

## **STATES' PRINCIPLES ON REFORM OF THE TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL ACT**

**Require Chemical Data Reporting.** Chemical and product manufacturers should be required to develop and provide chemical health and safety information, as well as exposure and use data, including the presence of toxic chemicals in products and the associated chemical hazards and risks, to regulators, businesses, and the public.

**Demonstrate Chemicals and Products are Safe.** Manufacturers should provide the necessary information to regulators to conclude that new and existing chemicals and products in commerce are safe and do not endanger the public or the environment. The public has a right to expect that the products they use are safe.

**Prioritize Chemicals of Concern.** Government should identify and prioritize chemicals of concern in order to regulate the most problematic chemicals in commerce, and have the authority to take timely action to protect people and the environment. Sufficient resources should be made available to support these actions.

**Protect the Most Vulnerable.** Chemical regulation should be designed to protect the most vulnerable, including pregnant women and children.

**Promote Safer Chemicals and Products.** Based on green chemistry principles, manufacturers should be required to assess and identify safer alternatives to problematic chemicals of concern. Government should establish protocols for evaluating potential alternatives to chemicals of concern.

**Address Emerging Contaminants.** Emerging chemicals of concern, including nanoscale materials, need to be assessed for public and environmental safety before they go into widespread commerce and use.

**Strengthen Federal Law & Preserve States' Rights.** States acknowledge the need for a strong federal chemical regulation system, while expressly preserving the authority of state and localities to implement measures to manage chemicals of concern.

**Fund State Programs.** Effective state-federal governance should enhance the role of states in TSCA implementation, promote data and information sharing, and provide sustained funding for state programs. The states are in a unique position to provide innovative, cost-effective solutions for chemicals of concern prioritization, interstate data sharing, and safer chemical alternatives assessments.

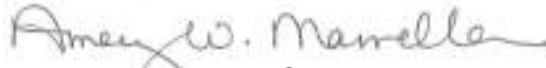
STATES' PRINCIPLES ON REFORM OF THE  
TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL ACT SUPPORTING STATE SIGNATURES



Linda S. Adams, Secretary  
California Environmental  
Protection Agency



Thomas S. Burack, Commissioner  
New Hampshire Department of  
Environmental Services




Amey W. Marrella, Commissioner  
Connecticut Department of  
Environmental Protection



Mark N. Mauriello, Acting Commissioner  
New Jersey Department of Environmental  
Protection



Douglas P. Scott, Director  
Illinois Environmental Protection Agency



Pete Grannis, Commissioner  
New York State Department of  
Environmental Conservation



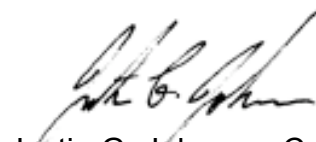
David P. Littell, Commissioner  
Maine Department of  
Environmental Protection



Dick Pedersen, Director  
Oregon Department of  
Environmental Quality



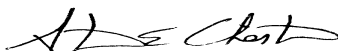
Shari T. Wilson, Secretary  
Maryland Department of the Environment



Justin G. Johnson, Commissioner  
VT Department of  
Environmental Conservation



Laurie Burt, Commissioner  
Massachusetts Department of  
Environmental Protection



Steven E. Chester, Director  
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