



Consensus Green IPO Underwriting Regulatory Scheme

Standard regulates product chemical content, carbon pollution, and social equity over the supply chain.

Through a combination of mandatory prerequisites and optional credits, over 5,000 toxic chemicals are regulated primarily on a “hazard” approach where products cannot have these toxic chemicals in the product and supply chain. This is the greatest number of chemicals covered by any product certification.

Stockholm and Rotterdam Treaty toxic chemicals shall not be present in products at any product stage over the supply chain. This precludes certification of any products pursuant to the PHE prerequisites including with substantial dioxin production, a known International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) carcinogen. These are toxic chemicals of very high concern and a certification prerequisite.

IARC carcinogens, mutagens, and teratogens must not be present as set forth and listed in the standard’s Carcinogen Policy, unless the manufacturer / company demonstrates concentrations below the No Observed Adverse Effect Level (NOAEL) or all exposure pathways protect public health and environment. These are chemicals of very high concern as recognized EPA and a prerequisite. Stepwise approaches are available to eliminate them.

Manufacturers / companies receive credit on a “hazard” approach for up to 100% reduction of 4,000 toxic chemicals and media pollutants listed by EPA, UN Environment Program (UNEP), and the Society for Environmental Toxicology & Chemistry (SETAC), pursuant to the safe for public health & environment (PHE) standard section. These are chemicals of very high concern as recognized by EPA, UNEP & SETAC.

Requires social equity protection & provides credit for up to 100% reduction of carbon energy or 100% Green-e Power, and up to 100% recycled & biobased content, water efficiency & reuse to reduce climate pollution, water and air pollution and landfill use (pursuant to RE&ER, MATLS, MFG & EOL).

Forest Stewardship Council Wood & paper are prerequisites, & electric vehicles.

Greatest credit is provided for products / companies with no endocrine disruptors, i.e., biobased organic achieving EPA / Purdue Best Agricultural Management Practices pursuant to MATLS / sustainable agriculture section of the standard. Endocrine disruptors are chemicals of very high concern as recognized by federal statute and the Endocrine Disruptor Exchange (TEDX) founded by Theo Coborn, co-author, *Our Stolen Future*.

Any material risk to public health and environment must be disclosed for the product over the supply chain based on required life cycle assessment (LCA) covering 10 environmental impacts including global warming, human and ecological toxicity, and social equity. *Material* in this context means “important, essential or relevant.” This disclosure is required in the certification application §6 and scorecard required credits subtotals including the §7 legally binding certification pursuant to FTC’s Environmental Marketing / Green Guides. Manufacturers / companies can adopt stepwise deadline approaches to reduce pollution to levels safe for public health and environment, and stop prohibited social equity practices.

As a transparent, consensus standard, it protects due process, preventing antitrust and restraint of trade liability risk for adopters since manufacturers / companies had due process notice and opportunity to be heard in standard development and approval, thus achieving this SEC and credit rating agency requirement. Purchasers, manufacturers, investors and the public want to know what companies and their products protect public health, environment, and social equity.

Comprehensive consensus supply chain regulatory scheme can achieve the greatest environmental and social improvement including carbon pollution reduction because local and key State governments, large corporate purchasers, and investors are early adopters of sustainable products / companies certified as best for health, environment, economy, and social equity. All certified manufacturers / companies are required to recertify every three years.