

Bill as Introduced

SB 55-FN - AS INTRODUCED

2011 SESSION

11-0613

06/04

SENATE BILL

55-FN

AN ACT

requiring certain engine coolants and antifreeze to include an aversive agent so that they are rendered unpalatable.

SPONSORS:

Sen. Odell, Dist 8; Sen. Bradley, Dist 3; Sen. Merrill, Dist 21; Rep. Bettencourt, Rock 4; Rep. Reagan, Rock 1; Rep. Lovett, Sull 4

COMMITTEE:

Energy and Natural Resources

ANALYSIS

This bill requires the addition of an aversive agent to certain engine coolants to render them unpalatable.

Explanation:

Matter added to current law appears in ***bold italics***.

Matter removed from current law appears [~~in brackets and struckthrough.~~]

Matter which is either (a) all new or (b) repealed and reenacted appears in regular type.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

In the Year of Our Lord Two Thousand Eleven

AN ACT requiring certain engine coolants and antifreeze to include an aversive agent so that they are rendered unpalatable.

Be it Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

1 1 Purpose. This act provides that:

2 I. Certain engine coolant and antifreeze must contain an aversive agent (denatonium
3 benzoate) to render it unpalatable.

4 II. Antifreeze manufacturers are liable for ethylene glycol antifreeze.

5 III. Denatonium benzoate manufacturers are liable for denatonium benzoate when included
6 in antifreeze in the range prescribed by this act.

7 IV. Antifreeze manufactures are liable for denatonium benzoate when used in any manner
8 that is incongruous with the requirements of this act.

9 V. A penalty for noncompliance with the requirements of this act.

10 2 New Section; Sale of Engine Coolants and Antifreeze. Amend RSA 644 by inserting after
11 section 8-f the following new section:

12 644:8-g Sale of Engine Coolants and Antifreeze.

13 I. No person may sell or offer to sell in this state any engine coolant or antifreeze that is
14 manufactured after October 11, 2011 and contains more than 10 percent ethylene glycol unless it
15 includes denatonium benzoate at a minimum of 30 parts per million and a maximum of 50 parts per
16 million as a bittering agent within the product so as to render it unpalatable.

17 II.(a) Subject to subparagraph (b), a manufacturer, processor, distributor, recycler, or seller
18 of an engine coolant or antifreeze that is required to contain an aversive agent under paragraph I
19 shall not be liable to any person for any personal injury, death, property damage, damage to the
20 environment (including natural resources), or economic loss that results from the inclusion of
21 denatonium benzoate in any engine coolant or antifreeze, provided that the inclusion of denatonium
22 benzoate is present in concentrations mandated by paragraph I.

23 (b) The limitation on liability provided in subparagraph (a) shall not apply to a
24 particular liability to the extent that the cause of such liability is unrelated to the inclusion of
25 denatonium benzoate in any engine coolant or antifreeze.

26 (c) The limitation on liability in subparagraph (a) shall not be interpreted to provide any
27 limitation on liability in the case of gross negligence or wanton or willful misconduct.

28 III. This section shall not apply to:

29 (a) The sale of a motor vehicle that contains engine coolant or antifreeze.

30 (b) Wholesale containers containing 55 gallons or more of engine coolant or antifreeze.

31 IV. Any person who knowingly violates this section shall be guilty of a class B misdemeanor.

32 3 Effective Date. This act shall take effect January 1, 2012.

LBAO
11-0613
01/10/11

SB 55-FN - FISCAL NOTE

AN ACT requiring certain engine coolants and antifreeze to include an aversive agent so that they are rendered unpalatable.

FISCAL IMPACT:

The Judicial Branch states this bill may increase state general fund expenditures by an indeterminable amount in FY 2012 and each year thereafter. This bill will have no fiscal impact on state, county, and local revenues or county and local expenditures.

METHODOLOGY:

The Judicial Branch states this bill adds RSA 644:8-g, dealing with the sale of engine coolants and antifreeze and makes it a class B misdemeanor to knowingly violate this proposed new statute. The Branch has no information on how many new cases will be brought as a result of this bill. The Branch does have information on the average cost of processing a class B misdemeanor. The Branch states the cost for a class B misdemeanor is \$43.58 in FY 2012 and \$44.34 in FY 2013 and each year thereafter. The possibility of appeals increases the likelihood the fiscal impact on the Branch will exceed \$10,000.

The Judicial Council states there is no right to counsel for a class B misdemeanor; therefore the proposed legislation has no fiscal impact on the Judicial Council.

The New Hampshire Association of Counties states individuals convicted of a class B misdemeanor may be fined but will not be incarcerated; therefore the proposed legislation has no fiscal impact on the counties.

Committee Minutes

**SENATE CALENDAR NOTICE
ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES**

Senator Bob Odell Chairman
 Senator John Gallus V Chairman
 Senator Jeb Bradley
 Senator Gary Lambert
 Senator Amanda Merrill

For Use by Senate Clerk's Office ONLY	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Bill Status
<input type="checkbox"/>	Docket
<input type="checkbox"/>	Calendar
Proof: <input type="checkbox"/>	Calendar <input type="checkbox"/> Bill Status

Date: January 27, 2011

HEARINGS

Thursday

2/10/2011

ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

LOB 102

10:00 AM

(Name of Committee)

(Place)

(Time)

EXECUTIVE SESSION MAY FOLLOW

<p>10:00 AM SB46</p> <p>✓10:15 AM SB55-FN</p> <p>10:30 AM SB106</p> <p>10:45 AM SB107</p> <p>11:00 AM SB128-FN-A</p>	<p>extending and revising the commission to develop a plan for the expansion of transmission capacity in the north country.</p> <p>requiring certain engine coolants and antifreeze to include an aversive agent so that they are rendered unpalatable.</p> <p>naming the visitor center at Jericho Mountain state park for Robert Danderson.</p> <p>relative to use of designated roads in the Connecticut Lakes Headwaters Working Forest for all terrain vehicles.</p> <p>establishing a fee on occupancy of sleeping accommodations of the Appalachian Mountain Club and the Randolph Mountain Club to fund search and game rescue operations of the fish and game department.</p>
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Sponsors:

SB46			
Sen. John Gallus	Sen. Bob Odell	Sen. Sharon Carson	Rep. Laurence Rappaport
Rep. William Remick	Rep. Herbert Richardson		
SB55-FN			
Sen. Bob Odell	Sen. Jeb Bradley	Sen. Amanda Merrill	Rep. David Bettencourt
Rep. John Reagan	Rep. Charlene Lovett		
SB106			
Sen. John Gallus	Sen. Lou D'Allesandro	Sen. John Barnes, Jr.	Sen. Sharon Carson
Rep. Marc Tremblay	Rep. Yvonne Thomas	Rep. William Remick	Rep. John Tholl
SB107			
Sen. John Gallus	Sen. Jim Rausch	Rep. Robert Theberge	Rep. Marc Tremblay
Rep. Frank Sapareto	Rep. Dennis Fields		
SB128-FN-A			
Sen. Lou D'Allesandro	Sen. John Gallus	Rep. Gene Chandler	Rep. Paul Mirski

START: 10:22 AM

END: 10:38 AM

Richard Parsons 271-3076

Sen. Bob Odell
Chairman

Energy and Natural Resources Committee

Hearing Report

TO: Members of the Senate

FROM: Richard Parsons, Legislative Aide

RE: Hearing report on SB 55-FN – **requiring certain engine coolants and antifreeze to include an aversive agent so that they are rendered unpalatable.**

HEARING DATE: 02/10/2011

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE PRESENT: Senators Odell, Gallus, Bradley, Lambert, Merrill

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE ABSENT: No one

Sponsor(s): Sen. Odell, Dist 8; Sen. Bradley, Dist 3; Sen. Merrill, Dist 21; Rep. Bettencourt, Rock 4; Rep. Reagan, Rock 1; Rep. Lovett, Sull 4

What the bill does: This bill requires the addition of an aversive agent to certain engine coolants to render them unpalatable.

Who supports the bill: Sen. Bob Odell, District 8; Rep. Charlene Lovett, Sull 4; Yvonne Nanasi, Dog Owners of the Granite State; Joyce Arivella, Dog Owners of the Granite State; Nancy Holmes, Dog Owners of the Granite State; Roger Phillips; Sean Moore, CSPA; Richard Bailey, NH Veterinarians; Joanne Bourbeau, Humane Society of the US;

Who opposes the bill: Robert Clegg, NHAJ

Summary of testimony received:

Senator Bob Odell, District 8-prime sponsor

- Hearing opened at 10:22 AM
- This bill was before us in last session and no one denied the need for the legislation.
- Trying to address the needs for animals that may drink the coolant because of the sweet taste that it gives.
 - Many states are already doing it.
- Question from Bradley: What states in NE?

- I think Maine has one that is contingent on ours passing.
- Senator Merrill: Is this the same language as last time?
 - Yes, on the liability issues particularly.
 - There may be some other incidental changes.

Sean Moore, CSPA

- CSPA is the premier trade association representing the interests of approx. 240 companies engaged in the manufacture, formulation, distribution and sale of approx. \$80 billion annually in the U.S. of hundreds of familiar consumer products that help household and institutional customers create cleaner and healthier environments.
- It would make a safer product but not an exposure proof project.
- The language is the result of a collaborative effort between the Humane Society of the United States and CSPA.
- This legislation provides necessary liability assignment for the manufacturers of antifreeze, who do not produce denatonium benzoate(DB), the bittering agent that would be required in their products
 - Assigns liability to bittering agent manufacturers.
- The number of state who have this are 14, and 7 pending this year.
 - NJ, MA, VT and ME in Northeast.

Joanne Bourbeau, Humane Society of the US

- Representing over 77,000 members in NH who are in support
- Concerning is accidental exposure to kids and pets.
- Have numbers from Poison Center for exposures in the Northeast in the past 5 years.
- Washington State Veterinary Medical School estimates 10,000 animals are poisoned by antifreeze each year.
- According to the Northern New England Poison Center, 130 NH residents were exposed between 2005-2009
 - 19 of them were children under the age of 12.
 - Death was the result in 2 cases.
- Also, 10 dogs and 1 cat were exposed to the poison.
- Most antifreeze contains 90-95% ethylene glycol
 - A substance that is attractive to children and pets because it has a sweet smell and taste.

Robert Clegg, NHAFFJ

- Opposition to the bill
- This was attempted on the federal level and it failed.
- One problem is that they have limited knowledge of the bittering agent.
 - Don't know what the combination of chemicals will do.
- State of NH vs. Hess corporation
 - Whether or not the state has the right to collect to represent private well owners and has the right to collect for all of them.
- This would take away private citizens private right of action to sue the company because they are mandated.

- Giving immunity to private companies.

Hearing closed at 10:38 AM

Funding: The Judicial Branch states this bill may increase state general fund expenditures by an indeterminable amount in FY 2012 and each year thereafter. This bill will have no fiscal impact on state, county, and local revenues or county and local expenditures.

Future Action: Pending.

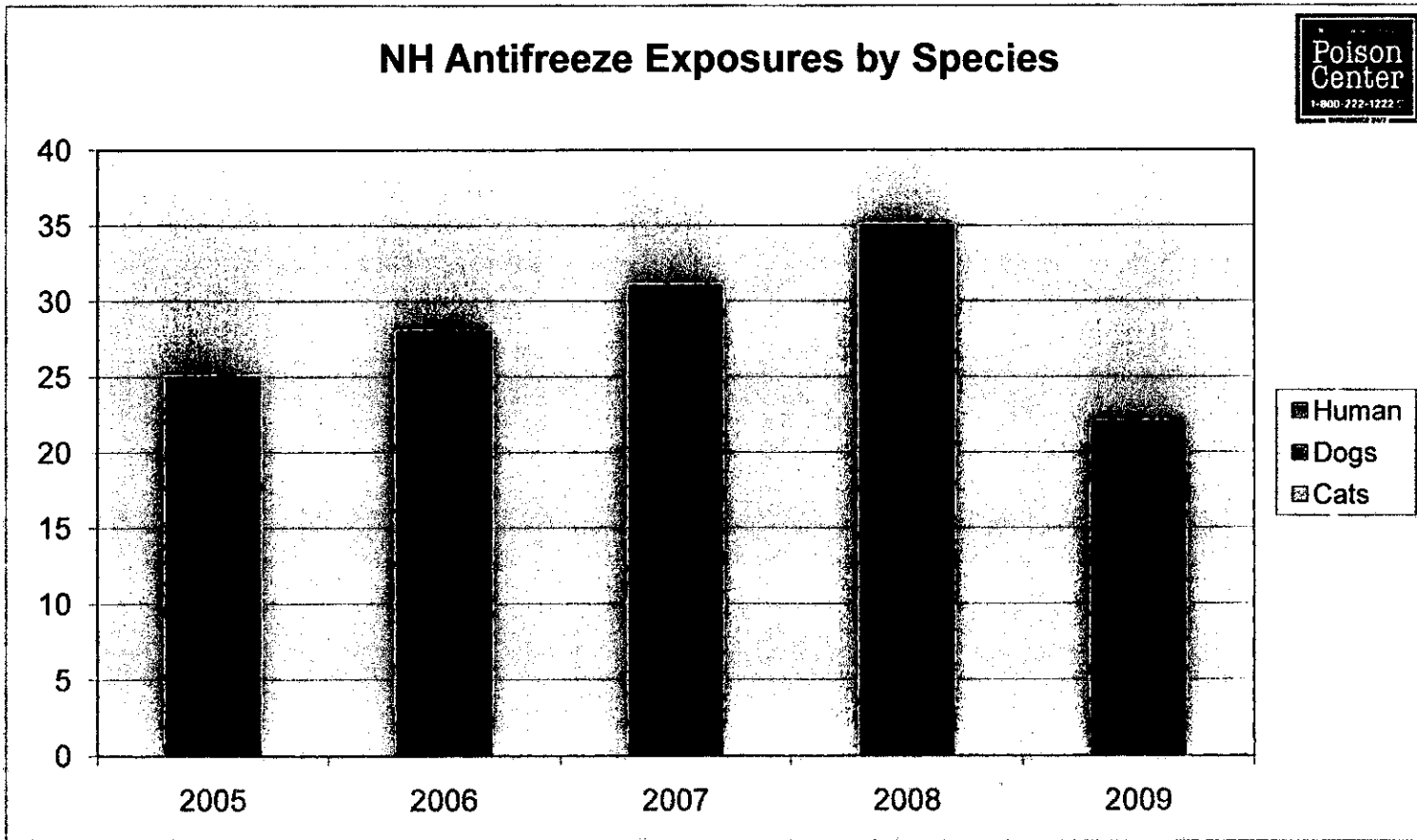
RMP

[file: SB 0055-FN report]
Date: 02/11/2011

Speakers

Testimony

Year	Cats	Dogs	Human
2005	0	4	21
2006	0	4	24
2007	1	1	29
2008	0	1	34
2009	0	0	22

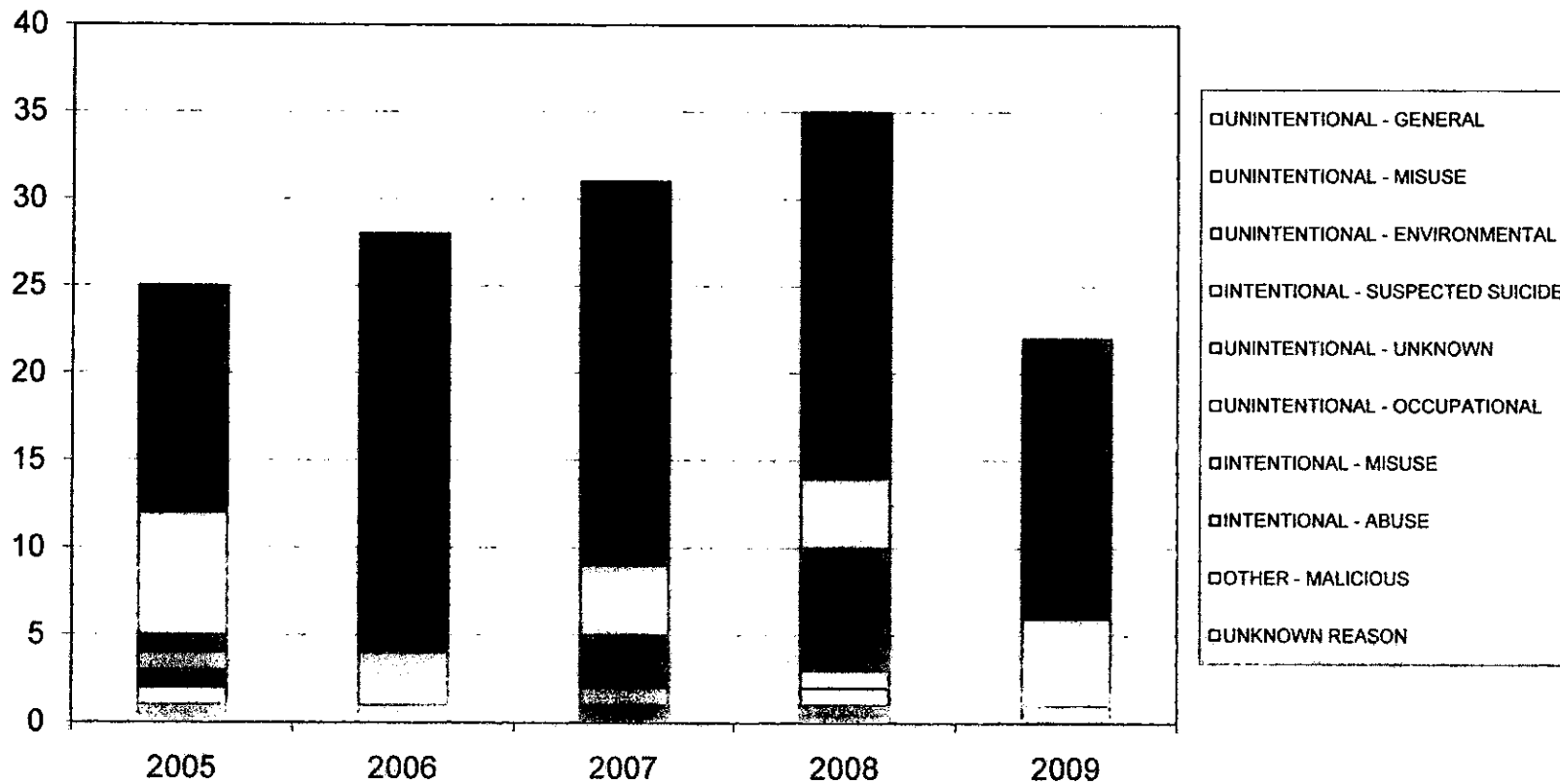


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Please contact Dan Sizemore (sizemh@mmc.org) at 207-662-7223 or Colin Smith (smithc12@mmc.org) at 207-662-7085 before publication or distribution and for assistance with interpretation.

	UNKNOWN REASON	OTHER - MALICIOUS	INTENTIONAL - ABUSE	INTENTIONAL - MISUSE	UNINTENTIONAL OCCUPATIONAL	UNINTENTIONAL - UNKNOWN	INTENTIONAL - SUSPECTED SUICIDE	UNINTENTIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL	UNINTENTIONAL - MISUSE	UNINTENTIONAL GENERAL
2005	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	7	4	9
2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	10	14
2007	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	4	10	12
2008	0	1	1	1	0	0	7	4	11	10
2009	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	9	7

NH Antifreeze Exposure Reasons

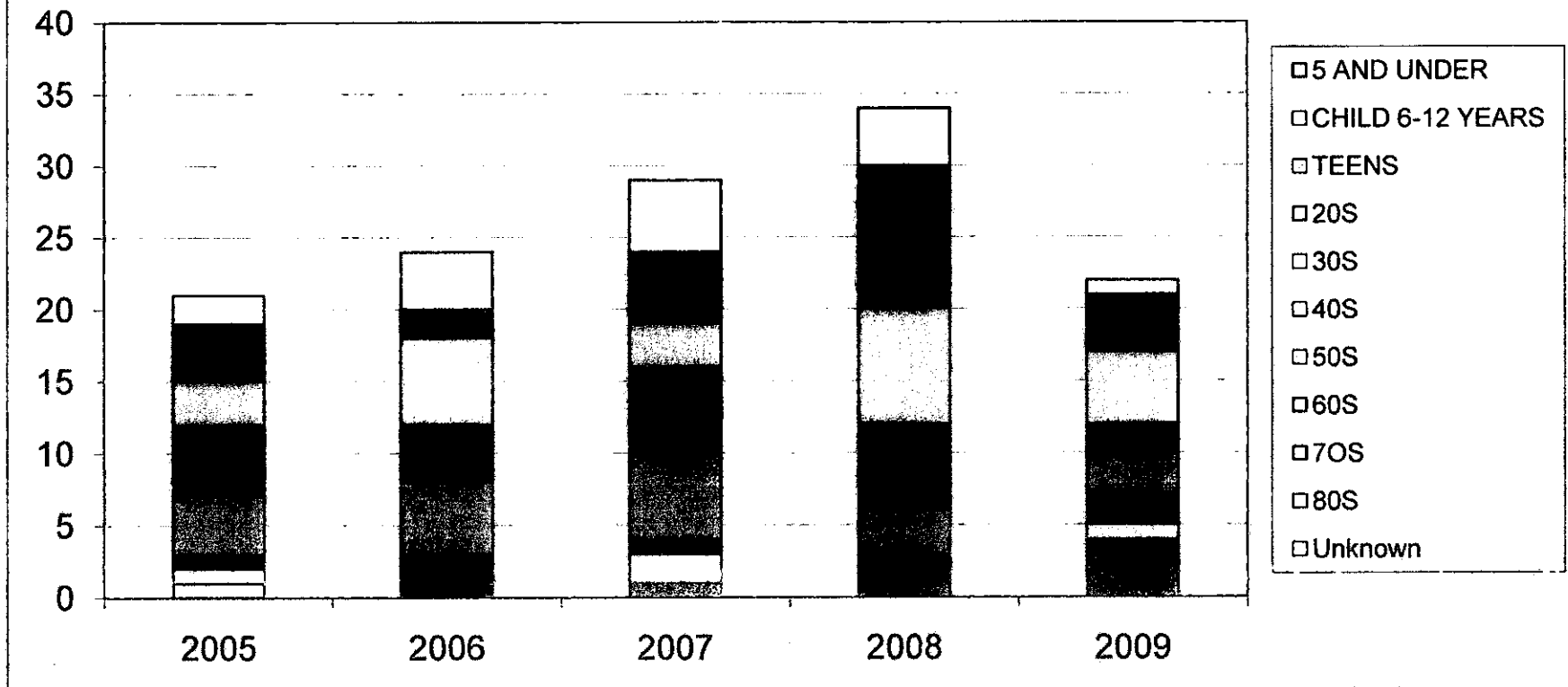


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	Unknown	80S	70S	60S	50S	40S	30S	20S	TEENS	CHILD 6-12 YEARS	5 AND UNDER
2005	0	0	1	1	1	4	5	3	4	0	2
2006	0	1	0	0	2	5	4	6	1	1	4
2007	1	0	0	2	1	6	6	3	5	0	5
2008	1	0	0	0	2	3	6	8	9	1	4
2009	4	0	0	1	2	3	2	5	3	1	1

NH Human Antifreeze Exposures by Age

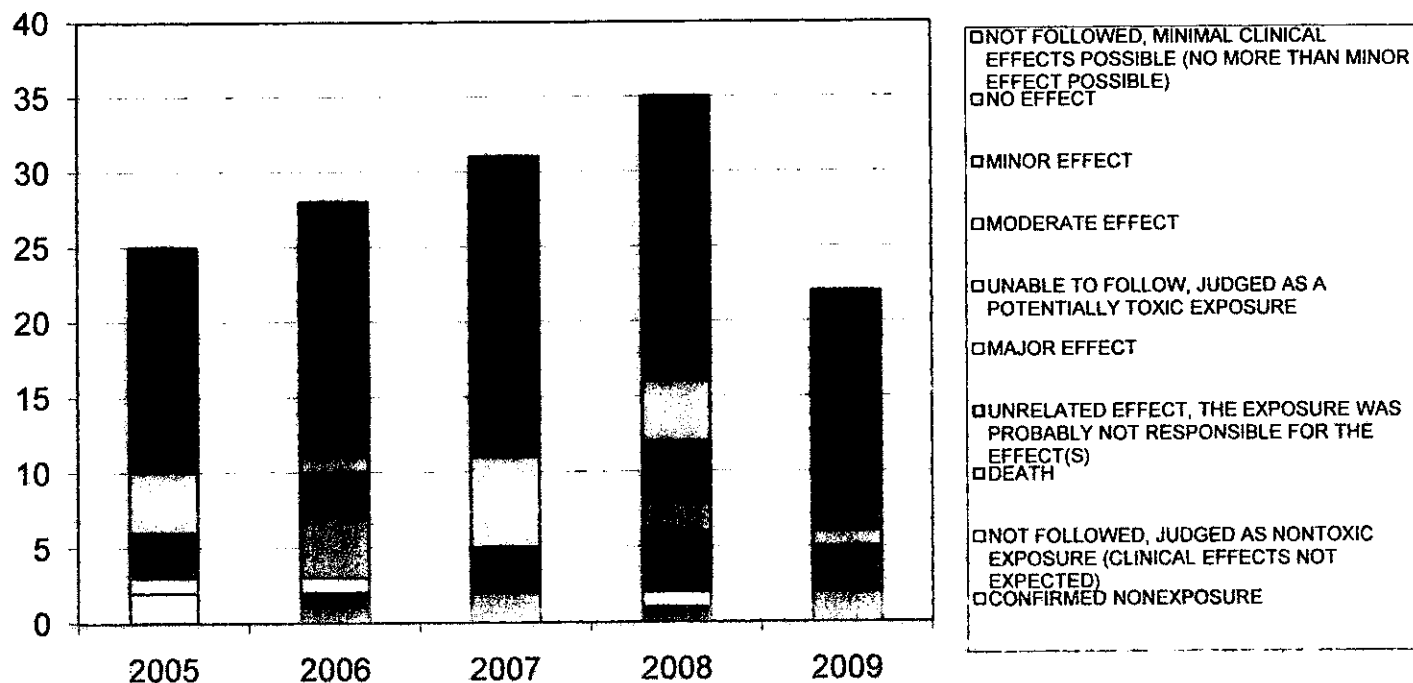


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	CONFIRMED NONEXPOSURE	NOT FOLLOWED, JUDGED AS NONTOXIC EXPOSURE (CLINICAL EFFECTS NOT EXPECTED)	DEATH	UNRELATED EFFECT, THE EXPOSURE WAS PROBABLY NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE EFFECT(S)	MAJOR EFFECT	UNABLE TO FOLLOW, JUDGED AS A POTENTIALLY TOXIC EXPOSURE	MODERATE EFFECT	MINOR EFFECT	NO EFFECT	NOT FOLLOWED, MINIMAL CLINICAL EFFECTS POSSIBLE (NO MORE THAN MINOR EFFECT POSSIBLE)
2005	0	0	2	1	1	0	2	4	5	10
2006	1	1	0	1	0	4	3	1	4	13
2007	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	5	13
2008	0	1	0	1	4	2	4	4	5	14
2009	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	1	0	16

NH Antifreeze Exposure Outcomes



Technical Assistance

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TESTIMONY of the
CONSUMER SPECIALTY PRODUCTS ASSOCIATION

in support of

Senate Bill 55 (Sen. Odell et al.)

*"AN ACT requiring certain engine coolants and antifreeze to include
an aversive agent so that they are rendered unpalatable."*

presented to the

SENATE COMMITTEE
ON
ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

STATE of NEW HAMPSHIRE

February 10, 2011

Presented by: Sean Moore, Director, State Affairs – East Region

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Chairman Odell and distinguished members of the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, my name is Sean Moore and I am Director of State Affairs for the Eastern United States at the Consumer Specialty Products Association (CSPA). CSPA appreciates this opportunity to appear before you to present the antifreeze industry's position on **Senate Bill 55** – an act to require an aversive agent to make antifreeze unpalatable.

The Consumer Specialty Products Association (CSPA) is the premier trade association representing the interests of approximately 240 companies engaged in the manufacture, formulation, distribution and sale of approximately \$80 billion annually in the U.S. of hundreds of familiar consumer products that help household and institutional customers create cleaner and healthier environments. Our products include disinfectants that kill germs in homes, hospitals and restaurants; candles, and fragrances and air fresheners that eliminate odors; pest management products for home, garden and pets; cleaning products and polishes for use throughout the home and institutions; products used to protect and improve the performance and appearance of automobiles; aerosol products and a host of other products used every day. Specifically, our members that manufacture antifreeze would be directly affected by Senate Bill 55, which would require these manufacturers to include a bittering agent in antifreeze sold in New Hampshire.

CSPA and the manufacturers of antifreeze care deeply about the safety of antifreeze consumers and animals. The language of SB 55 is the result of a collaborative effort between the Humane Society of the United States and CSPA. We appreciate Senator Odell's drive to pass legislation that accomplishes the objectives of all parties. We urge this committee to recommend this bill for passage without further amendments, which could undermine the broad support it currently enjoys.

Senate Bill 55 Provides Appropriate Requirements

Importantly, in addition to helping protect animals and consumers, this legislation provides necessary liability assignment for the manufacturers of antifreeze, who do not produce denatonium benzoate (DB), the bittering agent that would be required in their products, and assigns liability to bittering agent manufacturers. The antifreeze industry is very comfortable with the environmental impacts of its product, but we do not manufacture DB and have limited knowledge on its chemical profile and breakdown in the environment. Therefore, this legislation separates liability leaving the antifreeze manufacturer with responsibility for antifreeze and the DB manufacturer liable for their product. It is a matter of fundamental fairness and equity that this legislation provides designated assignment of liability; in light of this manufacturing situation.

This legislation also provides a reasonable effective date (October 11, 2011) to allow manufacturers to provide bitter antifreeze to New Hampshire, which would be the sixth state along the eastern seaboard to have such a mandate take effect in 2011 (compared to zero in 2010). Without this reasonable implementation timeline it would be difficult for manufacturers to ensure that an adequate supply of bitter antifreeze is available to the state of New Hampshire.

This legislation stipulates denatonium benzoate as the aversive agent to be used. Our companies have spent over 20-years researching alternatives to DB for bittering antifreeze and no alternatives have been found to be acceptable. Denatonium benzoate is the only bittering agent that effectively bitters the product, does not impact engine performance, and remains bitter throughout transport. To allow for alternative bittering agents, that might be as bitter, could create the potential for problems with the performance of radiators in New Hampshire.

The requirements and provisions of Senate Bill 55 are absolutely essential to accomplishing the goals of this legislation and ensuring that New Hampshire has an adequate and compliant antifreeze supply. CSPA has

concerns that amendments to the current text of the legislation will defeat the goals of the bill and undermine the broad support that it has.

Education Is Also Important and an Effective Deterrent

CSPA and antifreeze producers would also like to note that this bittering agent requirement will not create an exposure-proof product. CSPA and the makers antifreeze continue to believe the most effective way to protect children and animals from accidental exposure to ethylene glycol antifreeze is to properly store, use and dispose of the product. CSPA believes that the use of child-resistant enclosures in coordination with public education and outreach promoting the safe use and storage of antifreeze is the most successful way to protect consumers. To help achieve this goal, during the past 10 years, our members have actively supported the American Association of Poison Control Centers (AAPCC), in a series of Public Service Announcements (PSAs) entitled, "Take Care: Car Fluids, Children, and Pets." These public service announcements seek to educate consumers about the proper use and storage of antifreeze and other automotive fluids

These PSAs have received significant airtime and have been viewed and heard over 320 million times. This is a major achievement in providing accurate and useful information to consumers. These PSA's are effective in preventing animal and human exposures to antifreeze and are just one example of how the antifreeze industry is being proactive to protect its consumers.

Child-resistant Closures Are Also Effective

The producers of antifreeze have also taken steps to reduce the risks from accidental exposure through the use of child-resistant closures. All antifreeze products sold to consumers are equipped with child-resistant closures and provide prominent label warnings about proper use storage and disposal of the product (*see* 16 CFR § 1700.14(a)(11) *and* 16 CFR § 1500.14(b)(2)). In addition, most manufacturers adhere to a voluntary industry policy to use foil safety seals on consumer product containers. The AAPCC concluded that child-resistant closures have been extremely effective in preventing accidental exposures to consumer products.

It is also important to note that there have been very few serious accidental human exposures to antifreeze. In fact, the American Association of Poison Control Centers reported that in 2009 (the most recent year for which data is available), there were a total of only ten deaths in the United States from ingesting antifreeze. Significantly, all ten of these deaths were determined to have been caused by intentional abuse, and all of these cases involved persons over 21 years of age. Indeed, to the best of our knowledge, the AAPCC has reported no deaths of a child under the age of six related to accidental ingestion of ethylene glycol-based automotive antifreeze since it began collecting data in 1983. Additionally, the total number of exposures to antifreeze amounted to less than one-quarter of one percent, or 0.213%, of the total exposure-related calls received by poison control centers throughout the United States during calendar year 2009.

Conclusion

CSPA and the antifreeze industry appreciate this opportunity to present our position on this important issue. As you can see the antifreeze industry has been – and continues to be – proactive in protecting consumers and animals from accidental exposure to ethylene glycol based antifreeze.

We support Senate Bill 55 as currently drafted, with the assigned liability provision and a reasonable effective date. Therefore, we urge the Committee to support this carefully negotiated legislation without any amendments or elimination of important provisions, which could undermine its broad support.

I am now available to answer any questions you may have.



THE HUMANE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES

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Testimony By: Joanne Bourbeau
Presented To: Senate Energy & Natural Resources Committee
In Support Of: SB 55, An Act Requiring Certain Engine Coolants and Antifreeze to include an Aversive Agent
Date: February 10, 2011

My name is Joanne Bourbeau and the Senior State Director for The Humane Society of the United States (HSUS), the nation's largest animal protection organization with over 11 million members and supporters, of which more than 77,000 live here in the Granite State. On behalf of our New Hampshire members, I am submitting testimony in support of SB 55 to require certain engine coolants and antifreeze to include an aversive agent so that they are rendered unpalatable.

Most antifreeze contains 90-95 percent ethylene glycol, a substance that is attractive to children and pets because it has a sweet smell and taste. Ethylene glycol can cause nausea and vomiting, depress the central nervous system, cause fluid build-up in the lungs, heart failure, kidney failure, seizures, coma, and death. *Less than a teaspoon can be fatal.*

Children and animals come into contact with antifreeze through containers that are not tightly sealed or discarded carelessly, leaks on driveways, spills along the road, on boat ramps, and in wildlife areas where ATV and 4-wheel drive vehicles are permitted. Animals have been known to chew through sealed containers.

Denatonium benzoate is the world's bitterest known substance, and would render antifreeze unpalatable. This legislation will help reduce the number of childhood emergencies and save countless animal lives at the cost of only 2-3 cents per gallon.

Celebrating Animals, Confronting Cruelty

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Denatonium benzoate is used in many household products including liquid soaps, shampoos, rubbing alcohol, nail polish remover, animal repellents, solvents, paints, and varnishes. It is not known to pose any long-term health or environmental risks.

The American Academy of Pediatrics, American Veterinary Medical Association, The Pet Food Institute, The American Association of Poison Control Centers, the American Medical Association, the National Safety Council, and the American Journal of Public Health all recommend adding an aversive agent to antifreeze.

Washington State Veterinary Medical School estimates that 10,000 animals, including pets, wildlife, and endangered species, are poisoned by antifreeze ingestion each year. One veterinary survey estimates that as many as 90,000 dogs and cats are poisoned by antifreeze ingestion each year.

According to the Northern New England Poison Center, there were 130 New Hampshire residents exposed to antifreeze from 2005-2009. Of those, 19 were children under the age of 12. Death was the result in 2 of the total cases. In addition, 10 dogs and 1 cat were exposed to the poison. It's important to note that these figures only reflect those reported to the poison center. In a survey conducted with members of the NH Veterinary Medical Association last month, 17 hospitals reported cases involving 64 dogs and 14 cats exposed to antifreeze over the last 5 years.

The addition of a bittering agent to antifreeze is supported by The Consumer Specialty Products Association, which represents the antifreeze industry. Jeff Bye, Vice-President of Honeywell, the leading manufacturer of antifreeze, testified to Congress in support of federal legislation requiring the addition of a bittering agent to antifreeze.

However, because federal legislation moves at a snail's pace, fourteen states— Arizona, California, Illinois, Maine, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oregon, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington and Wisconsin — have already passed legislation requiring that a bittering agent be added to ethylene glycol antifreeze to make it unpalatable for animals and children.

We hope New Hampshire will join other states to ensure the safety of its children and pets, and urge your favorable support of this common sense and long overdue legislation.



Joanne Bourbeau, Senior State Director – VT/NH

The Humane Society of the United States

Fact Sheet

Support SB 55: Stop Antifreeze Poisoning

Hundreds of children and thousands of animals – including companion animals and endangered species – are accidentally poisoned each year from ingesting antifreeze. One veterinary survey estimates that as many as 90,000 dogs and cats are poisoned by antifreeze ingestion each year. Several federal laws classify antifreeze as a hazardous substance.

Antifreeze is sweet – and deadly.

Most antifreeze contains 90-95 percent ethylene glycol, a substance that is attractive to children and pets because it has a sweet smell and taste. Ethylene glycol can cause nausea and vomiting, depress the central nervous system, cause fluid build-up in the lungs, heart failure, kidney failure, seizures, coma, and death. ***Less than a teaspoon can be fatal.***

Antifreeze is dangerous for children and animals.

Children and animals come into contact with antifreeze through containers that are not tightly sealed or discarded carelessly, leaks on driveways, spills along the road, on boat ramps, and in wildlife areas where ATV and 4-wheel drive vehicles are permitted. Animals have been known to chew through sealed containers to eat the antifreeze. Unfortunately, antifreeze has also been used to intentionally poison pets.

Adding a bittering agent will help make antifreeze safer.

S.B. 55 would require engine coolant/antifreeze that is more than 10 percent ethylene glycol to contain denatonium benzoate, the world's bitterest known substance, to render it unpalatable. This legislation will help reduce the number of childhood emergencies and save countless animal lives at the cost of only 2-3 cents per gallon.

Denatonium benzoate is used in many household products including liquid soaps, shampoos, rubbing alcohol, nail polish remover, animal repellents, solvents, paints, and varnishes. It is not known to pose any long-term health or environmental risks.

National health organizations support antifreeze safety laws.

The American Academy of Pediatrics, American Veterinary Medical Association, The Pet Food Institute, The American Association of Poison Control Centers, the American Medical Association, the National Safety Council, and the American Journal of Public Health all recommend adding an aversive agent to antifreeze and/or support legislation.

Fourteen states, including Arizona, California, Illinois, Maine, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oregon, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington and Wisconsin have enacted similar antifreeze safety statutes.

Please support legislation to stop antifreeze poisoning.



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THE HUMANE SOCIETY
OF THE UNITED STATES

Celebrating Animals | Confronting Cruelty

2100 L Street, NW Washington, DC 20037

t 202.452.1100 f 202.778.6132 humanesociety.org

Parsons, Richard

From: adamren@comcast.net
Sent: Wednesday, February 09, 2011 8:30 AM
To: Odell, Bob; Gallus, John; Bradley, Jeb; Lambert, Gary; Merrill, Amanda
Cc: Allen R. Damren
Subject: Senate Bill 55

Dear Chairman Odell and Committee Members,

I had every intention of being in Concord tomorrow morning (Thursday) to testify in support of SB55. But as so often happens this time of year, the work required for our school budgets and related public hearings dictate that I remain in Claremont. I am hoping this email message will serve as an expression of my support.

I am pleased to note that the language used in this bill addresses squarely the "liability" concerns raised last year. The language is plain and straight forward. If anyone does believe the language needs some work, I am confident that members of the committee are very well equipped to address these concerns. Concerns, if raised, should not be allowed to serve as a barrier to enacting this needed legislation. There will be data presented by other groups, most notably the Humane Society, and that data will point very clearly to the need for this bill. I believe that we as a society have an obligation to ensure that a man-made product, one that does have a good purpose, is marketed in these small quantities in as safe a condition as possible. Safety is vital especially to the least among us- in this case animals and small children. I urge members of the committee to vote this bill forward, with a recommendation of "Ought to Pass".

Thank you for your kind attention to my few words of support.

Sincerely,

Allen R. Damren
40 Grove Street
Claremont, NH 03743

Committee Report

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
SENATE
REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

Date: February 17, 2011

THE COMMITTEE ON Energy and Natural Resources

to which was referred Senate Bill 55-FN

AN ACT requiring certain engine coolants and antifreeze to
include an aversive agent so that they are rendered
unpalatable.

Having considered the same, the committee recommends that the Bill:

OUGHT TO PASS

BY A VOTE OF: 5-0

AMENDMENT # s

Senator Jeb E. Bradley
For the Committee

Richard Parsons 271-3076

New Hampshire General Court - Bill Status System

Docket of SB55

Docket Abbreviations

Bill Title: requiring certain engine coolants and antifreeze to include an aversive agent so that they are rendered unpalatable.

Official Docket of SB55:

Date	Body	Description
1/19/2011	S	Introduced and Referred to Energy and Natural Resources, SJ 3 , Pg.33
1/27/2011	S	Hearing: 2/10/2011, Room 102, LOB, 10:15 a.m.; SC9
2/17/2011	S	Committee Report: Ought to Pass, 2/23/11; SC12
2/23/2011	S	Ought to Pass, MA, VV; OT3rdg; SJ 7 , Pg.69
2/23/2011	S	Passed by Third Reading Resolution; SJ 7 , Pg.77
3/16/2011	H	Introduced and Referred to Science, Technology and Energy; HJ 28 , Pg.882
3/29/2011	H	Public Hearing: 4/5/2011 1:00 PM LOB 304
5/4/2011	H	Executive Session: 5/17/2011 1:00 PM LOB 304
5/18/2011	H	Committee Report: Inexpedient to Legislate for May 25 (Vote 8-7; RC); HC 41 , PG.1395
5/25/2011	H	Lay on the Table (Rep Cali-Pitts): MA DIV 303-70; HJ 46 , PG.1597-1598

NH House

NH Senate

Other Referrals

COMMITTEE REPORT FILE INVENTORY

SB 0055-FN ORIGINAL REFERRAL _____ RE-REFERRAL

1. THIS INVENTORY IS TO BE SIGNED AND DATED BY THE COMMITTEE AIDE AND PLACED INSIDE THE FOLDER AS THE FIRST ITEM IN THE COMMITTEE FILE.
2. PLACE ALL DOCUMENTS IN THE FOLDER FOLLOWING THE INVENTORY IN THE ORDER LISTED.
3. THE DOCUMENTS WHICH HAVE AN "X" BESIDE THEM ARE CONFIRMED AS BEING IN THE FOLDER.
4. THE COMPLETED FILE IS THEN DELIVERED TO THE CALENDAR CLERK.

DOCKET (Submit only the latest docket found in Bill Status)

COMMITTEE REPORT

CALENDAR NOTICE

HEARING REPORT

HANDOUTS FROM THE PUBLIC HEARING

PREPARED TESTIMONY AND OTHER SUBMISSIONS

SIGN-UP SHEET(S)

ALL AMENDMENTS (passed or not) CONSIDERED BY COMMITTEE:

____ - AMENDMENT # _____ ____ - AMENDMENT # _____
____ - AMENDMENT # _____ ____ - AMENDMENT # _____

ALL AVAILABLE VERSIONS OF THE BILL:

AS INTRODUCED ____ AS AMENDED BY THE HOUSE
____ FINAL VERSION ____ AS AMENDED BY THE SENATE

____ OTHER (Anything else deemed important but not listed above, such as amended fiscal notes): _____

IF YOU HAVE A RE-REFERRED BILL, YOU ARE GOING TO MAKE UP A DUPLICATE FILE FOLDER

DATE DELIVERED TO SENATE CLERK

7/22/11


BY COMMITTEE AIDE