Get toxic chemicals out of kids' products.

Ask your legislator to cosponsor and support

An act relative to toxic free kids (H384, S195)

Sponsored by Senator Jo Comerford and Representative James Hawkins

Problem: Toxic chemicals shouldn't be in things children use every day. Unfortunately, children's products can contain PFAS, lead, asbestos, phthalates, bisphenols, and other chemicals that are harmful to children's health and development. Meanwhile, rates of childhood and young adult cancer, neurodevelopmental illnesses, and reproductive disorders have risen sharply over the past 50 years.

Scientists report that an **overwhelming body of evidence** links toxic exposures, especially early life exposures, to these rising disease rates.¹

Solution: The **Act relative to toxic free kids** protects children from toxic chemicals that can cause lifelong harm. The bill:

- Bans PFAS from being added to products made for children 12 and under
- Requires the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) to establish a list of known toxic chemicals
- Requires manufacturers and distributors to disclose if they add any of DEP's listed chemicals to children's products sold or manufactured in Massachusetts
- Requires businesses to stop adding these chemicals to:
 - Products that are made for children 3 and under
 - Children's personal care products or cosmetics
 - and items intended to be put in children's mouths



- Childhood cancer rates have increased 35% (1975-2021).²
- Young adult cancer rates have increased **35%** (1975-2021).³
- Neurodevelopmental illness in children up 38% (1997 to 2017); 17.6% of children have neurodevelopmental disease, sharpest increases in ADHD and autism.⁴
- Asthma incidence has tripled.5
- Male reproductive disorders have doubled.⁶
- Allows Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) to restrict these chemicals in products for children 4–12 if scientific evidence shows likely exposure
- Gives businesses 3 years to phase out restricted chemicals and allows businesses to request waivers and exemptions
- Requires banned chemicals to be replaced with safer alternatives

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"These increases (in pediatric cancer rates) are too rapid to be due to genetic change. They cannot be explained by increased access to medical care or by improvements in diagnosis.... Recognition is growing that **hazardous exposures in the environment are powerful causes of cancer in children.**"

Dr. Philip Landrigan, Director, Global Public Health Initiative, Boston College https://www.cancerfreeeconomy.org/childhood_cancer_prevention/

In January 2025, the New England Journal of Medicine published a major new article, written by 25 of the nation's leading pediatricians and environmental health experts, calling upon policy makers to better protect children from toxic chemical exposures, particularly prenatal and early life exposures.

According to one of the authors, "The evidence is so overwhelming, and the effects of manufactured chemicals are so disruptive for children, that inaction is no longer an option..."7

Massachusetts should join states like New York, Oregon and Washington that have enacted similar laws to reduce illness by getting toxic chemicals out of children's products.

Products specifically made for children should not contain chemicals known to harm children.

"....epidemiologic data, along with laboratory studies of animals, clearly indicate that exposures to certain toxic chemicals, even at very low levels of exposure, elevate the risk for children to develop neurodevelopmental disorders, such as intellectual and learning disabilities, autism, and ADHD."

Dr. Deborah Hirtz Pediatrics Magazine, American Academy of Pediatrics https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC9923610/

- 1 https://www.cancerfreeeconomy.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/CFE_ChildhoodCancerPrevention_Report_F2.pdf and https://www.cancerfreeeconomy.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/2021_CCP_Report_Anniversary_Addendum_FINAL.pdf
- 2 National Cancer Institute, Surveillance, Epidemiology and End Results Program, ages under 15, https://seer.cancer.gov/statistics-network/ explorer/application.html?site=1&data_type=1&graph_type=1&compareBy=sex&chk_sex_1=1&rate_type=2&race=1&age_range=16&advopt_ precision=1&advopt_show_ci=on&hdn_view=0&advopt_show_apc=on&advopt_display=2.
- 3 <u>Ibid</u>., ages 15-39.
- 4 Hirtz, Dr. Deborah, et al, Targeting Environmental Neurodevelopmental Risks to Protect Children, Pediatrics Magazine, vol 139, issue 2, Feb 2017 at https://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/139/2/e20162245.
- 5 Consortium for Children's Environmental Health (Philip Landrigan MD et al), Manufactured Chemicals and Children's Health—The Need for New Law, New England Journal of Medicine, vol 392:3, Jan 2025 at https://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/139/2/e20162245.
- 7 Gillam, Carey, "Health experts rally for 'call to arms' to protect children from toxic chemicals," The Guardian, Jan 8, 2025 at https://www. theguardian.com/society/2025/jan/08/health-experts-childrens-health-chemicals-paper.

FOR MORE INFORMATION:

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Green Newton































