



Assembly
California Legislature

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON
ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY AND TOXIC MATERIALS

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ASSEMBLYMEMBER, FIRST DISTRICT

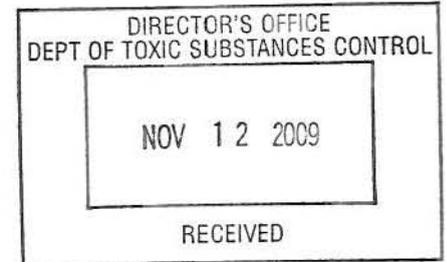
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Shannon McKinney

COMMITTEE SECRETARY
Linda R. Rodriguez

November 6, 2009

Maziar Movassaghi, Acting Director
Department of Toxic Substances Control
1001 "I" Street
P.O. Box 806
Sacramento, California 95812-0806



Dear Director Movassaghi:

Thank you for the opportunity to offer comments on the implementation of AB 1879 (Feuer) from the 2007-2008 California Legislative Session and the role that this law plays in the overall California Green Chemistry Initiative. The actions and policies of California agencies must minimize production and exposure to toxic chemicals and reduce toxic waste in California.

AB 1879 directed the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) to adopt Safer Alternative Regulations to create a process for identifying and prioritizing chemicals of concern and for specifying the necessary regulatory actions to reduce the risk from those chemicals. The Legislature was clear in enacting AB 1879 that we are requiring a comprehensive program to reduce the public health risk posed by dangerous chemicals in consumer products in homes, the workplace and the environment.

As the Chairmen of the California State Assembly Committees on Health and on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials, we have reviewed the Straw Proposal for Safer Alternative Regulations in terms of the overall state strategy to implement the Green Chemistry Initiative.

Based on the requirements of AB 1879 and the legislative intent that was envisioned, there are several issues that should be considered.

1. Timeliness of DTSC action.

In June of 2009, DTSC provided a status report of the implementation of the Green Chemistry Initiative. This report included a proposed rulemaking timeline that anticipated the completion of the October 1, 2009 Straw Proposal for Safer Alternative Regulations by August 31 and the beginning of the official forty five day comment



period by October 30, 2009. The DTSC must ensure deadlines are met to assure compliance with your prior commitment and the statutory requirements.¹ Any delay in the regulatory process will undermine the intent of the Legislature to take swift action to reduce public health threats from dangerous chemicals.

2. Prioritize chemicals. Clarify the basis for prioritizing chemicals of concern.

Statute requires DTSC to establish an identification and prioritization process for chemicals of concern and to "establish a process for evaluating chemicals of concern in consumer products, and their potential alternatives, to determine how best to limit exposure or to reduce the level of hazard posed by a chemical of concern." However, the provisions in the straw proposal for prioritizing chemicals of concern may be inadequate. The prioritization process should be the driving force for the remainder of the regulatory actions and should be based on more than the potential for exposure. Statute requires the identification and prioritization process to include, but not be limited to, all of the following considerations: (1) The volume of the chemical in commerce in this state; (2) The potential for exposure to the chemical in a consumer product; (3) Potential effects on sensitive subpopulations, including infants and children.²

The Legislature is anticipating immediate and tangible results from the Green Chemistry process. Prioritization of chemicals of concern and early action on priority chemicals will be a key part of the demonstrable progress on the program.

3. Clarify State oversight and enforcement role to ensure effectiveness of the regulation.

The leadership of DTSC is critical to the success of the Safer Alternative Regulations. The Legislature anticipated a strong role for DTSC in prioritizing chemicals, requiring manufactures to adopt safer alternatives and enforcing the requirements of the law. The Legislature acted based on the assurance that broad legal authority maintained by DTSC would be utilized to implement a strong regulatory program. DTSC's regulatory proposal should be strengthened to clearly identify the role and responsibility of DTSC in program implementation.

The Committees will be reviewing the Safer Alternative Regulations as they continue to evolve. We appreciate DTSC's willingness to seek a broad range of stakeholder review, comments and suggestions.

¹ Health and Safety Code 25252. (a) On or before January 1, 2011, the department shall adopt regulations to establish a process to identify and prioritize those chemicals or chemical ingredients in consumer products that may be considered as being a chemical of concern

² Health and Safety Code 25253. (a) (1) On or before January 1, 2011, the department shall adopt regulations pursuant to this section that establish a process for evaluating chemicals of concern in consumer products, and their potential alternatives, to determine how best to limit exposure or to reduce the level of hazard posed by a chemical of concern

DTSC has been given a broad mandate under the provisions of Green Chemistry and your obligation is to use that authority to meet the fundamental intent of the law. Thank you for your consideration of these comments.

Sincerely,

//original signed by//

Wesley Chesbro, Chairman
California State Assembly Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials

//original signed by//

Dave Jones, Chairman
California State Assembly Committees on Health

Cc: Members AESTM, AH

November 10, 2009

DTSC Headquarters
1001 L Street
Sacramento, CA 95812-0806

To: California Department of Toxic Substances Controls (DTSC)

On behalf of the Association of Woodworking and Furnishings Suppliers (AWFS) I am writing to express our association's strong concerns with the Alternatives Regulation Straw Proposal that is now open for public comment. AWFS does not believe this straw proposal is consistent with the intent of AB 1879 and is certainly not what our association envisioned during the early participation in the Governor's Green Chemistry initiative.

AWFS is a national trade association based in California. The association's membership consists of manufacturers and distributors of machinery, hardware, software, tooling, lumber, components, wood products and supplies the woodworking industry including cabinet, furniture, millwork and custom woodworking

Under the framework laid out in the current proposal, manufacturers and importers of consumer products for sale in California would be required to identify whether their product contains a "chemical of concern" and, if so, would require a costly and onerous alternatives assessment process. If a consumer product manufacturer/importer could not identify or chose not to implement a safer alternative, the consumer product containing the chemical of concern would be banned in 2-20 years. Furthermore, if the manufacturer/importer chose to implement a safer alternative that, while incrementally better than the identified chemical of concern, has other specified hazard traits it too would be subjected to a ban in 2-20 years. The current Straw Proposal contains no consideration of potential or severity of exposure; rather, it would place roughly 10,000 chemicals on the path for eventual phase-out.

AWFS believes this process is overly broad, fails to place priority on chemicals or products that pose the greatest risk to consumers, and is duplicative of past regulatory efforts. For example, just a few years ago, the California Air Resources Board (CARB) used its authority to regulate the use of formaldehyde in composite wood products. Members of AWFS spent millions of dollars to open their doors to CARB, participate in the regulatory process, and to comply with the adopted Air Toxic Control Measure. Yet, it appears all that effort would be undone by this straw proposal.

News reports indicate that much of the nation is pulling out of recession, yet California is not. There are more people unemployed in this state than ever before and one reason for that is because it is difficult to open and sustain a business in this state due to the myriad of regulations.

AWFS urges the Department to reconsider the straw proposal currently being discussed.

Sincerely,

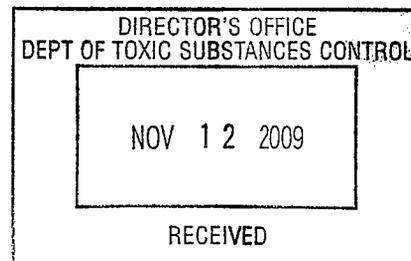
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Angelo Gangone, Executive Vice President
Association of Woodworking and Furnishings Suppliers



November 6, 2009

Acting Director Maziar Movassaghi
California Department of Toxics Substances Control
1001 I Street
P.O. Box 806
Sacramento, CA 95812-0806



RE: Serious Concerns with Straw Proposal for Safer Alternatives Regulation (October 1, 2009)

Dear Director Movassaghi:

On behalf of **b. dazzle, inc.**, I would like to convey our serious concerns with the Safer Alternatives Regulation Straw Proposal as currently drafted (this input is being provided consistent with the Green Chemistry Alliance's [GCA] comment extension deadline of November 9th). Although **b. dazzle, inc.**, understands that the Straw Proposal is not a formal regulation at this time, the program described would have sweeping ramifications on virtually all industry sectors that manufacture or sell a consumer product in California and does not reflect the intent of the enacting legislation under AB 1879 (Feuer, 2008).

We are a small business which has narrow margins, but is committed to producing our products in America, while competing with products manufactured in Asia for much less money. The burdens that the highly ambiguous and sweeping Safer Alternatives Regulation Straw Proposal could make it impossible for us to produce in America or even to stay in business. Under the framework laid out in the current proposal, manufacturers and importers of consumer products for sale in California would be required to identify whether their product contains a "chemical of concern" and, if so, would require a costly and onerous alternatives assessment process. If a consumer product manufacturer/importer could not identify or chose not to implement a safer alternative, the consumer product containing the chemical of concern would be banned in 2-20 years. Furthermore, if the manufacturer/importer chose to implement a safer alternative that, while incrementally better than the identified chemical of concern, has other specified hazard traits it too would be subjected to a ban in 2-20 years. The current Straw Proposal contains no consideration of potential or severity of exposure; rather, it would place roughly 10,000 chemicals on the path for eventual phase-out.

b. dazzle, inc. is highly concerned the scope of the current proposal is overly broad and fails to focus on the greatest risks to human health and the environment. As drafted the proposal would result in an infinite number of chemicals and products being impacted and subject to a costly and onerous alternative assessment. Furthermore, it is not clear how we, as manufacturers, could establish compliance given the number of chemicals included in the proposal, with the potential outcome of having to defend our good faith efforts at compliance in the courts.

Acting Director Maziar Movassaghi
California Department of Toxics Substances Control
November 9, 2009
Page 2.

b. dazzle, inc. supports the Green Chemistry Alliance's approach laid out in their regulatory proposal that was provided to the Department on June 24, 2009. The GCA proposal provides the Department an opportunity to implement Green Chemistry in an efficient, cost-effective and impactful manner by utilizing the following sensible procedures:

1. Prioritizing chemicals for review,
2. Evaluating how those chemicals are used in consumer products,
3. Assessing whether they pose a potential risk to public health,
4. Examining potential alternatives, and
5. Instituting a regulatory action if necessary.

b. dazzle, inc. strongly believes, any action by the Department should be scientifically based and narrow in the scope of chemicals addressed; otherwise, it will surely collapse under its own weight. Furthermore, California's business community cannot afford to implement the current approach as laid out in the current Straw Proposal. The GCA proposal, as an alternative, is a thoughtful, workable proposal that should be given serious consideration.

For these reasons, **b. dazzle, inc.** urges the Department to start over in their development of the Safer Alternatives Regulation and look to the GCA proposal as a workable solution. If you have any questions regarding **b. dazzle, inc.**'s position on the current Straw Proposal, please contact Marshall Gavin at (310) 374-3000. Thank you for your attention to this potential crisis!

Sincerely,

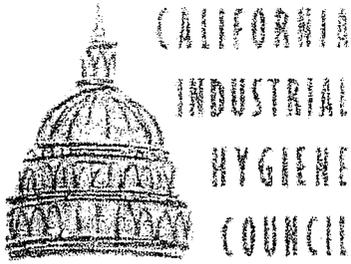
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Marshall P. Gavin
Executive Vice President

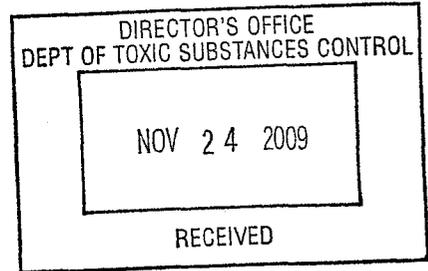
b. dazzle, inc.
500 Meyer Lane
Redondo Beach, CA 90278

Tel. (310) 374-3000
Fax: (310) 318-6692
WEB SITE: <http://www.b-dazzle.com>

Cc: Linda Adams, Secretary of CalEPA



*Assessing potential hazards to
improve the health and safety
of workers and the community.*



November 17, 2009

Mr. Maziar Movassaghi
Director, Department of Toxic Substances
CalEPA
1001 I Street
Sacramento, CA 94814

Subject: Straw Proposal for Safer Alternatives Regulation

Dear Mr. Movassaghi:

You may recall that the California Industrial Hygiene Council (CIHC) first submitted a letter to you in April 14, 2009 (attached) addressing our general support, views and expectations for the Green Chemistry Initiative, as well as some concerns we requested you consider as your deliberations moved forward. The CIHC again submitted comments to your office in a letter dated July 13, 2009 (attached), again requesting your consideration. This third communication to you, recognizing that few of our initial suggestions in the previous letters were integrated, now addresses the most recent straw proposal.

By way of background, the CIHC was founded in 1990 to establish a legislative presence in California to represent the Industrial Hygiene profession. The field of Industrial Hygiene is dedicated to the anticipation, recognition, evaluation, and control of occupational and environmental health hazards. CIHC, representing the five Local Sections of AIHA in California, views its mission as bringing good science to the legislative and/or regulatory table which impacts the health of both workers and the public. It is affiliated with the National American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA), a 12,000 member organization, as well as the International Occupational Hygiene Association (IOHA), which represents the global community of Occupational Hygiene organizations in over 26 countries.

We recognize that the state and many stakeholders from around California have spent tremendous energy, time and skill in crafting, studying and commenting on the specifics in the most recent straw proposal. While we agree with many of the scientific concerns cited by other stakeholders about the straw proposal, our real concern resides with the "deployment" of any final regulation. We would submit that full scale deployment, absent an opportunity to review, evaluate, and comment on any new

process in action, is not only unlike our regulatory process, but is also unwise, not cost effective or efficient, and could potentially compromise the best efforts of the state to put forth a comprehensive regulation. We encourage you to "test run" the proposed process so you know it is as effective as you want it to be and adjust it in advance of a robust, full scale effort. This simply represents good management and leadership!

The California Industrial Hygiene Council (CIHC), comprised of members in government, academia, industry, labor and consulting, is dedicated to the anticipation, identification, evaluation and control of occupational and environmental health risks. We are available to assist in the scientifically sound development and implementation of this Initiative's goals. We look forward to offering our technical assistance for this most worthwhile project. Let us know how we can help you! At the end of the day, our charters remain the same—to protect our workers and the public!

Sincerely,
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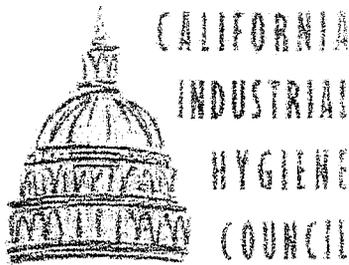
 Howard Spielman, PE, CIH, CSP, REHS
President, CIHC
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P: (714)-220-3922
Hspielman@healthscience.com

Sincerely,
//original signed by//

Chris Laszcz-Davis, MS, CIH, REA
Vice-President, CIHC
ChrisLD@EQ-Organization.com
P: (925)-330-1774
ChrisLD@EQ-Organization.com

cc. The Honorable Linda Adams, Secretary, Cal EPA
Cindy Tuck, Undersecretary, CalEPA
Patty Zwarts, Deputy Secretary, CalEPA
John Moffatt, legislative Affairs, Office of the Governor
Victoria Bradshaw, Cabinet Secretary, Office of the Governor
The Honorable Joe Simitian, California State Senate
The Honorable Sam Blakeslee, Assembly Republican Leader
The Honorable Mike Fuerer, California State Assembly
Jeff Wong, DTSC
Don Owen, DTSC
Kathy Barwick, DTSC
Rick Brausch, DTSC
Peggy Harris, DTSC

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e-mail: CIHC@sacadvocacy.com www.CIHConline.org



Working together to protect the health and safety of workers and our communities.

April 14, 2009

Mr. Mazier Movassaghi
Director, Department of Toxic Substances
P.O. Box 806
Sacramento, CA 95812-0806

Subject: Green Chemistry Initiative

Dear Mr. Movassaghi:

The California Industrial Hygiene Council (CIHC) is writing to respectfully convey its general support, views and expectations for California's Green Chemistry Initiative.

By way of background, the CIHC was founded in 1990 to establish a legislative presence in California to represent the Industrial Hygiene profession. The field of Industrial Hygiene is dedicated to the anticipation, recognition, evaluation, and control of occupational and environmental health hazards. CIHC, representing the five Local Sections of AIHA in California, views its mission as bringing good science to the legislative and/or regulatory table which impacts the health of both workers and the public. It is affiliated with the National American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA), a 12,000 member organization, as well as the International Occupational Hygiene Association (IOHA), which represents the global community of Occupational Hygiene organizations in over 26 countries.

After attending numerous meetings, hearings and conferences with the designers of this Initiative, and disseminating information to our profession, we would like now to comment on the following specific issues our organization has identified as being of concern:

- The general concept of an overarching Initiative that attempts to streamline chemical policy has value. While the 1976 U.S. Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) endeavored to do some of this, it fell short of actually requiring a comprehensive understanding of a chemical's life

cycle and its exposure implications (occupational, consumer, community and disposition). In retrospect, while more might have been done in the 1970s to strengthen broad based regulations (such as TSCA), the country was truly on the front end of promulgating significant federal regulations and still fairly inexperienced as to how best to accomplish this.

- At present, there does not appear to be a comprehensive analysis as to existing chemical policy regulations and how they fit into the overall Green Chemistry Initiative. This Initiative must serve to integrate the pieces and add to them where gaps exist, but not require that we start from the beginning. As drafted, the regulatory text fails to consider the significant regulatory programs already in place to regulate chemicals and consumer products. Beyond the federal Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), manufacturers are already subject to a host of rules and regulations:
 - Occupational Safety and Health Act
 - Hazardous Materials Transportation Act
 - Clean Air Act
 - Clean Water Act
 - Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act
 - Toxic Release Inventory
 - Pollution Prevention Act
 - Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act
 - Consumer Product Safety Act
 - Federal Hazardous Substances Act
 - Food Quality Protection Act
 - Poison Packaging Prevention Act
 - Safe Drinking Water Act
 - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
 - Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act
 - Proposition 65

The DTSC should consider a comprehensive regulatory analysis to clarify the strengths and opportunities for remedy that the Green Chemistry Initiative would bring to the table. Absent this, the Initiative just appears to be one more set of regulations for consumption.

- Although the Cal EPA Green Chemistry Initiative has endeavored to be a transparent and stakeholder driven process, the stakeholder input (both professionals and public alike) remains sparse. Fewer than several hundred responders have provided input on the Wiki or in the Workshops held this year. This is troubling in that the input process does not appear to be robust and cannot be construed to represent a broad based feedback loop. An affirmative outreach effort should be undertaken to secure the appropriate scientific input from risk related professional groups, the public and manufacturers.

- There does not appear to be much leveraging undertaken at this time. As a case in point, the DTSC shared its thoughts about the need for an alternative life cycle analysis during its first Berkeley Workshop this year. There was no mention made of EPA's life cycle model, nor the many others in existence, both in government and by use in industry. We would encourage DTSC to sponsor a one day meeting of government (to include federal EPA, NIOSH, CDC, OSHA, others) and industry partners to share the models each have used over the years and the circumstances under which these models hold value. The meeting should result in the selection or drafting of a template life cycle analysis model (or models) to be used in determining potential hazards and risks.
- The Workshops and draft regulatory text have been heavily oriented to ecosystem and environmental risks. Occupational risks have been rarely noted, although it was during the most recent Workshops that DTSC Staff affirmed the Initiative's intent to encompass worker health and safety issues. The occupational health risk segment needs to be bridged and practically integrated into any final life cycle analysis templates, relying on the existing regulatory architecture to determine potential occupational health exposure and risk.
- The discussions surrounding the Clearinghouse focus on an inventory of chemicals that is comprehensive and accessible by all. The required eco/tox/epidemiological information that manufacturers and governments alike will be responsible for providing should leverage existing scientific data sets that are internationally available. Some decisions will need to be made about how one addresses data for the same chemical that is not aligned from one data base to another or even non-existent. Some question also remains about having a Clearinghouse that is not staffed by experts who can interpret the data for those using the database. Data absent an interpreter (or at least someone who can scientifically guide the understanding of its importance) is not very useful.
- The identification of "chemicals of concern," their potential use, and what constitutes a "consumer product" is critical, for this triggers the risk assessment process. Criteria to determine whether a chemical moves onto a list of "chemicals of concern" must be scientifically and technologically sound. Also, there should also exist a process to add or delete chemicals from this list.
- The discussions and regulatory language proposed suggest that the mere presence of a chemical is cause for concern. The central principle of the science of toxicology is that the degree of toxicity is dependent upon the dose. USEPA, like the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), readily acknowledges that there are dose levels that are without any appreciable risk of deleterious effects over a lifetime of exposure, including exposures of sensitive subgroups.

In summary, the California Green Chemistry Initiative (and its companion regulations) has the potential to strengthen efforts geared to protecting California workers and the public. It is critical, however, that a thoughtful analysis be performed to ensure this Initiative's chances of supporting and enhancing the existing state regulatory architecture as opposed to imposing yet

another regulatory scheme with potential resulting confusion. Broad stakeholder input (risk-related professionals, manufacturers and the public) is important in leveraging learning, expectations and ultimate implementation—DTSC may want to consider an affirmative outreach process to include all three groups (risk-related professionals, manufacturers and the public) which, thus far, appears to be limited.

The California Industrial Hygiene Council (CIHC), comprised of members dedicated to the anticipation, identification, evaluation and control of occupational and environmental health risks, is available to assist in the scientifically sound development of this Initiative's goals. At the end of the day, our charters remain the same—to protect our workers and the public!

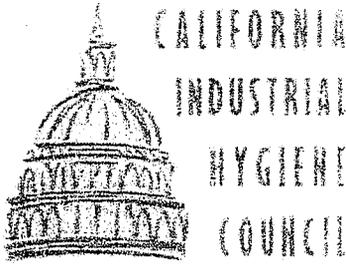
Sincerely,

Howard Spielman, CIH, PE
President, CIHC
hspielman@healthscience.com
P: (714)-220-3922

Sincerely,

Chris Laszcz-Davis, MS, CIH, REA
Vice-President, CIHC
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*Improving the health and safety
of workers and the community*

July 13, 2009

Mr. Maziar Movassaghi
Director, Department of Toxic Substances
P.O. Box 806
Sacramento, CA 95812-0806

Subject: Green Chemistry Initiative—Response to Straw Proposal

Dear Mr. Movassaghi:

You may recall that the California Industrial Hygiene Council (CIHC) first submitted a letter to you in April, 2009 with some very preliminary thoughts about its general support, views and expectations for the Green Chemistry Initiative, as well as some concerns it requested you consider in your deliberations moving forward.

By way of background, the CIHC was founded in 1990 to establish a legislative presence in California to represent the Industrial Hygiene profession. The field of Industrial Hygiene is dedicated to the anticipation, recognition, evaluation, and control of occupational and environmental health hazards. CIHC, representing the five Local Sections of AIHA in California, views its mission as bringing good science to the legislative and/or regulatory table which impacts the health of both workers and the public. It is affiliated with the National American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA), a 12,000 member organization, as well as the International Occupational Hygiene Association (IOHA), which represents the global community of Occupational Hygiene organizations in over 26 countries.

After attending numerous meetings, hearings and conferences with the designers of this Initiative, as well as reviewing the recent draft straw proposal and status report available on DTSC's website, we would like to comment on the following specific issues our membership has identified as being of value and, in some cases, posing some challenge and concern:

- The general concept of an overarching Initiative that attempts to streamline chemical policy has value. While the 1976 U.S. Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) endeavored to do some of this, it fell short of actually requiring a comprehensive understanding of a chemical's life cycle and its exposure implications (occupational, consumer, community and disposition). In retrospect, while more might have been done in the 1970s to strengthen broad based regulations (such as TSCA), the country was truly on the front end of promulgating significant federal regulations and still fairly inexperienced as to how best to accomplish this.
- As a word of caution so as to enable effective implementation, the Initiative should avoid reaching an end product that is heavily bureaucratic and/or unreasonably controlling and rigid. It needs to be "user friendly" in order to achieve its goals.
- The Cal EPA Green Chemistry Initiative has endeavored to be a transparent and stakeholder driven process. Even with that, the stakeholder input (professionals, public and manufacturers alike) remains more sparse than should be expected given the Initiative's broad, and potentially significant, impact.
- A clarification around "chemicals of concern," their potential uses, and what constitutes a "consumer product" is critical, for this triggers the risk assessment process. Furthermore, "acceptable risk" needs to be well defined early on and not evolve as the process moves along for deliberation. Criteria to determine whether a chemical moves onto a list of "chemicals of concern" must be clear and scientifically and technologically sound, with clarity in the criteria employed to make this initial determination. The simple existence of a chemical on a governmental list of lists (this appears to be the case in the existing draft straw proposal), whether domestic or international, should not drive the initial candidate list determination of scientific reliability. Also, a process to add or delete chemicals from this list should also be defined.

More specifically, the definition of a "consumer product", while reasonably defined in the draft straw proposal, should be further clarified to exclude certain items such as raw materials, by-products and permitted releases. Furthermore, manufacturers, processing intermediaries and distributors should also be specifically excluded because they do not fall within the scope of consumer product purchasers.

- While the Workshops and draft regulatory text have been heavily oriented to ecosystem and environmental risks, the draft straw proposal addresses the Initiative's intent to encompass worker health and safety issues in a life cycle assessment. It is critical, however, that the existing regulatory architecture be relied upon to determine potential occupational health exposure and risk and not be left up to some new process.
- All "lifecycle assessments" should be affirmatively coordinated with all state agencies and be posted on DTSC's website for broader consumption, evaluation and input. This is

certainly in keeping with the transparency thrust DTSC has assumed since the beginning. The draft straw proposal appears to remain silent on this.

This transparency suggestion also applies to "alternative analyses". Those who understand the operational and functional issues surrounding the use of one chemical over another need to be actively engaged in the alternative analysis process; otherwise, alternatives suggested are simply a conceptual exercise with little chance for success. And finally, alternatives should be flexible in their inclusion of other than "substitution" options to mitigate product risk. At this time, the draft straw proposal appears to lean heavily towards redesign and substitution as the options of choice.

- The discussions surrounding the Toxic Clearinghouse focus on an inventory of chemicals that is comprehensive and accessible by all. The required eco/tox/epidemiological information that manufacturers and governments alike will be responsible for providing should leverage existing scientific data sets that are internationally available and recognized as being scientifically reliable. The existence of chemicals on any available international list should not be construed as the base list from which determinations should be made. Sound professional judgement must also play a role. Otherwise, the Toxics Clearinghouse becomes a master list of lists with little ability to decipher sound science from that which is sub-optimized.

Furthermore, some decisions will need to be made about how one addresses data for the same chemical that is not aligned from one data base to another or even non-existent. Some question also remains about having a Clearinghouse that is not staffed by experts who can interpret the data for those using the database. Data absent an interpreter (or at least someone who can scientifically guide the understanding of its importance) is not very useful and a disservice to those who need to rely upon the reliability of the scientific information.

- The discussions and regulatory language proposed suggest that the mere presence of a chemical is cause for concern. The central principle of the science of toxicology is that the degree of toxicity is dependent upon the dose. USEPA, like the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), readily acknowledges that there are dose levels that are without any appreciable risk of deleterious effects over a lifetime of exposure, including exposures of sensitive subgroups.
- The Green Chemistry Leadership Council has been broadened to assist the DTSC in prioritizing and identifying chemicals, reviewing regulations to analyze alternatives for making decisions on chemicals of concern, and evaluating significant adverse impacts to health and environment. The expanded Council appears to be missing the presence of a key California Directorate whose charter is to protect the health, safety and well being of its workforce, Cal-OSHA. We assume this is simply an oversight.

In summary, the California Green Chemistry Initiative (and its companion regulations) has the potential to strengthen efforts geared to protecting California workers and the public. Broad stakeholder input (risk-related professionals, manufacturers and the public) on the definitions and scope of "chemicals of concern", "lifecycle assessment" and "alternative analyses" is important in leveraging learning, expectations and ultimate implementation—DTSC may want to consider an affirmative outreach process (and not simply stakeholder collaboration, to quote the draft straw proposal) to include all three groups (risk-related professionals, manufacturers and the public) which, thus far, appears to be limited.

The California Industrial Hygiene Council (CIHC), comprised of members dedicated to the anticipation, identification, evaluation and control of occupational and environmental health risks, is available to assist in the scientifically sound development of this Initiative's goals. At the end of the day, our charters remain the same—to protect our workers and the public!

Sincerely,

Howard Spielman, PE, CIH, CSP, REHS
President, CIHC
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P: (714)-220-3922
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Sincerely,

Chris Laszcz-Davis, MS, CIH, REA
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cc. Linda Adams, Cal EPA
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Kathy Barwick, DTSC
Rick Brausch, DTSC
Peggy Harris, DTSC

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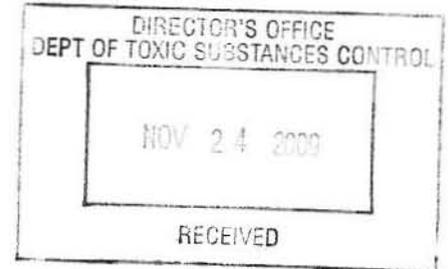
California Legislature



ASSEMBLY REPUBLICAN CAUCUS

November 23, 2009

Acting Director Maziar Movassaghi
Department of Toxic Substances Control
1001 I Street
P.O. Box 806
Sacramento, CA 95812-0806



RE: Straw Proposal for Safer Alternatives Regulation

Dear Director Movassaghi:

I write to express my deep concern regarding the Department of Toxic Substances Control's (DTSC) Straw Proposal for implementing the Green Chemistry program, which was created pursuant to AB 1879 (Feuer) (Chapter 559, Statutes of 2008) and SB 509 (Simitian) (Chapter 560, Statutes of 2008).

I fully understand that this Straw Proposal is not a formal regulatory proposal, but I have serious misgivings about the direction that DTSC appears to be heading in developing those regulations. The approach put forth in the Straw Proposal appears to affect nearly every consumer product category and, aside from significantly limiting product choice for California residents, is overly-burdensome for both manufacturers and retailers. Indeed, the Green Chemistry program Straw Proposal has the potential to force many companies out of the state and also cause numerous manufacturers to abandon the California market.

I am concerned with the scope of chemicals identified as "chemicals of concern" in the Straw Proposal. AB 1879 directs the department to "establish a process to identify and prioritize those chemicals or chemical ingredients in consumer products that may be considered as being a chemical of concern." Instead, the Straw Proposal designates all chemicals in question as a "chemical of concern." Some of the specifically identified "chemicals of concern" have already been considered for regulation and rejected by other bodies within the state. Given the extensive number of lists from which "chemicals of concern" will be drawn, it is unclear how manufacturers will be able to comply with the identification and alternatives analysis requirements because it is assumed that chemicals will be added to those lists quite frequently. I recommend that pursuant to the intent of AB 1879, a process be used to narrow the broad category of chemicals of consideration to prioritize chemicals of concern based on levels of risk and likelihood of exposure into high, medium and low risk categories.

The current approach outlined in the Straw Proposal would require manufacturers and importers of consumer products to identify whether the product contains a "chemical of

concern.” If the product does contain a “chemical of concern,” the manufacturer will be forced to perform an expensive alternatives assessment in a very short timeframe. I am concerned about this additional burden on California’s manufacturers and recommend that the alternatives assessment be done by the department and stakeholders suggesting alternatives. If there is no identified alternative or the manufacturer/importer chooses not to implement a safer alternative, then the consumer product containing that chemical would be banned in two to twenty years, depending on risk and exposure. Even if a safer alternative is chosen and also labeled a “chemical of concern,” the product will still be banned in two to twenty years.

The Straw Proposal appropriately differentiates between priority classes of “chemicals of concern” based on the release/exposure of that chemical during the product’s lifetime. At the same time, there is no real difference in the overall solution, as the consumer product containing the “chemical of concern” would still be banned in twenty years even if the chemical is completely encapsulated so that it will not be released to the environment during use, reclamation, or disposal. I would like to see a more tailored approach to alternatives based on relative risk as well as a transitional period and external scientific peer review. It is inappropriate to ban a product simply because it contains a “chemical of concern” if that chemical poses no risk to the user or the environment during or after its useful life.

I am also deeply troubled that there appears to be very little weight or consideration given to the amount or severity of exposure to a “chemical of concern” in a consumer product. One cannot simply presume that any amount of exposure to a “chemical of concern” will be so harmful as to require a complete ban of the consumer product. As such, it is important to screen out low-risk products prior to the expensive alternatives analysis process. Similarly, the Straw Proposal seems to dismiss the point that many chemicals are highly valued because of their inherent properties of killing germs, etching metal, etc. It is important for these benefits to be weighed against hazard threats and it is not clear that the proposed process of stating a product’s “over-riding socioeconomic benefit” is sufficient for these purposes.

Finally, the Straw Proposal includes an information dissemination process from manufacturers through the retail supply chain even when it is determined that there is no presence of a dangerous chemical. This process appears to be overly burdensome and it may be impractical for manufacturers/retailers to comply. DTSC should further review the retail distribution chain to ensure that the information dissemination process can be further refined so that it does not disproportionately impact businesses, such as making effective use of the department website as a reference tool.

While I fully support the development of safer chemicals, I believe that DTSC should better prioritize chemicals for review, evaluate how those chemicals are used in consumer products, and assess if those chemicals pose a risk to public health or the environment. Once those steps are completed, then potential alternatives should be examined and regulatory actions implemented as necessary. Product bans should only be used as a last

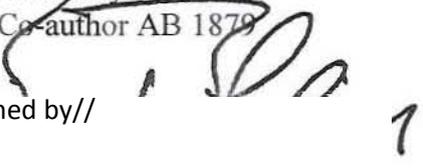
resort and only for products that contain levels of "chemicals of concern" in excess of exposure thresholds determined to be safe.

Sincerely, 
//original signed by//

//original signed by//

Sam Blakeslee
Assembly Minority Leader
Principle Co-author AB 1879

Cameron Smyth
Assembly Republican Caucus Chair
Supported AB 1879

//original signed by// 

//original signed by// 

Bill Berryhill
District 26
Supported AB 1879

Paul Cook
District 65
Supported AB 1879

//original signed by// 

//original signed by// 

Chuck Devore
District 70

Danny Gilmore
District 30

//original signed by//

//original signed by//

Curt Hagman
District 60

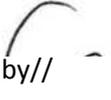
Kevin Jeffries
District 66
Supported AB 1879

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//original signed by// 

Jeff Miller
District 71

Brian Nestande
District 64

//original signed by// 

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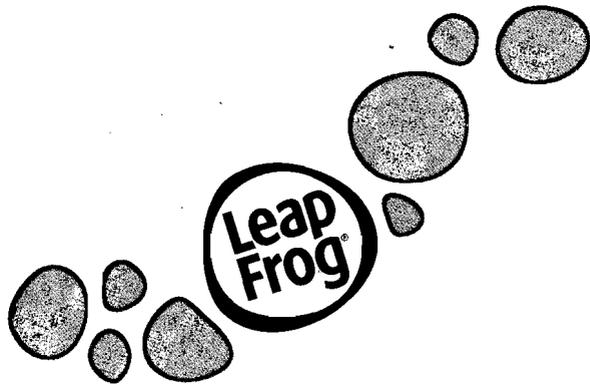
Jim Nielsen
District 2

Van Tran
District 68

//original signed by//

Anthony Adams
District 59

Cc: The Honorable Linda Adams, Secretary, California Environmental Protection Agency
Cindy Tuck, Undersecretary, California Environmental Protection Agency
Patty Zwarts, Deputy Secretary, California Environmental Protection Agency
John Moffatt, Legislative Affairs, Office of the Governor



November 12, 2009

Acting Director Maziar Movassaghi
Department of Toxic Substances Control
1001 I Street
P.O. Box 806
Sacramento, CA 95812-0806

RE: Concerns with Straw Proposal for Safer Alternatives Regulation (October 1, 2009)

Dear Director Movassaghi:

On behalf of LeapFrog Enterprises, Inc., I would like to express some concerns with the Safer Alternatives Regulation Straw Proposal as currently drafted. LeapFrog is one of the leading educational toy brands in the world. Our top commitment is to ensure the safety and quality of our educational toys in order to ensure the safety of our customers. Therefore, as a California company, we certainly applaud the intent of the Green Chemistry Initiative and are committed to improving the quality of life in our state.

While we understand the Straw Proposal is not a formal regulation at this time, the program described would have sweeping ramifications on virtually all industry sectors that manufacture or sell a consumer product in California – including toys. We do not believe this reflects the intent of the enacting legislation under AB 1879 (Feuer, 2008) and are concerned about the impact on LeapFrog, our business partners and our customers.

Under the framework laid out in the current proposal, manufacturers and importers of consumer products for sale in California would be required to identify whether their product contains a “chemical of concern” and, if so, would require a costly and onerous alternatives assessment process. If a consumer product manufacturer/importer could not identify or chose not to implement a safer alternative, the consumer product containing the chemical of concern would be banned in 2-20 years. Furthermore, if the manufacturer/importer chose to implement a safer alternative that, while incrementally better than the identified chemical of concern, has other specified hazard traits it too would be subjected to a ban in 2-20 years. The current Straw Proposal contains no consideration of potential or severity of exposure; rather, it would place roughly 10,000 chemicals on the path for eventual phase-out.

November 12, 2009

Page 2

LeapFrog is surprised and concerned that the scope of the current proposal is overly broad and fails to focus on the greatest risks to human health and the environment. As drafted the proposal would result in an infinite number of chemicals and products being impacted and subject to a costly and onerous alternative assessment. Furthermore, it is not clear how LeapFrog could establish compliance given the number of chemicals included in the proposal, with the potential outcome of having to defend our good faith efforts at compliance in the courts.

LeapFrog believes any action by the Department should be scientifically based and should be limited to those chemicals that pose a significant risk to public health; otherwise, the burden will hurt our economy and our ability to compete. The GCA proposal, as an alternative, is a thoughtful, workable proposal that should be given serious consideration.

If you have any questions regarding LeapFrog's position on the current Straw Proposal, please contact Gina Sirianni at (510) 420-5310.

Sincerely,

//original signed by//

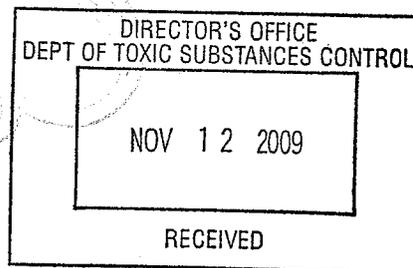
Peter M. O. Wong
Senior Vice President & General Counsel
LeapFrog Enterprises, Inc.

cc: Linda Adams, Secretary of CalEPA

beth a. lange
chief scientific officer
research and development

November 9, 2009

Acting Director Maziar Movassaghi
Department of Toxic Substances Control
1001 I Street
P.O. Box 806
Sacramento, CA 95812-0806



RE: Straw Proposal for Safer Alternatives Regulation (October 1, 2009)

Dear Director Movassaghi:

On behalf of Mary Kay Inc, I would like to convey our serious concerns with the Safer Alternatives Regulation Straw Proposal as currently drafted (this input is being provided consistent with the Green Chemistry Alliance's [GCA] comment extension deadline of November 9th). Although Mary Kay Inc understands the Straw Proposal is not a formal regulation at this time, the program described would have sweeping ramifications on virtually all industry sectors that manufacture or sell a consumer product in California and does not reflect the intent of the enacting legislation under AB 1879 (Feuer, 2008).

Under the framework laid out in the current proposal, manufacturers and importers of consumer products for sale in California would be required to identify whether their product contains a "chemical of concern" and, if so, would require a costly and onerous alternatives assessment process. If a consumer product manufacturer/importer could not identify or chose not to implement a safer alternative, the consumer product containing the chemical of concern would be banned in 2-20 years. Furthermore, if the manufacturer/importer chose to implement a safer alternative that, while incrementally better than the identified chemical of concern, has other specified hazard traits it too would be subjected to a ban in 2-20 years. The current Straw Proposal contains no consideration of potential or severity of exposure; rather, it would place roughly 10,000 chemicals on the path for eventual phase-out.

Mary Kay Inc is highly concerned the scope of the current proposal is overly broad and fails to focus on consumer products that present the greatest risk to human health and the environment. This is partially attributed to a very broad definition of "consumer product" that could conceivably include not only finished traditional consumer products, but individual chemicals and component parts as well. This is further complicated by the inclusion of four different pathways in to the process:

1. 11 consumer product categories that are not well defined;
2. 16 designated "chemicals of concern;"
3. Chemicals identified by 29 different state, federal and international sources; and
4. 13 hazard criteria.

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e beth.lange@mkcorp.com
www.marykay.com

MARY KAY

Acting Director Maziar Movassaghi
Page 2

The broad pathways would result in an infinite number of chemicals and products being covered and subject to a costly and onerous alternative assessment. Furthermore, it is not clear how we as manufacturers could establish compliance given the number of chemicals covered and ongoing changes to chemical lists and hazard data, with the potential outcome of having to defend their good faith efforts at compliance in the courts.

Mary Kay Inc supports the GCA's approach laid out in their regulatory proposal that was provided to the Department on June 24, 2009. The GCA proposal provides the Department an opportunity to implement Green Chemistry in an efficient, cost-effective and impactful manner by first prioritizing chemicals for review, evaluating how those chemicals are used in consumer products, assessing whether they pose a potential risk to public health, examining potential alternatives and instituting a regulatory action if necessary.

If the Department fails to implement an approach that is scientifically based and narrows the scope – at least at the outset of the program – it will surely collapse under its own weight. Furthermore, California's business community cannot afford to implement the current approach as laid out in the current Straw Proposal. The GCA proposal, as an alternative, is a thoughtful, workable proposal that should be given serious consideration.

For these reasons, Mary Kay Inc urges the Department to start over in their development of the Safer Alternatives Regulation and look to the GCA proposal as a workable solution. If you have any questions regarding Mary Kay Inc's position on the current Straw Proposal, please contact Dr. Beth Lange at (214) 905-6442. Thank you!

Sincerely,

//original signed by//

Beth A Lange, PhD) 5
Chief Scientific Officer

cc: Cindy Tuck, Undersecretary, California Environmental Protection Agency
Dan Pellissier, Deputy Cabinet Secretary, Office of the Governor
Peggy Harris, Chief of Intergovernmental Policy, DTSC

Vikarea, Inc.

November 4, 2009

Mr. Maziar Movassaghi
Director
Department of Toxic Substances Control
P.O. Box 806
Sacramento, CA 95812-0806

Dear Director Movassaghi:

We are writing to you on behalf of our start-up company, Vikarea. As a cleantech sourcing agency dedicated to green chemistry and other non-toxic solutions to urban living, we have followed the committee's progress with pleasure and were in attendance on October 14, 2009 for the Green Ribbon Science Panel's discussion of the Straw Proposal.

In light of the committee's continued search for a government or public-private blueprint for creating regulatory standards for chemicals of concern, we encourage you to look at the Nordic Ecolabelling system. Adopted in 1989, the system has been proven a success for more than 20 years in five countries: Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden and Denmark.

In this system, a publically transparent testing process is created for each product category. Further, the applicant is financially responsible for independent laboratory work and thorough documentation of product tests, not the taxpayers. A recognizable mark or label, in our case, a Swan, is earned after an applicant meets all requirements that are based on environmentally relevant aspects of the life cycle of a product, including raw materials, environmental impact of the manufacturing process, operation, use, and final disposal.

A manufacturer that earns the prestigious Ecolabel benefits in the marketplace as a holder of public trust, but it also serves as a leader in the world of corporate social responsibility. In Scandinavia it is well understood that the products which carry the Nordic Ecolabel symbol have been life-cycle-assessed, made of the highest-quality, deemed safe for humans and are still environmentally neutral and therefore are in high demand.

The Nordic Ecolabelling system relies on private innovation, yet offers a reward for companies that "do the right thing" by consumers and the environment. To provide industry incentive for continuous improvement, the Swan label may be used for only three years on product packaging, or until another product exceeds the current standard.

Vikarea, Inc.

DSTC public input – page two

By incorporating environmental stewardship into classrooms and daily routines for 20 years, the Nordic Ecolabelling process has contributed to the recognition of Scandinavia as a region with advanced environmental awareness, and cleantech expertise in particular. For that reason, we invite you to investigate its successes and failures in an effort to help the Department navigate its own path toward these new regulatory standards.

For your convenience, an introductory link to the ecolabelling website follows:

http://www.ecolabel.nu/nordic_eco2/about_the_swan/

If we can be of any use to the committee in the future, we would be honored to be of service.

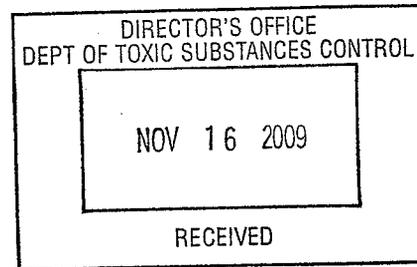
Sincerely,

Lauren Cargill
Director of Marketing and Advocacy

Asa Trupp
Managing Director



TM



November 10, 2009

Acting Director Maziar Movassaghi
Department of Toxic Substances Control
1001 I Street
P.O. Box 806
Sacramento, CA 95812-0806

RE: Concerns with Straw Proposal for Safer Alternatives Regulation (October 1, 2009)

Dear Director Movassaghi:

On behalf of Wild Planet Entertainment, I would like to convey our serious concerns with the Safer Alternatives Regulation Straw Proposal as currently drafted (this input is being provided consistent with the Green Chemistry Alliance's [GCA] comment extension deadline of November 9th). Although Wild Planet Entertainment understands the Straw Proposal is not a formal regulation at this time, the program described would have sweeping ramifications on virtually all industry sectors that manufacture or sell a consumer product in California and does not reflect the intent of the enacting legislation under AB 1879 (Feuer, 2008).

* Wild Planet Entertainment is a California-based toy company located in San Francisco. Started in 1993, Wild Planet Entertainment makes kids products that inspire fun for 2-12 year olds with such brands as Spy Gear, Hyper Games, and Water babies, to name a few.

Under the framework laid out in the current proposal, manufacturers and importers of consumer products for sale in California would be required to identify whether their product contains a "chemical of concern" and, if so, would require a costly and onerous alternatives assessment process. If a consumer product manufacturer/importer could not identify or chose not to implement a safer alternative, the consumer product containing the chemical of concern would be banned in 2-20 years. Furthermore, if the manufacturer/importer chose to implement a safer alternative that, while incrementally better than the identified chemical of concern, has other specified hazard traits it too would be subjected to a ban in 2-20 years. The current Straw Proposal contains no consideration of potential or severity of exposure; rather, it would place roughly 10,000 chemicals on the path for eventual phase-out.

Wild Planet Entertainment is highly concerned the scope of the current proposal is overly broad and fails to focus on the greatest risks to human health and the environment. As drafted the proposal would result in an infinite number of chemicals and products being impacted and subject to a costly and onerous alternative assessment. Furthermore, it is not clear how we, as manufacturers, could establish compliance given the number of chemicals included in the proposal, with the potential outcome of having to defend our good faith efforts at compliance in the courts.

Wild Planet Entertainment supports the Green Chemistry Alliance's approach laid out in their regulatory proposal that was provided to the Department on June 24, 2009. The GCA proposal provides the Department an opportunity to implement Green Chemistry in an efficient, cost-effective and impactful manner by:

1. Prioritizing chemicals for review,
2. Evaluating how those chemicals are used in consumer products,
3. Assessing whether they pose a potential risk to public health,
4. Examining potential alternatives, and
5. Instituting a regulatory action if necessary.

Wild Planet Entertainment strongly believes, any action by the Department should be scientifically based and narrow in the scope of chemicals addressed; otherwise, it will surely collapse under its own weight. Furthermore, California's business community cannot afford to implement the current approach as laid out in the current Straw Proposal. The GCA proposal, as an alternative, is a thoughtful, workable proposal that should be given serious consideration.

For these reasons, Wild Planet Entertainment urges the Department to start over in their development of the Safer Alternatives Regulation and look to the GCA proposal as a workable solution. If you have any questions regarding Wild Planet Entertainment's position on the current Straw Proposal, please contact Shannon Bruzelius at (415) 568-9444. Thank you!

Sincerely,

//original signed by//


Daniel Grossman
CEO

Cc: Linda Adams, Secretary of CalEPA

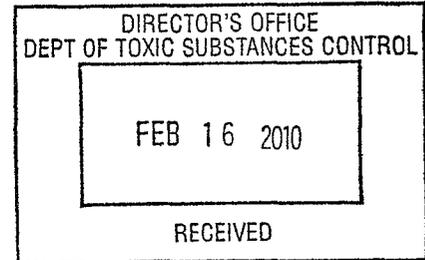


GAIL FARBER
CHAIR

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE/
INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE
900 SOUTH FREMONT AVENUE, ALHAMBRA, CALIFORNIA 91803-1331
P.O. BOX 1460, ALHAMBRA, CALIFORNIA 91802-1460
www.lacountyiswmtf.org

February 3, 2010

Mr. Maziar Movassaghi, Acting Director
Department of Toxic Substances Control
P.O. Box 806
Sacramento, CA 95812-0806



Dear Mr. Movassaghi:

**COMMENTS REGARDING THE "CALIFORNIA GREEN CHEMISTRY INITIATIVE"
AND DEPARTMENT OF TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL'S STRAW PROPOSAL
FOR SAFER ALTERNATIVES REGULATIONS**

On behalf of the Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/Integrated Waste Management Task Force (Task Force), I would like to provide the following comments regarding Straw Proposal for Safer Alternatives Regulation (Straw Proposal) developed by the Department of Toxic Substances Control as an integral part of California's Green Chemistry Initiative (Initiative).

The principles of Green Chemistry align with the principles of Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR), which also calls for preventing waste rather than treating it or cleaning it up and developing incentives for remanufacturing products to reduce or eliminate waste. As such, we recommend revising the end-of-life management regulations to correspond with the Overall Framework for an EPR System in California, developed by the former California Integrated Waste Management Board (Waste Board) and now managed by the Department of Resource Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle). Also, we concur with suggestions that the regulations have a narrower, more focused scope during the initial start up phase of the Initiative.

Pursuant to Chapter 3.67 of the Los Angeles County Code and the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (AB 939, as amended), the Task Force is responsible for coordinating the development of all major solid waste planning documents prepared for the County of Los Angeles and the 88 cities in Los Angeles County with a combined population in excess of ten million. Consistent with these responsibilities, and to ensure a coordinated and cost-effective and environmentally-sound solid waste management system in Los Angeles County, the Task Force also addresses issues impacting the system on a County-wide basis. The Task Force membership includes representatives of the League of California Cities-Los Angeles County Division, the County of Los Angeles Board of Supervisors, the City of Los Angeles, the waste management industry, environmental groups, the public, and a number of other governmental agencies.

The Straw Proposal regulations are a positive step in shifting California towards manufacturer responsibility for the full life cycle of their products while at the same time reducing public costs and driving improvements in product design that promote environmental sustainability and safety. A crucial component to manufacturer responsibility is end-of-life management (EOLM) of discarded products. For this reason one of proposed "Response Actions" outlined in the Straw Proposal is "End-of-Life Management" (Section 6XXXXX.20(c)(4), p.47). However this section does not appear to be in alignment with the EPR Framework Approach for the EOLM of products outlined by the Waste Board. An EPR Framework Approach would provide a comprehensive, yet flexible method for managing products that have significant impacts on the environment and negate the room for interpretation in the Initiative language for local governments to continue to be responsible for the EOLM of products.

Key elements of an EPR Framework Approach towards dealing with the EOLM that should be included in the Safer Alternatives Regulations include:

1. Policy Goals
2. Guiding Principles
3. Definitions
4. Roles and Responsibilities
5. Governance
6. Products/Product Categories Covered
7. Program Effectiveness and Measurement

More information on the Overall Framework for an EPR System in California can be found at <http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/EPR>. Over the years, the Task Force has been an adamant supporter of producer responsibility as a mechanism for protecting the public and the environment at the source. As such, we strongly recommend any regulations regarding disposal issues follow the EPR Framework Policy adopted by the former Waste Board.

Furthermore, comprehensively regulating all consumer products and identifying chemicals of concern is a far-reaching goal. It is the opinion of the Task Force that the scope of the regulations may need to be decreased to a more manageable level during the initial start up phase of the Initiative. There is concern that attempting to regulate too many chemicals may bog down the identifying and prioritizing of chemicals of concern. Focusing on the most challenging and problematic chemicals will help the Initiative have a significant impact more quickly, and allow for learning and adapting from the first set of chemicals regulated to improve the process.

Your office may also consider studying the European Union's safer alternatives regulations, known as REACH (Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals) to study their successes and failures in implementing a similar effort, if that has not already been done. Our suggestions for a more limited start up scope

Mr. Maziar Movassaghi
February 3, 2010
Page 3

appeared to have been echoed by several members of the Green Ribbon Science Panel. The Panel suggested that Department of Toxic Substances Control initially propose a more condensed and manageable list of chemicals of concern at the onset of the regulatory framework considering the total number of chemicals on the cited lists is estimated to be between 2,500 and 10,000.

The Task Force is always eager to aid in the development of good solid waste management policies that affect Los Angeles County. We appreciate your consideration of our comments in the ongoing development of the Safer Alternatives Regulations and the considerable time and effort your staff has put into developing the Straw Proposal. We look forward to commenting on the next draft of the regulations. If you have any questions, please contact Mr. Mike Mohajer at (909) 592-1147.

Sincerely,

//original signed by//

Margaret Clark, Vice-Chair
Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/
Integrated Waste Management Task Force and
Mayor, City of Rosemead

MS:kp

P:\SEICCA Green Chemistry TF comments 1-13-10 (3).docx

cc: Each Member of the Los Angeles County Legislative Delegation
Linda S. Adams, Secretary of the California Environmental Protection Agency
Mike Chrisman; Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency
Margo Reid Brown, Acting Director of the Department of Resources
Recycling and Recovery
Each Member of the County of Los Angeles Board of Supervisors
Each City Mayor in the County of Los Angeles
California State Association of Counties
League of California Cities
League of California Cities, Los Angeles County Division
California Product Stewardship Council
Southern California Association of Governments
San Gabriel Valley Council of Governments
South Bay Cities Council of Governments
Gateway Cities Council of Governments
Each City Recycling Coordinator in Los Angeles County
Each Member of the Los Angeles County Integrated Waste Management Task Force