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Understanding Exposures to Chemicals in Cleaning Products

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Chemicals In Cleaning Products

- Chemicals are added to products to impart a particular function (for example, act as a biocide, cleansing agent, or fragrance)
- Other chemicals can be present due to contamination (from manufacture or packaging) or degradation of intentionally added ingredients
- Manufacturers consider both product efficacy and safety when developing product formulations
- How do we know what chemicals are in the products that we use?



SDS

hemical Name	CAS-No	Weight %	Trade Secret
all oil fatty acids, sodium salts	61790-45-2	5 - 10	*
toddard solvent	8052-41-3	3 - 7	*
Pine oil	8002-09-3	1 - 5	*
odium hydroxide	1310-73-2	0.1 - 1	*
Signal word Dang	er		
Hazard Statements			
Causes mild skin irritation.			
Causes mild skin initiation.			
Causes serious eye irritation			
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 Hazardous chemicals in products used in occupational settings must be reported on Safety Data Sheets, per The U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration's Hazard Communication Standard

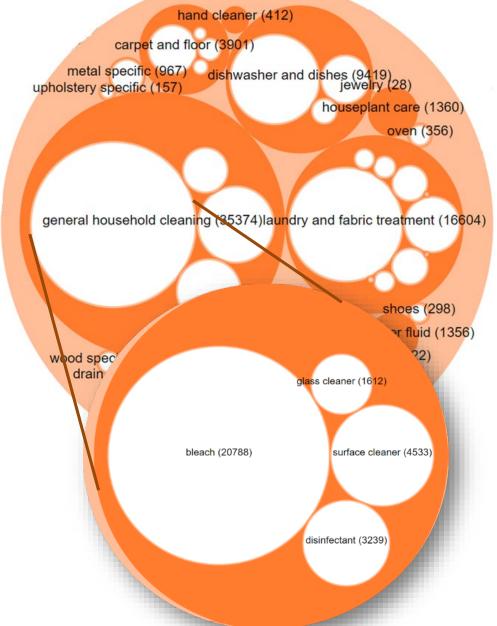
Consumer Product Chemical Ingredients

- Might not capture all non-intentionally added ingredients or contaminants
- Might be difficult for users to locate information – usually ingredients are not reported on the label



 In EPA's Office of Research and Development, we collect and curate data about chemicals in products (from SDS sheets and other manufacturer disclosures) to support chemical risk evaluations

Chemicals in Products



EPA Database of Consumer Product Ingredient Information

°99,000 Cleaning Products

>3000 Chemicals



- In EPA's Office of Research and Development, we collect and curate data about chemicals in products (from SDS sheets and other manufacturer disclosures) to support chemical risk evaluations
- We are also developing new technologies for screening samples (including product samples) for many chemicals



Chemicals in Products



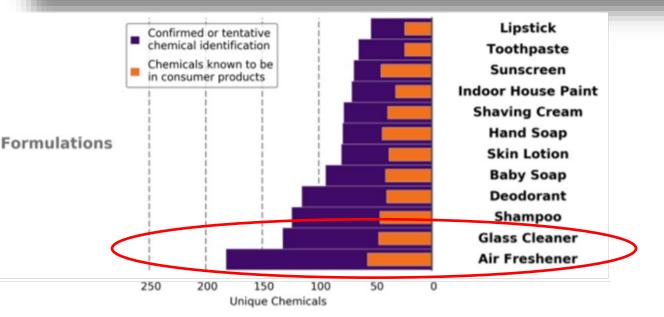
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Article

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Suspect Screening Analysis of Chemicals in Consumer Products

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Even when we looked at only 20 products, we found many chemicals not in our database of reported substances!



Health Effects Associated with Chemicals in **Cleaning Products**

- Asthma or other respiratory effects
- Skin sensitization/dermatitis
- Potential endocrine disruption
- Other health effects \bullet







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Medicine

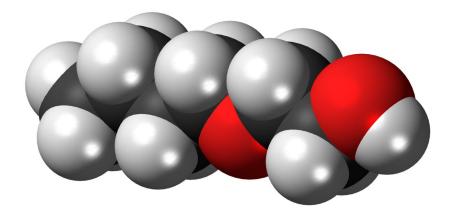
Endocrine Disruptors and Asthma-Associated Chemicals in Consumer Products



Example: Glycol Ethers

- Glycol ethers are a group of water-soluble organic compounds that have many uses, including as solvents and as ingredients in cleaning compounds and paints
- From EPA fact sheets: Both short- and long-term exposure to toxic glycol ethers can have adverse health effects
 - Short-term exposure can result in narcosis, pulmonary edema, and liver and kidney damage
 - Chronic long-term exposure to toxic glycol ethers can result in fatigue, lethargy, nausea, anorexia, tremor and anemia
 - Animal studies have also reported reproductive and developmental effects from inhalation and oral exposure

2-butoxyethanol



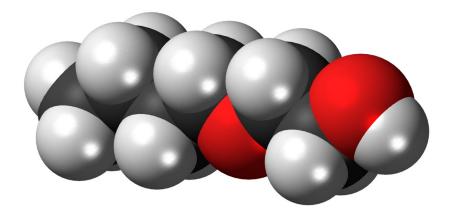
Found in general purpose surface cleaners, bathroom cleaners, floor and carpet cleaners, and glass cleaners in our database, as well as in other categories of products



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Exposure is an important concept!



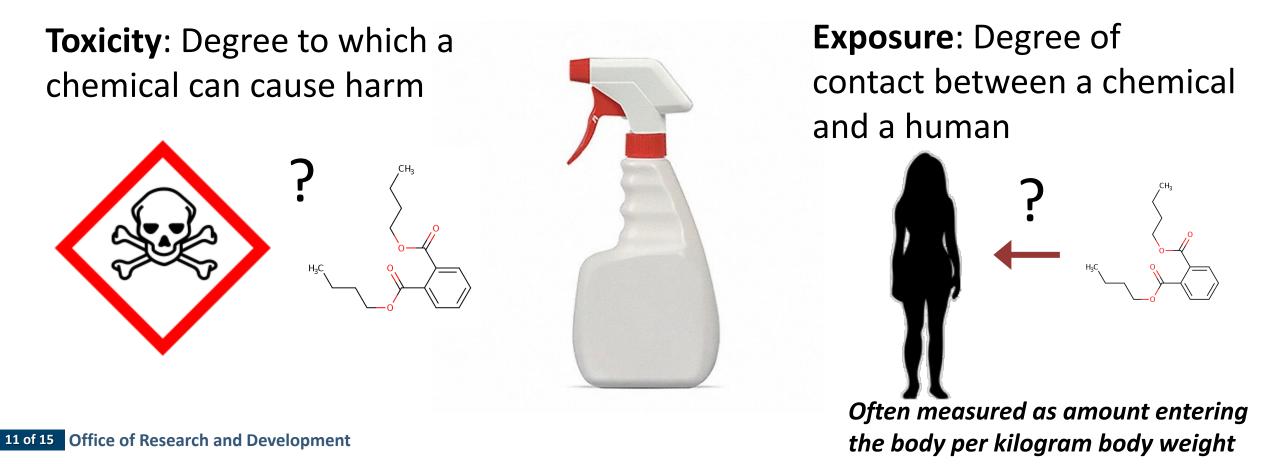
Risk Associated with Chemicals in Cleaning Products

The **Risk** of Health Effects is a Function of both *Toxicity* and *Exposure* ("The dose makes the poison")



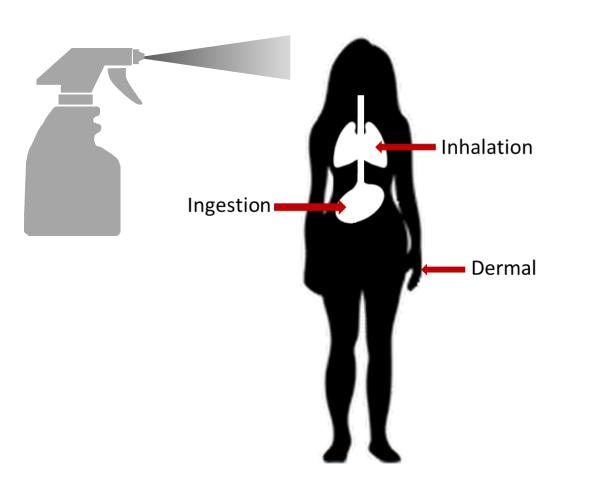
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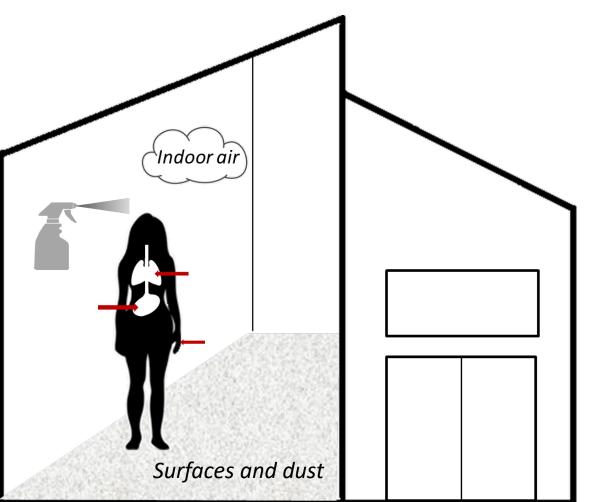
How Can Exposure Occur?



- Highest exposures occur during direct use of the products
 - Different routes of exposure
 - Dermal (skin)
 - Inhalation
 - Unintentional ingestion (via hand-tomouth behaviors or swallowing chemical in mucus from inhalation)







- Highest exposures occur during direct use of the products
 - Different routes of exposure
 - Dermal (skin)
 - Inhalation of vapor or aerosol particles
 - Unintentional ingestion (via hand-tomouth behaviors or swallowing chemical in mucus from inhalation)
- Indoors, chemicals can remain on surfaces, migrate into air and dust, resulting in indirect exposures over time
- Risk can be a function of exposure pattern
 - Single ("acute") exposure
 - "Chronic" exposure over time



Reducing Risk

- Risk can be reduced by decreasing the toxicity of chemicals in products and/or by reducing exposure
- EPA's Safer Choice Program provides information about lower-toxicity ingredients through its Safer Chemicals Ingredient List (SCIL)
- Exposure can be reduced though the selection of products with lower chemical concentrations, use of personal protective gear (gloves, respirators), or selection of non-spray formulations

https://www.epa.gov/saferchoice/safer-ingredients







- Chemicals can occur in products both intentionally and unintentionally
 - Products contain a wide variety of chemicals
 - There is a lot of uncertainty as to what chemicals may be present
- The risk to humans from chemicals in cleaning products depends on both toxicity and exposure
- Risk can be reduced by reducing the toxicity associated with product ingredients and/or reducing exposure