print.
- (3) The words, “Breathing the air in this smoking area can expose you to chemicals including tobacco smoke and nicotine, which are known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm. Do not stay in this area longer than necessary. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov/smoking-areas.”

Note: Authority cited: Section 25249.12, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 25249.6 and 25249.11, Health and Safety Code.

Section 25607.30. Responsibility to Provide Warnings for Exposure to Bisphenol a from Canned and Bottled Foods and Beverages. [Repealed]

Section 25607.31. Warnings for Exposure to Bisphenol a from Canned and Bottled Foods and Beverages. [Repealed]

Section 25607.32. Hotel Exposure Warnings — Methods of Transmission.

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(a) For purposes of this section, “hotel” includes any type of transient lodging establishment, including but not limited to, hotels, motels, bed and breakfast inns, resorts, spas, ski resorts, guest ranches, agricultural “homestays”, tourist homes, condominiums, timeshares, vacation home rentals, and extended stay establishments in which members of the public can obtain transient lodging accommodations.

(b) For hotels, a warning meets the requirements of this subarticle if it complies with the content requirements in Section 25607.33 and is provided using either or both of the following methods:

(1) The warning is provided on a sign posted at the hotel's registration desk in no smaller than 22-point type in a location where it will be likely to be seen, read, and understood prior to the completion of the registration or check-in process, or

(2) The warning is provided to the hotel guest in electronic (directly or via a hyperlink) or hard copy form in the same size type as other consumer information prior to, or during the registration or check-in process.

(c) If written or electronic consumer information is given to hotel guests during the registration or check-in process in any language other than English, the warning must be given in both English and that language.

(d) In addition to the warning specified in this section, hotels must also provide warnings that comply with Sections 25607.1, et seq., for designated smoking areas, alcoholic beverages, food, enclosed parking facilities and consumer products, where such products are offered for sale at the facility.

Note: Authority cited: Section 25249.12, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 25249.6 and 25249.11, Health and Safety Code.

Section 25607.33. Hotel Exposure Warnings — Content.

(a) A warning for exposures to listed chemicals at hotels meets the requirements of this subarticle if it is provided using one of the methods required in Section 25607.32 and includes all the following elements:

(1) The symbol required in Section 25603(a)(1).

(2) The word “**WARNING:**” in all capital letters and bold print, and:

(3) For exposures to listed carcinogens, the words, “[Name of one or more exposure source(s)] in this establishment can expose you to chemicals including

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[name of one or more chemicals] which is [are] known to the State of California to cause cancer. For additional information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov/hotels.”

(4) For exposures to a single carcinogen, the following words may be used, “[Name of one or more exposure source(s)] in this establishment can expose you to [name of chemical] which is known to the State of California to cause cancer. For additional information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov/hotels.”

(5) For exposures to listed reproductive toxicants, the words, “[Name of one or more exposure source(s)] in this establishment can expose you to chemicals including [name of one or more chemicals] which is [are] known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For additional information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov/hotels.”

(6) For exposures to a single reproductive toxicant, the following words may be used, “[Name of one or more exposure source(s)] in this establishment can expose you to [name of chemical] which is known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For additional information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov/hotels.”

(7) For exposures to listed carcinogens and reproductive toxicants the words, “[Name of one or more exposure source(s)] in this establishment can expose you to chemicals including [name of one or more chemicals] which is [are] known to the State of California to cause cancer and [name of one or more chemicals] which is [are] known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For additional information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov/hotels.”

(8) For exposures to a chemical that is listed as both a carcinogen and a reproductive toxicant, the words, “[Name of one or more exposure sources(s)] in this establishment can expose you to [name of one or more chemicals] which is [are] known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm. For additional information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov/hotels.”

Note: Authority cited: Section 25249.12, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 25249.6 and 25249.11, Health and Safety Code.

Section 25607.34. Residential Rental Property Exposure Warnings — Methods of Transmission.

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(a) For purposes of this section, “residential rental property”, hereafter also referred to as “property”, includes an apartment, house, duplex, triplex, condominium or other dwelling that a landlord rents to a tenant to live in, including common areas, but does not include a “hotel” as defined in Section 25607.32 of this subarticle.

(b) A warning for exposures to listed chemicals at a residential rental property meets the requirements of this subarticle if it complies with the content requirements in Section 25607.35, and is provided to each known adult occupant of the property at the time of renting, leasing, or hiring out the property, and each year thereafter. Warnings provided pursuant to this section may be in hardcopy or electronic format, using one or more of the following methods:

(1) In a letter delivered to the property and addressed to each known adult occupant, and to “Tenants and Occupants” if the names of all adult occupants are not known; or

(2) In an electronic message sent to each email address otherwise used to communicate information to the known adult occupants and to other tenants and occupants; or

(3) In the lease or rental agreement, but, in that event, the requirements of this subarticle are met only as to those adult occupants who sign or are named in the lease or rental agreement. The warning may be provided to other known occupants using one or more of the methods in subsections (b)(1) or (b)(2).

(4) In any year after the initial year of renting, leasing, letting, or hiring out the property, the warning may be provided using one or more of the methods in subsections (b)(1) or (b)(2), or in the renewed lease or rental agreement in any year in which the lease or rental agreement is being renewed, but, in that event, the warning will only cover those adult occupants who sign or are named in the renewed lease or rental agreement and only for the year in which the lease or rental agreement is being renewed.

(c) If the lease, rental agreement, renewal, or amendment for the property or any other disclosures or required notices from the landlord to the tenant are provided to the occupants in any language other than English, the warning must be provided in that or those languages.

(d) In addition to the warning specified in this section, residential rental properties must also provide warnings for enclosed parking facilities pursuant to Sections 25607.20, and 25607.21, and designated smoking areas pursuant to Sections 25607.28 and 25607.29,

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where exposures to listed chemicals from any enclosed parking facilities and designated smoking areas can occur on the property.

Note: Authority cited: Section 25249.12, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 25249.6 and 25249.11, Health and Safety Code.

Section 25607.35. Residential Rental Property Exposure Warnings — Content.

(a) A warning for exposures to listed chemicals at a residential rental property meets the requirements of this subarticle if it is provided using the methods required in Section 25607.34 and includes all the following elements:

- (1) The symbol required in Section 25603(a)(1).
- (2) The word “**WARNING:**” in all capital letters and bold print.
- (3) For exposures to listed carcinogens, the words, “[Name of one or more exposure source(s)] on this property can expose you to chemicals including [name of one or more chemicals] which is [are] known to the State of California to cause cancer. Talk to your landlord or the building owner about how and when you could be exposed to these chemicals in your building. For additional information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov/apartments.”
- (4) For exposures to a single listed carcinogen, the following words may be used, “[Name of one or more exposure source(s)] on this property can expose you to [name of chemical] which is known to the State of California to cause cancer. Talk to your landlord or the building owner about how and when you could be exposed to this chemical in your building. For additional information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov/apartments.”
- (5) For exposures to listed reproductive toxicants, the words, “[Name of one or more exposure source(s)] on this property can expose you to chemicals including [name of one or more chemicals] which is [are] known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. Talk to your landlord or the building owner about how and when you could be exposed to these chemicals in your building. For additional information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov/apartments.”
- (6) For exposures to a single listed reproductive toxicant, the following words may be used, “[Name of one or more exposure source(s)] on this property can expose you to [name of chemical] which is known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. Talk to your landlord or the

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building owner about how and when you could be exposed to this chemical in your building. For additional information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov/apartments.”

(7) For exposures to both listed carcinogens and reproductive toxicants, the words, “[Name of one or more exposure source(s)] on this property can expose you to chemicals including [name of one or more chemicals] which is [are] known to the State of California to cause cancer and [name of one or more chemicals] which is [are] known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. Talk to your landlord or the building owner about how and when you could be exposed to these chemicals in your building. For additional information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov/apartments.”

(8) For exposures to a chemical that is listed as both a carcinogen and a reproductive toxicant, the words, “[Name of one or more exposure sources(s)] on this property can expose you to [name of one or more chemicals] which is [are] known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm. Talk to your landlord or the building owner about how and when you could be exposed to this chemical in your building. For additional information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov/apartments.”

Note: Authority cited: Section 25249.12, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 25249.6 and 25249.11, Health and Safety Code.

Section 25607.36. Rental Vehicle Exposure Warnings — Methods of Transmission.

(a) A warning for an exposure that occurs through the rental of a “motor vehicle”, as defined in Vehicle Code section 415 (hereafter “rental vehicle”), meets the requirements of this subarticle if the warning complies with the content requirements in Section 25607.37, and is provided in a type size no smaller than the largest type size used for other consumer information, as defined in Section 25600.1(c), for the method selected. In no event should the warning be printed in smaller than 6 point type. The warning must be prominently displayed and provided to the renter prior to the renter's use of the vehicle, using one or more of the following methods:

- (1) The warning is printed in the rental agreement or on the rental ticket jacket.
- (2) The warning is provided on a hang tag which is hung from the rear view mirror in the rental vehicle.

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(3) The warning is provided on a sign, in no smaller than 22-point type size, that is posted at the counter or similar area of the rental facility where rental transactions occur, where it will be likely to be seen, read, and understood by the renter during the process of renting the vehicle.

(4) The warning is provided in an electronic rental contract.

(5) The warning is provided in a confirmation email that is sent to the renter's email address.

(6) The warning is provided through a clearly marked hyperlink using the word "WARNING" on the on-line reservation page, or by otherwise prominently displaying the warning to the renter prior to completing the on-line reservation.

(b) In the alternative, a business may meet the requirements of this section by providing a warning following the methods for Vehicle Exposure Warnings set forth in Section 25607.16.

Note: Authority cited: Section 25249.12, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 25249.6 and 25249.11, Health and Safety Code.

Section 25607.37. Rental Vehicle Exposure Warnings — Content.

(a) A warning for exposures to listed chemicals that occur during the operation of a rental vehicle meets the requirements of this subarticle if it is provided using one or more of the methods required in Section 25607.36 and includes all the following elements:

(1) The word "**WARNING:**" in all capital letters and bold print.

(2) The symbol required in Section 25603(a)(1).

(3) The words, "Operating a motor vehicle can expose you to chemicals including engine exhaust, carbon monoxide, phthalates, and lead, which are known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm. To minimize exposure, avoid breathing exhaust, do not idle the engine except as necessary, and assure adequate ventilation inside the car. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov/passenger-vehicle."

(b) In the alternative, a business may meet the requirements of this section by providing a warning using the content for Vehicle Exposure Warnings set forth in Section 25607.17.

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Note: Authority cited: Section 25249.12, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 25249.6 and 25249.11, Health and Safety Code.

Section 25607.38. Cannabis (Marijuana) Smoke from Consumer Products Exposure Warnings—Methods of Transmission.

(a) A warning for an exposure to cannabis (marijuana) smoke and delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol (delta-9-THC) from a cannabis product intended to be smoked meets the requirements of this subarticle if it complies with the content requirements in Section 25607.39 and is provided using one or more of the methods required in Section 25602, not including subsection (a)(4).

(b) Where a specific sign, label, or shelf tag used to provide a warning for a cannabis product intended to be smoked includes consumer information in a language other than English, the warning must also be provided in that language in addition to English.

(c) Prior to October 1, 2023, a warning for an exposure to cannabis (marijuana) smoke and delta-9-THC from a cannabis product intended to be smoked is deemed to be clear and reasonable if it complies with either of the following:

(1) Notwithstanding subsection (a), the methods of transmission in subsection (a)(1) or (a)(2) of Section 25602 and the content set out in Section 25603; or

(2) The methods of transmission in subsections (a) and (b), and the content set out in Section 25607.39.

(d) Notwithstanding subsection (a), a warning for an exposure to cannabis (marijuana) smoke and delta-9-THC from a cannabis product intended to be smoked that was manufactured prior to October 1, 2023, and that utilizes either of the on-the-label warning methods of transmission in subsections (a)(3) and (a)(4) of Section 25602 and complies with the content set out in Section 25603, is deemed to be clear and reasonable regardless of when the product is sold to a consumer.

Note: Authority cited: Section 25249.12, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 25249.6 and 25249.11, Health and Safety Code.

Section 25607.39. Cannabis (Marijuana) Smoke from Consumer Products Exposure Warnings—Content.

(a) A warning for exposure to cannabis (marijuana) smoke and delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol (delta-9-THC) from a cannabis product intended to be smoked

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meets the requirements of this subarticle if it is provided using one or more of the methods required in Section 25607.38 and includes all the following elements:

- (1) The symbol required in Section 25603(a)(1);
- (2) The word “**WARNING:**” in all capital letters and bold print; and
- (3) The words, “Smoking cannabis increases your cancer risk and during pregnancy exposes your child to delta-9-THC and other chemicals that can affect your child's birthweight, behavior, and learning ability. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov/cannabis.”

Note: Authority cited: Section 25249.12, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 25249.6 and 25249.11, Health and Safety Code.

Section 25607.40. Delta–9–THC from Ingested Products Exposure Warnings—Methods of Transmission.

(a) A warning for an exposure to delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol (delta-9-THC) from a cannabis or other consumer product that is intended to be ingested meets the requirements of this subarticle if it complies with the content requirements in Section 25607.41 and is provided using one or more of the methods required in Section 25602, not including subsection (a)(4).

(b) Where a specific sign, label, or shelf tag used to provide a warning for delta-9-THC from a cannabis or other consumer product that is intended to be ingested includes consumer information in a language other than English, the warning must also be provided in that language in addition to English.

(c) Prior to October 1, 2023, a warning for an exposure to delta-9-THC from a cannabis or other consumer product that is intended to be ingested is deemed to be clear and reasonable if it complies with either of the following:

- (1) Notwithstanding subsection (a), the methods of transmission in subsection (a)(1) or (a)(2) of Section 25602 and the content set out in Section 25603; or
- (2) The methods of transmission in subsections (a) and (b), and the content set out in Section 25607.41.

(d) Notwithstanding subsection (a), a warning for an exposure to delta-9-THC from a cannabis or other consumer product that is intended to be ingested that was manufactured prior to October 1, 2023, and that utilizes either of the on-the-label warning methods of transmission in subsections (a)(3) and (a)(4) of Section 25602 and

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complies with the content set out in Section 25603, is deemed to be clear and reasonable regardless of when the product is sold to a consumer.

Note: Authority cited: Section 25249.12, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 25249.6 and 25249.11, Health and Safety Code.

Section 25607.41. Delta-9-THC in Ingested Products Exposure Warnings—Content.

(a) A warning for exposure to delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol (delta-9-THC) from a cannabis or other consumer product that is intended to be ingested meets the requirements of this subarticle if it is provided using one or more of the methods required in Section 25607.40 and includes all the following elements:

- (1) The symbol required in Section 25603(a)(1);
- (2) The word “**WARNING:**” in all capital letters and bold print; and
- (3) The words:
 - (A) “Consuming this product during pregnancy exposes your child to delta-9-THC, which can affect your child's behavior and learning ability. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov/cannabis”, or
 - (B) if the product also exposes consumers to one or more listed carcinogens, “Consuming this product exposes you to carcinogens including [name one or more listed carcinogens], and during pregnancy exposes your child to delta-9-THC, which can affect your child's behavior and learning ability. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov/cannabis.” Where the product only exposes the consumer to one listed carcinogen, consistent with Section 25603(a)(2)(E), the business may use the phrase “the carcinogen” rather than “carcinogens including” in the warning.

Note: Authority cited: Section 25249.12, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 25249.6 and 25249.11, Health and Safety Code.

Section 25607.42. Delta-9-THC from Vaping or Dabbing Products Exposure Warnings—Methods of Transmission.

(a) A warning for an exposure to delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol (delta-9-THC) from a cannabis or other consumer product intended to be vaped or dabbed meets the requirements of this subarticle if it complies with the content requirements in Section

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25607.43 and is provided using one or more of the methods required in Section 25602, not including subsection (a)(4).

(b) Where a specific sign, label, or shelf tag used to provide a warning for delta-9-THC from a cannabis or other consumer product intended to be vaped or dabbed includes consumer information in a language other than English, the warning must also be provided in that language in addition to English.

(c) Prior to October 1, 2023, a warning for an exposure to delta-9-THC from a cannabis or other consumer product intended to be vaped or dabbed is deemed to be clear and reasonable if it complies with either of the following:

(1) Notwithstanding subsection (a), the methods of transmission in subsection (a)(1) or (a)(2) of Section 25602 and the content set out in Section 25603; or

(2) The methods of transmission in subsections (a) and (b), and the content set out in Section 25607.43.

(d) Notwithstanding subsection (a), a warning for an exposure to delta-9-THC from a cannabis or other consumer product intended to be vaped or dabbed that was manufactured prior to October 1, 2023, and that utilizes either of the on-the-label warning methods of transmission in subsections (a)(3) and (a)(4) of Section 25602 and complies with the content set out in Section 25603, is deemed to be clear and reasonable regardless of when the product is sold to a consumer.

Note: Authority cited: Section 25249.12, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 25249.6 and 25249.11, Health and Safety Code.

Section 25607.43. Delta–9–THC from Vaping or Dabbing Products Exposure Warnings—Content.

(a) A warning for exposure to delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol (delta-9-THC) from a cannabis or other consumer product intended to be vaped or dabbed meets the requirements of this subarticle if it is provided using one or more of the methods required in Section 25607.42 and includes all the following elements:

(1) The symbol required in Section 25603(a)(1);

(2) The word **“WARNING:”** in all capital letters and bold print; and

(3) The words:

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(A) “Vaping or dabbing this product during pregnancy exposes your child to delta-9-THC, which can affect your child’s behavior and learning ability. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov/cannabis.”, or

(B) if the product also exposes consumers to one or more listed carcinogens, “Vaping or dabbing this product exposes you to carcinogens including [name one or more listed carcinogens], and during pregnancy exposes your child to delta-9-THC, which can affect your child’s behavior and learning ability. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov/cannabis.” Where the product only exposes the consumer to one listed carcinogen, consistent with Section 25603(a)(2)(E), the business may use the phrase “the carcinogen” rather than “carcinogens including” in the warning.

Note: Authority cited: Section 25249.12, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 25249.6 and 25249.11, Health and Safety Code.

Section 25607.44. Delta–9–THC from Dermally Applied Products Exposure Warnings—Methods of Transmission.

(a) A warning for an exposure to delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol (delta-9-THC) from a cannabis or other consumer product that is intended for dermal application meets the requirements of this subarticle if it complies with the content requirements in Section 25607.45 and is provided using one or more of the methods required in Section 25602, not including subsection (a)(4).

(b) Where a specific sign, label, or shelf tag used to provide a warning for delta-9-THC from a cannabis or other consumer product that is intended for dermal application includes consumer information in a language other than English, the warning must also be provided in that language in addition to English.

(c) Prior to October 1, 2023, a warning for an exposure to delta-9-THC from a cannabis or other consumer product that is intended for dermal application is deemed to be clear and reasonable if it complies with either of the following:

(1) Notwithstanding subsection (a), the methods of transmission in subsection (a)(1) or (a)(2) of Section 25602 and the content set out in Section 25603; or

(2) The methods of transmission in subsections (a) and (b), and the content set out in Section 25607.45.

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(d) Notwithstanding subsection (a), a warning for an exposure to delta-9-THC from a cannabis or other consumer product that is intended for dermal application that was manufactured prior to October 1, 2023, and that utilizes either of the on-the-label warning methods of transmission set out in subsections (a)(3) and (a)(4) of Section 25602 and complies with the content set out in Section 25603, is deemed to be clear and reasonable regardless of when the product is sold to a consumer.

Note: Authority cited: Section 25249.12, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 25249.6 and 25249.11, Health and Safety Code.

Section 25607.45. Delta-9-THC from Dermally Applied Products Exposure Warnings—Content.

(a) A warning for exposure to delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol (delta-9-THC) from a cannabis or other consumer product that is intended for dermal application meets the requirements of this subarticle if it is provided using one or more of the methods required in Section 25607.44 and includes all the following elements:

- (1) The symbol required in Section 25603(a)(1);
- (2) The word “**WARNING:**” in all capital letters and bold print; and
- (3) The words:
 - (A) “Using this product during pregnancy exposes your child to delta-9-THC, which can affect your child's behavior and learning ability. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov/cannabis.” or,
 - (B) if the product will also expose consumers to one or more listed carcinogens, “Using this product exposes you to carcinogens including [name one or more listed carcinogens] and during pregnancy exposes your child to delta-9-THC, which can affect your child's behavior and learning ability. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov/cannabis.” Where the product only exposes the consumer to one listed carcinogen, consistent with Section 25603(a)(2)(E), the business may use the phrase “the carcinogen” rather than “carcinogens including” in the warning.

Note: Authority cited: Section 25249.12, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 25249.6 and 25249.11, Health and Safety Code.

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Section 25607.46. Cannabis (Marijuana) Smoke or Delta-9-THC Inhalation Exposure Warnings (Environmental Exposures)—Method of Transmission.

(a) A warning for environmental exposures to cannabis (marijuana) smoke or delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol (delta-9-THC), in the ambient air in designated smoking, vaping, or dabbing areas meets the requirements of this subarticle if it complies with the content requirements in Section 25607.47 and is provided on an 8 1/2 by 11-inch sign printed in no smaller than 22-point type and enclosed in a box posted both at the entrance to and within the area in which the exposure occurs. In all cases, warnings must be readable and conspicuous to customers.

(b) If consumer information is provided by the business in the designated smoking, vaping, or dabbing area in any language other than English, the warning must be provided in that language in addition to English.

(c) A warning for environmental exposures to cannabis (marijuana) smoke or delta-9-THC, in the ambient air in designated smoking, vaping, or dabbing areas provided prior to October 1, 2023, is deemed to be clear and reasonable if it complies with either of the following:

- (1) One or more of the methods of transmission in Section 25604 and the content set out in Section 25605; or
- (2) The methods of transmission in subsections (a) and (b), and the content set out in Section 25607.47.

Note: Authority cited: Section 25249.12, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 25249.6 and 25249.11, Health and Safety Code.

Section 25607.47. Cannabis (Marijuana) Smoke or Delta-9-THC Inhalation Exposure Warnings (Environmental Exposures)—Content.

(a) A warning for environmental exposures to cannabis (marijuana) smoke or delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol (delta-9-THC), in ambient air in designated smoking, vaping, or dabbing areas meets the requirements of this subarticle if it is provided using the method required in Section 25607.46 and includes all the following elements:

- (1) The symbol required in Section 25603(a)(1);
- (2) The word “**WARNING:**” in all capital letters and bold print; and
- (3) The words:

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(A) In designated areas where cannabis smoking occurs, or both cannabis smoking and delta-9-THC vaping or dabbing occur, the words, “Breathing the air in this area exposes you to cannabis smoke, which increases your cancer risk and, during pregnancy, exposes your child to delta-9-THC and other chemicals that can affect your child's birthweight, behavior, and learning ability. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov/cannabis.”, or

(B) In designated areas where delta-9-THC vaping or dabbing occurs, but cannabis smoking does not, the words, “Breathing the air in this area during pregnancy exposes your child to delta-9-THC, which can affect your child's behavior and learning ability. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov/cannabis.”, or

(C) In a designated area where delta-9-THC vaping or dabbing occurs, but cannabis smoking does not, and where consumers can be exposed to one or more listed carcinogens in ambient air, “Breathing the air in this area exposes you to carcinogens including [name one or more listed carcinogens] and during pregnancy exposes your child to delta-9-THC, which can affect your child's behavior and learning ability. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov/cannabis.” Where the product only exposes the consumer to one listed carcinogen, consistent with Section 25603(a)(2)(E), the business may use the phrase “the carcinogen” rather than “carcinogens including” in the warning.

Note: Authority cited: Section 25249.12, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 25249.6 and 25249.11, Health and Safety Code.

Section 25607.48. Warnings for Exposures to Glyphosate from Consumer Products—Methods of Transmission.

(a) A warning for exposures to glyphosate from consumer products meets the requirements of this subarticle if it complies with the content requirements in Section 25607.49 and is provided using one or more of the methods listed in Section 25602.

Note: Authority cited: Section 25249.12, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Section 25249.6, Health and Safety Code.

Section 25607.49. Warnings for Exposures to Glyphosate from Consumer Products—Content.

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(a) A warning for exposures to glyphosate from consumer products meets the requirements of this subarticle if it is provided using the methods required in Section 25607.48 and includes all the following elements:

- (1) The symbol required in Section 25603(a)(1).
- (2) The words “**CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65 WARNING**” in all capital letters and bold print.
- (3) The words, “Using this product can expose you to glyphosate. The International Agency for Research on Cancer classified glyphosate as probably carcinogenic to humans. US EPA has determined that glyphosate is not likely to be carcinogenic to humans; other authorities have made similar determinations. A wide variety of factors affect your potential risk, including the level and duration of exposure to the chemical. For more information, including ways to reduce your exposure, go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov/glyphosate.”

(b) Notwithstanding subsection (a), and pursuant to Section 25603(d), where the warning is provided on the product label, and the label is regulated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 156; and by the California Department of Pesticide Regulation under Food and Agricultural Code section 14005, and Cal. Code of Regs., title 3, section 6242; the word “**ATTENTION**” or “**NOTICE**” in capital letters and bold type may be substituted for the words “**CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65 WARNING**”.

Note: Authority cited: Section 25249.12, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 25249.6 and 25249.11, Health and Safety Code.

Section 25607.50. Passenger or off-Highway Motor Vehicle Parts Exposure Warnings — Methods of Transmission.

(a) Notwithstanding Section 25607(a), a warning for exposures that occur during the purchase, handling, or installation of a part for a “passenger vehicle,” as defined in Vehicle Code Section 465, or an “off-highway motor vehicle,” as defined in Vehicle Code Section 38012(b), meets the requirements of this subarticle if it:

- (1) Complies with the content in Section 25607.51 and the methods in Section 25602, not including subsection (a)(4); or
- (2) Complies with the content in Section 25603 and the methods in Section 25602; or

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(3) Complies with the content in Section 25607.51 and is provided on a sign no smaller than 5 inches by 5 inches in no smaller than 20-point type, placed at each retail point of sale or display of passenger or off-highway motor vehicle parts.

(A) If other signage in the facility contains consumer information for passenger or off-highway motor vehicle parts in a language other than English, the warning must be provided in English and that other language.

(B) If the product is also sold on the internet or in a catalog then a warning that complies with Section 25602(b) or (c), respectively, must also be provided.

(b) For purposes of Sections 25607.50 and 25607.51, “passenger or off-highway motor vehicle part” means any part offered for sale or transferred to a consumer for installation in or service on a passenger or off-highway motor vehicle as defined in subsection (a) but shall not include packaged service chemicals, tires, parts containing asbestos, carpeting, upholstery including fillings and coverings, textiles, or fabrics.

Note: Authority cited: Section 25249.12, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Section 25249.6, Health and Safety Code.

Section 25607.51. Passenger or off-Highway Motor Vehicle Parts Exposure Warnings — Content.

(a) Notwithstanding Section 25607(a), a warning for exposure to a listed chemical from passenger or off-highway motor vehicle parts, as defined in Section 25607.50(b), meets the requirements of this subarticle if it complies with Section 25607.50(a) and includes all the following elements:

(1) The symbol in Section 25603(a)(1);

(2) The words “**WARNING:**”, “**CALIFORNIA WARNING:**” or “**CA WARNING:**” in all capital letters and bold print; and

(3) The words: “Handling passenger or off-highway motor vehicle parts can expose you to chemicals such as phthalates and lead, which can cause cancer and reproductive harm. To minimize exposure, service the vehicle in a well-ventilated area, wear gloves, and wash your hands. For more information see www.P65Warnings.ca.gov/motor-vehicle-parts.”

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(b) Notwithstanding Section 25607(b), for a posted warning sign using the method in Section 25607.50(a)(3), the chemicals identified in subsection (a)(3) may not be added to, removed, or substituted. For all other methods of providing the warning described in subsection 25607.50(a)(1), the product manufacturer or importer may substitute a chemical name in the warning if the product will not expose a consumer to lead or phthalates at a level that requires a warning.

Note: Authority cited: Section 25249.12, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 25249.6 and 25249.11, Health and Safety Code.

Section 25607.52. Recreational Marine Vessel Parts Exposure Warnings — Methods of Transmission.

(a) Notwithstanding Section 25607(a), a warning for exposures that occur during the purchase, handling, or installation of a part for a “recreational marine vessel,” as defined in Harbor and Navigation Code Section 651(t), meets the requirements of this subarticle if it:

(1) Complies with the content in Section 25607.53 and the methods in Section 25602, not including subsection (a)(4);

(2) Complies with the content in Section 25603 and the methods in Section 25602; or

(3) Complies with the content in Section 25607.53 and is provided on a sign no smaller than 5 inches by 5 inches in no smaller than 20-point type, placed at each retail point of sale or display of recreational marine vessel parts.

(A) If other signage in the facility contains consumer information for recreational marine vessel parts in a language other than English, the warning must be provided in English and that other language.

(B) If the product is also sold on the internet or in a catalog then a warning that complies with Section 25602(b) or (c), respectively, must also be provided.

(b) For purposes of Sections 25607.52 and 25607.53, “recreational marine vessel part” means any part offered for sale or transferred to a consumer for installation in or service on a recreational marine vessel as defined in subsection (a) but shall not include packaged service chemicals, tires, parts containing asbestos, carpeting, upholstery including fillings and coverings, textiles, or fabrics.

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Note: Authority cited: Section 25249.12, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Section 25249.6, Health and Safety Code.

Section 25607.53. Recreational Marine Vessel Parts Exposure Warnings — Content.

(a) Notwithstanding Section 25607(a), a warning for exposure to a listed chemical from recreational marine vessel parts, as defined in Section 25607.52(b), meets the requirements of this subarticle if it complies with Section 25607.50(a) and includes all the following elements:

- (1) The symbol required in Section 25603(a)(1);
- (2) The words “**WARNING:**”, “**CALIFORNIA WARNING:**” or “**CA WARNING:**” in all capital letters and bold print; and
- (3) The words: “Handling recreational marine vessel parts can expose you to chemicals such as phthalates and lead, which can cause cancer and reproductive harm. To minimize exposure, service the vessel outdoors or in a well-ventilated area, wear gloves, and wash your hands. For more information see www.P65Warnings.ca.gov/marine-vessel-parts.”

(b) Notwithstanding Section 25607(b), for a posted warning sign using the method in Section 25607.52(a)(3) the chemicals identified in subsection (a)(3) may not be added to, removed, or substituted. For all other methods of providing the warning described in subsection 25607.52(a)(1), the product manufacturer or importer may substitute a chemical name in the warning if the product will not expose a consumer to lead or phthalates at a level that requires a warning.

Note: Authority cited: Section 25249.12, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 25249.6 and 25249.11, Health and Safety Code.

Article 7. No Significant Risk Levels

Section 25701. General.

(a) The determination of whether a level of exposure to a chemical known to the state to cause cancer poses no significant risk for purposes of Section 25249.10(c) of the Act shall be based on evidence and standards of comparable scientific validity to the evidence and standards which form the scientific basis for the listing of the chemical as known to the state to cause cancer. Nothing in this article shall preclude a person from using evidence, standards, risk assessment methodologies, principles, assumptions or

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levels not described in this article to establish that a level of exposure to a listed chemical poses no significant risk.

(b) A level of exposure to a listed chemical, assuming daily exposure at that level, shall be deemed to pose no significant risk provided that the level is determined:

(1) By means of a quantitative risk assessment that meets the standards described in Section 25703;

(2) By application of Section 25707 (Routes of Exposure); or

(3) By one of the following, as applicable:

(A) If a specific regulatory level has been established for the chemical in question in Section 25705, by application of that level.

(B) If no specific level is established for the chemical in question in Section 25705, by application of Section 25709 (Exposure to Trace Elements) or 25711 (Levels Based on State or Federal Standards) unless otherwise provided.

(c) The chemicals, routes of exposure and conditions of use specifically listed in this article do not include all chemicals, routes of exposure and conditions of use that pose no significant risk. The fact that a chemical, route of exposure or condition of use does not appear in this article does not mean that it poses a significant risk.

(d) This article establishes exposure levels posing no significant risk solely for purposes of Section 25249.10(c) of the Act. Nothing in this article shall be construed to establish exposure or risk levels for other regulatory purposes.

(e) Whenever the lead agency proposes to formally adopt a regulation pursuant to Sections 25701 through 25721, such as a level of exposure to a listed carcinogen that shall be deemed to pose no significant risk of cancer, the lead agency shall provide to each member of the Carcinogen Identification Committee notice of the proposed action, the proposed change to the regulation, and a copy of the initial statement of reasons supporting the proposal for their review and comment. The Committee shall be given at least 45 days to comment. Any such comment by members of the Carcinogen Identification Committee shall become a part of the formal rulemaking record. Nothing in this section shall be construed to require members of the Carcinogen Identification Committee to submit any comment. This procedure complies with the peer review requirements of section 57004 of the California Health and Safety Code.

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Note: Authority cited: Section 25249.12, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 25249.5, 25249.6, 25249.9, 25249.10, 25249.11 and 57004, Health and Safety Code.

Section 25703. Quantitative Risk Assessment.

(a) A quantitative risk assessment which conforms to this section shall be deemed to determine the level of exposure to a listed chemical which, assuming daily exposure at that level, poses no significant risk. The assessment shall be based on evidence and standards of comparable scientific validity to the evidence and standards which form the scientific basis for listing the chemical as known to the state to cause cancer. In the absence of principles or assumptions scientifically more appropriate, based upon the available data, the following default principles and assumptions shall apply in any such assessment:

(1) Animal bioassay studies for quantitative risk assessment shall meet generally accepted scientific principles, including the thoroughness of experimental protocol, the degree to which dosing resembles the expected manner of human exposure, the temporal exposure pattern, the duration of study, the purity of test material, the number and size of exposed groups, the route of exposure, and the extent of tumor occurrence.

(2) The quality and suitability of available epidemiologic data shall be appraised to determine whether the study is appropriate as the basis of a quantitative risk assessment, considering such factors as the selection of the exposed and reference groups, reliable ascertainment of exposure, and completeness of follow-up. Biases and confounding factors shall be identified and quantified.

(3) Risk analysis shall be based on the most sensitive study deemed to be of sufficient quality.

(4) The results obtained for the most sensitive study deemed to be of sufficient quality shall be applicable to all routes of exposure for which the results are relevant.

(5) The absence of a carcinogenic threshold dose shall be assumed and no-threshold models shall be utilized. A linearized multistage model for extrapolation from high to low doses, with the upper 95 percent confidence limit of the linear term expressing the upper bound of potency shall be utilized. Time-to-tumor models may be appropriate where data are available on the time of appearance of individual tumors, and particularly when survival is poor due to competing toxicity.

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(6) Human cancer potency shall be derived from data on human or animal cancer potency. Potency shall be expressed in reciprocal milligrams of chemical per kilogram of bodyweight per day. Interspecies conversion of animal cancer potency to human cancer potency shall be determined by multiplying by a scaling factor equivalent to the ratio of human to animal bodyweight, taken to the one-fourth power.

(7) When available data are of such quality that physiologic, pharmacokinetic and metabolic considerations can be taken into account with confidence, they may be used in the risk assessment for inter-species, inter-dose, and inter-route extrapolations.

(8) When the cancer risk applies to the general population, human body weight of 70 kilograms shall be assumed. When the cancer risk applies to a certain subpopulation, the following assumptions shall be made, as appropriate:

Subpopulation	Kilograms of Body Weight
Man (18+ years of age)	70
Woman (18+ years of age)	58
Woman with conceptus	58
Adolescent (11-18 years of age)	40
Child (2-10 years of age)	20
Infant (0-2 years of age)	10

(b) For chemicals assessed in accordance with this section, the risk level which represents no significant risk shall be one which is calculated to result in one excess case of cancer in an exposed population of 100,000, assuming lifetime exposure at the level in question, except where sound considerations of public health support an alternative level, as, for example:

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- (1) where chemicals in food are produced by cooking necessary to render the food palatable or to avoid microbiological contamination; or
- (2) where chlorine disinfection in compliance with all applicable state and federal safety standards is necessary to comply with sanitation requirements; or
- (3) where a clean-up and resulting discharge is ordered and supervised by an appropriate governmental agency or court of competent jurisdiction.

Note: Authority cited: Section 25249.12, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 25249.5, 25249.6, 25249.9, 25249.10 and 25249.11, Health and Safety Code.

Section 25704. Exposures to Listed Chemicals in Coffee Posing NO Significant Risk.

Exposures to chemicals in coffee, listed on or before March 15, 2019 as known to the state to cause cancer, that are created by and inherent in the processes of roasting coffee beans or brewing coffee do not pose a significant risk of cancer.

Note: Authority cited: Section 25249.12, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 25249.6 and 25249.10, Health and Safety Code.

Section 25705. Specific Regulatory Levels Posing NO Significant Risk.

(a) Daily exposure to a chemical at a level which does not exceed the level set forth in subsections (b), (c) and (d) for such chemical shall be deemed to pose no significant risk within the meaning of Section 25249.10(c) of the Act.

(b) Levels of exposure deemed to pose no significant risk may be determined by the lead agency based on a risk assessment conducted by the lead agency pursuant to the guidelines set forth in Section 25703, or a risk assessment reviewed by the lead agency and determined to be consistent with the guidelines set forth in Section 25703.

(1) The following levels based on risk assessments conducted or reviewed by the lead agency shall be deemed to pose no significant risk:

<i>Chemical Name</i>	<i>Level (micrograms/day)</i>
Acrylonitrile	0.7
Aldrin	0.04
Antimony Oxide (Antimony Trioxide)	0.13 (inhalation)

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Arsenic	0.06 (inhalation)
Asbestos	100 fibers inhaled/day*
Benz[a]anthracene	0.033 (oral)
Benzene	6.4 (oral)
	13 (inhalation)
Benzidine	0.001
Benzo[b]fluoranthene	0.096 (oral)
Benzo[j]fluoranthene	0.11 (oral)
Benzofuran	1.1
Bis(2-chloroethyl)ether	0.3
Bis(chloromethyl)ether	0.02
Bromochloroacetic acid	0.70
Bromodichloroacetic acid	0.95
Bromoethane	96
Bromoform	64
Butylated hydroxyanisole	4000
Cadmium	0.05 (inhalation)
Carbon tetrachloride	5
N-Carboxymethyl-N-nitrosourea	0.70
<i>p</i> -Chloroaniline	1.5
<i>p</i> -chloro- α,α,α -trifluorotoluene	23
<i>p</i> -Chloroaniline hydrochloride	1.9
Chloroethane	150
Chlorothalonil	41
Chromium (hexavalent compounds)	0.001 (inhalation)
Chrysene	0.35 (oral)
C.I. Direct Blue 218	50
DDT, DDE and DDD (in combination)	2
7H-Dibenzo[c,g]carbazole	0.0030 (oral)
Dibenzo[a,h]pyrene	0.0054 (oral)
Dibenzo[a,i]pyrene	0.0050 (oral)
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP)	0.1
Dibromoacetic acid	2.8

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Dichloroacetic acid	17
para-Dichlorobenzene	20
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	0.6
Dichloromethane (Methylene chloride)	200 (inhalation)
1,2-Dichloropropane	9.7
1,3-Dichloropropene	3.7 (oral)
	3.7 (inhalation)
Dieldrin	0.04
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (DEHP)	310
Diisononyl phthalate (DINP)	146
3,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine	0.15
3,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine dihydrochloride	0.19
3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine	0.044
3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine dihydrochloride	0.059
1,4-Dioxane	30
Epichlorohydrin	9
Ethylbenzene	54 (inhalation)
	41 (oral)
Ethylene dibromide	0.2 (ingestion)
	3 (inhalation)
Ethylene dichloride	10
Ethylene oxide	2
Glycidol	0.54
Glyphosate	1100
Hexachlorobenzene	0.4
Hexachlorodibenzodioxin	0.0002
Hexachlorocyclohexane (technical grade)	0.2
Lead	15 (oral)
Lead acetate	23 (oral)
Lead phosphate	58 (oral)
Lead subacetate	41 (oral)
Malathion	180
2-Methylaziridine (propyleneimine)	0.028

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5-Methylchrysene	0.0084 (oral)
Methylhydrazine	0.058 (oral)
	0.090 (inhalation)
Methylhydrazine sulfate	0.18
4-Methylimidazole	29
5-Morpholinomethyl-3-[(5-nitrofurfurylidene)-amino]-2-oxazolidinone	0.18
MX (3-chloro-4-(dichloromethyl)-5-hydroxy-2 (5 <i>H</i>)-furanone)	0.11
Naphthalene	5.8
Nitromethane	39
N-Nitroso-n-dibutylamine	0.06
N-Nitrosodiethylamine	0.02
N-Nitrosodimethylamine	0.04
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	80
N-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine	0.1
N-Nitroso-N-ethylurea	0.03
N-Nitroso-N-methylurea	0.006
Phenyl glycidyl ether	5.0
Phenylhydrazine	1.0
Phenylhydrazine hydrochloride	1.4
Polybrominated biphenyls	0.02
Polygeenan	1200
Styrene	27
2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	0.000005
Tetranitromethane	0.059
Toxaphene	0.6
Trichloroacetic acid	9.9
Trichloroethylene	14 (oral)
	50 (inhalation)
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	10
2,4,6-Trinitrotoluene	8.2
Tris(1,3-dichloro-2-propyl) phosphate (TDCPP)	5.4

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Urethane	0.7
Vinyl chloride	3
Vinylidene chloride	0.88
2,6-Xylidine	110

* Fibers equal to or greater than 5 micrometers in length and 0.3 micrometers in width, with a length to width ratio of greater than or equal to 3:1 as measured by phase contrast microscopy.

(c) Unless a specific regulatory level for a chemical known to the state to cause cancer has been established in subsection (b), levels of exposure deemed to pose no significant risk may be determined by the lead agency based on state or federal risk assessments.

(1) Any interested party may request the lead agency to reevaluate a level established in this subsection based on scientific considerations that indicate the need for the lead agency to develop its own risk assessment or to conduct a detailed review of the risk assessment used to derive the level in question. Such request shall be made in writing, and shall include a description of the scientific considerations that indicate the need for the lead agency to develop its own risk assessment or to conduct a detailed review of the risk assessment used to derive the level in question. The lead agency may establish a level for the chemical in question in subsection (b) as it deems necessary.

(2) The following levels based on state or federal risk assessments shall be deemed to pose no significant risk:

<i>Chemical Name</i>	<i>Level (micrograms/day)</i>
Acetaldehyde	90 (inhalation)
Acrylamide	0.2
Aniline	100
Azobenzene	6
Benzo[a]pyrene	0.06
Benzyl chloride	4

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Beryllium oxide	0.1
Beryllium sulfate	0.0002
Bromodichloromethane	5
1,3-Butadiene	0.4
Chlordane	0.5
Chloroform	20 (ingestion) 40 (inhalation)
Coke oven emissions	0.3
DDVP (Dichlorvos)	2
Dichloromethane (Methylene chloride)	50
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	2
Folpet	200
Formaldehyde (gas)	40
Furmecyclox	20
Heptachlor	0.2
Heptachlor epoxide	0.08
Hexachlorocyclohexane	
alpha isomer	0.3
beta isomer	0.5
gamma isomer	0.6
Hydrazine	0.04
Hydrazine sulfate	0.2
Imazalil	11
4,4'-Methylene	
bis (N,N-dimethyl)benzeneamine	20
Nickel refinery dust	0.8
Nickel subsulfide	0.4
N-Nitrosodiethanolamine	0.3
N-Nitrosomethylethylamine	0.03
N-Nitrosopyrrolidine	0.3
Pentachlorophenol	40
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)	0.09
Tetrachloroethylene	14

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(d) Unless a specific regulatory level has been established for a chemical known to the state to cause cancer in subsection (b) or (c), levels of exposure deemed to pose no significant risk may be determined by the lead agency using an expedited method consistent with the procedures specified in Section 25703.

(1) Any interested party may request the lead agency to reevaluate a level established in this subsection and to consider the adoption, in subsection (c), of a level based on a state or federal risk assessment. Such request shall be made in writing, and shall include a copy of the state or federal risk assessment which the interested party wishes the lead agency to consider as the basis for a level in subsection (c). The lead agency may establish a level in subsection (c) for the chemical in question based on a state or federal risk assessment as it deems necessary.

(2) Any interested party may request the lead agency to reevaluate a level established in this subsection based on scientific considerations that indicate the need for a conventional risk assessment. Such request shall be made in writing, and shall include a description of the scientific considerations that indicate the need for a conventional risk assessment. The lead agency may conduct a conventional risk assessment for the chemical in question, and establish a level in subsection (b) as it deems necessary.

(3) The following levels of exposure based on risk assessments conducted by the lead agency using an expedited method consistent with the procedures specified in Section 25703 shall be deemed to pose no significant risk:

<i>Chemical Name</i>	<i>Level (micrograms/day)</i>
A-alpha-C (2-Amino-9H-pyridol[2,3-b]indole)	2
Acetamide	10
2-Acetylaminofluorene	0.2
Actinomycin D	0.00008
AF-2;[2-(2-furyl)-3(5-nitro-2-furyl) acrylamide]	3
2-Aminoanthraquinone	20
o-Aminoazotoluene	0.2
4-Aminobiphenyl (4-aminodiphenyl)	0.03

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3-Amino-9-ethylcarbazole hydrochloride	9
1-Amino-2-methylantraquinone	5
2-Amino-5-(5-nitro-2-furyl) -1,3,4-thiadiazole	0.04
Amitrole	0.7
o-Anisidine	5
o-Anisidine hydrochloride	7
Aramite	20
Auramine	0.8
Azaserine	0.06
Azathioprine	0.4
Benzyl violet 4B	30
beta-Butyrolactone	0.7
Carbazole	4.1
Captafol	5
Captan	300
Chlorambucil	0.002
Chlordecone (Kepone)	0.04
Chlorendic acid	8
Chlorinated paraffins (Average chain length, C12; approximately 60 percent chlorine by weight)	8
Chloromethyl methyl ether (technical grade)	0.3
3-Chloro-2-methylpropene	5
4-Chloro-ortho-phenylenediamine	40
p-Chloro-o-toluidine	3
p-Chloro-o-toluidine hydrochloride	3.3
Chlorozotocin	0.003
C. I. Basic Red 9 monohydrochloride	3
Cinnamyl anthranilate	200
p-Cresidine	5
Cupferron	3
Cyclophosphamide (anhydrous)	1

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Cyclophosphamide (hydrated)	1
D&C Red No. 9	100
Dacarbazine	0.01
Daminozide	40
Dantron (Chrysazin; 1,8-Dihydroxyanthraquinone)	9
2,4-Diaminoanisole	30
2,4-Diaminoanisole sulfate	50
4,4'-Diaminodiphenyl ether (4,4'-Oxydianiline)	5
2,4-Diaminotoluene	0.2
Dibenz[a,h]anthracene	0.2
1,1-Dichloroethane	100
Diethylstilbestrol	0.002
Diglycidyl resorcinol ether (DGRE)	0.4
Dihydrosafrole	20
4-Dimethylaminoazobenzene	0.2
trans-2[Dimethylamino)methylimino]-5-[2-(5-nitro-2-furyl)vinyl]-1,3,4-oxadiazole	2
7,12-Dimethylbenz(a)anthracene	0.003
Dimethylcarbaryl chloride	0.05
1,2-Dimethylhydrazine	0.001
Dimethylvinylchloride	20
Direct Black 38 (technical grade)	0.09
Direct Blue 6 (technical grade)	0.09
Direct Brown 95 (technical grade)	0.1
Disperse Blue 1	200
Estradiol 17B	0.02
Ethyl-4,4'-dichlorobenzilate (chlorobenzilate)	7
Ethylene thiourea	20
Ethyleneimine	0.01
2-(2-Formylhydrazino)-4-(5-nitro-2-furyl)thiazole	0.3

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Glu-P-1 (2-Amino-6-methyldipyrido [1,2-a:3',2'-d]imidazole)	0.1
Glu-P-2 (2-Aminodipyrido[1,2-a:3', 2'-d]imidazole)	0.5
Gyromitrin (Acetaldehyde methylformylhydrazone)	0.07
HC Blue 1	10
Hexachloroethane	20
Hydrazobenzene (1,2-Diphenylhydrazine)	0.8
IQ (2-Amino-3-methylimidazo [4,5-f]quinoline)	0.5
Isobutyl nitrite	7.4
Lasiocarpine	0.09
Me-A-alpha-C (2-Amino-3-methyl-9H-pyrido[2,3-b]indole)	0.6
MelQ (2-Amino-3,4-dimethylimidazo [4,5-f]quinoline)	0.46
MelQx (2-Amino-3,8-dimethylimidazo [4,5-f] quinoxaline)	0.41
Melphalan	0.005
Methyl carbamate	160
3-Methylcholanthrene	0.03
4,4'-Methylene bis(2-chloroaniline)	0.5
4,4'-Methylene bis(2-methylaniline)	0.8
4,4'-Methylenedianiline	0.4
4,4'-Methylenedianiline dihydrochloride	0.6
Methyl methanesulfonate	7
2-Methyl-1-nitroanthraquinone (of uncertain purity)	0.2
N-Methyl-N'-nitro-N-nitrosoguanidine	0.08
Methylthiouracil	2
Michler's ketone	0.8
Mirex	0.04
Mitomycin C	0.00009
Monocrotaline	0.07

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Nalidixic acid	28
2-Naphthylamine	0.4
Nitrilotriacetic acid	100
Nitrilotriacetic acid, trisodium salt monohydrate	70
5-Nitroacenaphthene	6
Nitrofen (technical grade)	9
Nitrofurazone	0.5
1-[(5-Nitrofurfurylidine)-amino]-2-imidazolidinone	0.4
N-[4-(5-Nitro-2-furyl)-2-thiazolyl] acetamide	0.5
<i>p</i> -Nitrosodiphenylamine	30
4-(N-Nitrosomethylamino)-1-(3-pyridyl)-1-butanone	0.014
N-Nitroso-N-methylurethane	0.006
N-Nitrosomorpholine	0.1
N-Nitrosoornicotine	0.5
N-Nitrosopiperidine	0.07
Phenacetin	300
Phenazopyridine	4
Phenazopyridine hydrochloride	5
Phenesterin	0.005
Phenobarbital	2
Phenoxybenzamine	0.2
Phenoxybenzamine hydrochloride	0.3
<i>o</i> -Phenylenediamine	26
<i>o</i> -Phenylenediamine dihydrochloride	44
<i>o</i> -Phenylphenate, sodium	200
Ponceau MX (D&C Red No. 5)	200
Ponceau 3R (FD&C Red No. 1)	40
Potassium bromate	1
Procarbazine	0.05
Procarbazine hydrochloride	0.06
1,3-Propane sultone	0.3

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beta-Propiolactone	0.05
Propylthiouracil	0.7
Reserpine	0.06
Safrole	3
Sterigmatocystin	0.02
Streptozotocin	0.006
Styrene oxide	4
Sulfallate	4
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	3
Thioacetamide	0.1
4,4'-Thiodianiline	0.05
Thiourea	10
Toluene diisocyanate	20
o-Toluidine	4
o-Toluidine hydrochloride	5
Trimethyl phosphate	24
Tris(1-aziridiny)phosphine sulfide (Thiotepa)	0.06
Tris(2,3-dibromopropyl)phosphate	0.3
Trp-P-1 (Tryptophan-P-1)	0.03
Trp-P-2 (Tryptophan-P-2)	0.2
Vinyl trichloride (1,1,2-Trichloroethane)	10

Note: Authority cited: Section 25249.12, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 25249.5, 25249.6, 25249.9, 25249.10, 25249.11 and 57004, Health and Safety Code.

Section 25707. Routes of Exposure.

(a) Where scientifically valid absorption studies conducted according to generally accepted standards demonstrate that absorption of a chemical through a specific route of exposure can be reasonably anticipated to present no significant risk of cancer at levels of exposure not in excess of current regulatory levels, the lead agency may identify the chemical as presenting no significant risk by that route of exposure. Any exposure, discharge or release of a chemical so identified shall be deemed to present no significant risk to the extent that it results in exposure to humans by the identified route, and does not exceed the level established in any other applicable federal or state

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standard, regulation, guideline, action level, license, permit, condition, requirement or order.

(b) The following chemicals present no significant risk of cancer by the route of ingestion:

- (1) Asbestos
- (2) Beryllium and beryllium compounds
- (3) Cadmium and cadmium compounds
- (4) Nickel and nickel compounds

Section 25709. Exposures to TRACE Elements.

(a) Except where a specific regulatory level is established in Section 25705, exposure to a trace element listed in subsection (b) shall be deemed to pose no significant cancer risk so long as the reasonably anticipated level of exposure to the chemical does not exceed the level set forth in subsection (b).

(b)

Element	No Significant Risk Level in micrograms per day
Arsenic (inorganic)	10 (except inhalation)
Beryllium	0.1

Note: Authority cited: Section 25249.12, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 25249.5, 25249.6, 25249.9, 25249.10 and 25249.11, Health and Safety Code.

Section 25711. Levels Based on State or Federal Standards.

(a) Except as otherwise provided in section 25705, 25707, or 25709, levels of exposure deemed to pose no significant risk may be determined as follows:

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(1) Where a state or federal agency has developed a regulatory level for a chemical known to the state to cause cancer which is calculated to result in not more than one excess case of cancer in an exposed population of 100,000, such level shall constitute the no significant risk level.

(2) For drinking water, the following levels shall be deemed to pose no significant risk:

(A) Drinking water maximum contaminant levels adopted by the Department of Health Services for chemicals known to the state to cause cancer;

(B) Drinking water action levels for chemicals known to the state to cause cancer for which maximum contaminant levels have not been adopted;

(C) Specific numeric levels of concentration for chemicals known to the state to cause cancer which are permitted to be discharged or released into sources of drinking water by a Regional Water Quality Control Board in a water quality control plan or in waste discharge requirements, when such levels are based on considerations of minimizing carcinogenic risks associated with such discharge or release.

Note: Authority cited: Section 25249.12, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 25249.5, 25249.6, 25249.9, 25249.10 and 25249.11, Health and Safety Code.

Section 25713. Exposure to Food, Drugs, Cosmetics and Medical Devices. [Repealed].

Section 25721. Level of Exposure to Chemicals Causing Cancer.

(a) For the purposes of the Act, "level in question" means the chemical concentration of a listed chemical for the exposure in question. The exposure in question includes the exposure for which the person in the course of doing business is responsible, and does not include exposure to a listed chemical from any other source or product.

(b) For purposes of the Act, "lifetime exposure" means the reasonably anticipated rate of exposure for an individual to a given medium of exposure measured over a lifetime of seventy years.

(c) For purposes of Section 25249.10(c) of the Act, the level of exposure to a chemical listed as causing cancer, assuming lifetime exposure at the level in question, shall be determined by multiplying the level in question (stated in terms of a concentration of a

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chemical in a given medium) times the reasonably anticipated rate of exposure for an individual to the given medium of exposure measured over a lifetime of seventy years.

(d) The following assumptions shall be used to calculate the reasonably anticipated rate of exposure to a chemical listed as causing cancer, unless more specific and scientifically appropriate data are available:

(1) For an exposure reasonably expected to affect the general population in any geographic area:

(A) The exposed individual ingests two liters of drinking water per day.

(B) The exposed individual inhales twenty cubic meters of air per day.

(C) The exposed individual has a lifespan of seventy years.

(2) For an exposure reasonably anticipated to affect a certain subpopulation of the general population in any geographic area, specific data (if available) relating to that subpopulation shall be used to determine the level of exposure.

(A) In the absence of more specific and scientifically appropriate data, the following assumptions should be made as appropriate:

Subpopulation	Water liters/day	Air cubic meters/day
Man (18 + years of age)	2	20
Woman (18 + years of age)	2	20
Woman with conceptus	2	20
Adolescent (10-18 years of age)	2	20
Child (2-10 years of age)	2	15

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Infant (0-2 years of age)	1	4
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(B) For an exposure reasonably expected to affect the conceptus (embryo or fetus), the gestation period for the exposed conceptus is nine months.

(3) For workplace exposures, the exposed worker inhales ten cubic meters of workplace air per eight-hour day, forty hours per week, fifty weeks per year over a forty-year period. The exposed individual from the general population who occasionally enters a workplace inhales 1.25 cubic meters of workplace air for one hour per month for a seventy-year lifetime.

(4) For exposures to consumer products, lifetime exposure shall be calculated using the average rate of intake or exposure for average users of the consumer product, and not on a per capita basis for the general population. The average rate of intake or exposure shall be based on data for use of a general category or categories of consumer products, such as the United States Department of Agriculture Home Economic Research Report, Foods Commonly Eaten by Individuals: Amount Per Day and Per Eating Occasion, where such data are available.

Note: Authority cited: Section 25249.12, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 25249.5, 25249.6, 25249.9, 25249.10 and 25249.11, Health and Safety Code.

Article 8. No Observable Effect Levels

Section 25801. General.

(a) The determination of whether a level of exposure to a chemical known to the state to cause reproductive toxicity has no observable effect for purposes of Section 25249.10(c) of the Act shall be based on evidence and standards of comparable scientific validity to the evidence and standards which form the scientific basis for the listing of a chemical as known to the state to cause reproductive toxicity. Nothing in this article shall preclude a person from using evidence, standards, assessment methodologies, principles, assumptions or levels not described in this article to establish that a level of exposure has no observable effect at one thousand (1,000) times the level in question.

(b) A level of exposure to a listed chemical shall be deemed to have no observable effect, assuming exposure at one thousand times that level, provided that the level is determined:

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(1) By means of an assessment that meets the standards described in Section 25803 to determine the maximum dose level having no observable effect, and dividing that level by one thousand (1,000) to arrive at the maximum allowable dose level; or

(2) By application of a specific regulatory level for the chemical in question as provided in Section 25805.

(c) For purposes of this article, "NOEL" shall mean that no observable effect level, which is the maximum level of exposure at which a chemical has no observable reproductive effect.

(d) The chemicals specifically contained in this article do not include all chemicals listed as causing reproductive toxicity for which there is a level of exposure which has no observable effect assuming exposure at one thousand times the level in question. The fact that a chemical does not specifically appear in this article does not mean that it has an observable effect at any level.

(e) This article establishes exposure levels solely for purposes of Section 25249.10(c) of the Act. Nothing in this article shall be construed to establish exposure levels for other regulatory purposes.

(f) Whenever the lead agency proposes to formally adopt a regulation pursuant to Sections 25801 through 25821, such as a maximum allowable dose level, the lead agency shall provide each member of the Developmental and Reproductive Toxicant Identification Committee notice of the proposed action, the proposed change to the regulation, and a copy of the initial statement of reasons supporting the proposal for their review and comment. The Committee shall be given at least 45 days to comment. Any such comment by members of the Developmental and Reproductive Toxicant Identification Committee shall become a part of the formal rulemaking record. Nothing in this section shall be construed to require the members of the Developmental and Reproductive Toxicant Identification Committee to submit any comments. This procedure complies with the peer review requirements of section 57004 of the California Health and Safety Code.

Note: Authority cited: Section 25249.12, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 25249.5, 25249.6, 25249.9, 25249.10, 25249.11 and 57004, Health and Safety Code.

Section 25803. Assessment.

(a) A quantitative risk assessment which conforms to this section shall be deemed to determine the level of exposure to a listed chemical which will have no observable

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effect, assuming exposure at one thousand times the level in question. The assessment shall be based on evidence and standards of comparable scientific validity to the evidence and standards which form the scientific basis for listing the chemical as known to the state to cause reproductive toxicity. In the absence of principles or assumptions scientifically more appropriate, based upon the available data, the following default principles and assumptions shall apply in any such assessment:

(1) Only studies producing the reproductive effect which provides the basis for the determination that a chemical is known to the state to cause reproductive toxicity shall be utilized for the determination of the NOEL.

(2) Where multiple reproductive effects provide the basis for the determination that a chemical is known to the state to cause reproductive toxicity, the reproductive effect for which studies produce the lowest NOEL shall be utilized for the determination of the NOEL. The NOEL shall be the highest exposure level which results in no observable reproductive effect, expressed in milligrams of chemical per kilogram of bodyweight per day. This may be the no observed effect level in a scientific study or, alternatively, may be calculated by means of a generally accepted scientific methodology such as the benchmark dose methodology. Where a study (e.g., epidemiological publication) reports a range of exposure levels associated with no observed effect, the NOEL may be selected from within the range or calculated by benchmark dose or other accepted scientific methodology.

(3) The quality and suitability of available epidemiologic data shall be appraised according to generally accepted scientific principles to determine whether the study is appropriate as the basis for an assessment. Factors for consideration in this appraisal include but are not limited to: the identification and selection of study subjects (e.g. cases, controls, exposed, unexposed), validity and reliability of the ascertainment of exposure, completeness of follow-up, assessment of outcomes, and appropriateness of the statistical analysis and power of the study to detect an effect. Biases and confounding factors shall be identified, quantified, or otherwise considered, as appropriate.

(4) Animal bioassay studies for assessment shall meet generally accepted scientific principles, including the thoroughness of experimental protocol, the degree to which dosing resembles the expected manner of human exposure, the temporal exposure pattern, the duration of study, the purity of test material, the number and size of exposed groups, and the route of exposure and the extent of occurrence of effects.

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(5) The NOEL shall be based on the most sensitive study deemed to be of sufficient quality.

(6) The results obtained for the most sensitive study deemed to be of sufficient quality shall be applicable to all routes of exposure for which the results are relevant.

(7) When available data are of such quality that anatomic, physiologic, pharmacokinetic and metabolic considerations can be taken into account with confidence, they may be used in the assessment.

(8) When data do not allow the determination of a NOEL, the lowest observed effect level shall be divided by 10 to establish a NOEL for purposes of assessment.

(b) In the absence of principles or assumptions scientifically more appropriate based upon the available data, the following default principles or assumptions shall apply in any such assessment. The NOEL shall be converted to a milligram per day dose level by multiplying it by the assumed human body weight. When the applicable reproductive effect is upon the adult male, human body weight of 70 kilograms shall be assumed. When the applicable reproductive effect is upon the adult female or conceptus, human body weight of 58 kilograms shall be assumed. When data indicate that exposure of the neonate, infant, child or adolescent results in the applicable reproductive effect, the bodyweights specific below shall be assumed:

Adolescent (age 11-18 years)	40 kg
Child (age 2-10 years)	20 kg
Infant (age 29 days-1 year)	10 kg
Neonate (age 0-28 days)	3.5 kg

Note: Authority cited: Section 25249.12, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 25249.5, 25249.6, 25249.9, 25249.10 and 25249.11, Health and Safety Code.

Section 25805. Specific Regulatory Levels: Chemicals Causing Reproductive Toxicity.

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(a) Exposure to a chemical at a level which does not exceed the level set forth in subsection (b) for such chemical has no observable effect assuming exposure at one thousand (1,000) times that level.

(b)

Chemical Name	Level (micrograms/day)
Acrylamide	140
Atrazine	100 (oral)
Avermectin B1	4.4
Benzene	24 (oral) 49 (inhalation)
Bisphenol A (BPA)	3 (dermal exposure from solid materials)
Butyl Benzyl Phthalate (BBP)	1,200 (oral)
Cadmium	4.1 (oral)
Chlorpyrifos	0.58 (oral and inhalation)
Chlorpyrifos	7.2 (dermal)
Chromium (hexavalent compounds)	8.2 (oral)
Cyanide Salts that readily dissociate in solution (expressed as cyanide)	9.8 (oral)
2,4-Diamino-6-chloro-s-triazine (DACT)	100 (oral)
2,4-D butyric acid (2,4-DB, 2,4- dichlorophenoxybutyric acid)	910
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP)	4.3 (inhalation) 3.1 (oral)
Des-ethyl atrazine (DEA)	100 (oral)
Des-isopropyl atrazine (DIA)	100 (oral)
Di(<i>n</i> -butyl)phthalate (DBP)	8.7
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (DEHP), for intravenous exposures only	4200 (adults) 600 (infant boys, age 29 days-24 months)

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Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (DEHP), for oral exposures only

210 (neonatal infant boys, age 0-28 days)
[Levels for male children and adolescents can be calculated by application of the default bodyweights specified in Title 27, California Code of Regulations, Section 25703(a)(8) to the procedure specified in Title 27, California Code of Regulations, Sections 25801 and 25803]

410 (adults)

58 (infant boys, age 29 days-24 months)

20 (neonatal infant boys, age 0-28 days)
[Levels for male children and adolescents can be calculated by application of the default bodyweights specified in Title 27, California Code of Regulations, Section 25703(a)(8) to the procedure specified in Title 27, California Code of Regulations, Sections 25801 and 25803]

Di-*n*-hexyl phthalate (DnHP)

2200 (oral)

Di-isodecyl phthalate (DIDP)

2200

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<i>m</i> -Dinitrobenzene	38 (oral)
Disodium cyanodithioimidocarbonate	56 (oral)
	[170 (oral) as 32% pesticidal formulation]
Ethyl dipropylthiocarbamate	700 (oral and inhalation)
	6700 (dermal)
Ethylene glycol (ingested)	8,700 (oral)
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether (EGEE)	750 (oral)
	960 (inhalation)
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate (EGEEA)	1100 (oral)
	1400 (inhalation)
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether	63 (oral)
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate	98 (oral)
Ethylene oxide	20
Hydramethylnon	120 (oral)
Hydrogen cyanide	10 (oral)
Lead	0.5
Linuron	460
Metham Sodium	290
Methanol	47,000 (inhalation)
	23,000 (oral)
Methyl bromide as a structural fumigant	810 (inhalation)
<i>n</i> -Hexane	28,000 (oral)
	20,000 (inhalation)
N-Methylpyrrolidone	3200 (inhalation)
	17000 (dermal)
Potassium dimethyldithiocarbamate	720
Potassium cyanide	25 (oral)
Propazine	100 (oral)
Quizalofop ethyl	590
Simazine	100 (oral)
Sodium cyanide	19 (oral)

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Sodium dimethyldithiocarbamate	23 (oral) [58 (oral) as 40% pesticidal formulation]
Sulfur dioxide	10000
Thiophanate-methyl	600 (oral)
Toluene	7000

(c) Unless a specific level is otherwise provided in this section, an assessment by an agency of the state or federal government that is the substantial equivalent of the assessment described in subsection (a) of Section 25803, and establishes a maximum allowable dose level in the manner provided in paragraph (b)(1) of Section 25801, shall constitute the allowable dose level having no observable effect within the meaning of Section 25249.10(c) of the Act.

Note: Authority cited: Section 25249.12, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 25249.5, 25249.6, 25249.9, 25249.10 and 25249.11, Health and Safety Code.

Section 25821. Levels of Exposure to Chemicals Causing Reproductive Toxicity.

(a) For purposes of the Act, "level in question" means the chemical concentration of a listed chemical for the exposure in question. The exposure in question includes the exposure for which the person in the course of doing business is responsible, and does not include exposure to a listed chemical from any other source or product.

(b) For purposes of Section 25249.10(c) of the Act, the level of exposure to a chemical listed as causing reproductive toxicity shall be determined by multiplying the level in question (stated in terms of a concentration of a chemical in a given medium) times the reasonably anticipated rate of exposure for an individual to a given medium. The reasonably anticipated rate of exposure shall be based on the pattern and duration of exposure that is relevant to the reproductive effect which provided the basis for the determination that a chemical is known to the state to cause reproductive toxicity. (For example, an exposure of short duration is appropriate for a teratogenic chemical, whereas a chronic or protracted exposure is appropriate for one that retards fetal growth.)

(c) The following assumptions shall be used to calculate the reasonably anticipated rate of exposure to a chemical listed as causing reproductive toxicity, unless more specific and scientifically appropriate data are available:

(1) The assumptions set forth in subsection (d) of Section 25721 shall be used to calculate the reasonably anticipated rate of exposure to a chemical listed as

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causing reproductive toxicity, unless more specific and scientifically appropriate data are available.

(2) For exposures to consumer products, the level of exposure shall be calculated using the reasonably anticipated rate of intake or exposure for average users of the consumer product, and not on a per capita basis for the general population. The rate of intake or exposure shall be based on data for use of a general category or categories of consumer products, such as the United States Department of Agriculture Home Economic Research Report, Foods Commonly Eaten by Individuals: Amount Per Day and Per Eating Occasion, where such data are available.

(3) Where a maternal exposure to a chemical listed as causing reproductive toxicity has an effect on the conceptus (embryo or fetus), the level of exposure shall be based on the reasonably anticipated rate of exposure for the mother during the nine-month gestation period.

Note: Authority cited: Section 25249.12, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 25249.5, 25249.6, 25249.9, 25249.10 and 25249.11, Health and Safety Code.

Article 9. Miscellaneous

Section 25900. Use of Specified Methods of Detection and Analysis as a Defense to an Enforcement Action.

(a) For purposes of Section 25249.5 of the Act, no knowing discharge or release, and for purposes of Section 25249.6 no knowing and intentional exposure occurs if a person in the course of doing business, otherwise responsible for an alleged release, discharge or exposure can show all of the following:

(1) That he or she has properly applied a method of detection and analysis as defined in subsection (g) below for the chemical in question at any time within the year prior to the service or filing of a notice or complaint concerning an alleged discharge, release or exposure to the chemical in question;

(2) That such method of detection and analysis was applied to the same matrix as defined in subsection (g) below, in which the discharge, release or exposure is alleged to have occurred or to be occurring;

(3) That the method of detection and analysis was conducted by a laboratory certified by the State of California or accredited by the State of California, a federal agency, the National Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program or

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similar nationally recognized accrediting organization to perform the particular method of detection and analysis in question; and

(4) That all the reported results show that the chemical in question was not detected.

(b) The methods of detection and analysis that may be relied on for purposes of subsection (a) are those that are required or sanctioned by the federal Food and Drug Administration, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration, the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health, the federal Consumer Product Safety Commission, the California Department of Health Services, the California Environmental Protection Agency and its constituent boards, departments or office; an Air District, a Regional Water Quality Control Board, a Certified Unified Program Agency, or other local enforcement agency in California with jurisdiction over the product or activity that is the cause of the alleged discharge, release or exposure.

(c) Where more than one method of detection and analysis exists that meets the criteria specified in subsection (b), the person in the course of doing business who seeks to rely on the reported results of that method of detection and analysis pursuant to subsection (a), must either use a method of detection and analysis required by that person's permit to be used for detecting or measuring the chemical in question in the relevant matrix; or the person must use the most sensitive method of detection and analysis that meets the requirements of subsection (b).

(d) In any enforcement action for an alleged violation of Section 25249.5 or 25249.6 of the Act, the person asserting this section as an affirmative defense shall have the burden of proof as to all the facts that establish such defense including the burden of proving that all material protocols and procedures specified by the agency that requires or sanctions the method of detection and analysis applied, have been followed.

(e) Except as provided in subsection (a) of this section, nothing in this section restricts a plaintiff from proving an alleged discharge, release or exposure by any admissible evidence or a defendant from proving the absence of an alleged discharge, release or exposure by any admissible evidence, except that an alleged discharge, release, or exposure may not be established solely by applying a scientific inference that a listed chemical is present in a particular matrix at one half the limit of detection for the applicable method of detection and analysis.

(f) Nothing in this section requires any person in the course of doing business to conduct routine tests for discharges, releases or exposures to listed chemicals that may be subject to the provisions of the Act.

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(g) For purposes of this section, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Method of detection and analysis" means a specific analytical testing procedure appropriate for detecting a particular chemical in a particular matrix such as air, water, soil or food that is applied for the purpose of detecting the chemical or measuring its concentration.

(2) "Matrix" means the component or substrate that contains the chemical in question.

(3) The phrase "required or sanctioned" means that an agency listed in subsection (b) has identified the method of detection and analysis in a permit (as defined below), regulation, guideline or other official action of the agency that specifies or requires the use of that method of detection and analysis for purposes of detecting or measuring the concentration of the chemical in question in the relevant matrix.

(4) "Permit" means a document, license, registration, certificate, or other written means of authorization necessary for a business activity.

Note: Authority cited: Section 25249.12, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 25249.5, 25249.6 and 25249.11, Health and Safety Code.

Section 25901. Methods of Detection. [Repealed]

Section 25902. Formally Required to be Labeled or Identified as Causing Cancer or Reproductive Toxicity.

(a) In accordance with Section 25249.8(b), of the Act, a chemical is known to the state to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity within the meaning of the Act, and shall be listed pursuant to Section 25249.8(a), of the Act, if the lead agency determines that an agency of the state or federal government has formally required the chemical to be labeled or identified as causing cancer or reproductive toxicity. In making such determination, the lead agency shall act in accordance with this section.

(b) The following definitions shall apply to this section:

(1) "agency of the state or federal government" means the United States Congress or the California State Legislature acting through legislation, any agency, department, office, officer, division, bureau, board, or commission of California state government (excluding political subdivisions thereof) or of the United States government, which has the statutory or regulatory authority to

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require a person or entity outside of that agency to label or identify a chemical as causing cancer or reproductive toxicity.

(2) "formally required" means that a mandatory instruction, order, condition, or similar command, has been issued in accordance with established policies and procedures of an agency of the state or federal government, to a person or legal entity outside of the agency. The action of such agency may be directed at one or more persons or legal entities and may include formal requirements of general application.

(3) "labeled" means that a warning message about the carcinogenicity or reproductive toxicity of a chemical is printed, stamped, written, or in any other manner placed upon the container in which the chemical is present or its outer or inner packaging including any material inserted with, attached to, or otherwise accompanying such chemical.

(4) "identified" means that a required message about the carcinogenicity or reproductive toxicity of the chemical is to be disclosed in any manner to a person or legal entity other than the person or legal entity who is required to make such disclosure.

(5) "as causing cancer or reproductive toxicity" means:

(A) For chemicals that cause cancer, the required label or identification uses any words or phrases intended to communicate a risk of cancer or tumors.

(B) For chemicals that cause reproductive toxicity, the required label or identification uses any words or phrases intended to communicate a risk of reproductive harm to men or women or both, or a risk of birth defects or other developmental harm.

(c) Any person may petition the lead agency to consider listing a chemical pursuant to this section. The petition shall be considered only if the petition contains sufficient information to support a determination by the lead agency that substantial evidence exists to support a finding that the chemical meets the requirements of this section.

(d) Any determination by the lead agency under this section may be rescinded or modified in light of additional evidence received by the lead agency establishing that the listing does not satisfy the definitions set forth in this section. Any such action to rescind or modify shall be done pursuant to this section.

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Note: Authority cited: Section 25249.12, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Section 25249.8, Health and Safety Code.

Section 25903. Notices of Violation.

(a) For purposes of Section 25249.7(d) of the Act, “notice of the violation which is the subject of the action” (hereinafter “notice”) shall mean a notice meeting all requirements of this section. No person shall commence an action to enforce the provisions of the Act “in the public interest” pursuant to Section 25249.7(d) of the Act except in compliance with all requirements of this section.

(b) Contents of Notice.

(1) General Information. Each notice shall include as an attachment a copy of “The Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65): A Summary” (see Appendix A) prepared by the lead agency. This attachment need not be included in the copies of notices sent to public enforcement agencies. A copy of this attachment may be obtained by writing to the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment at P.O. Box 4010, Sacramento, CA 95812-4010.

(2) Description of Violation. A notice shall provide adequate information from which to allow the recipient to assess the nature of the alleged violation, as set forth in this paragraph. The provisions of this paragraph shall not be interpreted to require more than reasonably clear information, expressed in terms of common usage and understanding, on each of the indicated topics.

(A) For all notices, the notice shall identify:

1. the name, address, and telephone number of the noticing individual or a responsible individual within the noticing entity and the name of the entity;
2. the name of the alleged violator or violators;
3. the approximate time period during which the violation is alleged to have occurred; and
4. the name of each listed chemical involved in the alleged violation;

(B) For notices of violations of Section 25249.5 of the Act, a general identification of the discharge or release and of the source of drinking

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water into which the discharges are alleged to have occurred, to be occurring or to be likely to occur.

(C) For all notices of violation of Section 25249.6 of the Act, the route of exposure by which exposure is alleged to occur (e.g., by inhalation, ingestion, dermal contact);

(D) For notices of violation of Section 25249.6 of the Act involving consumer product exposures, the name of the consumer product or service, or the specific type of consumer product or services, that cause the violation, with sufficient specificity to inform the recipients of the nature of the items allegedly sold in violation of the law and to distinguish those products or services from others sold or offered by the alleged violator for which no violation is alleged. The identification of a chemical pursuant to subsection (b)(2)(A)4. must be provided for each product or service identified in the notice.

(E) For notices of violation of Section 25249.6 of the Act involving occupational exposures:

1. the general geographic location of the unlawful exposure to employees, or where the exposure occurs at many locations, a description of the occupation or type of task performed by the exposed persons;
2. where the alleged violator is the manufacturer or distributor of the chemical or products causing the exposure, the notice shall identify products in the same manner as set forth for consumer product exposures in subparagraph (b)(2)(D), above;
3. the notice shall include the language set forth in California Code of Regulations, Title 8, Section 338(b);

(F) For notices of violation of Section 25249.6 of the Act involving environmental exposures as defined in subsection 25601(d) of this chapter, the notice shall identify, the location of the source of the exposure. Where numerous sources of the exposure are alleged, the location need not be listed if the notice identifies each facility or source of exposure by stating those common characteristics that result in the allegedly unlawful exposure in a manner sufficient to distinguish those facilities or sources from others for which no violation is alleged. The notice shall state whether the exposure for which a warning allegedly is

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required occurs beyond the property owned or controlled by the alleged violators.

(3) Where the alleged violations fall within more than one of the categories described in subparagraph (b)(2)(B) to (b)(2)(F) above, then the notice shall comply with all applicable requirements.

(4) A notice is not required to contain the following information:

(A) The specific retail outlet or time or date at which any product allegedly violating the Act was purchased;

(B) The level of exposure to the chemical in question;

(C) The specific admissible evidence by which the person providing the notice will attempt to prove the violation;

(D) For products, the UPC number, SKU number, model or design number or stock number or other more specific identification of products;

(E) For geographic areas, the lot, block, or other legal description of the property in question.

(c) Service of Notice.

(1) Notices shall be served by first class mail or in any manner that would be sufficient for service of a summons and complaint under the California Code of Civil Procedure. In lieu of service as prescribed in the California Code of Civil Procedure, a notice may be served on the Attorney General and a district attorney or city attorney by electronic mail if:

(A) the Attorney General, District Attorney or City Attorney has specifically authorized such service and the authorization appears on the Attorney General's Web site;

(B) the Notice and related documents are sent to the electronic mail address specified, and in the format (e.g. Word, Adobe Acrobat) specified.

(C) Service by this method is not effective until the documents are actually received. Notice is actually received when it is acknowledged by the recipient.

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(D) Where a document is served electronically, time shall be computed as it would for service by mail within the State of California.

(2) A certificate of service shall be attached to each notice listing the time, place, and manner of service and each of the parties upon which the notice was served.

(3) Notices shall be served upon each alleged violator, the Attorney General, the district attorney of every county in which a violation is alleged to have occurred, and upon the city attorneys of any cities with populations according to the most recent decennial census of over 750,000 and in which the violation is alleged to have occurred.

(4) Where the alleged violator has a current registration with the California Secretary of State that identifies a Chief Executive Officer, President, or General Counsel of the corporation, the notice shall be addressed to one of those persons.

(d) Computation of Time.

(1) An action is deemed to have been “commenced more than sixty days after the person has given notice” where more than sixty days have elapsed from the date of service of the notice, as that date would be calculated for service of a document pursuant to the provisions of Code of Civil Procedure Section 1013.

(2) Where the sixtieth day after giving notice is a day identified as a “holiday” as defined in Code of Civil Procedure Section 12a, then the “sixtieth day” shall be extended to the next day which is not a “holiday”.

(3) Determination of the first and last day shall be made in accordance with Section 12 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Note: Authority cited: Sections 25249.12, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Section 25249.7, Health and Safety Code.

Appendix A. Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment California Environmental Protection Agency the Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65): A Summary.

The following summary has been prepared by the California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA), the lead agency for the implementation of the Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (commonly known as “Proposition 65”). A copy of this summary must be included as an attachment to any

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notice of violation served upon an alleged violator of the Act. The summary provides basic information about the provisions of the law, and is intended to serve only as a convenient source of general information. It is not intended to provide authoritative guidance on the meaning or application of the law. The reader is directed to the statute and OEHHA implementing regulations (see citations below) for further information.

FOR INFORMATION CONCERNING THE BASIS FOR THE ALLEGATIONS IN THE NOTICE RELATED TO YOUR BUSINESS, CONTACT THE PERSON IDENTIFIED ON THE NOTICE.

The text of Proposition 65 (Health and Safety Code Sections 25249.5 through 25249.13) is available online at: <http://oehha.ca.gov/prop65/law/P65law72003.html>. Regulations that provide more specific guidance on compliance, and that specify procedures to be followed by the State in carrying out certain aspects of the law, are found in Title 27 of the California Code of Regulations, sections 25102 through 27001. [FN1] These implementing regulations are available online at: <http://oehha.ca.gov/prop65/law/P65Regs.html>.

WHAT DOES PROPOSITION 65 REQUIRE?

The “Proposition 65 List.” Under Proposition 65, the lead agency (OEHHA) publishes a list of chemicals that are known to the State of California to cause cancer and/or reproductive toxicity. Chemicals are placed on the Proposition 65 list if they are known to cause cancer and/or birth defects or other reproductive harm, such as damage to female or male reproductive systems or to the developing fetus. This list must be updated at least once a year. The current Proposition 65 list of chemicals is available on the OEHHA website at: http://www.oehha.ca.gov/prop65/prop65_list/Newlist.html.

Only those chemicals that are on the list are regulated under Proposition 65. Businesses that produce, use, release or otherwise engage in activities involving listed chemicals must comply with the following:

Clear and reasonable warnings. A business is required to warn a person before “knowingly and intentionally” exposing that person to a listed chemical unless an exemption applies. The warning given must be “clear and reasonable.” This means that the warning must: (1) clearly say that the chemical involved is known to cause cancer, or birth defects or other reproductive harm; and (2) be given in such a way that it will effectively reach the person before he or she is exposed to that chemical. Some exposures are exempt from the warning requirement under certain circumstances discussed below.

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Prohibition from discharges into drinking water. A business must not knowingly discharge or release a listed chemical into water or onto land where it passes or probably will pass into a source of drinking water. Some discharges are exempt from this requirement under certain circumstances discussed below.

DOES PROPOSITION 65 PROVIDE ANY EXEMPTIONS?

Yes. You should consult the current version of the statute and regulations (<http://www.oehha.ca.gov/prop65/law/index.html>) to determine all applicable exemptions, the most common of which are the following:

Grace Periods. Proposition 65 warning requirements do not apply until 12 months after the chemical has been listed. The Proposition 65 discharge prohibition does not apply to a discharge or release of a chemical that takes place less than 20 months after the listing of the chemical.

Governmental agencies and public water utilities. All agencies of the federal, state or local government, as well as entities operating public water systems, are exempt.

Businesses with nine or fewer employees. Neither the warning requirement nor the discharge prohibition applies to a business that employs a total of nine or fewer employees. This includes all full and part-time employees, not just those present in California.

Exposures that pose no significant risk of cancer. For chemicals that are listed under Proposition 65 as known to the State to cause cancer, a warning is not required if the business causing the exposure can demonstrate that the exposure occurs at a level that poses “no significant risk.” This means that the exposure is calculated to result in not more than one excess case of cancer in 100,000 individuals exposed over a 70-year lifetime. The Proposition 65 regulations identify specific “No Significant Risk Levels” (NSRLs) for many listed carcinogens. Exposures below these levels are exempt from the warning requirement. See OEHHA's website at: <http://www.oehha.ca.gov/prop65/getNSRLs.html> for a list of NSRLs, and Section 25701 et seq. of the regulations for information concerning how these levels are calculated.

Exposures that will produce no observable reproductive effect at 1,000 times the level in question. For chemicals known to the State to cause reproductive toxicity, a warning is not required if the business causing the exposure can demonstrate that the exposure will produce no observable effect, even at 1,000 times the level in question. In other words, the level of exposure must be below the “no observable effect level” divided by 1,000. This number is known as the Maximum Allowable Dose Level (MADL). See OEHHA's website at: <http://www.oehha.ca.gov/prop65/getNSRLs.html> for

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a list of MADLs, and Section 25801 et seq. of the regulations for information concerning how these levels are calculated.

Exposures to Naturally Occurring Chemicals in Food. Certain exposures to chemicals that naturally occur in foods (i.e., that do not result from any known human activity, including activity by someone other than the person causing the exposure) are exempt from the warning requirements of the law. If the chemical is a contaminant [FN2] it must be reduced to the lowest level feasible. Regulations explaining this exemption can be found in Section 25501.

Discharges that do not result in a “significant amount” of the listed chemical entering any source of drinking water. The prohibition from discharges into drinking water does not apply if the discharger is able to demonstrate that a “significant amount” of the listed chemical has not, does not, or will not pass into or probably pass into a source of drinking water, and that the discharge complies with all other applicable laws, regulations, permits, requirements, or orders. A “significant amount” means any detectable amount, except an amount that would meet the “no significant risk” level for chemicals that cause cancer or that is 1,000 times below the “no observable effect” level for chemicals that cause reproductive toxicity, if an individual were exposed to that amount in drinking water.

HOW IS PROPOSITION 65 ENFORCED?

Enforcement is carried out through civil lawsuits. These lawsuits may be brought by the Attorney General, any district attorney, or certain city attorneys. Lawsuits may also be brought by private parties acting in the public interest, but only after providing notice of the alleged violation to the Attorney General, the appropriate district attorney and city attorney, and the business accused of the violation. The notice must provide adequate information to allow the recipient to assess the nature of the alleged violation. The notice must comply with the information and procedural requirements specified in Section 25903 of Title 27 and sections 3100-3103 of Title 11. A private party may not pursue an independent enforcement action under Proposition 65 if one of the governmental officials noted above initiates an enforcement action within sixty days of the notice.

A business found to be in violation of Proposition 65 is subject to civil penalties of up to \$2,500 per day for each violation. In addition, the business may be ordered by a court to stop committing the violation.

A private party may not file an enforcement action based on certain exposures if the alleged violator meets specific conditions. For the following types of exposures, the Act provides an opportunity for the business to correct the alleged violation:

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- An exposure to alcoholic beverages that are consumed on the alleged violator's premises to the extent onsite consumption is permitted by law;
- An exposure to a Proposition 65 listed chemical in a food or beverage prepared and sold on the alleged violator's premises that is primarily intended for immediate consumption on- or off-premises. This only applies if the chemical was not intentionally added to the food, and was formed by cooking or similar preparation of food or beverage components necessary to render the food or beverage palatable or to avoid microbiological contamination;
- An exposure to environmental tobacco smoke caused by entry of persons (other than employees) on premises owned or operated by the alleged violator where smoking is permitted at any location on the premises;
- An exposure to listed chemicals in engine exhaust, to the extent the exposure occurs inside a facility owned or operated by the alleged violator and primarily intended for parking non-commercial vehicles.

If a private party alleges that a violation occurred based on one of the exposures described above, the private party must first provide the alleged violator a notice of special compliance procedure and proof of compliance form.

A copy of the notice of special compliance procedure and proof of compliance form is included in Appendix B and can be downloaded from OEHHA's website at: <http://oehha.ca.gov/prop65/law/p65law72003.html>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ABOUT THE LAW OR REGULATIONS...

Contact the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment's Proposition 65 Implementation Office at (916) 445-6900 or via e-mail at P65Public.Comments@oehha.ca.gov. Revised: May 2017

[FN1]

All further regulatory references are to sections of Title 27 of the California Code of Regulations unless otherwise indicated. The statute, regulations and relevant case law are available on the OEHHA website at: <http://www.oehha.ca.gov/prop65/law/index.html>.

[FN2]

See Section 25501(a)(4).

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Note: Authority cited: Section 25249.12, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 25249.5, 25249.6, 25249.7, 25249.9, 25249.10 and 25249.11, Health and Safety Code.

Appendix B. Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment California Environmental Protection Agency the Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65): Special Compliance Procedure.

This Appendix B contains the notice of special compliance procedure and proof of compliance form prepared by the California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA), the lead agency for the implementation of the Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (commonly known as “Proposition 65”). Under the Act, a private party may not file an enforcement action based on certain exposures if the alleged violator meets specific conditions. These exposures are:

- An exposure to alcoholic beverages that are consumed on the alleged violator's premises to the extent onsite consumption is permitted by law;
- An exposure to a Proposition 65 listed chemical in a food or beverage prepared and sold on the alleged violator's premises that is primarily intended for immediate consumption on- or off-premises. This only applies if the chemical was not intentionally added to the food, and was formed by cooking or similar preparation of food or beverage components necessary to render the food or beverage palatable or to avoid microbiological contamination;
- An exposure to environmental tobacco smoke caused by entry of persons (other than employees) on premises owned or operated by the alleged violator where smoking is permitted at any location on the premises;
- An exposure to listed chemicals in engine exhaust, to the extent the exposure occurs inside a facility owned or operated by the alleged violator and primarily intended for parking non-commercial vehicles.

A private party may not file an action against the alleged violator for these exposures, or recover in a settlement any payment in lieu of penalties any reimbursement for costs and attorney's fees, if the alleged violator has done all of the following within 14 days of being served notice.

- Corrected the alleged violation;
- Agreed to pay a civil penalty of \$500 (subject to change in 2019 and every five years thereafter) to the private party within 30 days; and

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- Notified the private party serving the notice in writing that the violation has been corrected.

An alleged violator may satisfy these conditions only one time for a violation arising from the same exposure in the same facility or on the same premises. The satisfaction of these conditions does not prevent the Attorney General, a district attorney, a city attorney of a city of greater than 750,000 population, or any full-time city prosecutor with the consent of the district attorney, from filing an enforcement action against an alleged violator.

When a private party sends a notice of alleged violation that alleges one or more of the exposures listed above, the notice must include a notice of special compliance procedure, and a proof of compliance form to be completed by the alleged violator as directed in the notice.

The notice and proof of compliance form is reproduced here:

Date:	Page 1
Name of Noticing Party or attorney for Noticing Party:	
Address:	
Phone Number:	

SPECIAL COMPLIANCE PROCEDURE PROOF OF COMPLIANCE

You are receiving this form because the Noticing Party listed above has alleged that you are violating California Health and Safety Code § 25249.6 (Prop. 65).

The Noticing Party may not bring any legal proceedings against you for the alleged violation checked below if:

1. You have actually taken the corrective steps that you have certified in this form.

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2. The Noticing Party has received this form at the address shown above, accurately completed by you, postmarked within 14 days of your receiving this notice.

3. The Noticing Party receives the required \$500 penalty payment from you at the address shown above postmarked within 30 days of your receiving this notice.

4. This is the first time you have submitted a Proof of Compliance for a violation arising from the same exposure in the same facility on the same premises.

PART 1: TO BE COMPLETED BY THE NOTICING PARTY OR ATTORNEY FOR THE NOTICING PARTY

The alleged violation is for an exposure to: (check one)

☐ Alcoholic beverages that are consumed on the alleged violator's premises to the extent on-site consumption is permitted by law.

☐ A chemical known to the state to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity in a food or beverage prepared and sold on the alleged violator's premises for immediate consumption on or off premises to the extent: (1) the chemical was not intentionally added; and (2) the chemical was formed by cooking or similar preparation of food or beverage components necessary to render the food or beverage palatable or to avoid microbiological contamination.

☐ Environmental tobacco smoke caused by entry of persons (other than employees) on premises owned or operated by the alleged violator where smoking is permitted at any location on the premises.

☐ Chemicals known to the State to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity in engine exhaust, to the extent the exposure occurs inside a facility owned or operated by the alleged violator and primarily intended for parking noncommercial vehicles.

IMPORTANT NOTES:

1. You have no potential liability under California Health and Safety Code § 25249.6 if your business has nine (9) or fewer employees.

2. Using this form will NOT prevent the Attorney General, a district attorney, a city attorney, or a prosecutor in whose jurisdiction the violation is alleged to have occurred from filing an action over the same alleged violations, and that in any such action, the amount of civil penalty shall be reduced to reflect any payment made at this time.

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Date:	Page 2
Name of Noticing Party or attorney for Noticing Party:	
Address:	
Phone Number:	

PART 2: TO BE COMPLETED BY THE ALLEGED VIOLATOR OR AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE

Certification of Compliance

Accurate completion of this form will demonstrate that you are now in compliance with California Health and Safety Code § 25249.6 for the alleged violation listed above. You must complete and submit the form below to the Noticing Party at the address shown above, postmarked within 14 days of you receiving this notice.

I hereby agree to pay, within 30 days of completion of this notice, a civil penalty of \$500 to the Noticing Party only and certify that I have complied with Health and Safety Code § 25249.6 by (check only one of the following):

☐ Posting a warning or warnings about the alleged exposure that complies with the law, and attaching a copy of that warning and a photograph accurately showing its placement on my premises;

☐ Posting the warning or warnings demanded in writing by the Noticing Party, and attaching a copy of that warning and a photograph accurately showing its placement on my premises; OR

☐ Eliminating the alleged exposure, and attaching a statement accurately describing how the alleged exposure has been eliminated.

Certification

My statements on this form, and on any attachments to it, are true, complete, and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief and are made in good faith. I have

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carefully read the instructions to complete this form. I understand that if I make a false statement on this form, I may be subject to additional penalties under the Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65).

Signature of alleged violator or authorized representative	Date
--	------

Name and title of signatory

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ABOUT THE LAW OR REGULATIONS...

Contact the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment's Proposition 65 Implementation Office at (916) 445-6900 or via e-mail at

P65Public.Comments@oehha.ca.gov.

Revised: May 2017

Note: Authority cited: Section 25249.12, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 25249.5, 25249.6, 25249.7, 25249.9, 25249.10 and 25249.11, Health and Safety Code.

Section 25904. Chemical Listings by References to California Labor Code Section 6382(b)(1).

(a) Pursuant to Section 25249.8(a) of the Act, a chemical or substance shall be included on the list of chemicals known to the state to cause cancer if it is a chemical or substance identified by reference in Labor Code Section 6382(b)(1) as causing cancer.

(b) A chemical or substance shall be included on the list if it is classified by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) in its IARC Monographs series on the Evaluation of Carcinogenic Risks to Humans (most recent edition), or in its list of Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs, as:

- (1) Carcinogenic to humans (Group 1), or
- (2) Probably carcinogenic to humans (Group 2A) with sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity in experimental animals, or
- (3) Possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B) with sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity in experimental animals. A chemical or substance for which there

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is less than sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity in experimental animals and classified by IARC in Group 2B shall not be included on the list.

(c) At least 45 days prior to adding a chemical or substance that meets the criteria established in subsections (a) and (b) to the list, the lead agency shall publish a notice of intent to list the chemical or substance and provide a 30 day public comment period on whether or not the chemical or substance has been identified by reference in Labor Code section 6382(b)(1). Comment is restricted to whether the identification of the chemical or substance meets the requirements of this section. The lead agency shall not consider comments related to the underlying scientific basis for classification of a chemical by IARC as causing cancer.

(d) Any person may petition the lead agency to consider adding a chemical or substance to the list pursuant to this section. The petition shall identify the chemical or substance in question, the IARC Monograph that is the claimed basis for the listing, and any other information necessary to determine whether the chemical or substance meets the requirements of this section.

(e) Any person may petition the lead agency to consider removing a chemical or substance from the list pursuant to this section. The petition shall identify the chemical or substance in question and the reasons why the provisions of subsections (a) and (b) are not met.

(f) If the lead agency determines that a listed chemical or substance no longer meets the requirements in this section, the lead agency shall determine if the criteria for listing established in Section 25306 or Section 25902 are met. If the criteria in those sections are not met, the lead agency shall refer the chemical or substance to the Carcinogen Identification Committee, for a determination as to whether the chemical or substance should continue to be included on the list of chemicals known to the state to cause cancer.

Note: Authority cited: Section 25249.12, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Section 25249.8(a), Health and Safety Code.

Section 27000. Chemicals Required by State or Federal Law to Have Been Tested for Potential to Cause Cancer or Reproductive Toxicity, but Which Have Not Been Adequately Tested as Required.

(a) The Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 requires the Governor to publish a list of chemicals formally required by state or federal agencies to have testing for carcinogenicity or reproductive toxicity, but that the state's qualified experts

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have not found to have been adequately tested as required [Health and Safety Code Section 25249.8(c)].

(b) Chemicals required to be tested by the California Department of Pesticide Regulation.

(1) The Birth Defect Prevention Act of 1984 (SB 950) mandates that the California Department of Pesticide Regulation (CDPR) review chronic toxicology studies supporting the registration of pesticidal active ingredients. Missing or unacceptable studies are identified as data gaps.

(2) The studies are conducted to fulfill generic data requirements of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), which is administered by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA).

(3) The studies are reviewed by CDPR according to guidelines and standards promulgated under FIFRA. Older studies may not meet current guidelines.

(4) The existence of a data gap for a compound does not indicate a total lack of information on the carcinogenicity or reproductive toxicity of the compound. In some cases, information exists in the open scientific literature, but SB 950 requires specific additional information.

(5) A data gap does not necessarily indicate that an oncogenic or reproductive hazard exists. For the purposes of this list, a data gap is still considered to be present until the study is reviewed and found to be acceptable.

(6) Following is a listing of SB 950 data gaps for oncogenicity, reproduction, and teratology studies for pesticidal active ingredients. This list changes as data gaps are filled by additional data or replacement studies.

(7) For purposes of this section, “onc mouse” means oncogenicity in mice, “onc rat” means oncogenicity in rats, “repro” means reproduction, “tera rat” means teratogenicity in rats, “tera rabbit” means teratogenicity in rabbits.

<i>Chemical</i>	<i>Testing Needed</i>
Acid Blue 9*	onc rat, onc mouse, repro, tera rat, tera rabbit
Acid Yellow 23*	onc rat, onc mouse, repro, tera rat, tera rabbit
Butoxy polypropylene glycol*	onc rat, onc mouse, repro, tera rat, tera rabbit

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Butoxy polypropoxy polyethoxy ethanol--iodine complex*	onc rat, onc mouse, repro, tera rat, tera rabbit
Castor oil*	onc rat, onc mouse, repro, tera rat, tera rabbit
Chlorophacinone*	onc rat, onc mouse, repro
Chromic acid*	onc rat, onc mouse, repro, tera rabbit
Menthol*	onc rat, onc mouse, repro, tera rat, tera rabbit
Meta-cresol*	tera rat, onc rat, onc mouse, repro, tera rabbit
Sodium chlorate*	onc rat, onc mouse, repro, tera rat, tera rabbit
Sodium phenate*	onc rat, onc mouse, repro, tera rat, tera rabbit
Tetraglycine hydroperiodide*	onc rat, onc mouse, repro, tera rat, tera rabbit
2,4-Xylenol*	onc rat, onc mouse, repro, tera rat, tera rabbit
* Claims are pending review that data should not be required.	
** No product containing this active ingredient is registered with CDPR.	

(c) Chemicals required to be tested by the U.S. EPA, Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics.

(1) Under 15 U.S.C.A. § 2603(a) of the Toxic Substances Control Act, testing of a chemical is required when that chemical may present an unreasonable risk, or is produced in substantial quantities and enters the environment in substantial quantities, or may have significant or substantial human exposure.

(2) For purposes of this section, “tera” means teratogenicity, “rtox” means reproductive toxicity, “onc” means oncogenicity.

<i>Chemical</i>	<i>Testing Needed</i>
Hydrocarbons, C>4	rtox

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<i>Trifluoro(trifluoromethyl)oxirane (also known as HFPO)</i>	<i>onc, rtox, tera</i>
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(d) Chemicals required to be tested by the U.S. EPA, Office of Pesticide Programs.

(1) The U.S. EPA is responsible for the regulation of pesticides under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA). FIFRA requires U.S. EPA to register pesticides based on data adequate to demonstrate that they will not result in unreasonable adverse effects to people or the environment when used in accordance with their U.S. EPA-approved labels.

(2) The chemicals listed below are those for which data are unavailable or inadequate to characterize oncogenicity, teratogenicity, or reproductive effects potential. For purposes of this section, “onc” means oncogenicity, “tera” means teratogenicity, and “repro” means reproductive toxicity.

Revised: January 31, 2025

Note: Authority cited: Section 25249.12, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 25249.5, 25249.6, 25249.7, 25249.8(c), 25249.9, 25249.10 and 25249.11, Health and Safety Code.

Section 27001. Proposition 65 List of Carcinogens or Reproductive Toxicants.

(a) The Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Health and Safety Code section 25249.5 et seq.), also known as Proposition 65, requires that the Governor revise and republish at least once per year the list of chemicals known to the State to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity within the meaning of the Act (Health and Safety Code section 25249.8). The identification number indicated in the list is the Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) Registry Number. No CAS number is given when several substances are presented as a single listing or when a CAS number is not available. The date refers to the initial appearance of the chemical on the list.

(b) Chemicals known to the state to cause cancer.

<i>Chemical</i>	<i>CAS Number</i>	<i>Date</i>
A-alpha-C (2-Amino-9H-pyrido[2,3-b]indole)	26148-68-5	January 1, 1990
Acetaldehyde	75-07-0	April 1, 1988

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Acetamide	60-35-5	January 1, 1990
Acetochlor	34256-82-1	January 1, 1989
2-Acetylaminofluorene	53-96-3	July 1, 1987
Acifluorfen sodium	62476-59-9	January 1, 1990
Acrylamide	79-06-1	January 1, 1990
Acrylonitrile	107-13-1	July 1, 1987
Actinomycin D	50-76-0	October 1, 1989
AF-2;[2-(2-furyl)-3-(5-nitro-2-furyl)]acrylamide	3688-53-7	July 1, 1987
Aflatoxins	--	January 1, 1988
Alachlor	15972-60-8	January 1, 1989
Alcoholic beverages	--	April 29, 2011
Alcoholic beverages, when associated with alcohol abuse	--	July 1, 1988
Aldrin	309-00-2	July 1, 1988
Aloe vera, non-decolorized whole leaf extract		December 4, 2015
2-Aminoanthraquinone	117-79-3	October 1, 1989
p-Aminoazobenzene	60-09-3	January 1, 1990
o-Aminoazotoluene	97-56-3	July 1, 1987
4-Aminobiphenyl (4-amino-diphenyl)	92-67-1	February 27, 1987
2-Amino-4-chlorophenol	95-85-2	September 13, 2019
1-Amino-2,4-dibromoanthraquinone	81-49-2	August 26, 1997
3-Amino-9-ethylcarbazole hydrochloride	6109-97-3	July 1, 1989
2-Aminofluorene	153-78-6	January 29, 1999
1-Amino-2-methylantraquinone	82-28-0	October 1, 1989
2-Amino-5-(5-nitro-2-furyl)-1,3,4-thiadiazole	712-68-5	July 1, 1987
4-Amino-2-nitrophenol	119-34-6	January 29, 1999
Amitrole	61-82-5	July 1, 1987
Amsacrine	51264-14-3	August 7, 2009
Analgesic mixtures containing phenacetin	--	February 27, 1987
Androstenedione	63-05-8	May 3, 2011
Aniline	62-53-3	January 1, 1990
Aniline hydrochloride	142-04-1	May 15, 1998
o-Anisidine	90-04-0	July 1, 1987

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o-Anisidine hydrochloride	134-29-2	July 1, 1987
Anthracene	120-12-7	August 11, 2023
Anthraquinone	84-65-1	September 28, 2007
Antimony oxide (Antimony trioxide)	1309-64-4	October 1, 1990
Aramite	140-57-8	July 1, 1987
Areca nut	--	February 3, 2006
Aristolochic acids	--	July 9, 2004
Arsenic (inorganic arsenic compounds)	--	February 27, 1987
Asbestos	1332-21-4	February 27, 1987
Auramine	492-80-8	July 1, 1987
Azacitidine	320-67-2	January 1, 1992
Azaserine	115-02-6	July 1, 1987
Azathioprine	446-86-6	February 27, 1987
Azobenzene	103-33-3	January 1, 1990
Benthiavalicarb-isopropyl	177406-68-7	July 1, 2008
Benz[a]anthracene	56-55-3	July 1, 1987
Benzene	71-43-2	February 27, 1987
Benzidine [and its salts]	92-87-5	February 27, 1987
Benzidine-based dyes	--	October 1, 1992
Benzo[b]fluoranthene	205-99-2	July 1, 1987
Benzo[j]fluoranthene	205-82-3	July 1, 1987
Benzo[k]fluoranthene	207-08-9	July 1, 1987
Benzofuran	271-89-6	October 1, 1990
Benzophenone	119-61-9	June 22, 2012
Benzo[a]pyrene	50-32-8	July 1, 1987
Benzotrichloride	98-07-7	July 1, 1987
Benzyl chloride	100-44-7	January 1, 1990
Benzyl violet 4B	1694-09-3	July 1, 1987
Beryllium and beryllium compounds	--	October 1, 1987
Betel quid with tobacco	--	January 1, 1990
Betel quid without tobacco	--	February 3, 2006
2,2-Bis(bromomethyl)-1,3-propanediol	3296-90-0	May 1, 1996
Bis(2-chloroethyl)ether	111-44-4	April 1, 1988
N,N-Bis(2-chloroethyl)-2-naphthylamine (Chlornapazine)	494-03-1	February 27, 1987

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Bischloroethyl nitrosourea (BCNU) (Carmustine)	154-93-8	July 1, 1987
Bis(chloromethyl)ether	542-88-1	February 27, 1987
Bis(2-chloro-1-methylethyl)ether, technical grade	--	October 29, 1999
Bitumens, extracts of steam-refined and air refined	--	January 1, 1990
Bracken fern	--	January 1, 1990
Bromate	15541-45-4	May 31, 2002
Bromochloroacetic acid	5589-96-8	April 6, 2010
1-Bromo-3-chloropropane	109-70-6	January 27, 2023
Bromodichloroacetic acid	71133-14-7	July 29, 2016
Bromodichloromethane	75-27-4	January 1, 1990
Bromoethane	74-96-4	December 22, 2000
Bromoform	75-25-2	April 1, 1991
1-Bromopropane (1-BP)	106-94-5	August 5, 2016
2-Bromopropane	45-26-3	August 11, 2023
1,3-Butadiene	106-99-0	April 1, 1988
1,4-Butanediol dimethanesulfonate (Busulfan)	55-98-1	February 27, 1987
Butylated hydroxyanisole	25013-16-5	January 1, 1990
1-Butyl glycidyl ether	2426-08-6	January 27, 2023
beta-Butyrolactone	3068-88-0	July 1, 1987
Cacodylic acid	75-60-5	May 1, 1996
Cadmium and cadmium compounds	--	October 1, 1987
Caffeic acid	331-39-5	October 1, 1994
Captafol	2425-06-1	October 1, 1988
Captan	133-06-2	January 1, 1990
Carbaryl	63-25-2	February 5, 2010
Carbazole	86-74-8	May 1, 1996
Carbon black (airborne, unbound particles of respirable size)	1333-86-4	February 21, 2003
Carbon-black extracts	--	January 1, 1990
Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	October 1, 1987
N-Carboxymethyl-N-nitrosourea	60391-92-6	January 25, 2002
Catechol	120-80-9	July 15, 2003
Ceramic fibers (airborne particles of respirable size)	--	July 1, 1990

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Certain combined chemotherapy for lymphomas	--	February 27, 1987
Chloral	75-87-6	September 13, 2013
Chloral hydrate	302-17-0	September 13, 2013
Chlorambucil	305-03-3	February 27, 1987
Chloramphenicol sodium succinate	982-57-0	September 27, 2013
Chlordane	57-74-9	July 1, 1988
Chlordecone (Kepone)	143-50-0	January 1, 1988
Chlordimeform	6164-98-3	January 1, 1989
Chlorendic acid	115-28-6	July 1, 1989
Chlorinated paraffins (Average chain length, C12; approximately 60 percent chlorine by weight)	108171-26-2	July 1, 1989
<i>p</i> -Chloroaniline	106-47-8	October 1, 1994
<i>p</i> -Chloroaniline hydrochloride	20265-96-7	May 15, 1998
Chloroethane (Ethyl chloride)	75-00-3	July 1, 1990
1-(2-Chloroethyl)-3-cyclohexyl-1-nitrosourea (CCNU) (Lomustine)	13010-47-4	January 1, 1988
1-(2-Chloroethyl)-3-(4-methylcyclohexyl)-1-nitrosourea (Methyl-CCNU)	13909-09-6	October 1, 1988
Chloroform	67-66-3	October 1, 1987
Chloromethyl methyl ether (technical grade)	107-30-2	February 27, 1987
3-Chloro-2-methylpropene	563-47-3	July 1, 1989
1-Chloro-4-nitrobenzene	100-00-5	October 29, 1999
2-Chloronitrobenzene	88-73-3	September 13, 2019
4-Chloro- <i>o</i> -phenylenediamine	95-83-0	January 1, 1988
Chloroprene	126-99-8	June 2, 2000
Chloroethalonil	1897-45-6	January 1, 1989
<i>p</i> -Chloro- <i>o</i> -toluidine	95-69-2	January 1, 1990
<i>p</i> -Chloro- <i>o</i> -toluidine, strong acid salts of	--	May 15, 1998
5-Chloro- <i>o</i> -toluidine and its strong acid salts	--	October 24, 1997
Chlorotrianisene	569-57-3	September 1, 1996
<i>p</i> -chloro- α,α,α -trifluorotoluene (<i>para</i> -Chlorobenzotrifluoride, PCBTF)		June 28, 2019

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Chlorozotocin	54749-90-5	January 1, 1992
Chromium (hexavalent compounds)	--	February 27, 1987
Chrysene	218-01-9	January 1, 1990
C. I. Acid Red 114	6459-94-5	July 1, 1992
C.I. Basic Red 9 monohydrochloride	569-61-9	July 1, 1989
C.I. Direct Blue 15	2429-74-5	August 26, 1997
C.I. Direct Blue 218	28407-37-6	August 26, 1997
C.I. Disperse Yellow 3	2832-40-8	February 8, 2013
C.I. Solvent Yellow 14	842-07-9	May 15, 1998
Ciclosporin (Cyclosporin A; Cyclosporine)	59865-13-3	January 1, 1992
	79217-60-0	
Cidofovir	113852-37-2	January 29, 1999
Cinnamyl anthranilate	87-29-6	July 1, 1989
Cisplatin	15663-27-1	October 1, 1988
Citrus Red No. 2	6358-53-8	October 1, 1989
Clofibrate	637-07-0	September 1, 1996
Clomiphene citrate	50-41-9	May 24, 2013
CMNP (pyrazachlor)	6814-58-0	August 25, 2015
Coal-tar pitch	--	November 17, 2023
Cobalt metal powder	7440-48-4	July 1, 1992
Cobalt [II] oxide	1307-96-6	July 1, 1992
Cobalt sulfate	10124-43-3	May 20, 2005
Cobalt sulfate heptahydrate	10026-24-1	June 2, 2000
Coconut oil diethanolamine condensate (cocamide diethanolamine)	--	June 22, 2012
Coke oven emissions	--	February 27, 1987
Conjugated estrogens	--	February 27, 1987
Creosotes	--	October 1, 1988
p-Cresidine	120-71-8	January 1, 1988
Cumene	98-82-8	April 6, 2010
Cupferron	135-20-6	January 1, 1988
Cycasin	14901-08-7	January 1, 1988
Cyclopenta[cd]pyrene	27208-37-3	April 29, 2011
Cyclophosphamide (anhydrous)	50-18-0	February 27, 1987
Cyclophosphamide (hydrated)	6055-19-2	February 27, 1987
Cytembena	21739-91-3	May 15, 1998

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D&C Orange No. 17	3468-63-1	July 1, 1990
D&C Red No. 8	2092-56-0	October 1, 1990
D&C Red No. 9	5160-02-1	July 1, 1990
D&C Red No. 19	81-88-9	July 1, 1990
Dacarbazine	4342-03-4	January 1, 1988
Daminozide	1596-84-5	January 1, 1990
Dantron (Chrysazin; 1,8-Dihydroxyanthraquinone)	117-10-2	January 1, 1992
Daunomycin	20830-81-3	January 1, 1988
DDD (Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane)	72-54-8	January 1, 1989
DDE (Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethylene)	72-55-9	January 1, 1989
DDT (Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane)	50-29-3	October 1, 1987
DDVP (Dichlorvos)	62-73-7	January 1, 1989
N,N'-Diacetylbenzidine	613-35-4	October 1, 1989
2,4-Diaminoanisole	615-05-4	October 1, 1990
2,4-Diaminoanisole sulfate	39156-41-7	January 1, 1988
4,4'-Diaminodiphenyl ether (4,4'-Oxydianiline)	101-80-4	January 1, 1988
2,4-Diaminotoluene	95-80-7	January 1, 1988
Diazoaminobenzene	136-35-6	May 20, 2005
Dibenz[a,h]acridine	226-36-8	January 1, 1988
Dibenz[a,j]acridine	224-42-0	January 1, 1988
Dibenzanthracenes	--	December 26, 2014
Dibenz[a,c]anthracene	215-58-7	December 26, 2014
Dibenz[a,h]anthracene	53-70-3	January 1, 1988
Dibenz[a,j]anthracene	224-41-9	December 26, 2014
7H-Dibenzo[c,g]carbazole	194-59-2	January 1, 1988
Dibenzo[a,e]pyrene	192-65-4	January 1, 1988
Dibenzo[a,h]pyrene	189-64-0	January 1, 1988
Dibenzo[a,i]pyrene	189-55-9	January 1, 1988
Dibenzo[a,l]pyrene	191-30-0	January 1, 1988
Dibromoacetic acid	631-64-1	June 17, 2008
Dibromoacetonitrile	3252-43-5	May 3, 2011
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP)	96-12-8	July 1, 1987
2,3-Dibromo-1-propanol	96-13-9	October 1, 1994
Dichloroacetic acid	79-43-6	May 1, 1996

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<i>p</i> -Dichlorobenzene	106-46-7	January 1, 1989
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	91-94-1	October 1, 1987
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine dihydrochloride	612-83-9	May 15, 1998
1,4-Dichloro-2-butene	764-41-0	January 1, 1990
3,3'-Dichloro-4,4'-diaminodiphenyl ether	28434-86-8	January 1, 1988
1,1-Dichloroethane	75-34-3	January 1, 1990
Dichloromethane (Methylene chloride)	75-09-2	April 1, 1988
1,4-Dichloro-2-nitrobenzene	89-61-2	September 13, 2019
2,4-Dichloro-1-nitrobenzene	661-06-3	September 13, 2019
1,2-Dichloropropane	78-87-5	January 1, 1990
1,3-Dichloro-2-propanol (1,3-DCP)	96-23-1	October 8, 2010
1,3-Dichloropropene	542-75-6	January 1, 1989
Diclofop-methyl	51338-27-3	April 6, 2010
Dieldrin	60-57-1	July 1, 1988
Diepoxybutane	1464-53-5	January 1, 1988
Diesel engine exhaust	--	October 1, 1990
Diethanolamine	111-42-2	June 22, 2012
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (DEHP)	117-81-7	January 1, 1988
1,2-Diethylhydrazine	1615-80-1	January 1, 1988
Diethylstilbestrol (DES)	56-53-1	February 27, 1987
Diethyl sulfate	64-67-5	January 1, 1988
Diglycidyl resorcinol ether (DGRE)	101-90-6	July 1, 1989
Dihydrosafrole	94-58-6	January 1, 1988
Diisononyl phthalate (DINP)	--	December 20, 2013
Diisopropyl sulfate	2973-10-6	April 1, 1993
3,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine (<i>o</i> -Dianisidine)	119-90-4	January 1, 1988
3,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine dihydrochloride (<i>o</i> -Dianisidine dihydrochloride)	20325-40-0	October 1, 1990
3,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine-based dyes metabolized to 3,3'-dimethoxybenzidine	--	June 11, 2004
N,N-Dimethylacetamide	127-19-5	September 13, 2019
4-Dimethylaminoazobenzene	60-11-7	January 1, 1988
<i>trans</i> -2-[(Dimethylamino)methylimino]-5-	55738-54-0	January 1, 1988

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[2-(5-nitro-2-furyl)vinyl]-1,3,4-oxadiazole		
7,12-Dimethylbenz(a)anthracene	57-97-6	January 1, 1990
3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine (ortho-Tolidine)	119-93-7	January 1, 1988
3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine-based dyes metabolized to 3,3'-dimethylbenzidine	--	June 11, 2004
3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine dihydrochloride	612-82-8	April 1, 1992
Dimethylcarbamoyl chloride	79-44-7	January 1, 1988
N,N-Dimethylformamide	68-12-2	October 27, 2017
1,1-Dimethylhydrazine (UDMH)	57-14-7	October 1, 1989
1,2-Dimethylhydrazine	540-73-8	January 1, 1988
Dimethyl Hydrogen Phosphite	868-85-9	August 11, 2023
2,6-Dimethyl-N-nitrosomorpholine (DMNM)	1456-28-6	February 8, 2013
Dimethyl sulfate	77-78-1	January 1, 1988
N,N-Dimethyl- <i>p</i> -toluidine	99-97-8	May 2, 2014
Dimethylvinylchloride	513-37-1	July 1, 1989
3,7-Dinitrofluoranthene	105735-71-5	August 26, 1997
3,9-Dinitrofluoranthene	22506-53-2	August 26, 1997
1,3-Dinitropyrene	75321-20-9	November 2, 2012
1,6-Dinitropyrene	42397-64-8	October 1, 1990
1,8-Dinitropyrene	42397-65-9	October 1, 1990
Dinitrotoluene mixture, 2,4-/2,6-	--	May 1, 1996
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	121-14-2	July 1, 1988
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	606-20-2	July 1, 1995
Di- <i>n</i> -propyl isocinchomeronate (MGK Repellent 326)	136-45-8	May 1, 1996
1,4-Dioxane	123-91-1	January 1, 1988
Diphenylhydantoin (Phenytoin)	57-41-0	January 1, 1988
Diphenylhydantoin (Phenytoin), sodium salt	630-93-3	January 1, 1988
Direct Black 38 (technical grade)	1937-37-7	January 1, 1988
Direct Blue 6 (technical grade)	2602-46-2	January 1, 1988
Direct Brown 95 (technical grade)	16071-86-6	October 1, 1988
Disperse Blue 1	2475-45-8	October 1, 1990
Diuron	330-54-1	May 31, 2002

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Doxorubicin hydrochloride (Adriamycin)	25316-40-9	July 1, 1987
Emissions from combustion of coal	--	August 7, 2013
Emissions from high-temperature unrefined rapeseed oil	--	January 3, 2014
Epichlorohydrin	106-89-8	October 1, 1987
Epoxiconazole	135319-73-2	April 15, 2011
Erionite	12510-42-8/	October 1, 1988
	66733-21-9	
Estradiol 17B	50-28-2	January 1, 1988
Estragole	140-67-0	October 29, 1999
Estrogens, steroidal	--	August 19, 2005
Estrogen-progestogen (combined) used as menopausal therapy	--	November 4, 2011
Estrone	53-16-7	January 1, 1988
Estropipate	7280-37-7	August 26, 1997
Ethinylestradiol	57-63-6	January 1, 1988
Ethoprop	13194-48-4	February 27, 2001
Ethyl acrylate	140-88-5	July 1, 1989
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	June 11, 2004
Ethyl-4,4'-dichlorobenzilate	510-15-6	January 1, 1990
Ethylene dibromide	106-93-4	July 1, 1987
Ethylene dichloride (1,2-Dichloroethane)	107-06-2	October 1, 1987
Ethyleneimine (Aziridine)	151-56-4	January 1, 1988
Ethylene oxide	75-21-8	July 1, 1987
Ethylene thiourea	96-45-7	January 1, 1988
2-Ethylhexyl acrylate	103-11-7	December 17, 2021
Ethyl methanesulfonate	62-50-0	January 1, 1988
Etoposide	33419-42-0	November 4, 2011
Etoposide in combination with cisplatin and bleomycin	--	November 4, 2011
Fenoxycarb	72490-01-8	June 2, 2000
Fluoro-edenite fibrous amphibole	--	November 17, 2023
Folpet	133-07-3	January 1, 1989
Formaldehyde (gas)	50-00-0	January 1, 1988
2-(2-Formylhydrazino)-4-(5-nitro-2-furyl)thiazole	3570-75-0	January 1, 1988
Fumonisin B ₁	116355-83-0	November 14, 2003

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Furan	110-00-9	October 1, 1993
Furazolidone	67-45-8	January 1, 1990
Furfuryl alcohol	98-00-0	September 30, 2016
Furmecyclox	60568-05-0	January 1, 1990
Fusarin C	79748-81-5	July 1, 1995
Gallium arsenide	1303-00-0	August 1, 2008
Ganciclovir	82410-32-0	August 26, 1997
Gasoline engine exhaust (condensates/extracts)	--	October 1, 1990
Gemfibrozil	25812-30-0	December 22, 2000
Gentian violet (Crystal violet)	548-62-9	November 23, 2018
Glass wool fibers (inhalable and biopersistent)	--	July 1, 1990
Glu-P-1 (2-Amino-6- methyldipyrido[1,2-a:3',2'- d]imidazole)	67730-11-4	January 1, 1990
Glu-P-2 (2-Aminodipyrido[1,2-a:3', 2'-d]imidazole)	67730-10-3	January 1, 1990
Glycidaldehyde	765-34-4	January 1, 1988
Glycidol	556-52-5	July 1, 1990
Glycidyl methacrylate	106-91-2	January 27, 2023
Glyphosate	1071-83-6	July 7, 2017
Goldenseal root powder		December 4, 2015
Griseofulvin	126-07-8	January 1, 1990
Gyromitrin (Acetaldehyde methylformylhydrazone)	16568-02-8	January 1, 1988
HC Blue 1	2784-94-3	July 1, 1989
Heptachlor	76-44-8	July 1, 1988
Heptachlor epoxide	1024-57-3	July 1, 1988
Herbal remedies containing plant species of the genus <i>Aristolochia</i>	--	July 9, 2004
Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	October 1, 1987
Hexachlorobutadiene	87-68-3	May 3, 2011
Hexachlorocyclohexane (technical grade)	--	October 1, 1987
Hexachlorodibenzodioxin	34465-46-8	April 1, 1988
Hexachloroethane	67-72-1	July 1, 1990
2,4-Hexadienal (89% trans, trans isomer; 11% cis, trans isomer)	--	March 4, 2005
Hexamethylphosphoramide	680-31-9	January 1, 1988

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Hydrazine	302-01-2	January 1, 1988
Hydrazine sulfate	10034-93-2	January 1, 1988
Hydrazobenzene (1,2-Diphenylhydrazine)	122-66-7	January 1, 1988
1-Hydroxyanthraquinone	129-43-1	May 27, 2005
Imazalil	35554-44-0	May 20, 2011
Indeno [1,2,3-cd]pyrene	193-39-5	January 1, 1988
Indium phosphide	22398-80-7	February 27, 2001
Indium tin oxide	50926-11-9	March 19, 2021
IQ (2-Amino-3-methylimidazo[4,5-f] quinoline)	76180-96-6	April 1, 1990
Iprodione	36734-19-7	May 1, 1996
Iprovalicarb	140923-17-7	June 1, 2007
	140923-25-7	
Iron dextran complex	9004-66-4	January 1, 1988
Isobutyl nitrite	542-56-3	May 1, 1996
Isoprene	78-79-5	May 1, 1996
Isopyrazam	881685-58-1	July 24, 2012
Isoxaflutole	141112-29-0	December 22, 2000
Kresoxim-methyl	143390-89-0	February 3, 2012
Lactofen	77501-63-4	January 1, 1989
Lasiocarpine	303-34-4	April 1, 1988
Lead acetate	301-04-2	January 1, 1988
Lead and lead compounds	--	October 1, 1992
Lead phosphate	7446-27-7	April 1, 1988
Lead subacetate	1335-32-6	October 1, 1989
Leather dust	--	April 29, 2011
Leucomalachite green	129-73-7	April 21, 2023
Lindane and other hexachlorocyclohexane isomers	--	October 1, 1989
Lynestrenol	52-76-6	February 27, 2001
Malathion	121-75-5	May 20, 2016
Malonaldehyde, sodium salt	24382-04-5	May 3, 2011
Mancozeb	8018-01-7	January 1, 1990
Maneb	12427-38-2	January 1, 1990
Marijuana smoke	--	June 19, 2009
Me-A-alpha-C (2-Amino-3-methyl-9H-pyrido[2,3-b]indole)	68006-83-7	January 1, 1990
Medroxyprogesterone acetate	71-58-9	January 1, 1990

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Megestrol acetate	595-33-5	March 28, 2014
MelQ (2-Amino-3,4-dimethylimidazo[4,5-f]quinoline)	77094-11-2	October 1, 1994
MelQx (2-Amino-3,8-dimethylimidazo[4,5-f]quinoxaline)	77500-04-0	October 1, 1994
Melphalan	148-82-3	February 27, 1987
Mepanipyrim	110235-47-7	July 1, 2008
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole	149-30-4	October 27, 2017
Merphalan	531-76-0	April 1, 1988
Mestranol	72-33-3	April 1, 1988
Metam potassium	137-41-7	December 31, 2010
Metham sodium	137-42-8	November 6, 1998
5-Methoxypsoralen with ultraviolet A therapy	484-20-8	October 1, 1988
8-Methoxypsoralen with ultraviolet A therapy	298-81-7	February 27, 1987
Methyl acrylate	96-33-3	December 17, 2021
2-Methylaziridine (Propyleneimine)	75-55-8	January 1, 1988
Methylazoxymethanol	590-96-5	April 1, 1988
Methylazoxymethanol acetate	592-62-1	April 1, 1988
Methyl carbamate	598-55-0	May 15, 1998
3-Methylcholanthrene	56-49-5	January 1, 1990
5-Methylchrysene	3697-24-3	April 1, 1988
4,4'-Methylene bis(2-chloroaniline)	101-14-4	July 1, 1987
4,4'-Methylene bis(N,N-dimethyl)benzenamine	101-61-1	October 1, 1989
4,4'-Methylene bis(2-methylaniline)	838-88-0	April 1, 1988
4,4'-Methylenedianiline	101-77-9	January 1, 1988
4,4'-Methylenedianiline dihydrochloride	13552-44-8	January 1, 1988
Methyleugenol	93-15-2	November 16, 2001
Methylhydrazine and its salts	--	July 1, 1992
2-Methylimidazole	693-98-1	June 22, 2012
4-Methylimidazole	822-36-6	January 7, 2011
Methyl iodide	74-88-4	April 1, 1988
Methyl isobutyl ketone	108-10-1	November 4, 2011
Methylmercury compounds	--	May 1, 1996
Methyl methanesulfonate	66-27-3	April 1, 1988

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2-Methyl-1-nitroanthraquinone (of uncertain purity)	129-15-7	April 1, 1988
N-Methyl-N'-nitro-N-nitrosoguanidine	70-25-7	April 1, 1988
N-Methylolacrylamide	924-42-5	July 1, 1990
α -Methyl styrene (alpha-Methylstyrene)	98-83-9	November 2, 2012
Methylthiouracil	56-04-2	October 1, 1989
Metiram	9006-42-2	January 1, 1990
Metronidazole	443-48-1	January 1, 1988
Michler's ketone	90-94-8	January 1, 1988
Mirex	2385-85-5	January 1, 1988
Mitomycin C	50-07-7	April 1, 1988
Mitoxantrone hydrochloride	70476-82-3	January 23, 2015
Molybdenum trioxide	1313-27-5	March 19, 2021
MON 4660 (dichloroacetyl-1-oxa-4-azaspiro(4,5)-decane)	71526-07-3	March 22, 2011
MON 13900 (furilazole)	121776-33-8	March 22, 2011
3-Monochloropropane-1,2-diol (3-MCPD)	96-24-2	October 8, 2010
Monocrotaline	315-22-0	April 1, 1988
MOPP (vincristine-prednisone-nitrogen mustard-procarbazine mixture)	113803-47-7	November 4, 2011
5-(Morpholinomethyl)-3-[(5-nitrofurfuryl-idene)-amino]-2-oxazolidinone	139-91-3	April 1, 1988
Mustard Gas	505-60-2	February 27, 1987
MX (3-chloro-4-(dichloromethyl)-5-hydroxy-2(5H)-furanone)	77439-76-0	December 22, 2000
beta-Myrcene	123-35-3	March 27, 2015
Nafenopin	3771-19-5	April 1, 1988
Nalidixic acid	389-08-2	May 15, 1998
Naphthalene	91-20-3	April 19, 2002
1-Naphthylamine	134-32-7	October 1, 1989
2-Naphthylamine	91-59-8	February 27, 1987
Nickel (Metallic)	7440-02-0	October 1, 1989
Nickel acetate	373-02-4	October 1, 1989
Nickel carbonate	3333-67-3	October 1, 1989
Nickel carbonyl	13463-39-3	October 1, 1987

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Nickel compounds	--	May 7, 2004
Nickel hydroxide	12054-48-7;	October 1, 1989
	12125-56-3	
Nickelocene	1271-28-9	October 1, 1989
Nickel oxide	1313-99-1	October 1, 1989
Nickel refinery dust from the pyrometallurgical process	--	October 1, 1987
Nickel subsulfide	12035-72-2	October 1, 1987
Niridazole	61-57-4	April 1, 1988
Nitrapyrin	1929-82-4	October 5, 2005
Nitrilotriacetic acid	139-13-9	January 1, 1988
Nitrilotriacetic acid, trisodium salt monohydrate	18662-53-8	April 1, 1989
5-Nitroacenaphthene	602-87-9	April 1, 1988
o-Nitroanisole	91-23-6	October 1, 1992
para-Nitroanisole	100-17-4	September 13, 2019
Nitrobenzene	98-95-3	August 26, 1997
4-Nitrobiphenyl	92-93-3	April 1, 1988
6-Nitrochrysene	7496-02-8	October 1, 1990
Nitrofen (technical grade)	1836-75-5	January 1, 1988
2-Nitrofluorene	607-57-8	October 1, 1990
Nitrofurazone	59-87-0	January 1, 1990
1-[(5-Nitrofurfurylidene)-amino]-2-imidazolidinone	555-84-0	April 1, 1988
N-[4-(5-Nitro-2-furyl)-2-thiazolyl]acetamide	531-82-8	April 1, 1988
Nitrogen mustard (Mechlorethamine)	51-75-2	January 1, 1988
Nitrogen mustard hydrochloride (Mechlorethamine hydrochloride)	55-86-7	April 1, 1988
Nitrogen mustard N-oxide	126-85-2	April 1, 1988
Nitrogen mustard N-oxide hydrochloride	302-70-5	April 1, 1988
Nitromethane	75-52-5	May 1, 1997
2-Nitropropane	79-46-9	January 1, 1988
1-Nitropyrene	5522-43-0	October 1, 1990
4-Nitropyrene	57835-92-4	October 1, 1990
N-Nitrosodi-n-butylamine	924-16-3	October 1, 1987
N-Nitrosodiethanolamine	1116-54-7	January 1, 1988
N-Nitrosodiethylamine	55-18-5	October 1, 1987

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N-Nitrosodimethylamine	62-75-9	October 1, 1987
<i>p</i> -Nitrosodiphenylamine	156-10-5	January 1, 1988
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	86-30-6	April 1, 1988
N-Nitrosodi- <i>n</i> -propylamine	621-64-7	January 1, 1988
N-Nitroso-N-ethylurea	759-73-9	October 1, 1987
N-Nitrosohexamethyleneimine	932-83-2	November 23, 2018
3-(N-Nitrosomethylamino)propionitrile	60153-49-3	April 1, 1990
4-(N-Nitrosomethylamino)-1-(3-pyridyl)1-butanone	64091-91-4	April 1, 1990
N-Nitrosomethyl- <i>n</i> -butylamine	7068-83-9	December 26, 2014
N-Nitrosomethyl- <i>n</i> -decylamine	75881-22-0	December 26, 2014
N-Nitrosomethyl- <i>n</i> -dodecylamine	55090-44-3	December 26, 2014
N-Nitrosomethylethylamine	10595-95-6	October 1, 1989
N-Nitrosomethyl- <i>n</i> -heptylamine	16338-99-1	December 26, 2014
N-Nitrosomethyl- <i>n</i> -hexylamine	28538-70-7	December 26, 2014
N-Nitrosomethyl- <i>n</i> -nonylamine	75881-19-5	December 26, 2014
N-Nitrosomethyl- <i>n</i> -octylamine	34423-54-6	December 26, 2014
N-Nitrosomethyl- <i>n</i> -pentylamine	13256-07-0	December 26, 2014
N-Nitrosomethyl- <i>n</i> -propylamine	924-46-9	December 26, 2014
N-Nitrosomethyl- <i>n</i> -tetradecylamine	75881-20-8	December 26, 2014
N-Nitrosomethyl- <i>n</i> -undecylamine	68107-26-6	December 26, 2014
N-Nitroso-N-methylurea	684-93-5	October 1, 1987
N-Nitroso-N-methylurethane	615-53-2	April 1, 1988
N-Nitrosomethylvinylamine	4549-40-0	January 1, 1988
N-Nitrosomorpholine	59-89-2	January 1, 1988
N-Nitrosornicotine	16543-55-8	January 1, 1988
N-Nitrosopiperidine	100-75-4	January 1, 1988
N-Nitrosopyrrolidine	930-55-2	October 1, 1987
N-Nitrososarcosine	13256-22-9	January 1, 1988
<i>o</i> -Nitrotoluene	88-72-2	May 15, 1998
Norethisterone (Norethindrone)	68-22-4	October 1, 1989
Norethynodrel	68-23-5	February 27, 2001
Ochratoxin A	303-47-9	July 1, 1990
Oil Orange SS	2646-17-5	April 1, 1988
Oral contraceptives, combined	--	October 1, 1989
Oral contraceptives, sequential	--	October 1, 1989
Oryzalin	19044-88-3	September 12, 2008

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Oxadiazon	19666-30-9	July 1, 1991
Oxazepam	604-75-1	October 1, 1994
Oxymetholone	434-07-1	January 1, 1988
Oxythioquinox (Chinomethionat)	2439-01-2	August 20, 1999
Palygorskite fibers (>5µm in length)	12174-11-7	December 28, 1999
Panfuran S	794-93-4	January 1, 1988
Parathion	56-38-2	May 20, 2016
Pentabromodiphenyl ether mixture [DE-71 (technical grade)]	--	July 7, 2017
Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5	January 1, 1990
Pentachlorophenol and by-products of its synthesis (complex mixture)	--	October 21, 2016
Pentosan polysulfate sodium	--	April 18, 2014
Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) and its salts and transformation and degradation precursors	--	December 24, 2021
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	335-67-1	February 25, 2022
Phenacetin	62-44-2	October 1, 1989
Phenazopyridine	94-78-0	January 1, 1988
Phenazopyridine hydrochloride	136-40-3	January 1, 1988
Phenesterin	3546-10-9	July 1, 1989
Phenobarbital	50-06-6	January 1, 1990
Phenolphthalein	77-09-8	May 15, 1998
Phenoxybenzamine	59-96-1	April 1, 1988
Phenoxybenzamine hydrochloride	63-92-3	April 1, 1988
o-Phenylenediamine and its salts	95-54-5	May 15, 1998
Phenyl glycidyl ether	122-60-1	October 1, 1990
Phenylhydrazine and its salts	--	July 1, 1992
o-Phenylphenate, sodium	132-27-4	January 1, 1990
o-Phenylphenol	90-43-7	August 4, 2000
PhiP(2-Amino-1-methyl-6-phenylimidazol[4,5-b]pyridine)	105650-23-5	October 1, 1994
Pioglitazone	111025-46-8	April 18, 2014
Pirimicarb	23103-98-2	July 1, 2008
Polybrominated biphenyls	--	January 1, 1988
Polychlorinated biphenyls	--	October 1, 1989

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Polychlorinated biphenyls (containing 60 or more percent chlorine by molecular weight)	--	January 1, 1988
Polychlorinated dibenzo- <i>p</i> -dioxins	--	October 1, 1992
Polychlorinated dibenzofurans	--	October 1, 1992
Polygeenan	53973-98-1	January 1, 1988
Ponceau MX	3761-53-3	April 1, 1988
Ponceau 3R	3564-09-8	April 1, 1988
Potassium bromate	7758-01-2	January 1, 1990
Primidone	125-33-7	August 20, 1999
Procarbazine	671-16-9	January 1, 1988
Procarbazine hydrochloride	366-70-1	January 1, 1988
Procymidone	32809-16-8	October 1, 1994
Progesterone	57-83-0	January 1, 1988
Pronamide	23950-58-5	May 1, 1996
Propachlor	1918-16-7	February 27, 2001
1,3-Propane sultone	1120-71-4	January 1, 1988
Propargite	2312-35-8	October 1, 1994
beta-Propiolactone	57-57-8	January 1, 1988
Propoxur	114-26-1	August 11, 2006
Propylene glycol mono- <i>t</i> -butyl ether	57018-52-7	June 11, 2004
Propylene oxide	75-56-9	October 1, 1988
Propylthiouracil	51-52-5	January 1, 1988
Pulegone	89-82-7	April 18, 2014
Pymetrozine	123312-89-0	March 22, 2011
Pyridine	110-86-1	May 17, 2002
Quinoline and its strong acid salts	--	October 24, 1997
Radionuclides	--	July 1, 1989
Reserpine	50-55-5	October 1, 1989
Residual (heavy) fuel oils	--	October 1, 1990
Resmethrin	10453-86-8	July 1, 2008
Riddelliine	23246-96-0	December 3, 2004
Safrole	94-59-7	January 1, 1988
Salted fish, Chinese-style	--	April 29, 2011
Sedaxane	874967-67-6	July 1, 2016
Selenium sulfide	7446-34-6	October 1, 1989
Shale-oils	68308-34-9	April 1, 1990

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Silica, crystalline (airborne particles of respirable size)	--	October 1, 1988
Silicon carbide whiskers	--	November 17, 2023
Soots, tars, and mineral oils (untreated and mildly treated oils and used engine oils)	--	February 27, 1987
Spirodiclofen	148477-71-8	October 8, 2010
Spironolactone	52-01-7	May 1, 1997
Stanozolol	10418-03-8	May 1, 1997
Sterigmatocystin	10048-13-2	April 1, 1988
Streptozotocin (streptozocin)	18883-66-4	January 1, 1988
Strong inorganic acid mists containing sulfuric acid	--	March 14, 2003
Styrene	100-42-5	April 22, 2016
Styrene oxide	96-09-3	October 1, 1988
Sulfallate	95-06-7	January 1, 1988
Sulfasalazine (Salicylazosulfapyridine)	599-79-1	May 15, 1998
Talc containing asbestiform fibers	--	April 1, 1990
Tamoxifen and its salts	10540-29-1	September 1, 1996
Teriparatide	52232-67-4	August 14, 2015
Terrazole	2593-15-9	October 1, 1994
Testosterone and its esters	58-22-0	April 1, 1988
Tetrabromobisphenol A	79-94-7	October 27, 2017
3,3',4,4'-Tetrachloroazobenzene	14047-09-7	July 24, 2012
2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo- <i>p</i> -dioxin (TCDD)	1746-01-6	January 1, 1988
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	630-20-6	September 13, 2013
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79-34-5	July 1, 1990
Tetrachloroethylene (Perchloroethylene)	127-18-4	April 1, 1988
<i>p</i> - α,α,α -Tetrachlorotoluene	5216-25-1	January 1, 1990
Tetrachlorvinphos	22248-79-9	May 20, 2016
Tetrafluoroethylene	116-14-3	May 1, 1997
Tetrahydrofuran	109-99-9	December 17, 2021
Tetranitromethane	509-14-8	July 1, 1990
Thioacetamide	62-55-5	January 1, 1988
4,4'-Thiodianiline	139-65-1	April 1, 1988
Thiodicarb	59669-26-0	August 20, 1999
Thiouracil	141-90-2	June 11, 2004

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Thiourea	62-56-6	January 1, 1988
Thorium dioxide	1314-20-1	February 27, 1987
Titanium dioxide (airborne, unbound particles of respirable size)	--	September 2, 2011
Tobacco, oral use of smokeless products	--	April 1, 1988
Tobacco smoke	--	April 1, 1988
Toluene diisocyanate	26471-62-5	October 1, 1989
<i>o</i> -Toluidine	95-53-4	January 1, 1988
<i>o</i> -Toluidine hydrochloride	636-21-5	January 1, 1988
Toxaphene (Polychlorinated camphenes)	8001-35-2	January 1, 1988
Toxins derived from <i>Fusarium moniliforme</i> (<i>Fusarium verticillioides</i>)	--	August 7, 2009
Treosulfan	299-75-2	February 27, 1987
Triamterene	396-01-0	April 18, 2014
S,S,S-Tributyl phosphorotrithioate (Tribufos, DEF)	78-48-8	February 25, 2011
Trichlormethine (Trimustine hydrochloride)	817-09-4	January 1, 1992
Trichloroacetic acid	76-03-9	September 13, 2013
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71-55-6	April 21, 2023
Trichloroethylene	79-01-6	April 1, 1988
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	88-06-2	January 1, 1988
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	96-18-4	October 1, 1992
2,4,5-Trimethylaniline and its strong acid salts	--	October 24, 1997
Trimethylolpropane triacrylate, technical grade	--	December 17, 2021
Trimethyl phosphate	512-56-1	May 1, 1996
TRIM® VX	--	May 25, 2018
2,4,6-Trinitrotoluene (TNT)	118-96-7	December 19, 2008
Triphenyltin hydroxide	76-87-9	July 1, 1992
Tris(1-aziridinyl)phosphine sulfide (Thiotepa)	52-24-4	January 1, 1988
Tris(2-chloroethyl)phosphate	115-96-8	April 1, 1992
Tris(2,3-dibromopropyl)phosphate	126-72-7	January 1, 1988

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Tris(1,3-dichloro-2-propyl) phosphate (TDCPP)	13674-87-8	October 28, 2011
Trp-P-1 (Tryptophan-P-1)	62450-06-0	April 1, 1988
Trp-P-2 (Tryptophan-P-2)	62450-07-1	April 1, 1988
Trypan blue (commercial grade)	72-57-1	October 1, 1989
Unleaded gasoline (wholly vaporized)	--	April 1, 1988
Uracil mustard	66-75-1	April 1, 1988
Urethane (Ethyl carbamate)	51-79-6	January 1, 1988
Vanadium pentoxide (orthorhombic crystalline form)	1314-62-1	February 11, 2005
Vinclozolin	50471-44-8	August 20, 1999
Vinyl acetate	108-05-4	January 3, 2025
Vinyl bromide	593-60-2	October 1, 1988
Vinyl chloride	75-01-4	February 27, 1987
4-Vinylcyclohexene	100-40-3	May 1, 1996
4-Vinyl-1-cyclohexene diepoxide (Vinyl cyclohexene dioxide)	106-87-6	July 1, 1990
Vinyl fluoride	75-02-5	May 1, 1997
Vinylidene chloride (1,1-Dichloroethylene)	75-35-4	December 29, 2017
Vinyl trichloride (1,1,2-Trichloroethane)	79-00-5	October 1, 1990
Wood dust	--	December 18, 2009
2,6-Xylidine (2,6-Dimethylaniline)	87-62-7	January 1, 1991
Zalcitabine	7481-89-2	August 7, 2009
Zidovudine (AZT)	30516-87-1	December 18, 2009
Zileuton	111406-87-2	December 22, 2000

(c) Chemicals known to the state to cause reproductive toxicity.

<i>Chemical</i>	<i>Type of Reproductive Toxicity</i>	<i>CAS Number</i>	<i>Date</i>
Abiraterone acetate	developmental, female, male	154229-18-2	April 8, 2016
Acetazolamide	developmental	59-66-5	August 20, 1999
Acetohydroxamic acid	developmental	546-88-3	April 1, 1990
Acrylamide	developmental, male	79-06-1	February 25, 2011

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Actinomycin D	developmental	50-76-0	October 1, 1992
All-trans retinoic acid	developmental	302-79-4	January 1, 1989
Alprazolam	developmental	28981-97-7	July 1, 1990
Altretamine	developmental, male	645-05-6	August 20, 1999
Amantadine hydrochloride	developmental	665-66-7	February 27, 2001
Amikacin sulfate	developmental	39831-55-5	July 1, 1990
Aminoglutethimide	developmental	125-84-8	July 1, 1990
Aminoglycosides	developmental	--	October 1, 1992
Aminopterin	developmental, female	54-62-6	July 1, 1987
Amiodarone hydrochloride	developmental, female, male	19774-82-4	August 26, 1997
Amitraz	developmental	33089-61-1	March 30, 1999
Amoxapine	developmental	14028-44-5	May 15, 1998
Anabolic steroids	female, male	--	April 1, 1990
Angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitors	developmental	--	October 1, 1992
Anisindione	developmental	117-37-3	October 1, 1992
Arsenic (inorganic oxides)	developmental	--	May 1, 1997
Aspirin (NOTE: It is especially important not to use aspirin during the last three months of pregnancy, unless specifically directed to do so by a physician because it may cause problems in the unborn child or complications during delivery.)	developmental, female	50-78-2	July 1, 1990
Atenolol	developmental	29122-68-7	August 26, 1997
Atrazine	developmental, female	1912-24-9	July 15, 2016
Auranofin	developmental	34031-32-8	January 29, 1999
Avermectin B1 (Abamectin)	developmental	71751-41-2	December 3, 2010
Azathioprine	developmental	446-86-6	September 1, 1996

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Barbiturates	developmental	--	October 1, 1992
Beclomethasone dipropionate	developmental	5534-09-8	May 15, 1998
Benomyl	developmental, male	17804-35-2	July 1, 1991
Benzene	developmental, male	71-43-2	December 26, 1997
Benzodiazepines	developmental	--	October 1, 1992
Benzphetamine hydrochloride	developmental	5411-22-3	April 1, 1990
Bevacizumab	developmental	216974-75-3	March 8, 2019
Bischloroethyl nitrosourea (BCNU) (Carmustine)	developmental	154-93-8	July 1, 1990
Bisphenol A (BPA)	female	80-05-7	May 11, 2015
Bisphenol A (BPA)	developmental	80-05-7	December 18, 2020
Bisphenol S (BPS)	female	80-09-1	December 29, 2023
Bisphenol S (BPS)	male	80-09-1	January 3, 2025
Bromacil lithium salt	developmental	53404-19-6	May 18, 1999
	male		January 17, 2003
1-Bromopropane (1-BP)	developmental, female, male	106-94-5	December 7, 2004
2-Bromopropane (2-BP)	female, male	75-26-3	May 31, 2005
Bromoxynil	developmental	1689-84-5	October 1, 1990
Bromoxynil octanoate	developmental	1689-99-2	May 18, 1999
Butabarbital sodium	developmental	143-81-7	October 1, 1992
1,3-Butadiene	developmental, female, male	106-99-0	April 16, 2004
1,4-Butanediol dimethanesulfonate (Busulfan)	developmental	55-98-1	January 1, 1989
Butyl benzyl phthalate (BBP)	developmental	85-68-7	December 2, 2005
Cadmium	developmental, male	--	May 1, 1997
Cannabis (marijuana) smoke	developmental	--	January 3, 2020

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Carbamazepine	developmental	298-46-4	January 29, 1999
Carbaryl	developmental, female, male	63-25-2	August 7, 2009
Carbon disulfide	developmental, female, male	75-15-0	July 1, 1989
Carbon monoxide	developmental	630-08-0	July 1, 1989
Carboplatin	developmental	41575-94-4	July 1, 1990
Chenodiol	developmental	474-25-9	April 1, 1990
Chlorambucil	developmental	305-03-3	January 1, 1989
Chlorcyclizine hydrochloride	developmental	1620-21-9	July 1, 1987
Chlordecone (Kepone)	developmental	143-50-0	January 1, 1989
Chlordiazepoxide	developmental	58-25-3	January 1, 1992
Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride	developmental	438-41-5	January 1, 1992
1-(2-Chloroethyl)-3-cyclohexyl-1-nitrosourea (CCNU) (Lomustine)	developmental	13010-47-4	July 1, 1990
Chloroform	developmental	67-66-3	August 7, 2009
2-Chloropropionic acid	male	598-78-7	August 7, 2009
Chlorpyrifos	developmental	2921-88-2	December 15, 2017
Chromium (hexavalent compounds)	developmental, female, male	--	December 19, 2008
Cidofovir	developmental, female, male	113852-37-2	January 29, 1999
Cladribine	developmental	4291-63-8	September 1, 1996
Clarithromycin	developmental	81103-11-9	May 1, 1997
Clobetasol propionate	developmental, female	25122-46-7	May 15, 1998
Clomiphene citrate	developmental	50-41-9	April 1, 1990
Clorazepate dipotassium	developmental	57109-90-7	October 1, 1992
Cocaine	developmental, female	50-36-2	July 1, 1989
Codeine phosphate	developmental	52-28-8	May 15, 1998
Colchicine	developmental, male	64-86-8	October 1, 1992
Conjugated estrogens	developmental	--	April 1, 1990

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Cyanazine	developmental	21725-46-2	April 1, 1990
Cycloate	developmental	1134-23-2	March 19, 1999
Cycloheximide	developmental	66-81-9	January 1, 1989
Cyclophosphamide (anhydrous)	developmental, female, male	50-18-0	January 1, 1989
Cyclophosphamide (hydrated)	developmental, female, male	6055-19-2	January 1, 1989
Cyhexatin	developmental	13121-70-5	January 1, 1989
Cytarabine	developmental	147-94-4	January 1, 1989
Dacarbazine	developmental	4342-03-4	January 29, 1999
Danazol	developmental	17230-88-5	April 1, 1990
Daunorubicin hydrochloride	developmental	23541-50-6	July 1, 1990
2,4-D butyric acid	male	94-82-6	June 18, 1999
o,p'-DDT	developmental, female, male	789-02-6	May 15, 1998
p,p'-DDT	developmental, female, male	50-29-3	May 15, 1998
Demeclocycline hydrochloride (internal use)	developmental	64-73-3	January 1, 1992
Des-ethyl atrazine (DEA)	developmental, female	6190-65-4	July 15, 2016
Des-isopropyl atrazine (DIA)	developmental, female	1007-28-9	July 15, 2016
2,4-Diamino-6-chloro-s-triazine (DACT)	developmental, female	3397-62-4	July 15, 2016
Diazepam	developmental	439-14-5	January 1, 1992
Diazoxide	developmental	364-98-7	February 27, 2001
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP)	male	96-12-8	February 27, 1987
Dichloroacetic acid	developmental, male	79-43-6	August 7, 2009
1,1-Dichloro-2,2-bis(<i>p</i> -chlorophenyl)-ethylene (DDE)	developmental, male	72-55-9	March 30, 2010
Dichlorophene	developmental	97-23-4	April 27, 1999
Dichlorophenamide	developmental	120-97-8	February 27, 2001
Diclofop methyl	developmental	51338-27-3	March 5, 1999

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Dicumarol	developmental	66-76-2	October 1, 1992
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (DEHP)	developmental, male	117-81-7	October 24, 2003
Diethylstilbestrol (DES)	developmental	56-53-1	July 1, 1987
Diflunisal	developmental, female	22494-42-4	January 29, 1999
Dihydroergotamine mesylate	developmental	6190-39-2	May 1, 1997
Di-isodecyl phthalate (DIDP)	developmental	68515-49-1/	April 20, 2007
		26761-40-0	
Diltiazem hydrochloride	developmental	33286-22-5	February 27, 2001
N,N-Dimethylacetamide	developmental, male	127-19-5	May 21, 2010
Di- <i>n</i> -butyl phthalate (DBP)	developmental, female, male	84-74-2	December 2, 2005
Di- <i>n</i> -hexyl phthalate (DnHP)	female, male	84-75-3	December 2, 2005
<i>m</i> -Dinitrobenzene	male	99-65-0	July 1, 1990
<i>o</i> -Dinitrobenzene	male	528-29-0	July 1, 1990
<i>p</i> -Dinitrobenzene	male	100-25-4	July 1, 1990
Dinitrotoluene (technical grade)	female, male	--	August 20, 1999
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	male	121-14-2	August 20, 1999
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	male	606-20-2	August 20, 1999
Dinocap	developmental	39300-45-3	April 1, 1990
Dinoseb	developmental, male	88-85-7	January 1, 1989
Diphenylhydantoin (Phenytoin)	developmental	57-41-0	July 1, 1987
Disodium cyanodithioimidocarbonate	developmental	138-93-2	March 30, 1999
Doxorubicin hydrochloride (Adriamycin)	developmental, male	25316-40-9	January 29, 1999
Doxycycline (internal use)	developmental	564-25-0	July 1, 1990
Doxycycline calcium (internal use)	developmental	94088-85-4	January 1, 1992
Doxycycline hyclate (internal use)	developmental	24390-14-5	October 1, 1991

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Doxycycline monohydrate (internal use)	developmental	17086-28-1	October 1, 1991
Endrin	developmental	72-20-8	May 15, 1998
Environmental tobacco smoke (ETS)	developmental	--	June 9, 2006
Epichlorohydrin	male	106-89-8	September 1, 1996
Ergotamine tartrate	developmental	379-79-3	April 1, 1990
Estropipate	developmental	7280-37-7	August 26, 1997
Ethionamide	developmental	536-33-4	August 26, 1997
Ethyl alcohol in alcoholic beverages	developmental	--	October 1, 1987
Ethyl dipropylthiocarbamate	developmental	759-94-4	April 27, 1999
Ethylene dibromide	developmental, male	106-93-4	May 15, 1998
Ethylene glycol (ingested)	developmental	107-21-1	June 19, 2015
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether	developmental, male	110-80-5	January 1, 1989
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate	developmental, male	111-15-9	January 1, 1993
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether	developmental, male	109-86-4	January 1, 1989
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate	developmental, male	110-49-6	January 1, 1993
Ethylene oxide	female	75-21-8	February 27, 1987
	developmental, male		August 7, 2009
Ethylene thiourea	developmental	96-45-7	January 1, 1993
Etodolac	developmental, female	41340-25-4	August 20, 1999
Etoposide	developmental	33419-42-0	July 1, 1990
Etretinate	developmental	54350-48-0	July 1, 1987
Fenoxaprop ethyl	developmental	66441-23-4	March 26, 1999
Filgrastim	developmental	121181-53-1	February 27, 2001
Fluazifop butyl	developmental	69806-50-4	November 6, 1998

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Flunisolide	developmental, female	3385-03-3	May 15, 1998
Fluorouracil	developmental	51-21-8	January 1, 1989
Fluoxymesterone	developmental	76-43-7	April 1, 1990
Flurazepam hydrochloride	developmental	1172-18-5	October 1, 1992
Flurbiprofen	developmental, female	5104-49-4	August 20, 1999
Flutamide	developmental	13311-84-7	July 1, 1990
Fluticasone propionate	developmental	80474-14-2	May 15, 1998
Fluvalinate	developmental	69409-94-5	November 6, 1998
Ganciclovir	developmental, male	82410-32-0	August 26, 1997
Ganciclovir sodium	developmental, male	107910-75-8	August 26, 1997
Gemfibrozil	female, male	25812-30-0	August 20, 1999
Goserelin acetate	developmental, female, male	65807-02-5	August 26, 1997
Halazepam	developmental	23092-17-3	July 1, 1990
Halobetasol propionate	developmental	66852-54-8	August 20, 1999
Haloperidol	developmental, female	52-86-8	January 29, 1999
Halothane	developmental	151-67-7	September 1, 1996
Heptachlor	developmental	76-44-8	August 20, 1999
Hexachlorobenzene	developmental	118-74-1	January 1, 1989
Hexafluoroacetone	male	684-16-2	August 1, 2008
Hexamethylphosphoramide	developmental, male	680-31-9	October 1, 1994
<i>n</i> -Hexane	male	110-54-3	December 15, 2017
2,5-Hexanedione	male	110-13-4	December 4, 2015
Histrelin acetate	developmental	--	May 15, 1998
Hydramethylnon	developmental, male	67485-29-4	March 5, 1999
Hydrogen cyanide (HCN) and cyanide salts (CN salts)	male	--	July 5, 2013
Hydroxyurea	developmental	127-07-1	May 1, 1997

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Idarubicin hydrochloride	developmental, male	57852-57-0	August 20, 1999
Ifosfamide	developmental	3778-73-2	July 1, 1990
Iodine-131	developmental	10043-66-0	January 1, 1989
Isotretinoin	developmental	4759-48-2	July 1, 1987
Lead	developmental, female, male	--	February 27, 1987
Leuprolide acetate	developmental, female, male	74381-53-6	August 26, 1997
Levodopa	developmental	59-92-7	January 29, 1999
Levonorgestrel implants	female	797-63-7	May 15, 1998
Linuron	developmental	330-55-2	March 19, 1999
Lithium carbonate	developmental	554-13-2	January 1, 1991
Lithium citrate	developmental	919-16-4	January 1, 1991
Lorazepam	developmental	846-49-1	July 1, 1990
Lovastatin	developmental	75330-75-5	October 1, 1992
Mebendazole	developmental	31431-39-7	August 20, 1999
Medroxyprogesterone acetate	developmental	71-58-9	April 1, 1990
Megestrol acetate	developmental	595-33-5	January 1, 1991
Melphalan	developmental	148-82-3	July 1, 1990
Menotropins	developmental	9002-68-0	April 1, 1990
Meprobamate	developmental	57-53-4	January 1, 1992
Mercaptopurine	developmental	6112-76-1	July 1, 1990
Mercury and mercury compounds	developmental	--	July 1, 1990
Methacycline hydrochloride	developmental	3963-95-9	January 1, 1991
Metham sodium	developmental	137-42-8	May 15, 1998
Methanol	developmental	67-56-1	March 16, 2012
Methazole	developmental	20354-26-1	December 1, 1999
Methimazole	developmental	60-56-0	July 1, 1990
Methotrexate	developmental	59-05-2	January 1, 1989
Methotrexate sodium	developmental	15475-56-6	April 1, 1990
Methyl bromide as a structural fumigant	developmental	74-83-9	January 1, 1993
Methyl chloride	developmental	74-87-3	March 10, 2000
	male		August 7, 2009

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Methyl isobutyl ketone (MIBK)	developmental	108-10-1	March 28, 2014
Methyl isocyanate (MIC)	developmental, male	624-83-9	November 12, 2010
Methyl mercury	developmental	--	July 1, 1987
Methyl-n-butyl ketone	male	591-78-6	August 7, 2009
	developmental		December 4, 2015
N-Methylpyrrolidone	developmental	872-50-4	June 15, 2001
Methyltestosterone	developmental	58-18-4	April 1, 1990
Metiram	developmental	9006-42-2	March 30, 1999
Midazolam hydrochloride	developmental	59467-96-8	July 1, 1990
Minocycline hydrochloride (internal use)	developmental	13614-98-7	January 1, 1992
Misoprostol	developmental	59122-46-2	April 1, 1990
Mitoxantrone hydrochloride	developmental	70476-82-3	July 1, 1990
Molinate	developmental, female, male	2212-67-1	December 11, 2009
Myclobutanil	developmental, male	88671-89-0	April 16, 1999
Nabam	developmental	142-59-6	March 30, 1999
Nafarelin acetate	developmental	86220-42-0	April 1, 1990
Neomycin sulfate (internal use)	developmental	1405-10-3	October 1, 1992
Netilmicin sulfate	developmental	56391-57-2	July 1, 1990
Nickel carbonyl	developmental	13463-39-3	September 1, 1996
Nickel (soluble compounds)	developmental, male	--	October 26, 2018
Nicotine	developmental	54-11-5	April 1, 1990
Nifedipine	developmental, female, male	21829-25-4	January 29, 1999
Nimodipine	developmental	66085-59-4	April 24, 2001
Nitrapyrin	developmental	1929-82-4	March 30, 1999
Nitrobenzene	male	98-95-3	March 30, 2010
Nitrofurantoin	male	67-20-9	April 1, 1991
Nitrogen mustard (Mechlorethamine)	developmental	51-75-2	January 1, 1989
Nitrogen mustard hydrochloride	developmental	55-86-7	July 1, 1990

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(Mecloretamine hydrochloride)			
Nitrous oxide	developmental, female	10024-97-2	August 1, 2008
Norethisterone (Norethindrone)	developmental	68-22-4	April 1, 1990
Norethisterone acetate (Norethindrone acetate)	developmental	51-98-9	October 1, 1991
Norethisterone (Norethindrone)/Ethinyl estradiol	developmental	68-22-4/57-63-6	April 1, 1990
Norethisterone (Norethindrone)/Mestranol	developmental	68-22-4/72-33-3	April 1, 1990
Norgestrel	developmental	6533-00-2	April 1, 1990
Oxadiazon	developmental	19666-30-9	May 15, 1998
Oxazepam	developmental	604-75-1	October 1, 1992
Oxydemeton methyl	female, male	301-12-2	November 6, 1998
Oxymetholone	developmental	434-07-1	May 1, 1997
Oxytetracycline (internal use)	developmental	79-57-2	January 1, 1991
Oxytetracycline hydrochloride (internal use)	developmental	2058-46-0	October 1, 1991
Oxythioquinox (Chinomethionat)	developmental	2439-01-2	November 6, 1998
Paclitaxel	developmental, female, male	33069-62-4	August 26, 1997
Paramethadione	developmental	115-67-3	July 1, 1990
Penicillamine	developmental	52-67-5	January 1, 1991
Pentobarbital sodium	developmental	57-33-0	July 1, 1990
Pentostatin	developmental	53910-25-1	September 1, 1996
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA) and its salts	male	-	December 31, 2021
Perfluorooctane 9ulfonate (PFOS)	developmental	1763-23-1	November 10, 2017
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	developmental	335-67-1	November 10, 2017
Pertuzumab	developmental	380610-27-5	January 27, 2017

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Phenacemide	developmental	63-98-9	July 1, 1990
Phenprocoumon	developmental	435-97-2	October 1, 1992
Phenylphosphine	male	638-21-1	August 7, 2009
Pimozide	developmental, female	2062-78-4	August 20, 1999
Pipobroman	developmental	54-91-1	July 1, 1990
Plicamycin	developmental	18378-89-7	April 1, 1990
Polybrominated biphenyls	developmental	--	October 1, 1994
Polychlorinated biphenyls	developmental	--	January 1, 1991
Potassium dimethyldithiocarbamate	developmental	128-03-0	March 30, 1999
Pravastatin sodium	developmental	81131-70-6	March 3, 2000
Prednisolone sodium phosphate	developmental	125-02-0	August 20, 1999
Procarbazine hydrochloride	developmental	366-70-1	July 1, 1990
Propargite	developmental	2312-35-8	June 15, 1999
Propazine	developmental, female	139-40-2	July 15, 2016
Propylthiouracil	developmental	51-52-5	July 1, 1990
Pyrimethamine	developmental	58-14-0	January 29, 1999
Quazepam	developmental	36735-22-5	August 26, 1997
Quizalofop-ethyl	male	76578-14-8	December 24, 1999
Resmethrin	developmental	10453-86-8	November 6, 1998
Retinol/retinyl esters, when in daily dosages in excess of 10,000 IU, or 3,000 retinol equivalents. (NOTE: Retinol/retinyl esters are required and essential for maintenance of normal reproductive function. The recommended daily level during pregnancy is 8,000 IU.)	developmental	--	July 1, 1989
Ribavirin	developmental	36791-04-5	April 1, 1990
	male	36791-04-5	February 27, 2001

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Rifampin	developmental, female	13292-46-1	February 27, 2001
Secobarbital sodium	developmental	309-43-3	October 1, 1992
Sermorelin acetate	developmental	--	August 20, 1999
Simazine	developmental, female	122-34-9	July 15, 2016
Sodium dimethyldithiocarbamate	developmental	128-04-1	March 30, 1999
Sodium fluoroacetate	male	62-74-8	November 6, 1998
Streptomycin sulfate	developmental	3810-74-0	January 1, 1991
Streptozocin (streptozotocin)	developmental, female, male	18883-66-4	August 20, 1999
Sulfasalazine (Salicylazosulfapyridine)	male	599-79-1	January 29, 1999
Sulfur dioxide	developmental	7446-09-5	July 29, 2011
Sulindac	developmental, female	38194-50-2	January 29, 1999
Tamoxifen citrate	developmental	54965-24-1	July 1, 1990
Temazepam	developmental	846-50-4	April 1, 1990
Teniposide	developmental	29767-20-2	September 1, 1996
Terbacil	developmental	5902-51-2	May 18, 1999
Testosterone cypionate	developmental	58-20-8	October 1, 1991
Testosterone enanthate	developmental	315-37-7	April 1, 1990
2,3,7,8- Tetrachlorodibenzo- <i>p</i> - dioxin (TCDD)	developmental	1746-01-6	April 1, 1991
Tetracycline (internal use)	developmental	60-54-8	October 1, 1991
Tetracyclines (internal use)	developmental	--	October 1, 1992
Tetracycline hydrochloride (internal use)	developmental	64-75-5	January 1, 1991
Δ^9 -Tetrahydrocannabinol (Δ^9 -THC; delta-9-THC)	developmental	--	January 3, 2020
Thalidomide	developmental	50-35-1	July 1, 1987
Thioguanine	developmental	154-42-7	July 1, 1990
Thiophanate methyl	female, male	23564-05-8	May 18, 1999
Tobacco smoke (primary)	developmental, female, male	--	April 1, 1988
Tobramycin sulfate	developmental	49842-07-1	July 1, 1990

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Toluene	developmental	108-88-3	January 1, 1991
Topiramate	developmental	97240-79-4	November 27, 2015
Triadimefon	developmental, female, male	43121-43-3	March 30, 1999
Triazolam	developmental	28911-01-5	April 1, 1990
Tributyltin methacrylate	developmental	2155-70-6	December 1, 1999
Trichloroethylene	developmental, male	79-01-6	January 31, 2014
Trientine hydrochloride	developmental	38260-01-4	February 27, 2001
Triforine	developmental	26644-46-2	June 18, 1999
Trilostane	developmental	13647-35-3	April 1, 1990
Trimethadione	developmental	127-48-0	January 1, 1991
Trimetrexate glucuronate	developmental	82952-64-5	August 26, 1997
Triphenyltin hydroxide	developmental	76-87-9	March 15, 2002
Uracil mustard	developmental, female, male	66-75-1	January 1, 1992
Urethane	developmental	51-79-6	October 1, 1994
Urofollitropin	developmental	97048-13-0	April 1, 1990
Valproate (Valproic acid)	developmental	99-66-1	July 1, 1987
Vinblastine sulfate	developmental	143-67-9	July 1, 1990
Vinclozolin	developmental	50471-44-8	May 15, 1998
Vincristine sulfate	developmental	2068-78-2	July 1, 1990
4-Vinylcyclohexene	female	100-40-3	August 7, 2009
Vinyl cyclohexene dioxide (4-Vinyl-1-cyclohexene diepoxide)	female	106-87-6	August 1, 2008
Visomodegib	developmental, female, male	879085-55-9	January 27, 2017
Warfarin	developmental	81-81-2	July 1, 1987
Zileuton	developmental, female	111406-87-2	December 22, 2000
Date: January 31, 2025			

Note: Authority cited: Section 25249.8, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Section 25249.8, Health and Safety Code.

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