THE SENATE THIRTY-SECOND LEGISLATURE, 2024 STATE OF HAWAII

S.C.R. NO. 132

MAR 0 8 2024

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

REQUESTING THE OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR TO CONVENE A WORKING GROUP TO PLAN FOR THE REMEDIATION OF PERFLUOROALKYL AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS) IN THE STATE.

WHEREAS, perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances 1 2 (PFAS) are a group of synthetic organofluorine chemical 3 compounds that have multiple fluorine atoms attached to an alkyl 4 chain that are increasingly becoming understood to pose serious 5 toxicity to humans and other organisms in the environment; and 6 WHEREAS, in 2021, the Organization for Economic Co-7 8 operation and Development (OECD) identified at least 4,730 distinct PFAS chemicals; and 9 10 WHEREAS, the United States Environmental Protection 11 Agency's toxicity database (DSSTox) lists 14,735 unique PFAS, 12 while PubChem lists more than 6,000,000 that fit under the 2021 13 revised definition of PFAS by the OECD; and 14 15 16 WHEREAS, DSSTox also includes perfluorosulfonic acids, such as perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) and perfluorocarboxylic 17 acids, such as perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA); and 18 19 20 WHEREAS, many PFAS chemicals were used in the mid-twentieth 21 century in products and on materials due to their enhanced 22 water-resistant and oil-resistant properties, like Teflon or aqueous film forming foam, before the environmental impact and 23 24 toxicity to human and mammalian life had been studied; and 25 26 WHEREAS, PFOS, PFOA, and other PFAS chemicals are commonly 27 described as persistent organic pollutants or "forever 28 chemicals" because they remain in the environment for long periods of time; and 29 30 WHEREAS, residues have been detected in humans and 31 32 wildlife, prompting concern about impacts on health; and



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1 2 WHEREAS, according to the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine, PFAS exposure is linked to increased 3 risk of dyslipidemia (abnormally high cholesterol), suboptimal 4 antibody response, reduced infant and fetal growth, and higher 5 6 rates of kidney cancer; and 7 WHEREAS, health concerns related to PFAS have resulted in 8 9 numerous lawsuits involving PFAS producers 3M, Chemours, DuPont, and Corteva where billion-dollar settlements have been reached 10 and the use of PFAS has been regulated in several parts of the 11 12 world, some with plans to phase PFAS out entirely from products; 13 and 14 15 WHEREAS, chemical corporations that produce PFAS generate 16 approximately \$4,000,000,000 in annual profits from the production of these chemicals in the United States, but they 17 impose monumental costs on taxpayers and the health of global 18 19 human and animal populations; and 20 21 WHEREAS, of these costs, the most expensive are remediation 22 efforts to fight PFAS soil and water contamination, followed by the health care costs to treat cancer, thyroid disease, kidney 23 dysfunction, birth defects, and other major medical conditions 24 25 that have been linked to even low levels of exposure to PFAS, and followed by the costs of monitoring of PFAS pollution in 26 27 human and other life forms; and 28 29 WHEREAS, the International Chemical Secretariat has 30 estimated that PFAS costs approximately \$17,500,000,000,000 31 annually; and 32 33 WHEREAS, PFAS have been frequently documented in marine species that are commonly consumed by humans, posing substantial 34 35 health risks because of bioaccumulation and biomagnification in 36 certain species that exceeds tolerable limits for human 37 consumption posing potential health risks and causing local 38 communities to face economic and food source consequences due to 39 potential future advisories, fishing limits, or closures for 40 certain species due to their PFAS content; and 41



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1 2 3 4 5 6	establish and the U conductin	EAS, as of August 2023, twenty-five states have ed enforceable drinking water standards related to PFAS nited States Environmental Protection Agency is g a study from 2023 to 2025 to collect data on PFAS and dditional regulations; now, therefore,
7 8 9 10 11	Legislatu House of	T RESOLVED by the Senate of the Thirty-second re of the State of Hawaii, Regular Session of 2024, the Representatives concurring, that the Office of the is requested to convene a PFAS working group; and
12 13 14		T FURTHER RESOLVED that the working group is requested e the following members:
15 16 17	(1)	The Chairs of the House of Representatives and Senate Standing Committees with subject matter jurisdiction encompassing environmental protection and restoration;
18 19 20	(2)	The Director of Health;
20 21 22	(3)	A representative from the City and County of Honolulu;
22 23 24	(4)	A representative of the County of Hawaii;
24 25 26	(5)	A representative of the County of Maui;
20 27 28	(6)	A representative of the County of Kauai;
29 30 31 32 33 34	(7)	Two representatives from established Hawaii organizations whose mission statements or purposes are dedicated to environmental protection, including protection against contaminations by environmental toxins, as selected and invited by the Governor; and
35 36 37 38	(8)	Two representatives of the business community that manufacture or sell products containing PFAS, as selected and invited by the Governor; and
39 40 41 42	BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the mayors of each county are requested to select a representative from their county to serve on the working group; and	



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BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Chairs of the House of Representatives and Senate Standing Committees with subject matter jurisdiction encompassing environmental protection and restoration are requested to serve as co-chairpersons of the working group; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the working group is requested
to proactively plan for the remediation of PFAS contamination
throughout the State and to accomplish this objective the
working group is requested to:

- Identify the presence, character, location, and controlling authority of all major accumulations of PFAS and related chemicals, or both, within the State;
- (2) Propose plans of action, including but not limited to proposals for legislation and litigation, remediation, or elimination of all major accumulations of PFAS and related chemicals within the State;
- (3) Identify any known contaminants or environmental hazards associated with the inventoried lands, any environmental studies performed in connection with the lands, and any required remediation;
- (4) Affirmatively engage in a public information campaign to advise the public of the dangers of PFAS and related chemicals, and actions that the public may undertake to limit their exposure to these chemicals;
- (5) 31 Encourage the business community to become more aware 32 of the presence of PFAS and related chemicals in 33 products and product packaging, make the community aware of the dangers of such chemicals, and encourage 34 35 members of the community to adopt practices to eliminate or at least reduce the presence of these 36 chemicals in the products that they use and sell; and 37 38
 - (6) Work on any other objectives deemed necessary by the working group; and



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BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the working group is requested 1 to report to the Legislature by: 2 3 (1) Submitting a preliminary report of its findings and 4 recommendations, including any proposed legislation, 5 to the Legislature no later than twenty days prior to 6 7 the convening of the Regular Session of 2025; and 8 9 (2) Submitting subsequent reports on its findings and recommendations, including any proposed legislation, 10 to the Legislature no later than twenty days prior to 11 12 the convening of each Regular Session thereafter; and 13 14 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that certified copies of this 15 Concurrent Resolution be transmitted to the Governor, President of the Senate, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Director 16 of Health, and Mayor of each county. 17 18 hike Sille 19 20 OFFERED BY:

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