



Date: February 23, 2026 | Policy Analyst: Lisa Sorensen | Prepared For: Rep. Chevrier

2nd Substitute H.B. 442: Feminine Hygiene Products Amendments

2nd Substitute H.B. 442 creates a new chapter in Utah Code establishing labeling requirements for menstrual products sold in the state. **Beginning December 1, 2027**, manufacturers of menstrual products manufactured on or after that date must include a package label identifying each covered substance, including specified chemicals (lead, cadmium, arsenic, dioxin, and PFAS) and intentionally added ingredients, with covered substances listed by predominance by weight and percentage by weight. The bill also provides that the **labeling requirements do not require disclosure of confidential business information (CBI)**, and allows an intentionally added ingredient that is confidential business information to be listed by its common name. The bill authorizes the Division of Consumer Protection to make rules and enforce these requirements, including administrative penalties.

Key Points

- Requires package labeling starting December 1, 2027, for menstrual products manufactured on or after that date, listing covered substances on outside packaging.
- Covered substances include specified chemicals (lead, cadmium, arsenic, dioxin, PFAS) and intentionally added ingredients used for a technical or functional purpose.
- Sets label content/format standards, including listing covered substances by predominance by weight with percentage by weight, with limited flexibility for substances under one percent.
- CBI treatment for certain intentionally added ingredients: disclosure of confidential business information is not required on the package or website, and a CBI intentionally added ingredient may be listed by common name.

Major Provisions

Definitions (Covered Products and Substances)

- Applies to menstrual products (tampons, pads, menstrual cups, and similar products).
- Requires labeling of covered substances, meaning:
 - Certain "chemicals": lead, cadmium, arsenic, dioxin, and PFAS; and
 - Intentionally added ingredients (added for a technical/functional purpose).
- Defines confidential business information (CBI) for certain intentionally added ingredients, and clarifies CBI does not include the listed chemicals.

2. Labeling Requirements

- Applies to menstrual products manufactured on or after December 1, 2027
- Labels must:
 - List each covered substance
 - Identify substances in order of predominance by weight
 - Include percentage by weight
 - Be placed conspicuously on outside packaging
 - Use legible type
- Substances under 1% by weight may be listed after others, in any order
- Manufacturers may use technology (e.g., a website link) to disclose non-chemical intentionally added ingredients
- CBI is not required to be disclosed on the package or a website; a CBI intentionally added ingredient may be listed by its common name.

3. Rulemaking Authority

- Authorizes the Division of Consumer Protection to:
 - Adopt rules related to labeling format and requirements
 - Establish additional labeling standards as needed

4. Enforcement and Penalties

- Enforcement by the Division of Consumer Protection, with legal support from the Attorney General
- Administrative fines:
 - Up to \$2,500 per violation
- Judicial remedies may include:
 - Injunctions
 - Disgorgement and restitution
 - Civil fines up to \$2,500 per violation
- Violations of administrative or court orders may result in civil penalties up to \$5,000 per violation
- Collected fines are deposited into the Consumer Protection Education and Training Fund