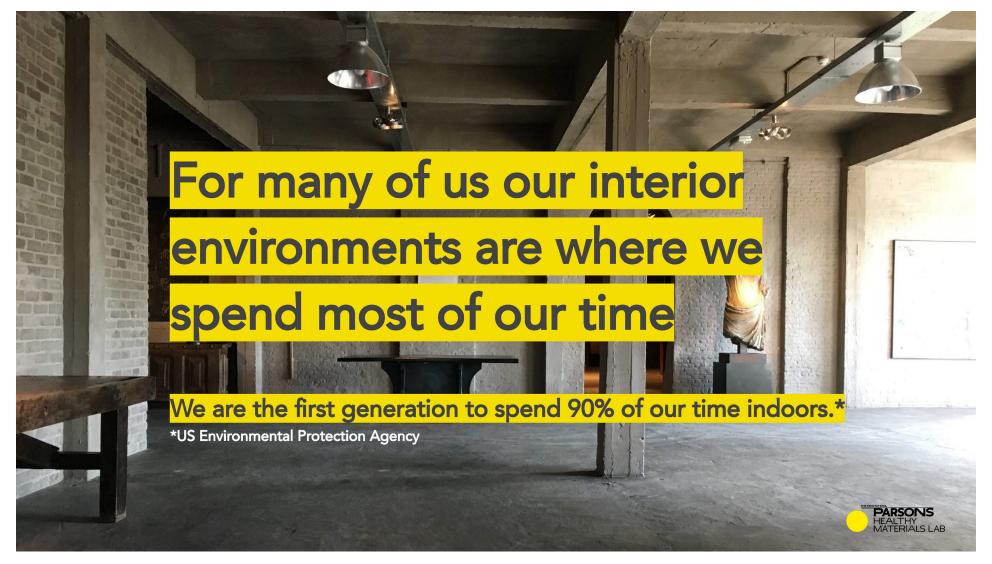
# MATERIAL HEALTH OVERVIEW

The documents included here introduce the issue of synthetic chemicals in the interior environment and should help you communicate to students how they impact human health. Use this as a reference to develop assignments and class exercises.



Healthy Materials Lab, 2019



Healthy Materials Lab, 2019



Healthy Materials Lab, 2019

# THE BODY BURDEN

**167** chemicals found in 9 adult bodies

76 are linked to **cancer** 

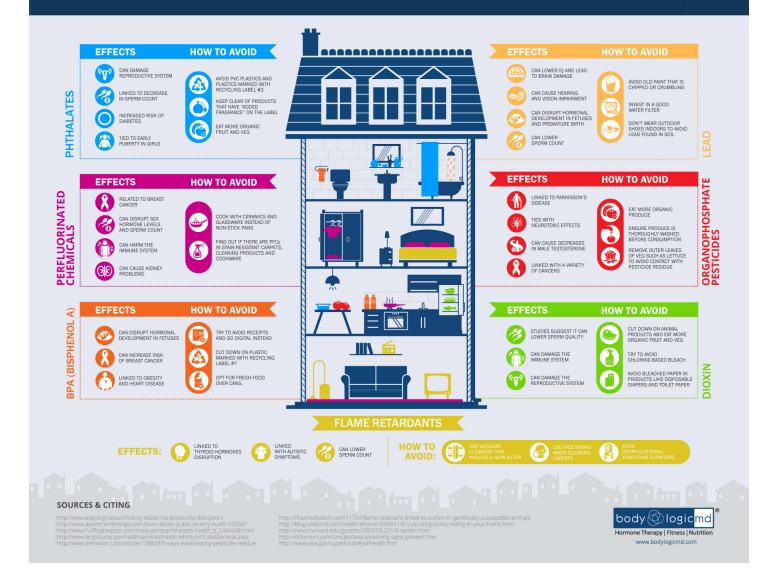
86 are known endocrine disruptors 79 can cause birth defects & developmental delays

BodyBurden: The Pollution in People, Environmental Working Group



## HARMFUL CHEMICALS IN THE HOME ARE YOU IN-THE-KNOW?

Are you aware of all the potentially harmful toxins and chemicals hidden in everyday objects at home? You might be surprised to learn that common objects such as plastics, produce, and even some paper products can have properties that disrupt hormone balance, compromise your immune system, or even lead to cancer. Take a look at some of the leading offenders and learn how to avoid them.





Body Logic MD, 2014

# Take Action to Improve Air Quality in Every Room

#### Asthma is a serious, sometimes life-threatening respiratory disease that affects the quality of life for millions of Americans.

Environmental asthma triggers: are found around the home and can be eliminated with simple steps.

- Don't allow smoking in your home or car.
- Dust and clean your home regularly.
- Clean up mold and fix water leaks.
- Wash sheets and blankets weekly in hot water.
- Use allergen-proof mattress and pillow covers.
- Keep pets out of the bedroom and off soft furniture
- Control pests—close up cracks and crevices and seal leaks; don't leave food out.

#### Children are especially sensitive to secondhand smoke, which can trigger asthma and other respiratory illnesses.

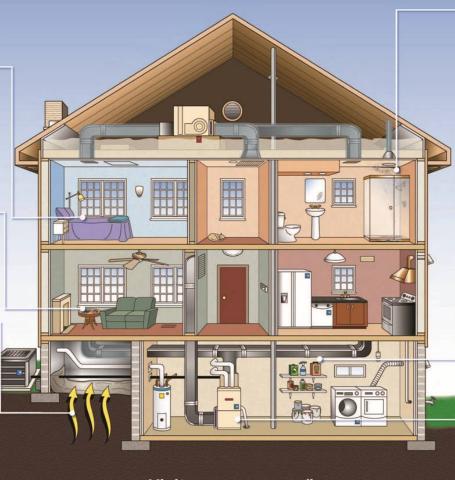
Secondhand smoke: smoke comes from burning tobacco products such as cigarettes, pipes, and cigars.

 To help protect children from secondhand smoke, do not smoke or allow others to smoke inside your home or car.

#### Radon is the second leading cause of lung cancer.

Radon gas: enters your home through cracks and openings in floors and walls in contact with the ground.

- Test your home with a do-it-yourself radon kit. If the test result indicates you should fix, call a qualified radon mitigation specialist.
- Ask your builder about including radon-reducing features in your new home at the time of construction.



Visit www.epa.gov/iaq

## Mold can lead to allergic reactions, asthma, and other respiratory ailments.

- Mold: can grow anywhere there is moisture in a house.
- The key to mold control is moisture control.
- If mold is a problem in your home, you should clean up the mold promptly and fix the water problem.
- It is important to dry water-damaged areas and items within 24-48 hours to prevent mold growth.

#### VOCs cause eye, nose, and throat irritation, headaches, nausea, and can damage the liver, kidney, and central nervous system.

Volatile organic compounds (VOCs): are chemicals that evaporate at room temperature. VOCs are emitted by a wide array of products used in homes including paints and lacquers, paint strippers, varnishes, cleaning supplies, air fresheners, pesticides, building materials, and furnishings. VOCs are released from products into the home both during use and while stored.

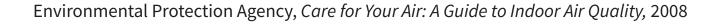
- Read and follow all directions and warnings on common household products.
- Make sure there is plenty of fresh air and ventilation (e.g., opening windows and using extra fans) when painting, remodeling, or using other products that may release VOCs.
- Never mix products, such as household cleaners, unless directed to do so on the label.
- Store household products that contain chemicals according to manufacturers' instructions.
- Keep all products away from children!

## Carbon monoxide causes headaches, dizziness, disorientation, nausea and fatigue, and high levels can be fatal.

Nitrogen dioxide causes eyes, nose, and throat irritation, impairs lung function, and increases respiratory infections.

Sources include: indoor use of furnaces, gas stoves, unvented kerosene and gas space heaters, leaking chimneys, and tobacco products.

- Ventilate rooms where fuel-burning appliances are used.
- Use appliances that vent to the outside whenever possible.
- Ensure that all fuel-burning appliances are properly installed, used, adjusted, and maintained.





#### PIPING -

- dioxin and vinyl chloride monomer (PVC manu. and disposal)
- lead/antimony solder

#### WIRE AND CABLE JACKETING

- heavy metals
- HFRs
- ortho-phthalates (PVC)

#### INSULATION

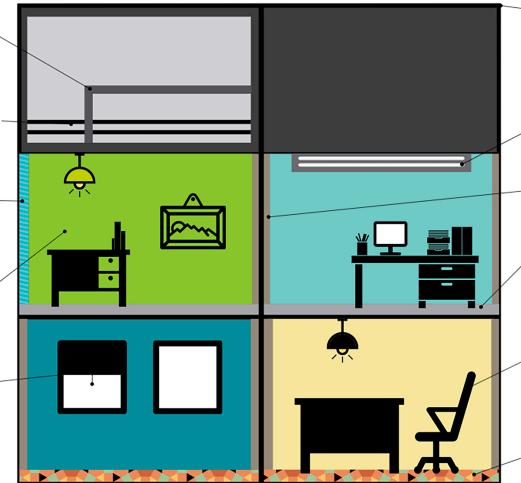
- HFRs (spray foam and rigid foam)
- isocyanates (spray foam)
- respirable fibers (fiberglass/ mineral wool)

#### PAINTS AND EXTERIOR FINISHES

- BPA
- heavy metals
- VOCs

#### WINDOWS

- HFRs (attachments)
- PFCs (attachment coatings)
- ortho-phthalates (PVC-based attachments)



### **ROOFING AND FLASHING**

- dioxin and vinyl chloride monomer (PVC manu. and disposal)
- lead
- VOCs (adhesives)

### LIGHTING

- mercury (fluorescent lamps)

### WALLBOARD

- heavy metals (recycled gypsum)

### FLOORING

- benzene and other VOCs (adhesives)
- formaldehyde and other
- VOCs (engineered wood)

### FURNISHINGS

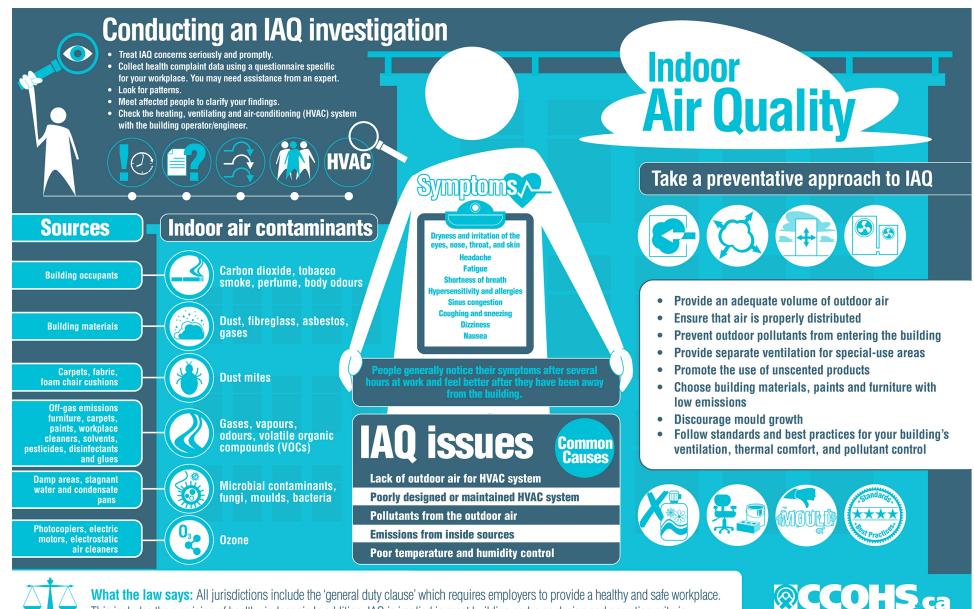
- HFRs (foam cushions)
- PFCs and heavy metals (upholstery materials)
- VOCs (wood binders/adhesives)

## CARPET

- benzene and other
- VOCs (adhesives)
- ortho-phthalates (PVC backing)
- PFCs (stain repellant coatings)

Figure 2-5. Examples of building material ingredients and byproducts that may be harmful during one or multiple stages of the materials life cycle A typical structure can contain many substances that pose a hazard during the manufacturing phase, use phase, or other stage of the life cycle. Building professionals should be aware of these, and other examples, and evaluate trade-offs between alternative materials.





What the law says: All jurisdictions include the 'general duty clause' which requires employers to provide a healthy and safe workplace. This includes the provision of healthy indoor air. In addition, IAQ is implied in most building codes as design and operation criteria.

Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety, Accessed 2017

