



Public Health Division

December 2025

Toxic-Free Kids

A Report to the Governor and the
Oregon Legislature



Contents

Executive summary	3
Introduction	5
Updates to the chemicals list	6
Summary of reporting to date.....	8
Summary of chemicals reported	10
Potential for children's exposure to chemicals of concern.....	11
Recommendations for reducing exposure to chemicals of concern and compliance challenges.....	12
Completed and future rulemakings	13
Exemptions from reporting requirements.....	15
Waivers and exemptions from removal or substitution requirements	16
Online reporting system.....	17
Products no longer offered for sale in Oregon	18
Conclusion and future priorities	20

Executive summary

The Toxic-Free Kids Act (TFK Act) became law during the 2015 legislative session. This law (ORS 431A.250-431A.280) directs the Oregon Health Authority (OHA) to:

- Keep a list of high-priority chemicals of concern for children's health, and
- Report on the presence of those chemicals in products intended for children aged 12 and under based on reports required from manufacturers of those products.



The TFK Act applies only to manufacturers with annual worldwide gross sales of \$5 million or more. In addition, the law calls for the eventual phase-out of the use of these chemicals in a subset of children's products.

OHA provides biennial reports to the Legislature on the status of the statute's implementation. The 2019 report to the legislature described OHA's:

- Adoption of the rule of additional chemicals of concern,
- Development of guidance for manufacturers seeking an exemption from reporting requirements, and

The 2021 biennial report presented program accomplishments in the subsequent two years, including:

- 2019 establishment of a multistate reporting data system allowing manufacturers to satisfy reporting requirements of multiple state programs
- March 2021 rules for the removal or substitution of chemicals from certain children's products as well as a process for waiving that requirement

The 2023 biennial report described OHA's actions in response to those of manufacturers, including:

- Establishment of a rule clarifying how concentrations of chemicals of concern are to be calculated for Biennial Notices, which led to more accurate reporting
- Expansion of [Frequently Asked Questions \(FAQ\)](#) section on TFK's web pages, which was in response to questions from manufacturers around the world,

This 2025 biennial report summarizes activities conducted over the past two years needed to implement House Bill 3043 (HB 3043) enacted in 2023 that modify certain program elements. These include:

- Preparations and rulemaking for requiring manufacturers to report using product names consumers see on store shelves starting January 2026.
- Rules for how OHA may add classes and subclasses of chemicals of concern.

- A three-year limit on the validity of hazard assessments approved for substitute chemicals so that subsequent use of such replacements is based on current science.
- The alignment of chemicals of concern for the TFK Act with those that must be reported under the State of Washington's Children's Safe Products Act.

OHA has met all statutory deadlines of the 2015 Toxic Free Kids Act and 2023 legislative modifications and completed all needed rulemakings. The program's priorities ahead include:

- Ensuring that the multistate reporting system used by OHA can efficiently and accurately process manufacturer's reports of children's products containing chemicals of concern for children's health.
- Strengthening compliance and enforcement, both for reporting and to ensure manufacturers who have made three reports for products requiring removal or substitution (and don't have approved waivers or exemption requests) are no longer selling such children's products with reported chemicals of concern in Oregon.
- Developing a product testing program that allows OHA to confirm concentrations of chemicals of concern in children's products sold in Oregon.

Introduction

The Oregon Legislature passed the Toxic-Free Kids Act (“the Act” or TFK), during the 2015 legislative session. The Act, codified in Oregon Revised Statutes 431A.250 - 431A.280, requires manufacturers of children’s products sold in Oregon to report products that contain one or more chemicals of concern for children’s health (chemicals of concern). Products that fall under this law include products marketed to or intended for children 12 years old and under. In addition, manufacturers must ultimately remove these chemicals, replace them with another chemical to make the product less hazardous, or seek a waiver from the removal requirement for a subset of reported products. The products subject to this additional requirement are: a children’s product intended to go in the mouth, a children’s cosmetic, or a product made or marketed to children under three years old. The Public Health Division of the Oregon Health Authority (OHA) manages the Toxic-Free Kids Program with one full-time staff and support from agency toxicologists and a manager.

ORS 431A.280 requires OHA to provide a biennial report to the Legislative Assembly in September of each odd-numbered year regarding revisions to the list of chemicals of concern for children’s health, the number of manufacturers in compliance with notice requirements, and the presence of chemicals in reported products. The Act also calls for information on the potential for exposure to the chemicals of concern in children’s products based on the number of children’s products sold or offered for sale, likely exposure routes and typical use patterns as well as recommendations to limit, reduce or prevent exposure to chemicals of concern based on an analysis of the data collected. This report provides data addressing many of these elements. It also summarizes completed rulemakings, the reporting exemption process and planned changes to the multistate reporting system utilized by the program

Additional key aspects of the TFK Program to report include:

- Manufacturers made 2,677 distinct reports of chemicals of concern in product components for the 2024 Biennial Notice Period. These components were reported as being in children’s products sold or offered for the sale in the state from 2022 through 2023. This is the most recent two-year period for which reporting is required. Of these, up to 35 percent, or approximately 945 reports, are subject to the requirement to remove or substitute chemicals or obtain a waiver by the third reporting period.
- So far, 16 manufacturers — more than twice those reported in the 2023 legislative report — have informed OHA that they have removed one or more chemicals of concern from a children’s products or that they ceased to sell product models in Oregon in compliance with the Act. The categories for these products are discussed below. OHA anticipates additional reports of chemical removal or cessation of sale in Oregon by the January 1, 2026, deadline.

Updates to the chemicals list

Statute directs OHA to review the list of chemicals of concern to children's health every three years, to update the list in rule, and to report revisions to the list of chemicals to the Governor and legislature. OHA convened a rule advisory committee (RAC) and conducted a rulemaking process to carry out these requirements in September 2024. The revised rules, which took effect January 1, 2025, added ten chemicals to the chemicals of concern list contained in Oregon Administrative Rule (OAR) 333-016-2020, listed in Table 1. Manufacturers are to report children's products that contain these chemicals of concern, which were sold or offered for sale in 2023 or 2024, on January 1, 2026. The complete list of chemicals is available at healthoregon.org/ToxicFreeKids.

Table 1

Chemicals added to the chemicals list, effective January 1, 2025	
1.	Bis (2-ethylhexyl) tetrabromophthalate (TBPH)
2.	Bis(chloromethyl)propane-1,3-diyl tetrakis-(2-chloroethyl) bis(phosphate) (V6)
3.	Decabromodiphenyl ethane (DBDPE)
4.	Di-(2-methoxyethyl) phthalate
5.	Dipentyl phthalate (DPP)
6.	Isopropylated triphenyl phosphate (IPTPP)
7.	Perfluorooctanoic acid and related substances (PFOA)
8.	Tricresyl phosphate (TCP)
9.	Tris (2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate (TDBPP)
10.	Tri-n-butyl phosphate (TNBP)

OHA originally adopted the Washington Department of Ecology's list of 66 chemicals of concern in 2015 as directed by the Act. The law originally stipulated that OHA may add up to five chemicals to the list every three years (ORS 431A.255(4)). Washington's statute did not have similar limitations, and the Department of Ecology regularly added new chemicals to its program, with the result that our two states' lists diverged quickly and significantly. HB 3043 (2023) removed this limitation, and with the 2024 rulemaking's additions, OHA's list of 83 chemicals is now aligned with Washington's.

For the ten chemicals added to Oregon's list in 2025, OHA toxicologists used the same prioritized toxicity endpoints and exposure attributes as they did when adding chemicals in 2022. The prioritized toxicity endpoints are:

- Carcinogenicity (cancer-causing)
- Reproductive or developmental toxicity (pregnancy and birth defects), and
- Endocrine disruption (interference with hormones).

The prioritized exposure attributes are:

- Chemicals likely in products intended for children twelve and under
- Chemicals known to leave markers in children's urine
- Chemicals persisting in the environment, and
- Chemicals found in dust in locations frequented by children.

This approach aligns with the approach used by the State of Washington in adopting its original and updated lists. In addition to these criteria, for the chemical additions made in 2025, OHA reviewed manufacturers' reports of chemicals to the multistate reporting system used by both states, the High Priority Chemical Data System (HPCDS). This was done to ensure that the chemicals added, which meet the toxicity and exposure criteria above, are the chemicals of concern most frequently found in children's products. This allows alignment between similar state laws in the Pacific Northwest.

Summary of reporting to date

To date, OHA received reports from 203 manufacturers that produce children's products containing a chemical of concern and were sold or offered for sale in Oregon between 2017 and 2023. Manufacturers reported products in 288 product categories. A "product category" identifies items that serve a common purpose, are of a similar form and material, and share the same set of attributes such as "toy truck, non-powered." The original Act did not require manufacturers to report by product brand name, model, or style. HB 3043 (2023) established the requirement that, starting January 31, 2026, manufacturers include this information. This change is key to allowing people purchasing products for children to identify those containing, or free of, chemicals identified by OHA as harmful to the health of children.

To date, manufacturers have made 13,613¹ distinct reports of chemicals in product components. The reports included:

- Type of product component
- The name of the chemical of concern in the component
- The function of the chemical in the final product
- The age group of a child for which the product is intended (0-3; 3-12; 0-12 years old), and
- One of five categories of the chemical's concentration in the component.

Based on information submitted to date, 63% of reports are for products that are not subject to the chemical removal or substitution requirements. The remaining 37% may be from products from which a chemical of concern must be removed, replaced by a chemical approved by OHA, or require an approved waiver/exemption after three Reporting Periods. Such products are: products for children less than age three; those intended to go in the mouth; and children's cosmetics. This remaining proportion includes categories of products intended for children from birth to age twelve. Under provisions of the Act and rules currently in effect, OHA is unable to determine which portion of all reports are actually intended for children ages 0-3 or intended to be mouthing. Starting in 2026, HB 3043 requires that children's products be reported by brand name and product model allowing consumers to identify a product at a place of purchase. The capacity to identify product models intended for children ages 0-3 or those intended to be mouthing will allow OHA to address this data gap.

¹ Included are 87 component-level reports made by six manufacturers directly to OHA per OAR 333-016-2060(8). OAR 333-016-2060(8) allows manufacturers who have previously reported categories of children's products but have not made any changes to the reported chemical makeup of such products, to report without paying the \$250 per chemical. In addition, totals for each reporting period provided in legislative report may fluctuate due to data revisions by Program staff, and the addition of new reports made in compliance with past reporting periods.

Reporting for the January 1, 2024, due date was slightly less than for the 2022 Reporting Period (2,677 for 2024 compared to 2,801 for 2022) and less than what was reported in 2020 (3,344) and 2018 (4,791).

Reasons for this decrease include:

- An increase in the number of categories of products that manufacturers have reported in the past but no longer contain chemicals of concern or are no longer being sold in Oregon. These categories are discussed in a later section of this report.
- An increase in the number of waivers (OAR 333-016-3040) and exemptions from removal or substitution requirements (OAR 333-016-3015) approved by OHA. Manufacturers may make these requests after three reports of a chemical of concern in a product affected by the removal or substitution requirement (OAR 333-016-3010). OHA is required to approve these requests if the manufacturer demonstrates that chemical of concern is not reasonably anticipated to result in exposure to a child (waivers), or if the manufacturer demonstrates compliance with other regulations specified in rule. If approved, manufacturers may continue to sell such products in Oregon and are no longer required to report them.
- A gradual increase in the number of approved requests for exemption from reporting chemicals of concern that meet the statute's definition of "contaminant."

Per OAR 333-016-2070, OHA is required to approve these requests if the manufacturer meets criteria in rule for controlling the concentration of the chemical for products. With such approval, the manufacturer is no longer required to report the chemical of concern in items in the product category.

Additional information on all approved requests is below.

OHA continued compliance efforts in 2025 to remind manufacturers of their obligation to report. In February, the Program advised all manufacturers that had previously reported to prepare for brand name, product model reporting in 2026. OHA worked with manufacturers that made the third report of a high priority chemical in products that are children's cosmetics; mouthable; or intended for children under three years-old, to comply with their obligation to remove or substitute the chemical or stop selling such products in Oregon. This compliance included completion of a form listing product models that were sold in Oregon that are subject to the removal/substitution rule.

Summary of chemicals reported

OAR 431A.258 requires OHA to include in this report information about the chemicals of concern for children's health used in children's products. In addition, OHA is to report the total number of and most frequently disclosed chemicals of concern used in children's products. Among the 13,613 component-level reports submitted, Table 2 displays the ten most frequently reported chemicals of concern.

Table 2

Rank	Chemical of concern	Chemical abstract service number
1.	Antimony and antimony compounds	7440-36-0
2.	Ethylene glycol	107-21-1
3.	Styrene	100-42-5
4.	Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3
5.	Cobalt and cobalt compounds	7440-48-4
6.	Ethylbenzene	100-41-4
7.	Toluene	108-88-3
8.	Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (DEHP)	117-8101
9.	Arsenic and arsenic compounds	7440-382
10.	Phenol	108-95-2

Potential for children's exposure to chemicals of concern

ORS 431A.280 requires OHA to report on the potential for exposure to chemicals of concern in children's products based on the number of children's products sold or offered for sale, likely chemical exposure routes, and typical product use patterns.

Routes of potential exposure vary by product type and likely include swallowing or mouthing; breathing in; or passage through the skin. Product use patterns vary greatly by product type. Although OHA is not able to report on exposure from any individual products, the changes implemented by HB 3043 (2023) to require reporting by brand name and product model will provide additional clarity on how many children's products containing chemicals of concern are sold or offered for sale in Oregon. Together with the program's continued focus on compliance going forward, we anticipate being able to identify the scale of how many of these products are in use in Oregon, and therefore the potential for children to be exposed to chemicals of concern in the future.

Recommendations for reducing exposure to chemicals of concern and compliance challenges

ORS 431A.280 requires OHA to provide recommendations for ways to limit, reduce or prevent exposure to chemicals of concern based on an analysis of the data collected under the program. In this legislative report, OHA does not have new recommendations. The changes required by HB 3043 (2023) will address concerns presented to the Oregon Legislature in the 2021 report and will take time to be implemented and have impact. Future legislative reports will discuss the effectiveness of the measures in HB 3043 (2023).

Completed and future rulemakings

Since the Act's passage in 2015 OHA has convened several Toxic-Free Kids rulemaking advisory committees (RACs). Each RAC allows the public and partners, including affected companies, to give input and suggestions during the development of new rules, including on their fiscal impact.

The RACs for the Toxic-Free Kids Act have included representatives from several large national and Oregon-based manufacturers and retailers of children's products, trade associations, advocates for child-toxics reduction, and representatives from state and local government agencies concerned with toxics reduction.

The following rulemakings have been completed:

- **Phase 1** (September 2015 – December 2015)
 - Adopted High Priority Chemicals of Concern for Children's Health (chemicals of concern) list in rule effective December 29, 2015
 - Adopted the same list in effect under Washington's similar law, as directed by statute
 - Set forth criteria for updating the list
- **Phase 2** (April 2016 – December 2018)
 - Established January 1, 2018 reporting deadline, information required for reporting and exemption requests, and penalties for noncompliance with the reporting requirement
 - Adopted reporting requirements and exemption process in rules effective December 1, 2016 and February 1, 2017
 - Updated list of chemicals of concern and clarified enforcement procedures effective January 1, 2019
- **Phase 3** (May 2019 – March 2021)
 - Detailed requirements for removal, substitution, or waiver process for chemicals of concern from certain children's products (those intended for children younger than age three, intended to go in the mouth, or children's cosmetics) by January 1, 2022. Provides criteria and process for requesting exemption from removal or substitution of chemicals of concern.
 - Modified previously established rules to clarify them.
 - Most technically challenging phase of program development, unique nationally.
 - COVID pandemic caused extended timeline for rule development and adoption.

- **Temporary Rule for Biennial Notifications** (August 2021)
 - Makes clear how manufacturers calculate and report concentrations of chemicals of concern for reports due on or after January 1, 2022.
 - Aligns with Washington's method.
- **Triennial Review of Chemicals of Concern List and Biennial Notification Rule** (September 2021 – December 2021)
 - Five additional chemicals added to chemicals of concern list.
 - Permanent rulemaking for Temporary Rule for Biennial Notification adopted August 2021.
 - Both became effective January 1, 2022.
- **Phase 4** (October 2023 – January 2024)
 - Revised rules for the triennial review of the Chemicals of Concern List to permit OHA to add chemicals of concern by class and subclass to the list, per HB 3043.
 - Revised the due date for biennial notices to January 31st of each applicable notice year, per HB 3043.
 - Incorporate HPCCCH inaccessibility into Quantitative Exposure Assessment rules, per HB 3043.
- **Phase 5** (September 2024 – January 2025)
 - Conducted triennial review of the Chemicals of Concern List and added ten chemicals.
 - Incorporated Brand Name, Product Model criteria into Biennial Notification rules.
 - Limited the validity of hazard assessments approved by OHA under the chemical substitution rule to three years.
 - Amended the rule under which manufacturers may request an exemption from removal or substitution requirement. The change, requested by industry, allows manufacturers to efficiently add additional product models to a list previously approved by OHA. The new additions must be chemically identical to one or more models on an approved list.

The Program has completed all rulemaking necessary to implement statute. The next known rulemaking is the statutorily required triennial review of the Chemicals of Concern List. This will take place in the Fall of 2027 for a January 1, 2028, effectiveness date.

Exemptions from reporting requirements

Certain children's products regulated by the Act may have one or more chemicals of concern present as a contaminant that is a byproduct of the manufacturing process, not because it was intentionally added. In such cases, the Act allows a manufacturer or trade association to seek an exemption from the Act's notice requirements per ORS 431A.258. Such exemption requests must be accompanied by a written manufacturing control plan (MCP) that describes how the manufacturer will minimize the contaminant in the product. If an exemption request is not approved for failure to meet the criteria in rule, a manufacturer may resubmit the request one time without paying an application fee (fees paid to technical consultants for review still apply). OHA developed a guidance document for the exemption process and MCPs with input from RAC members and states with established programs (Washington and Vermont).

HB 5027 (2017) authorized OHA to charge a fee for exemption requests, as well as a \$200/hour consultant fee paid to environmental engineering experts to perform technical evaluations of exemption requests.

Since the Program's inception, OHA received 17 exemption requests and approved 14. The remaining three requests were not approved for lack of sufficient information provided by the requestors. OHA has received no further exemption requests.

Waivers and exemptions from removal or substitution requirements

The Act requires that chemicals of concern in one or more subsets of children's products – those made for children under three years-old, intended to be mouthing or are children's cosmetics – be removed or substituted after three biennial notice periods.

ORS 431A.260 states that removal or substitution of chemicals of concern in these product types is not required if one or both of the following is approved by OHA:

- A waiver supported by an assessment conducted according to standards in rule that demonstrates a child will not be exposed to the chemical of concern, or
- An exemption from removal or substitution requirements request that is supported by documentation demonstrating that the product already meets criteria for one or more governmental or industry standard in rule.

In 2021, the Program has developed guidance documents to assist manufacturers in the preparation of these requests. Contracts with outside consultants to review these requests as permitted by the Act have been executed.

Since the Program's inception, OHA received five waiver requests and approved three of them. Two were not approved for lack of sufficient information provided by the requestor. In the same period, OHA received requests for exemption from removal or substitution from five manufacturers and approved all of them.

The Program has prioritized enforcement of the removal or substitution of chemicals of concern requirement for products in one or more of the subsets above, which have been reported three times, but do not have an approved waiver or exemption from removal or substitution requirements request.

Online reporting system

ORS 431A,258 states that manufacturers (or trade associations working on their behalf) must provide biennial notice of regulated children's products containing chemicals of concern to OHA and that the resulting data must be searchable and accessible to the public. The Act did not set a deadline or provide funding for this system, but it did allow for biennial notices to the Interstate Chemicals Clearinghouse (IC2), instead of directly to OHA, and called for a multistate reporting system that allows manufacturers to report once and satisfy the requirements of multiple states with similar programs. IC2 is an association of 15 state and local government agencies that "promote a clean environment, healthy communities and a vital economy by use of safer chemicals and products."

In 2016, OHA secured an Environmental Protection Agency grant allowing OHA to contract with IC2 to develop the High Priority Chemicals Data System (HPCDS), which went live in early December 2019 and in time for the January 1, 2020, reporting due date. HPCDS includes a public-facing data portal to allow Oregonians to review data submitted by manufacturers. The multistate HPCDS is used by manufacturers to report children's products under Oregon's law, Vermont's Chemical Disclosure Program for Children's Products, and Washington's Children's Safe Products Act. Reported data for all states may be reviewed at hpcds.theic2.org/Search. At OHA's request and with input of its staff, IC2 made available in 2022 a [HPCDS Search Guide](#) to assist Oregonians in searching reported data.

In December 2024, Vermont started using the HPCDS to receive reports made to its Chemical Disclosure Program for Children's Products. Vermont contracted with IC2 in 2023 for extensive database changes that allow for reporting of children's products by brand and model, a requirement of Vermont's law. Since HB 3043 (2023) also require reporting to Oregon by brand name and product model in 2026, these adaptations benefit Oregon.

Additional, minor changes to the HPCDS are required for manufacturers to report by brand name and product model under the TFK Act and its rules. OHA expects those to be in place in December 2025, well in advance of the next reporting due date of January 31, 2026.

Products no longer offered for sale in Oregon

After three reports of a chemical of concern in a children's product, the TFK Act requires removal or substitution of the chemical of concern from product models that are intended to go in the mouth; are a children's cosmetic; or are made or marketed to children under three years old.

A manufacturer may submit to OHA a request for a waiver or request an exemption from this removal or substitution requirement. If approved, the manufacturer may continue to sell or offer for sale the product models in Oregon.

In addition to this statutory requirement, several manufacturers have notified OHA that they have systems in place that prevent product models containing chemicals of concern from entering the Oregon market.

These mechanisms include manufacturing restricted substances lists (MRSUs) that often include many of the TFK Act's chemicals of concern. MRSUs require management of chemical risks throughout the supply chain for a product, including upstream testing of raw materials before being made into final products. While these activities do not replace compliance with the TFK Act and its rules for children's products sold in Oregon, this information is helpful for understanding how manufacturers are implementing measures to comply with the TFK Act.

To date, 16 manufacturers have informed OHA that they have stopped selling at least 300 product models containing a chemical of concern in Oregon. Reported models belong to the following product categories:

- Toys/games variety packs
- Pants/briefs/undershorts
- Outdoor games/play structures other
- Baby/infant stimulation toys (powered)
- Musical toys (non powered)
- Toy vehicles – non-ride (powered)
- Push/pull-along toys (non powered)
- Role play – shopping/office/business toys
- Indoor/outdoor games
- Toy vehicles – non-ride (non powered)
- Role play – kitchen toys
- Role play – housekeeping/gardening/DIY toys

- Musical toys (powered)
- Baby/infant stimulation toys (non powered)
- Baby diapers (non disposable)
- Baby hygiene products
- Baby sanitary furnishings – other
- Dolls/puppets/soft toys other
- Cosmetics – eyes
- Cosmetics – lips
- Cosmetic products other
- Baby feeding – tableware
- Baby carrier
- Overalls/bodysuits
- Pram/pushchair stroller accessories
- Baby changing mats
- Baby cots/cot beds/bassinet
- Fancy dress costumes
- Toys/games – other
- Dolls/soft toys (non powered)
- Puppets
- Shirts/blouses/polo shirts/t-shirts
- Dresses
- Jewelry variety packs
- Earrings/body-piercing jewelry
- Trousers/shorts
- Headwear
- Suspenders/garters
- Necklaces/necklets
- Hair products variety packs

Conclusion and future priorities

OHA's actions to date have focused on completing the foundational program elements to implement the original Toxic-Free Kids Act as well as HB 3043 (2023). The agency has met all statutory deadlines with robust participation by partners.

The program's priorities ahead include:

- Ensure that the HPCDS is ready to receive reports by the brand name and product model in January 2026;
- Focus on compliance and enforcement, both for reporting and to ensure manufacturers who have made three reports for products requiring removal or substitution and don't have approved waivers or exemption requests, are no longer selling such children's products with reported chemicals of concern in Oregon;
- Develop and implement a children's product testing program that allows the agency to confirm concentrations of chemicals of concern in children's products sold in Oregon.

Those actions will allow:

- Consumers to be able to look up a child's product by product model and brand name and make informed purchasing decisions about children's products containing chemicals of concern;
- OHA to continue ensure that children's products sold in Oregon adhere to the TFK Act and its rules;
- OHA to confirm concentrations of chemicals of concern reported in children's products sold in Oregon, and to detect unreported products with these chemicals that are in the Oregon marketplace.

You can get this document in other languages, large print, braille or a format you prefer free of charge. Contact the Toxic Free Kids Program at 971-673-0440 or toxicfreetoekids.program@odhsoha.oregon.gov. We accept all relay calls.

Toxic-Free Kids Program

800 NE Oregon Street, Suite 640
Portland, OR 97232

E-mail: toxicfreetoekids.program@odhsoha.oregon.gov

Phone: 971-673-0440



200-361095 OHA 9664_25 (12/2025)