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Deputy Campaign Director

Who We Are...

- Health-affected Groups (Autism Society of America, American Association on Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities, Breast Cancer Fund...)
- Health Professionals (American Nurses Association, Association of Reproductive Health Professionals, Mt. Sinai Children's Environmental Health Center...)
- National and State Environmental Groups (NRDC, EDF, Washington Toxics Coalition, Clean Water Action....
- Environmental Justice Groups (Connecticut Coalition for Environmental Justice, WEACT, Just Transition Alliance...)
- Concerned Parents (Momsrising.org, Learning Disabilities Association, Mom blogs)
- Businesses (down stream users, health care systems, manufacturers)

www.saferchemicals.org

TSCA- The Dog that Didn't Bark

The basics (by the numbers):

- 80,000 chemicals in commerce.
- Required testing on 200 in 34 years.
- 5 chemicals have been restricted.
- **18 years** since EPA tried and failed *to regulate* asbestos

Why?

- Practically No Authority
 - "Unreasonable Risk" standard too burdensome
 - Burden entirely on government
- Practically No Information
 - Catch 22: EPA needs to know a chemical is bad in order to find out if it's bad
 - Hazard and exposure information shielded from public and market scrutiny

The Results...

Public Health Failure

- Chronic disease on the rise
- Explosion of peer-reviewed studies linking common chemicals to increasingly common ailments

Market Failure

Manufacturers, retailers struggling with lack of chemical information, creating uncertainty in world market demanding safer goods.

Example: Kaiser Permanente

 From Kathy Gerwig, VP, Workplace Safety, Environmental Stewardship Officer (From February 2009 Testimony)

"In many cases, even with the purchasing power represented by Kaiser Permanente it is <u>difficult to get the information</u> we request.

The process requires comprehensive vendor education and aggressive demands for safety and ingredient information.

When <u>the information</u> is provided, it is <u>often useless</u> due to the vendor's lack of knowledge, <u>trade secret caveats</u> or the <u>absence of safety information</u> for thousands of chemicals in commerce today."

Why we need comprehensive data on all chemicals

- A core element of public right-to-know, consumers care
- "No data, no market" in place internationally
- Critical for advancing science, protecting public health
- Businesses, down stream users of chemicals need to make informed decisions
- Identify chemicals of concern and no concern

Who needs data on chemicals?

- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
 - To identify chemicals meeting specific criteria
 - To prioritize chemicals
 - To conduct and make informed safety determinations

But the following also need data on chemicals:

- The market
- Downstream users
- State and local governments
- Consumers
- Academic and government scientists
- Workers
- The general public

What types of information is needed?

- Identifying information
- Manufacturing and processing information
- Exposure-relevant information
- Biomonitoring data
- Use information
- Post-use information
- Hazard information

Information can move economy away from hazardous chemicals

- Persistence, bioaccumulation, toxic (PBTs)
 - PCBs, lead, mercury, toxic flame retardants (PBDEs)
- Endocrine disruptors (EDCs)
 - bisphenol A, phthalates
- Carcinogens, mutagens, reproductive toxins (CMRs)
 - formaldehyde, asbestos

Moment (um) for Reform...

- Trade Partners demanding change/ changing
 - Europe's REACH system, Canada
- States step into the void
 - Maine, Washington, California and Minnesota
- Barrage of New Science
 - Making headlines, but nowhere to go federally
- Marketplace or "retail regulation"
 - Walmart caught with baby bottles it doesn't want; Staples,
 Kaiser, looking to weed out the bad on their own

The Safe Chemicals Act: Policy that can

grant market and regulators increased access to chemical data

 The Safe Chemicals Act (Sen. Frank Lautenberg, D-NJ)

S. 3209

 The Toxic Chemical Safety Act (Rep. Bobby Rush, D-IL; Rep. Henry Waxman, D-CA)

Discussion Draft

How the bills work:

- The Safe Chemicals Act (Senate version):
 - Require minimum information on all chemicals (to be determined by the Administrator)
 - Administrator shall include information on hazard, exposure, and use of chemical substances
 - Information is due when chemicals are in line for safety determination

- The Toxic Chemical Safety Act (House version)
 - Requires the Administrator to create a rule on minimum data requirements
 - Administrator shall include information on hazard, exposure, and use of chemical substances
 - Information on all chemicals is required within five years

Contact information

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