

- Toxicology
- Ecology
- Environmental science
- Risk assessment
- Risk communication
- Risk management
- Public health
- Environmental policy
- Environmental justice
- Socio-economic analysis
- Public health policy
- Animal welfare

Candidates with interdisciplinary training or experience are strongly encouraged to apply.

In addition, Committee candidates should be willing to:

- Commit to attend three meetings per year for 2 years, most of them in Washington, DC.
- Constructively assess OPPT programs and work collaboratively with fellow committee members to help OPPT be responsive to the needs of the affected public, non-governmental organizations, industry organizations, and State, Tribal, and local governments.
- Serve also on a subcommittee or working group, as needed.

Also, nominees not selected for the Committee may be considered for membership on subcommittees or working groups.

When making your nomination, please classify the candidate with respect to the types of organizations represented in Unit II.C. and identify the types of experience of the candidate according to the list above, including interdisciplinary training or experience.

II. Background

A. Introduction

EPA's OPPT is entrusted with the responsibility of ensuring that chemicals made available for sale and use in the United States do not pose any unreasonable risks to human health or to the environment. In addition, OPPT promotes pollution prevention as the national policy for controlling industrial pollution at its source.

OPPT focuses on the following four components: Promoting pollution prevention as the guiding principle for controlling industrial pollution; promoting safer chemicals through a combination of regulatory and voluntary efforts; promoting risk reduction to minimize exposure to existing substances such as lead, asbestos, mercury, perfluorooctyl sulfonate (PFOS), and promoting public understanding of risks by providing understandable, accessible, and complete information on chemical risks to the broadest audience possible.

While there are both formal and informal mechanisms in place to involve the public in OPPT decision-making activities, NPPTAC will bring together a broad cross-section of knowledgeable individuals from organizations representing diverse views to discuss regulatory, policy, and implementation issues. Dialogue with outside groups is essential if OPPT is to be responsive to the needs of the affected public; non-governmental organizations; industry organizations; and State, Tribal, and local governments.

B. Committee Purpose

NPPTAC is being established under the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA), 5 U.S.C. App. 2 (Public Law 92-463), and copies of the Committee Charter have been filed with the appropriate committees of Congress and the Library of Congress. NPPTAC will provide advice and recommendations to the Agency regarding the overall policy and operations of OPPT programs. NPPTAC shall hold meetings, analyze issues, conduct reviews, produce reports, make necessary recommendations, and undertake other activities necessary to meet its responsibilities. The objectives of this Committee are to provide advice and recommendations to EPA in areas such as:

1. *Risk assessment/management.* Policies for implementation of regulatory and voluntary programs that are intended to identify, reduce, or eliminate potentially unreasonable risks. This may include such issues as gathering information and data relevant to the assessment of risks, including hazard and exposure information related to a particular chemical substance, as well as methods for evaluating, managing, and reducing potential risks. This would include policies for implementation of OPPT programs such as the High Production Volume (HPV) Challenge Program, the Voluntary Children's Health Testing Chemical Evaluation Program (VCCEP), and the Chemical Right-to-Know (ChemRTK) Initiative, as well as the establishment of policies to guide national program chemicals risk management activities for chemicals such as asbestos, lead, polychlorinated biphenyls, PFOS, and mercury.

2. *Risk communication.* Means to promote the public's right to know about chemicals in their communities, including risk communication and access to Agency information systems.

3. *Pollution prevention.* Policies to guide the chemical pollution prevention priorities and multimedia activities,

including OPPT programs such as the Persistent Bioaccumulative and Toxic Initiative (PBTI), Green Chemistry, and the Design for the Environment (DfE) Program.

4. *Coordination.* EPA's framework for integrating its TSCA and pollution prevention programs with other EPA and other Federal, State, Tribal, and local government programs, and coordinating with non-governmental organizations, such as public health organizations, environmental justice organizations, children's advocates, animal welfare groups, industry, environmental organizations, and international groups, to ensure full input into the decision-making.

5. *Other issues as identified by EPA related to policies and the implementation of related programs within OPPT.* The Committee's activities will include efforts to provide advice on regulatory and non-regulatory approaches, develop options and, where appropriate, more clearly define critical policy and technical issues.

C. Composition and Organization

1. *Membership.* The Committee will be composed of approximately 15 members. EPA will have a balanced representation of members in terms of the points of view represented and the scope of activities of NPPTAC. An EPA employee will act as the Designated Federal Official (DFO) who will be responsible for providing the necessary staffing, operations, and support for the Committee.

The Agency is seeking qualified senior-level decision-makers from diverse sectors throughout the United States to be considered for membership on the Committee. The Agency is seeking representation from among the type of organizations listed below. Please indicate in your submittal the sector with which your nomination is most closely associated:

- State and local government agency.
- Federally recognized Tribe.
- Public health or environmental professional.
- Chemical manufacturer and/or user.
- Non-governmental organization, such as environmental group, environmental justice organization, children's advocate, and animal welfare organization.
- Other non-governmental entity, as deemed appropriate.

Establishing a balance and diversity of experience, knowledge, and judgement in membership is an important consideration in the selection of members.