WHEREAS, oxybenzone is a chemical commonly found in
sunscreen and other personal care products, and a significant
amount of research indicates that this chemical has negative
impacts on human health; and

WHEREAS, a 2002 study published in Chemico-Biological
Interactions showed that estrogen build-up can lead to health
issues, such as endometriosis and breast cancer; and

WHEREAS, a 2006 study published in The Journal of
Toxicological Sciences showed that oxybenzone acts as a hormone
mimicker, known to cause anti-androgenic and estrogenic effects,
such as binding of estrogen receptors and build-up of estrogen;
and

WHEREAS, in 2008, the Centers for Disease Control and
Prevention found that oxybenzone is easily absorbed by the body,
and can accumulate in fatty tissues, such as the kidney and
liver; and

WHEREAS, according to a 2015 study published in
Chemosphere, exposure to oxybenzone in-utero has been associated
with Hirschsprung's disease, a neonatal intestinal abnormality;
and

WHEREAS, a 2017 study published in Environmental Research
showed that oxybenzone can be transferred from mother to baby
via breast milk; and
WHEREAS, the most recent evaluation of the safety of oxybenzone by the United States Food and Drug Administration appeared in United States Federal Register in 1999; and

WHEREAS, the United States Food and Drug Administration's 2011 sunscreen final rule outlines labeling requirements to include warnings about the risk of skin cancer and skin aging from sun exposure, and guidelines to follow to prevent and treat reactions to sunscreen products; and

WHEREAS, current labeling requirements do not include warnings about the potential harm to human health from oxybenzone exposure; and

WHEREAS, there is no current standard for what is considered a safe level of oxybenzone in the body, and no special protections exist for personal care products marketed towards the public, including women, babies, or children; and

WHEREAS, sunscreen and personal care products containing oxybenzone should include a warning label, particularly for women, pregnant or nursing mothers, and children, about the potential harm from oxybenzone exposure; now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the House of Representatives of the Twenty-ninth Legislature of the State of Hawaii, Regular Session of 2018, that the United States Food and Drug Administration, the United States Surgeon General, and Hawaii's Congressional Delegation are urged to consider whether products containing oxybenzone should include a warning label that addresses the human health risks of using those personal care products; and
BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that certified copies of this
Resolution be transmitted to the Commissioner of the United
States Food and Drug Administration, the United States Surgeon
General, each member of Hawaii's Congressional Delegation, the
Director of Health, and the Director of Commerce and Consumer
Affairs.

OFFERED BY:

H.R. NO. 23

CHRIS HEME
MARTHA LOREN
DAVID LEE
JUDY MILLER
MARK KAPU

H.R. NO. 23

FEB 15 2018