What We Expect
When We’re Expecting

How Babies“R”Us and buybuy BABY can safeguard babies’ health
Acknowledgements

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This report and all of its contents are for information purposes only. Clean and Healthy New York does not endorse specific products or brands. Data included in this report was collected in October 2014.

About Getting Ready for Baby

The Getting Ready for Baby campaign is a collaborative effort of more than 70 organizations calling on the nation’s largest baby product retailers to use their position as market leaders to protect babies from toxic chemicals. Everyone, regardless of their budget, and regardless of their knowledge about toxicity of products, should be able to walk into a baby product store and be confident that their purchases will not pose threats to children’s health.

The Getting Ready for Baby campaign calls upon baby product retailers – especially market leaders Babies”R”Us and buybuy BABY – to adopt policies that require product makers to know and disclose the chemicals and materials they use, and to phase out the use of any chemical found on the "Hazardous 100+" list developed by the Mind the Store Campaign of Safer Chemicals Healthy Families. See Appendix I for the full list of Getting Ready for Baby campaign endorsers.

www.gettingready4baby.org

About Clean and Healthy New York

Clean and Healthy New York is an environmental health advocacy organization with a mission to advance policy and market changes that promote safer chemicals, a sustainable economy, and a healthier world.

www.cleanhealthyny.org

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Executive Summary

Many products made for babies and toddlers contain chemicals that can harm their health. These chemicals can contribute to cancer, learning and developmental disabilities, reproductive problems, asthma, obesity, diabetes and more. Chemicals that can harm our children’s health are allowed in the marketplace because the laws that govern chemicals are deeply flawed. The US Environmental Protection Agency has little ability to restrict chemicals under the Toxic Substances Control Act, and virtually no ability to ban them.

That’s why it’s vital that companies all across the supply chain take steps to protect children from chemicals of concern. Retailers, in particular, have an important role to play, as they decide what products they sell.

This report focuses on the leading retailers of baby products: Babies”R”Us (owned by Toys”R”Us) and buybuy BABY (owned by Bed Bath & Beyond). We reviewed their parent companies’ corporate policies, researched reporting of chemicals of concern in children’s products to Washington State, and assessed how their websites provide users with information on chemicals and safer products.

What we found was a stark contrast between the two retailers. buybuy BABY has taken a series of steps to address toxic chemicals, and earlier this year, it issued a Restricted Substances List of chemicals it urged all vendors to eliminate in all products they sell. Their parent company, Bed Bath & Beyond, only reported 9 uses of chemicals of concern to Washington State, none for products intended for children 3 years old or younger. They report 919 “organic” items, and offer 581 items labeled “phthalate-free.”

Babies”R”Us, by contrast, has a few chemical-specific restrictions, including limits on bisphenol A (BPA), some phthalates, lead, and cadmium. Its parent company, Toys“R”Us has taken no new actions on chemicals since 2011. Toys“R”Us reported 128 uses of chemicals of concern, 34 of which were in items for children ages 3 and under. Seven of them were for chemicals at levels above 10,000 parts per million. Babies’R’Us’s website returns a section of 764 “natural and organic” items in response to the search term “organic.”

We conclude that buybuyBABY is ahead of Babies”R”Us when it comes to information and action on toxic chemicals.

- We urge Babies”R”Us to adopt a list of chemicals to avoid, based on the Hazardous 100+ list, and to set a timeline for vendors to identify, disclose and eliminate these chemicals in children’s products.
- We urge buybuy BABY to implement a timeline for vendors to disclose and eliminate chemicals on its Restricted Substances List.
- We urge individuals to contact retailers in support of these recommendations, and to engage in state-level policies to protect children from chemicals of concern.
- We urge state legislatures to act in defense of their own youngest residents by setting reporting requirements and restrictions on chemicals of concern for children’s health.
Introduction

You’ve probably had this experience: you enter a store selling baby products, looking for the right mattress, bottle, shampoo, or toy. You get to the shelves and you pause, uncertain because you can’t tell whether the product is the safest choice. Or you buy something, only to learn later that a chemical commonly used in the item you selected has been linked to health harms. Or perhaps, until now, you assumed that all the products for sale must be made with safe chemicals. After all, they’re meant for vulnerable babies.

The unfortunate truth is that many products made for even the youngest babies can contain chemicals that have been linked to health problems, such as cancer, learning and developmental disabilities, reproductive problems, thyroid problems, obesity, and more. (Learn more about chemicals of concern and the problems they can cause below.)

Products containing these chemicals of concern sit side by side on store shelves with safe products. It’s nearly impossible to tell just by looking at them whether they were made with or without chemicals of concern.

When people first learn about toxic products, especially for babies, their first response is often, “How did we get here?” You may have heard of the old ‘snake oil’ remedies that were once sold without any regulation or listing of ingredients, of flour being sold mixed with sawdust, of mattresses filled with filthy, putrid used materials, and other pre-regulatory horror stories. These problems have been address through better laws. But unfortunately, it’s still largely the “Wild West” when it comes to regulating toxic chemicals.

The main federal law in place, the Toxic Substances Control Act, is a monumental failure. Since its passage in 1976, EPA has only gathered sufficient data on roughly 200 chemicals, only five chemicals have been banned under the act, and none since 1990, when EPA lost a court case over their attempt to ban asbestos. The law doesn’t require chemicals to be proven safe before they enter the marketplace. It allows companies to hide much-needed information about where chemicals are used, what they do, and how they might hurt people or the environment. It requires government to consider costs to businesses of any restriction on a chemical, and to use the ‘least burdensome’ (to industry) method of restriction.

Other agencies, including the Consumer Product Safety Commission, regulate based on laws that set limits on specific chemicals, but most chemicals that affect our health are still allowed in products we use every day.

Babies don’t have any concept of danger — and they rely on the loving adults in their lives to safeguard them. Since laws have failed to provide their promised safety, and congressional gridlock appears at an all-time high, people have started going directly to the marketplace to demand safer products.
Businesses across the supply chain each have roles to play: Chemical makers must develop, test, and promote chemicals that do not pose health and environmental problems. Parts suppliers need to seek safer chemical inputs, or find non-chemical solutions to meet their needs. Product makers need to ensure their supply stream meets stringent requirements for chemical safety, and fully disclose the chemicals used to make their products.

Retailers, the focus of this report and campaign, are the faces of the industry, and can decide what they will and won’t sell. In the absence of adequate regulations, retailers have the power to offer people confidence and safety. Their policies can make a real difference and restore consumer confidence that products meant for babies and young children are free from chemicals that could impact their health, both in the short term and for their entire life.

This report looks at what the leading baby product retailers Babies’R”Us and buybuy BABY do to set limits on toxics in their stores: Do they simply adhere to existing regulations? Or do they go beyond them? How do their stated policies translate into safer products available to the public? We assessed this by reviewing the companies’ policies available on their websites. We analyzed what their parent companies reported to Washington State as private-label producers of children’s products. We also assessed the products available on the two companies’ respective websites.
About the Retailers

buybuy BABY was founded in 1996. As a chain of 8 stores, it was sold to Bed Bath & Beyond in March 2007. buybuy BABY has now grown to 92 stores in 32 states. buybuy BABY has taken a number of proactive steps to limit toxic chemicals in products they sell. Their 2013 Corporate Responsibility report discusses toxicity reduction in several locations.

Under “Product Responsibility” they state, “Customers will also find sustainable products in our buybuy BABY stores. The assortment includes layette and bedding made of organic cotton, as well as organic towels and washcloths. Stores offer an organic mattress option, as well as a mattress that uses soy foam. Customers can also choose from an assortment of organic baby food options and natural cleaning products. We also sell a number of GreenGuard certified mattresses and cribs.”

Under “Vendor Guidelines,” the report states, “Bed Bath & Beyond is working to identify safe, more sustainable and cost-effective alternatives for our packaging. We need our vendors to consider using sustainable packaging as an option when presenting packaging concepts to our organization. Vendors should consider using paper that is FSC Certified or Recycled as a step towards helping the environment. In addition, vendors should look into using soy or vegetable based non-solvent inks for printing packaging. In connection with these efforts, we are working to reduce the use of PVC in packaging when applicable. We encourage our vendors to label their product and bags constructed with PVC-free material such as PEVA or EVA when appropriate.”

Most significantly, however is what the report says under “Proactive Company Standards – Chemicals:”

“Bed Bath & Beyond recognizes our customers’ recent concerns about unsafe chemicals in consumer products. In addition to vigilant monitoring of regulatory and industry developments in this arena, as part of our above and beyond requirements we have established the following

- Restricted Substances List (“RSL”) of potential concern to human health and the environment.
  It is recommended that vendors... reduce or eliminate these substances.”

Corporate Responsibility Report 2013

Bed Bath & Beyond recognizes our customers’ recent concerns about unsafe chemicals in consumer products. In addition to vigilant monitoring of regulatory and industry developments in this arena, as part of our above and beyond requirements we have established the following (the policies regarding lead, cadmium, and phthalates apply to all imported and domestic private label items sold by Bed Bath & Beyond and buybuy BABY and all private label imports sold by Harmon, Harmon Face Values):

- Policy aimed at reducing the use of lead and cadmium by requiring a more stringent chemical content level for private label products than required by current regulation.
- Policy to achieve phthalate reduction in plastics by extending the scope of regulatory phthalate

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limits for childcare articles to all private label products where phthalates may be present.

- **Policy prohibiting use of certain flame retardants in polyurethane foam, fabric in upholstered products, and sleepwear treated with flame retardants. This prohibition is applied nationally.**

- **Policy prohibiting the use of Bisphenol A ("BPA") in reusable food or beverage containers. This prohibition is applied nationally.**

- **Policy of buybuy BABY to avoid selling baby bibs containing Polyvinyl Chloride ("PVC").**

- **Restricted Substances List ("RSL") for the benefit of Bed Bath & Beyond, buybuy BABY, Harmon, Harmon Face Values; and in early 2014, Christmas Tree Shops, and Christmas Tree Shops, and andThat! The RSL identifies substances that may not be the subject of current North American legislation but are of potential concern to human health and the environment. It is recommended that vendors exercise efforts to reduce or eliminate these substances of potential concern in their products. Vendors are encouraged to explore alternatives to the substances on the RSL and reminded to avoid substituting one substance on the RSL for another.**

- **Plans to make available to buybuy BABY customers information regarding chemical flame retardant content in the mattresses it offers for sale.**

The Restricted Substances List includes:

- 223 individual chemicals to avoid in all products, including asbestos, alkylphenols and their ethoxylates, dyes and colorants that cause cancer and allergic reactions, dimethyl fumerate, dioxins and furans, flame retardants, fluorinated greenhouse gases, formaldehyde, heavy metals, organotins, pesticides, perfluorinated compounds, phthalates, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, polychlorinated phenols, and volatile organics.

- Reference to legal restrictions on heavy metals in toys and packaging, chemicals considered Substances of Very High Concern under the European Union’s law known as REACH, Washington State’s Chemicals of High Concern for Children, and California’s Initial Candidate Chemicals under the Consumer Safe Products Act.

- 20 groups of chemicals to avoid in manufacture (even if the chemicals don’t show up in the final product), primarily solvents, including ozone depleters, benzene, creosols, formaldehyde, methylene chloride, and trichloroethylene.

The Restricted Substances List and the survey on flame retardants are especially noteworthy. They are new as of 2014, and are in response to pressure from consumers, the evolving policy landscape, and the Getting Ready for Baby campaign.
Babies“R”Us is a subsidiary of Toys“R”Us and has approximately 250 stores across the United States. They also operate globally. While Toys“R”Us states in their Safety Standards introduction, “We simply will not tolerate unsafe products on our store shelves,” their policy is in fact significantly less comprehensive that that of Bed Bath & Beyond. They address specific chemicals including lead, cadmium, phthalates, and PVC, but have no overarching policy or set of chemicals for their vendors to avoid.

Products sold in Toys“R”Us® and Babies“R”Us® stores must meet the following safety standards:³

- Surface coatings shall not exceed 90 ppm for lead;
- Substrate materials shall not exceed 100 ppm for lead; and
- All children's jewelry, feeding products, child care articles intended to go in the mouth and toys for children up to age 12 received by the company after May 1, 2010 are tested for cadmium to a soluble extraction limit of 75 ppm.

“Recognizing that some of our customers are seeking PVC-free products for infants, since 2007 the company has taken steps to eliminate or reduce PVC in baby products manufactured exclusively for Toys“R”Us, Inc. Specific categories, such as vinyl bibs, have been removed entirely from store inventories and replaced with PVC-free merchandise lines. In addition, PVC reductions have been made in certain infant bath, feeding and teething lines produced solely for the company. Toys“R”Us, Inc. continues to look for ways to reduce or replace PVC in its exclusive product offerings for infants.”

All products made exclusively for Toys“R”Us, Inc. are produced without the use of nickel-cadmium batteries, as of the end of 2008. All baby bottles and baby feeding products sold in Toys“R”Us stores and online are BPA-free.

CONCLUSION: buybuy BABY has a much more robust program to address toxics than Babies“R”Us, which has taken no new actions to limit toxic chemicals since 2011, and all of their actions are chemical-specific.

³ Taken from http://www.toysrusinc.com/safety/practices/ in October 2014.
Corporate Actions on Toxics

We used two metrics to assess the importance each company places on keeping toxics off store shelves. This included assessing reports of chemical use to the Washington State database, and evaluating how companies provide on-line consumers with information about safer products.

Self-Reporting

First, we looked at how many products the parent companies, as manufacturers, disclosed to Washington State under the Children’s Safe Products Act. This law was passed in 2008 and reporting began for the highest volume product makers in 2012. It requires companies to report the presence of any of 66 chemicals of concern in products they make for children. Companies report amounts of chemicals in ranges: less than 100 parts per million (ppm), 100-500 parts per million (ppm), 501-1,000 ppm, 1,001-5,000 ppm, 5,001-10,000 ppm, and more than 10,000 ppm.

In the period from 2013 to 2014, Bed Bath & Beyond reported 9 uses of three different chemicals: antimony (and antimony compounds), DEHP (Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate), and ethylene glycol, all in textiles, all contaminants, all within the range of 100-500 parts per million. These products were all labeled as being intended for children ages 3-12.

In the same time period, Toys”R”Us reported 128 uses of chemicals of high concern in children’s products. 34 of them were for children under the age of 3, for chemicals in amounts less than 100 parts per million. They reported use of 27 chemicals. The chemicals they reported in products at levels of 10,000 parts per million (ppm) or more – fully at least 1% of the product – were acrylonitrile, methyl ethyl ketone, and TBBPA. Toy“R”Us reported at least one product category with items containing between 1,000 and 5,000 parts per million of antimony, cobalt, styrene, TBBPA, and toluene. They also reported an ongoing use of phthalates in a number of products. See the next section for information about chemicals of concern.

Given that the Washington data is based on self-reporting, and companies producing more products under a private label could have more total products for which reporting might be required, one cannot say categorically that Bed Bath & Beyond sells fewer products containing chemicals of concern in their stores, only that they reported fewer products containing such chemicals to Washington State.

CONCLUSION: Based on this self-reporting, buybuy BABY’s parent company is producing significantly fewer items with chemicals of concern than Babies”R”Us’s parent company.

Website information

It was more challenging to compare the websites for the two baby product retailers, because their search
engines work differently. Type “organic” into the search window at the buybuy BABY website (www.buybuybaby.com), and you get individual products: 919 of them. buybuy BABY states on their website that they carrying about 20,000 items. That would mean **4.6% of their products are organic in some way or another.**

Type “organic” into the search window at Babies”R”Us (or Toys”R”Us – both sites run on the toysrus.com domain name) and you get directed to a “natural and organic” section in Babies”R”Us. We calculated the total number of items tagged in this way at 764. We added up the categories listed on Babies”R”Us’ website main page, assuming duplication would make up for small product categories that might appear deeper into the site, and arrived at roughly 20,500 items. That means **3.6% of their products are identified as “natural and organic.”**

However, there is a significant difference between “natural” and “organic,” as the first has no agreed-upon legal definition. As a visitor to the website, we had no straightforward way to search for products with certified organic content. Based on the mixture of products marketed as natural and those with apparent certified organic content, we must assume that many fewer items could be identified as “organic” or containing some organic content.

Further, parents seeking products without phthalates would likely use the search term “phthalate-free,” which, on the buybuy BABY website results in 581 products labeled phthalate-free. On the Babies”R”Us page, products with the term “free” appear very high up, even when “best match” is selected, which means parents have to dig further. Searching only for “phthalates” results in 740 items, but 74 of these are “phthalate compliant” which means only meeting the existing law allowing up to 1,000 ppm of each phthalate. buybuy BABY, by contrast, only uses the term “phthalate compliant” to describe two items.

**CONCLUSION:** buybuy BABY more easily grants access to products with environmentally-preferable attributes and appears to provide a greater percentage of products. Babies’R”Us is more difficult to evaluate, and conflates products that may or may not meet the expectations of the searching parent.

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**A word about labels and “greenwashing”**

In this section, we are assessing how easy it is for consumers to find products that are marketed as healthier for their children. Despite such marketing, this may or may not actually be the case. Without adequate product testing, claims of “phthalate-free” may mean that now-restricted phthalates were replaced with those outside the current regulatory scope. Products labeled BPA-free may be made with similarly harmful BPS. Products labeled “organic” may contain only one component among many that is made from plant-based materials grown without pesticides.

This is why it is important for companies to disclose all of what is in their products, not just use meaningless words like “natural,” “non-toxic,” “eco-friendly,” or even “organic” without providing certification. For our purposes, analysis of website search terms is an effort to quantify the retailers’ interest in connecting shoppers to products that are safer, but we can’t confirm that the products identified are in fact free from chemicals of concern.

Parents should look for “third-party” (independent) certifications of company’s claims, such as Oeko-Tex, GreenGuard and Global Organice Textile Standard (GOTS). See Appendix III for more information.
Chemicals of Concern and Children’s Health

The Getting Ready for Baby campaign is calling on both buybuy BABY and Babies”R”Us to adopt a policy that requires suppliers to identify and then remove chemicals that appear on the Hazardous 100* list. This list is derived from authoritative government lists of chemicals that can pose harm to human health. See Appendix II for the full list of chemicals. The list includes chemicals that can lead to cancer, infertility, learning and developmental disabilities, behavioral problems, obesity, diabetes, and asthma.

These health problems mean harm to individuals, challenges for families, and real economic impact to the community, state and nation: Diseases of environmental origin have been calculated to cost the U.S. $76.6 billion annually.4

Families have reason to be concerned that these chemicals appear in baby products, especially following the Children’s Safe Products Act that was passed in Washington State. Children’s product makers are required to report the use of 66 chemicals in children’s products. While the data does not provide enough detail to identify individual products, it is clear some baby product makers use chemicals of concern in their products.

Chemicals such TBBPA, the heavy metal antimony, organophosphates, and other chlorinated and brominated chemicals have been added to some products in order to meet flammability standards. There is no evidence to show children’s products are sources of ignition, and new standards in California, the state whose Technical Bulletin 117 drove the addition of these chemicals to children’s products, now formally exempts many of them. While no longer required, it is not clear which product makers have eliminated them and when newly flame retardant-free products will reach store shelves.

The following chemicals of concern were reported in baby products in Washington State:

Antimony – used in the processing of polyester, is added to vinyl and other materials as a flame retardant, and is added to foam with halogenated flame retardants. The Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act (CPSIA) sets limits on antimony and other heavy metals from children’s toys, but higher levels are allowed in other children’s products like clothing and shoes.

Antimony can cause cancer.5 When inhaled at low levels, it contributes to eye irritation, hair loss, lung damage, and heart problems. Children’s product

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4 http://www.mountsinai.org/static_files/MSMC/Files/Patient%20Care/Children/Children%20Environmental%20Health%20Center/NYS-Children-Environment.pdf

5 http://oehha.ca.gov/prop65/CRNR_notices/state_listing/prioritization_notices/prior083012.html
makers have reported using antimony as a flame retardant, colorant, dye, and catalyst, and as a contaminant. Overall, companies have reported use of antimony in children’s products 2,376 times since data collection began in 2012 in Washington State.

**Chlorinated Tris (TCEP)** - is added to polyurethane foam to meet flammability standards. The full chemical name is Tris (2-chloroethyl) phosphate. It can harm sperm motility, even across two generations, and has been shown to be neurotoxic. TCEP can also cause cancer. The good news is that as TCEP rose in public awareness, its use has decreased. 19 uses of TCEP have been reported to Washington State since 2012.

**Ethylene Glycol** – is used in manufacturing and can contaminate children’s products. It is also used as a colorant, and lubricant. Once in the body, it can break down into dangerous crystals that can cause central nervous system depression, vomiting, heart problems and kidney damage. It can also harm fetal development. Low doses can irritate respiratory tissues.\(^6\) Washington State has received 4,281 reports of ethylene glycol in children’s products, ranging from toy vehicles, dolls and baby exercisers to clothing, bedding, and accessories.

**Styrene** – is a building block for polystyrene plastic, which has many common uses in children’s products. It is also reported as a hardener, and as a solvent in clothing. It can cause neurological problems, sperm damage, and is “reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen” by the National Toxicology Program\(^7\). 1,579 uses of styrene have been reported to Washington State since 2012.

**Tetrabromobisphenol A (TBBPA)** – is a chemical used widely as a flame retardant on printed circuit boards, and can comprise 22% of plastics labeled as ABS. It can interfere with the thyroid hormone, and may play additional roles in hormone disruption. It is found in breast milk. Washington State has received 54 reports of use of TBBPA in children’s products.

**Phthalates** – are a group of chemicals primarily used as softeners in vinyl plastic and in personal care products. They can harm sperm quality, slow neurological development, alter sexual development, affect thyroid hormones and lead to asthma.\(^8\) Three phthalates were nationally restricted to less than 1,000 parts per million in products for children ages 3 and under. Recently, another two were recommended for permanent restriction.\(^9\) However, phthalates used in food production have resulted in children being exposed at rates higher than are deemed safe.\(^10\)

**Toluene** - is a byproduct of petroleum refining. It is a solvent, used in nail polish, glues and industrial processes. It can affect the central nervous system, and is listed as a developmental toxicant by the state of California. Washington State received 347 reports of its use.

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\(^7\) [http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/phs/phs.asp?id=419&tid=74](http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/phs/phs.asp?id=419&tid=74)


Conclusions and Recommendations

**Babies”R”Us**

It is clear from our research that Babies’R”Us is far behind buybuyBABY when it comes to addressing chemicals of concern in products they sell. The Getting Ready for Baby campaign calls on them to adopt a list of chemicals to avoid, built around the Hazardous 100+, and then set forth a timeline for vendors to identify, disclose, and eliminate them in children’s products.

As private-label product makers, they must work through their supply chain to eliminate chemicals of concern. They must increase their transparency on their website, and provide full product descriptions. Babies’R”Us should improve its search terms to enable shoppers to find the attributes they seek – such as certified organic.

**buybuy BABY**

Having established a Restricted Substances List, buybuy BABY should work with vendors to disclose the use of chemicals on that list, and provide information to shoppers at its website and in stores so people can make informed shopping decisions. They should establish a timeline for supplier disclosure and phase-out of Restricted Substances.

**Other retailers**

Other retailers who sell products for babies and young children – be they large chains like WalMart and Target, or independent retailers with single stores – should take similar action, notifying their suppliers that they want transparency and to avoid chemicals on the Hazardous 100+ list.

**What we can do**

In the current marketplace, it is impossible for people to fully “shop their way” out of this problem. However, there are simple steps individuals can take to improve their own home environments, and that of everyone else’s:

- Focus on purchasing products made of organic materials.
- Call product makers to ask about the chemicals used to make products you’d like to buy.
- Ask to speak to managers at your local retailer and urge them to set limits on toxic chemicals in products they sell.

**Policymakers**

Marketplace action is important, but advances must be locked in through policy to ensure companies don’t backslide in an attempt to cut costs, or that substandard products aren’t dumped into deep discount stores in poor communities and communities of color. Although we can take steps to protect ourselves and shift markets, we can’t fully shop our way out of the problem of toxic chemicals as a part of our daily lives. What’s needed are strong laws that allow only the safest chemicals and products, in order to protect all children.

In the absence of a strong federal law, with little hope of real reform on the horizon, state governments are taking the lead by passing their own laws to protect people from toxic chemicals in the products we use every day. California, Maine, Vermont and Washington have laws that list toxic chemicals and require product makers to reveal their use. Connecticut, Minnesota, New York, and Oregon have similar laws pending. Disclosure requirements often lead companies to discontinue use of toxic chemicals in all of their products.

Get involved with your in-state group or coalition working to pass laws that protect people from toxic chemicals. See Appendix III for the group or coalition in your state that is taking the lead on advancing those protections.

On a federal level, add your voice to the coalition working to reform our broken national chemical management system by joining Safer Chemicals, Healthy Families and participating in their calls to action.
Appendix I: Getting Ready for Baby Signers

Alliance for a Clean and Healthy Maine
Alliance for a Healthy Tomorrow
Alliance of Nurses for Healthy Environments
Alaska Community Action on Toxics (ACAT)
Beyond Toxics
Breast Cancer Fund
Campaign for Safe Cosmetics
Center for Environmental Health
Center for Health, Environment & Justice (CHEJ)
CIEL (Center for International Environmental Law)
Child Care Council, Inc.
Children and Adults with Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder of Georgia
Citizens’ Environmental Coalition
Clean and Healthy New York
Clean Production Action
Clean Water Action Massachusetts
Coalition for a Safe and Healthy Connecticut
Ecology Center
Empire State Consumer Project
Environmental Advocates of New York
Environmental Defence (Canada)
Environmental Health Strategy Center
European Federation of Allergy and Airways Disease Patients’ Association
Great Neck Breast Cancer Coalition
Greenpeace
Health and Environment Alliance
Health Link, Inc.
Healthy Child, Healthy World
Healthy Legacy
Healthy Schools Network
Huntington Breast Cancer Action Coalition, Indiana Toxics Action
Indonesia Toxics-Free Network
IndyACT
Institute for Health and Environment University at Albany
Just Transition Alliance
Kids Enabled
Learning Disabilities Association of America
Learning Disabilities Association of Georgia
Learning Disabilities Association of Maine
Learning Disabilities Association of Michigan
Learning Disabilities Association of New York State
Learning Disabilities Association of Oklahoma
Learning Disabilities Association of Tennessee
Learning Disabilities Association of Western New York
Los Jardines Institute
Kentucky Environmental Foundation
Marine Environmental Research Institute
Massachusetts Breast Cancer Coalition
Michigan Network for Children’s Environmental Health
Moms Clean Air Force
Mossville Environmental Action Now
National Toxic Encephalopathy Foundation
New York Lawyers for the Public Interest
New York Public Interest Research Group
New York State United Teachers
Oregon Environmental Council
Parenting Village
Physicians for Social Responsibility - Los Angeles (PSR-LA)
Reproductive Health Technologies Project
Rochester Roots, Inc.
SafeMinds
Science & Environmental Health Network
Second Look
Sierra Club Atlantic Chapter
Southeast Michigan Association of Neonatal Nurses
TEDX, The Endocrine Disruption Exchange
Texas Campaign for the Environment
Trauma Foundation
UPROSE
US PIRG
Vermont Public Interest Research Group
Washington Toxics Coalition
WE ACT for Environmental Justice
## Appendix II: Hazardous 100+ List

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<th>Substance</th>
<th>Substances</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>2-Aminotoluene</td>
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<tr>
<td>2-Naphthylamine</td>
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<td>N,N,N',N'-tetramethyl-4,4'-methylenedianiline</td>
<td>Epichlorohydrin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hexabromocyclododecane*</td>
<td>Ethylbenzene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polybrominated diphenyl ethers*</td>
<td>Propylene oxide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tetrabromobisphenol A</td>
<td>Styrene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tris(2-chloroethyl) phosphate</td>
<td>Toluene diisocyanate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane</td>
<td>Triglycidyl isocyanurate</td>
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<tr>
<td>1-Bromopropane</td>
<td>Vinyl chloride</td>
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<tr>
<td>Methylene chloride</td>
<td>1,3-Dimethylol-5,5-dimethylhydantoin</td>
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<tr>
<td>Perchloroethylene</td>
<td>2-Bromo-2-nitropropane-1,3-diol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trichloroethylene</td>
<td>Butyl paraben</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furan</td>
<td>Butylated hydroxyanisole</td>
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<tr>
<td>Antimony trioxide*</td>
<td>Ethyl paraben</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arsenic &amp; arsenic compounds</td>
<td>Methyl paraben</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beryllium &amp; beryllium compounds</td>
<td>Propyl paraben</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cadmium &amp; cadmium compounds</td>
<td>Quaternium-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chromium &amp; chromium compounds</td>
<td>Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cobalt &amp; cobalt compounds</td>
<td>2-Ethoxyethyl acetate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead &amp; lead compounds</td>
<td>Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mercury &amp; mercury compounds</td>
<td>Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nickel &amp; nickel compounds</td>
<td>N,N-dimethylacetamide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzyl butyl phthalate</td>
<td>N-Methylpyrrolidone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Di-(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate</td>
<td>Toluene</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dibutyl phthalate</td>
<td>4-n-Octylphenol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diethyl phthalate</td>
<td>4-tert-Octylphenol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diisobutyl phthalate</td>
<td>Nonylphenol, ethoxylated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diisodecyl phthalate</td>
<td>p-Nonylphenol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Benzophenone-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Octyl methoxycinnamate</td>
<td>Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid &amp; salts*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Perfluorooctanoic acid &amp; its salts</td>
<td>1,2,3-Trichloropropane</td>
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<tr>
<td>1,2-Dibromoethane; Ethylene dibromide</td>
<td>1,2-Dichloroethane; Ethylene dichloride</td>
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<td>1,4-Dioxane</td>
<td>Acetaldehyde</td>
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<tr>
<td>2-Ethylhexanoic acid</td>
<td>Acrylamide</td>
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<tr>
<td>2-Methoxyaniline</td>
<td>Benzene</td>
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<tr>
<td>Biphenyl-4-ylamine</td>
<td>Acrylamide</td>
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<td>Carbon disulfide</td>
<td>Benzene</td>
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<td>Bisphenol A</td>
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<td>Propylene oxide</td>
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<td>Styrene</td>
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<td>Hydrazine*</td>
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<td>N-Nitrosodimethylamine</td>
<td>Triglycidyl isocyanurate</td>
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<tr>
<td>N-Nitrosodiphenylamine</td>
<td>Vinyl chloride</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p-Chloroaniline</td>
<td>1,3-Dimethylol-5,5-dimethylhydantoin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pentachlorobenzene</td>
<td>2-Bromo-2-nitropropane-1,3-diol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phenolphthalein</td>
<td>Butyl paraben</td>
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<tr>
<td>p-Hydroxybenzoic acid</td>
<td>Butylated hydroxyanisole</td>
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<td>Short chain chlorinated paraffins</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Propyl paraben</td>
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<td>Nonylphenol, ethoxylated</td>
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<td>p-Nonylphenol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Benzophenone-2</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Appendix III: Resources

Market Resources

Getting Ready for Baby
www.gettingready4baby.org
70 partner organizations are calling for baby product retailers to limit toxics on store shelves.

GreenScreen™ for Safer Chemicals
www.cleanproduction.org/Greenscreen.php
A tool for comparative hazard assessment for identifying safer alternatives.

Safe Markets
safemarkets.org
A national collaborative of groups working to shift the market away from hazardous chemicals and toward safer chemicals and products.

Mind the Store
mindthestore.saferchemicals.org
This national campaign is working with the top 10 retailers to know, disclose and eliminate the Hazardous 100+ chemicals in products they sell.

The Business/NGO Working Group for Safer Chemicals and Sustainable Materials
bizngo.org
A collaboration of businesses and environmental groups working together for safer chemicals & sustainable materials. Their “Plastics Scorecard” details the chemical footprint of different plastics.

Green Chemistry & Commerce Council
greenchemistryandcommerce.org
A business-to-business network of companies and other organizations working to advance green chemistry across sectors and supply chains.

American Sustainable Business Council
www.asbcouncil.org
The Council is the leading advocacy group working for a sustainable economy. It spans a growing network of business associations across the United States, which represent over 200,000 businesses.

State Policy

Alaska Community Action on Toxics
www.akaction.org/

Californians for a Healthy and Green Economy
www.changecalifornia.org

Connecticut: Clean Water Action
www.cleanwateraction.org/ct

Coalition for a Safe & Healthy Connecticut
www.safehealthyct.org

Maine: Environmental Health Strategy Center
www.preventharm.org

LDA of Maine’s Healthy Children’s Project
www.mainehealthychildrensproject.org

Maryland PIRG
marylandpirg.org

Massachusetts: Clean Water Action
www.cleanwateraction.org/ma

Michigan: Ecology Center
www.ecocenter.org

Minnesota: Healthy Legacy
www.healthylegacy.org

Montana: Women’s Voices for the Earth
www.womensvoices.org

New York: JustGreen Partnership
www.just-green.org

Clean & Healthy New York
www.cleanhealthy.ny.org

Oregon Environmental Council
http://www.oecolnet.org

Vermont Conservation Voters
www.vermontconservationvoters.org

Washington Toxics Coalition
watoxics.org/

Safer States
www.saferstates.org

State Policy

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Minnesota: Healthy Legacy
www.healthylegacy.org

Montana: Women's Voices for the Earth
www.womensvoices.org

New York: JustGreen Partnership
www.just-green.org

Clean & Healthy New York
www.cleanhealthy.ny.org

Oregon Environmental Council
http://www.oecolnet.org

Vermont Conservation Voters
www.vermontconservationvoters.org

Washington Toxics Coalition
watoxics.org/

Safer States
www.saferstates.org
Third Party Certifications

**GREENGUARD**: Seeks to provide comprehensive protection of indoor air and thus places limits on VOCs, formaldehyde, aldehydes, phthalates, and particles. Learn more at [www.greenguard.org/en/index.aspx](http://www.greenguard.org/en/index.aspx)

![GREENGUARD logo]

**Oeko-Tex**: Sets limits or forbids use of a wide range of chemicals, including toxic flame retardants, heavy metals, phthalates, perfluorinated compounds, pesticides, formaldehyde, and many others. Learn more at: [www.oeko-tex.com/en/manufacturers/manufacturers.xhtml](http://www.oeko-tex.com/en/manufacturers/manufacturers.xhtml)

![Oeko-Tex logo]

**Global Organic Textile Standard (GOTS)**: This textile standard covers not only the final product but also methods and chemicals, and social criteria across the full production process. The “organic” standard applies to products made of 95% or more organic fibers. Learn more at: [www.global-standard.org](http://www.global-standard.org)

![GOTS logo]

**Organic agricultural standards**: There are a variety of standards for non-toxic pest management and fertilization, including the USDA’s, which only apply to raw materials. Learn more at: [www.usda.gov/wps/portal/usda/usdahome?contentidonly=true&contentid=organic-agriculture.html](http://www.usda.gov/wps/portal/usda/usdahome?contentidonly=true&contentid=organic-agriculture.html)