





RESEARCHING THE ENVIRONMENT AND WOMEN'S HEALTH

TUR at Home: Lessons from Household Exposure Studies

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TURA 20th Anniversary Symposium and Continuing Education Conference

November 4, 2009, Bedford, MA



Research on the environment and women's health

<u>Collaborations</u>: Harvard, Brown, UC Berkeley, Centers for Disease Control, MBCC, Communities for a Better Environment ...

<u>Funders</u>: National Institutes of Health, National Science Foundation, US EPA, Avon, private donors, foundations ...

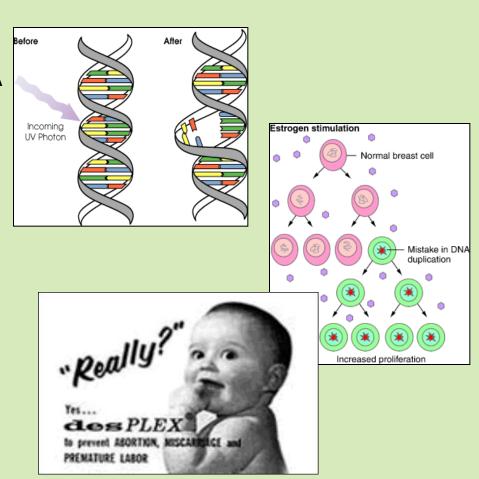
Science publications: Cancer, Environmental Health Perspectives, Environmental Science & Technology, American Journal of Public Health . . .

• Why study pollution in homes?



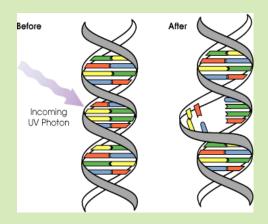
Many chemical suspects

- Carcinogens damage DNA
- Endocrine disruptors may make tumors grow
- Developmental toxicants increase susceptibility



Example Mammary Carcinogens

- ionizing radiation
- gasoline
- auto exhaust, air pollution
- paint remover, solvents
- flame retardants
- pesticides
- moldy grain
- water disinfection byproducts
- nonstick coatings



- benzene
- PAHs
- ethylene oxide

Rudel et al., 2007, Cancer



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ENVIRONMENT AND BREAST CANCER:

About | Bro

Browse Se

Search

Key References

Abbreviations

About Browse

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Key References

Abbreviations

methylene chloride CAS RN 75-09-2

Chemical Summary

Exposure and Risk Assessment

Cancer Studies

methylene chloride CAS RN 75-09-2

Chemical Summary

Exposure and Risk Assessment

Cancer Studies

Originating list

Carcinogenicity Potency Database, National Toxicology Program studies, IARC Monographs, Chemical Carcinogenesis Research Information System

Associated chemicals

Major use

Chlorinated solvent

Widespread exposure

More Likely

Human exposure summary

Widespread exposure occurs during the production and industrial use of methylene chloride and during the use of a variety of consumer products containing it. Consumer products that may contain the chemical include: fabric cleaners, furniture polish, paint strippers, wood sealant and stains, spray paints, adhesives, shoe polish and art supplies (SRD). Used until 1989 as a propellent for hair spray. Substantial losses to the environment lead to ubiquitous low-level exposures from ambient air and groundwater (IARC 1999 vol.:71 p.25, NTP 11th ROC).



Image from the National Library of Medicine

Cancer studies: Experimental details



National Toxicology Program Technical Report 306, 1986

Link

http://ntp.niehs.nih.gov/ntp/htdocs/LT_rpts/tr306.pdf

Notes

"Clear evidence" in rats is based on the mammary tumors. Rats: 0, 1000, 2000, 4000 ppm:benign mammary tumors in female rats: 5/50, 11/50, 13/50, 22/50. In male rats, they looked at the combined benign mammary tumors and the integumentary ones, for significant increase. In Discussion, for mammary tumors they note Burek 1980 and 1984 for mammary tumors, Nitschke 1982. For "negative" they note National Coffee Association studies of 1982 and 1983 in which much lower levels were used (highest was 250 mg/kg).

Route inhalation Species Rat. mouse Sexes

Strain F344/N rats. B6C3F mice

Doses

Rats: 0, 1000, 2000, 4000ppm, Mice: 0, 2000, 4000ppm; for 6 hrs/day, 5 days/wk for 102 weeks. 50 animals in each group. Age exposure started 8-9 weeks for rats, 7-8 weeks for mice.

Time after cessation of dosing

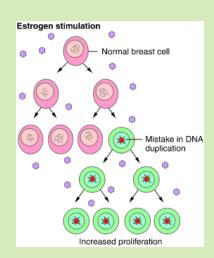
1 week

Example Endocrine Disruptors

- oral contraceptives, HRT, DES
- pesticides
- food packaging
- laundry detergent
- hair spray
- fragrances







- disinfectants
 - phthalates
 - parabens
 - bisphenol A
 - PCBs

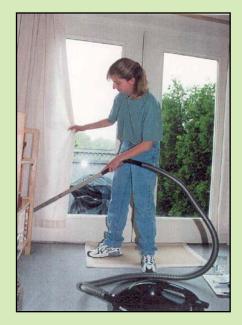
Household Exposure Study

- 170 homes
- Air, dust, urine
- 89 endocrine disruptors
- 30 measured for the first time indoors

Rudel et al. 2003 ES&T













Research

Phthalates, Alkylphenols, Pesticides, Polybrominated Diphenyl Ethers, and Other Endocrine-Disrupting **Compounds in Indoor Air and Dust**

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> O. Box 28510. nental Science and School of rk Drive. on of Biometrics, Vew Jersey, t, Liberty Plaza, 8903-2688

upting compounds es, yet little is npled indoor air and ganic chemicals s were detected in se are the first onments for over 30 tected at the

Current widespread interest in a range of health effects potentially associated with endocrine-disrupting compounds (EDCs) has made exposure assessment for these compounds a priority. Studies of potential health effects associated with EDCs have been hampered by lack of information about the major sources of exposure to EDCs. Furthermore, because many EDCs act additively through a common mechanism of action or have antagonistic or other interactive effects by operating at different points in cell signaling systems

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Environmental Health

Bio Wed

Research

Open Ac PCB-containing wood floor finish is a likely source of elevated PCBs in residents' blood, household air and dust: a case study of exposure Ruthann A Rudel*1, Liesel M Servak2 and Julia G Brody1

Address: 1Silent Spring Institute, 29 Crafts Street, Newton, MA 02458, USA and 2Division of Environmental Health Sciences, College of Public Health, The Ohio State University, 320 West 10th Ave., Columbus. OH 43210. USA

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Environ, Sci. Technol. 2008, 42, 8158-8164

Elevated House Dust and Serum Concentrations of PBDEs in California: Unintended **Consequences of Furniture** Flammability Standards?

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Received June 27, 2008. Revised manusc August 7, 2008. Accepted August 11, 2008.

PBDE flame retardants in North America than E is known about exposure variation within North where California's furniture flammability standard use. We compared dust samples from 49 homes California communities with 120 Massachusetts with other published studies. Dust concentrations [ng/g] in California homes of BDE-47, -99, and -10 (112-107 000), 3800 (102-170 000), and 684 (<MRL respectively, and were 4-10 times higher than reported in North America. Maximum concentra highest ever reported in indoor dust. We then in whether human serum PBDE levels were also high compared to other North American regions by a 2003-2004 National Health and Nutrition Examin (NHANES), the only data set available with seru representative sample of the U.S. population (n=2 residence was significantly associated with nea higher ΣPBDE serum levels [least square geome (LSGM) ng/g lipid, 73.0 vs 38.5 (p = 0.002)]. Eleva exposures in California may result from the state flammability standards; our results suggest the n research in a larger representative sample.

with Europe (3, 4). Regional variation within the U.S. may result from more stringent furniture flammability standards in California than in other states; however, this possibility has not been evaluated.

Three major PBDE commercial mixtures have been commonly used in consumer products: deca-BDE, octa-BDE, and penta-BDE (5). Penta-BDE has been most often mixed into polyurethane foam (PUF) used in furniture, while octaand deca-BDE are used in electronics and other plastic products (6). Penta-BDE is typically about 3-5% by weight in treated foam, and is easily liberated into dust because i is not chemically bound to the foam product. Penta-BDE has been used almost exclusively in the U.S (6) and mostly in furniture for sale in California in order to comply with

commons.org/licenses/by/2.0).

worldwide as tion of meat, sed widely in ntribution of

n Cape Cod,

Studies show higher house dust and body burde

Pollution Comes Home and Gets Personal: Women's Experience of Household Chemical Exposure*

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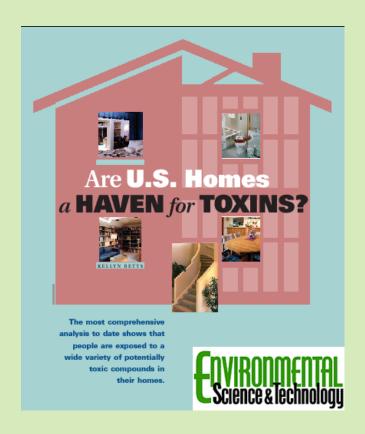
Brown University

Journal of Health and Social Behavior 2008, Vol 49 (December): 417-435

various on interviews conducted with marticipants in a would study about any

Are U.S. Homes a HAVEN for TOXI

The most comprehensive analysis to date shows that people are exposed to a wide variety of potentially toxic compounds in their homes.

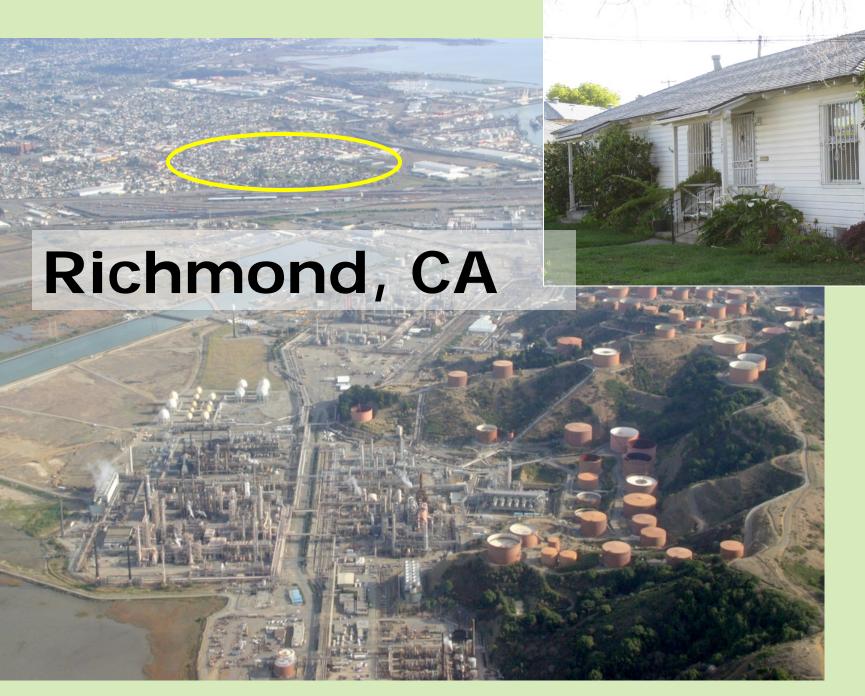


Rudel et al. 2003 ES&T

- 67 EDCs
- 27 pesticides
- DDT 2/3 of homes
- Phthalates 100% homes
- Phenols, parabens abundant
- Flame retardants higher than Europe
- All homes above guidelines
- 28 detected EDCs have no health guidelines
- Some people very high levels

Consumer product source of PCBs



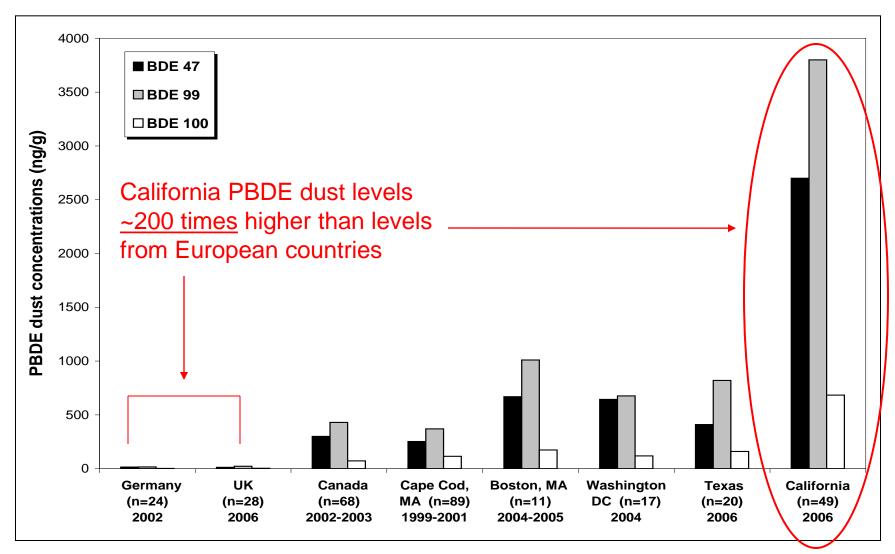


Fingerprint from heavy oil

 High vanadium and nickel outdoors and indoors

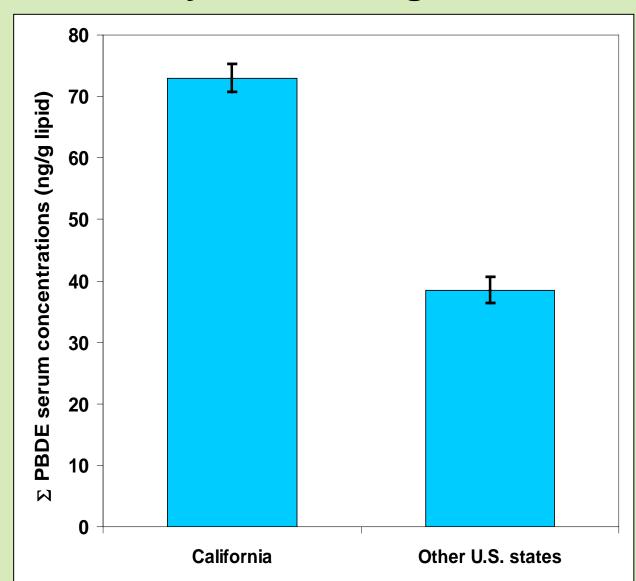


California law increases flame retardants

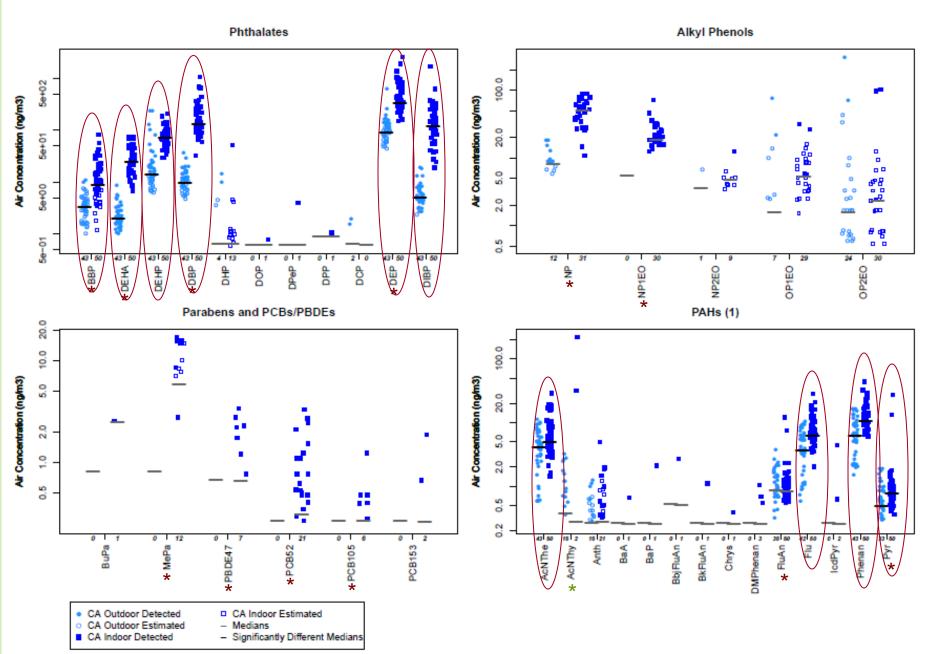


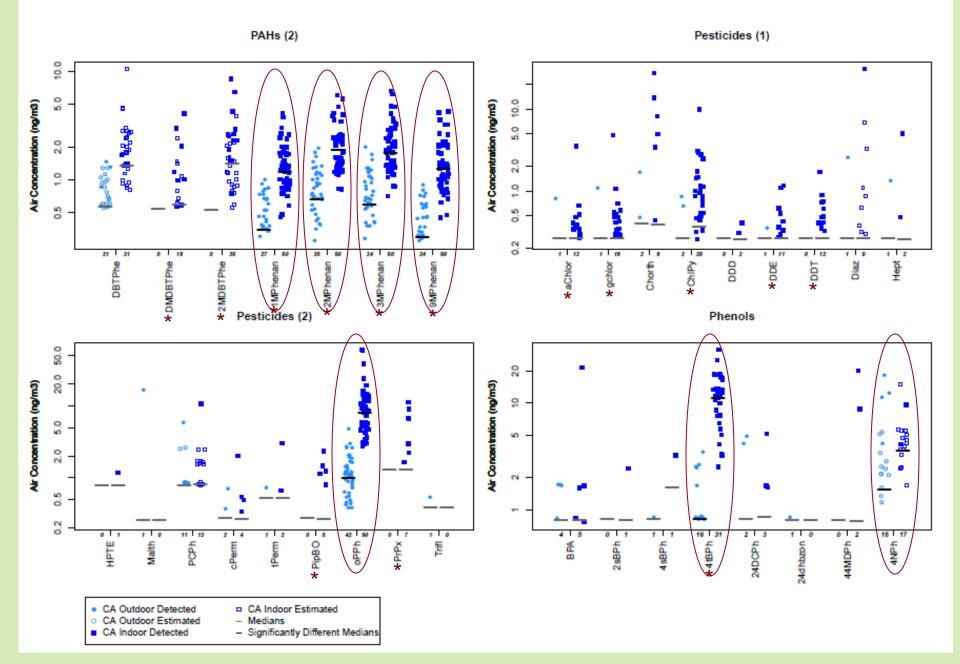
Median PBDE house dust concentrations

In our bodies: PBDE blood levels in California nearly two fold higher than rest of the U.S.



Analysis conducted with NHANES national survey data from the Centers for Disease Control (n=1771)





Lessons



- Exposure to EDCs is widespread
- Chemicals used legally in the past have created health risks that are hard to find
- Banning chemical doesn't remove it
- Household exposure can be significant %
- Not knowing ingredients hinders exposure reduction
- Future test before use!

Exposure Science \longrightarrow Action

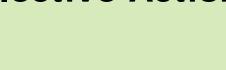
Local
Polluter
(refinery, ships)

Products - hard to avoid (flame retardant)

Products individual can avoid
(indoor pesticides)

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Collective Action



Individual Action



Organizing

Permit hearings

TUR!

State laws

Consumer campaigns

TUR!

Product choices

-IPM

TUR!



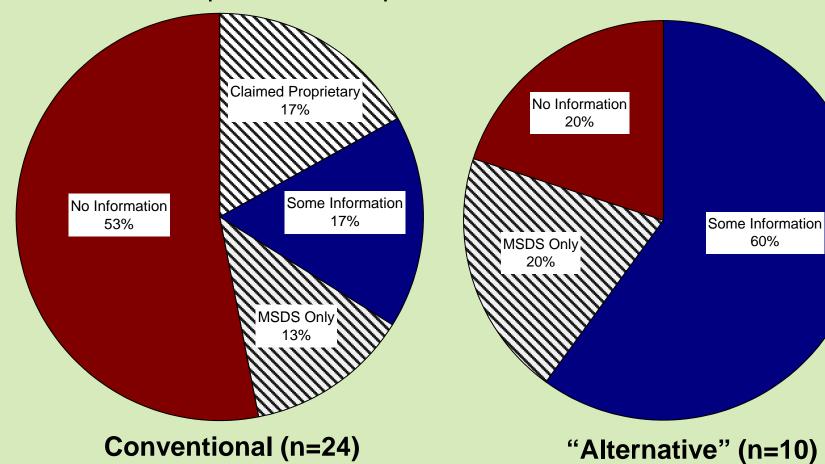
What's in it?

Labeled ingredients: Spring water, natural flavors, CO2

And in the container?
PET (polyethylene
terephthalate), heat
stabilizers, UV stabilizers,
flame retardants...

We asked manufacturers what's in their products

34 companies/134 products



Consumer product testing

Over 250 products tested for over 65 chemicals



Compounds of Interest

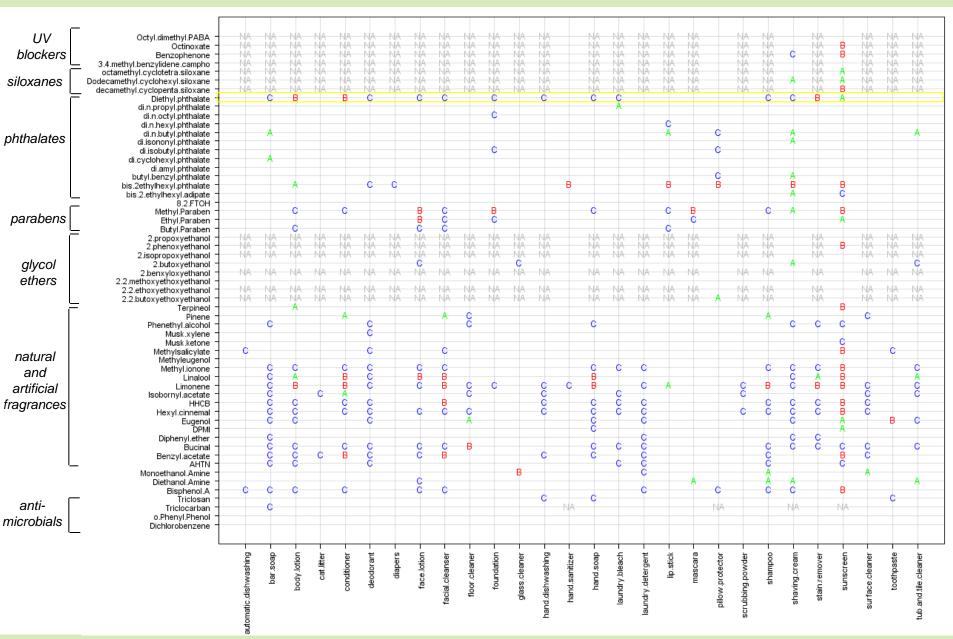
Phenols and APEOs (e.g. 4-nonylphenol)

Anti-microbials (e.g. triclocarban)

Fragrances (e.g. musk ketone)

Criteria for "Green" Products

- ✓ Primarily plant-based ingredients
- ✓ Paraben-free
- ✓ Fragrance-free (allow some botanical extracts, except tea tree oil and lavender)
- ✓ No ethanolamines
- ✓ Not stain-resistant (e.g. no organofluorines)
- ✓ No anti-microbials (e.g. triclosan, Microban)
- ✓ No alkylphenol-based surfactants
- ✓ No dichlorobenzene
- ✓ No phthalates



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HOME

Action Kits

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In Your Personal Care In What You Eat and Drink

Take Action

Every day we all come into contact with hundreds of chemicals, only a fraction of which have been thoroughly tested for safety.

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In Schools

In Workplaces

Among Local Businesses

In Hospitals

Take National Action

Additional Resources for Taking Action

Take Inspiration

An Innovative Model for Activist-Scientist Alliances

Profiles of Advocates



unregulated-carcinogens.

As we build tighter, more energy-efficient homes, chemicals increasingly linger in our air and dust. Indoor air has been described as one of the most serious environmental threats to human health. Yet we still lack data on the sources and implications of many of these toxic exposures.

This lack of data should not paralyze us, though. We can adopt the precautionary principle, which guides us to make decisions based on the information we have now. This

principle calls for preventive action in the face of uncertain but suggestive evidence of risk, especially when safer alternatives are available.

Here we offer some ideas for taking action and some profiles for taking inspiration.

Email this page



Avoid personal care products that list parabens as ingredients.

Parabens are endocrine disrupting compounds that are often used as preservatives in cosmetics and such personal care products as deodorants, shampoos, conditioners, hair styling gels, shaving gels, and lotions. Common names for this class of chemicals include butyl paraben, ethyl paraben, methyl paraben, and propyl paraben.

Safer Alternatives Bill



The Safer Alternatives Bill

Posted on Feb 13, 2009

The Safer Alternatives Bill, An Act for a Competitive Economy Through Safer Alternatives to Toxic Chemicals, is sponsored by Representative Jay Kaufman (D-Lexington) and Senator Steven Tolman (D-Brighton). It will create a pragmatic and flexible program in Massachusetts to replace toxic chemicals with safer alternatives, wherever feasible.

In this economy, the bill is needed more than ever. The Safer Alternatives program will help Massachusetts businesses stay competitive on the global market which is rapidly moving towards a demand for safer products and services. The program will be funded by a fee on toxic chemicals brought into the state primarily by out-of-state firms.



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Boston area screening of the

Pollution

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a new study based on Silent Spring Institute's Household Exposure Study

Kaiser builds on Silent Spring research - shows increased breast cancer risk from several common pharmaceuticals

Californians have elevated levels of toxic flame retardants in their bodies and in their homes, according to a new Silent Spring Institute study

Human hormones and

National media brings attention to hormones in drinking water and consumer products, The Colbert Report, The New York Times & National Public Radio

Could Cape's Cancer Rates Be Linked To The Water?, WBZ TV

Fresh Water, Salt Water: Rx in H2O, The Cape and Islands NPR Station

Cape Cod ponds' pollution explored, Cape Codder

summer internship with Silent Spring Institute

Brody quoted in peer-reviewed article about gaps in media coverage of environmental links to breast cancer

Environmental justice partners win lawsuit blocking Chevron permit

New book highlights Silent Spring Institute's role in environmental breast cancer research

ng.org