Sharyle Patton is director of the Commonweal Biomonitoring Resource Center, a program that helps communities of concern learn more about the public health tool of biomonitoring. She also is director of Special Projects for the Collaborative on Health and Environment, a Commonweal-sponsored network that seeks to raise the level of awareness about possible linkages between environmental threat and health outcomes.

Patton was a co-founder and served as the Northern Co-Chair of the International Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) Network, a network of over 500 public-interest groups around the globe who are active in UN negotiations dealing with toxic chemical regulation. Working closely with governments, this network participated in creating the Stockholm Convention, a legally binding UN treaty that bans or severely restricts the use of POPs chemicals. The Convention entered into force in May 2004.

Patton serves as advisor for the California Health Tracking Program, a CDC-funded project to develop infrastructure and processes for tracking chemical hazards, pathways of exposure and health outcomes in California.

In 1995, 1996, and 1997, Patton was the public sector representative on the Unites States Delegation to the UN Commission on Sustainable Development. Patton was also a public sector representative on the United States Delegation to the UN Summit, Habitat II, as well as on the US Delegation to Rio Plus Five. Patton was active as an NGO representative at the UN summits on women's issues in Cairo and Beijing, supporting women's reproductive rights and the right of women to live in environments conducive to the highest possible standard of good health.

Patton currently serves on the Advisory Group for human milk monitoring, World Health Organization, and the steering group for the World Alliance for Breastfeeding Advocacy. Patton is also a board member of the Barbara Smith Fund and The Endocrine Disrupter Exchange (TEDX).