Green Chemistry at the Local Level: Precautionary Policies to Reduce Toxic Chemicals



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If it's legal to buy it must be safe to use...



Scientific Uncertainty



80,000 chemicals in commerce Small percentage have "complete" information

Chemical Production Shows No Sign of Slowing Down



Low doses matter



Expression of estrogen-responsive gene to DES in utero



Center for Disease Control and Prevention



End-Of-Pipe Challenge for Local Governments





There's always a new "emerging contaminant"



Tricolsan



Phthalates



BPA

Need policy tools that move up-stream. That lead to product redesign

12 Principles of Green Chemistry*

- 1. Waste Prevention
- 2. Atom Economy
- 3. Less Hazardous Chemical Syntheses
- 4. Designing Safer Chemicals
- 5. Safer Solvents and Auxiliaries
- 6. Design for Energy Efficiency
- 7. Use of Renewable Feed stocks
- 8. Reduce Derivatives
- 9. Catalysis
- 10. Design for Degradation
- 11. Real-time analysis for Pollution Prevention
- 12. Inherently Safer Chemistry for Accident Prevention

* Anastas, P. T.; Warner, J. C.; Green Chemistry: Theory and Practice, Oxford University Press: New York, 1998, p.30. By permission of Oxford University Press.





Vorsorge prinzip



The Precautionary Approach

It is NOT sufficient to ask: Is it legal? Is it safe?

We also MUST ask: Is it necessary?



Mary O'Brien Making Better Environmental Decisions An Alternative to Risk Assessment



foreward by Neter Montague

Risk Assessment

How to determine if its necessary?

- What is an acceptable level of harm?

- Single activity considered

Alternatives Assessment

- Is this potentially hazardous activity (product) necessary?
- What less hazardous options are available?
- How little damage is possible?
- Multiple activities compared



Who decides if it's necessary?



Government Procurement















Gardeners ask :"Is it necessary?"

- 90% reduction in RoundUp because often it is not necessary
 - Goats, hand weeding, flamers, compost tea
 - Prevention: mulch, sealing cracks
 - Acceptance (lawns as meadows)









Sometimes RoundUp is the alternative that minimizes harm



Median Strips





Airport Runways

Invasive weeds in "Natural Areas"

Promoting the "good guys"







The San Francisco Green Business Program is a member of the Bay Area Green Business Program.



We Clean Your Clothes **Eco-Friendly**

FRIEND OCESS DELOF KON TO

No toxic solvent residue and b Much softer feel of your game 0 Extended life of your garments Much friendlier to our environment Our solvent* is so safe that eva Rainbow trouts can live with

World's Most Advanced

rycleaning System

Safer alternatives?

DEGRADABLE

We Clean Your Clothes Eco-Friendly

FRIENDLY PROCESS VIEWUANNEY LION TOLE EIODECTANDALLE

No toxic solvent residue and to
 Much softer feel of your game
 Extended life of your gamental
 Much friendlier to our environmental

Our solvent* is so safe that ev Rainbow trouts can live with it

World's Most Advanced Drycleaning System

These petroleum solvents are made by



DRAFT - Not to be sha	red, quoted or cited												
		DF-2000	Pure Dry	Eco Solv	Shell Sol	Stoddard	GreenEarth	Rynex	CO2 -	CO2	Wet Clean	Регс	Propyl
		Heavy hydrotreate d aliphatic naptha, ~ 10 ppm BHT	95 % Shell Sol, 3.6% HFE, 1.4 % other fluorocarbo ns	~100% Isoparrafin, ~ 10 ppm BHT	~ 100% Medium aliphatic naphtha.	Mineral Spirits 0- 100%, (Blend of 2) & ~2% Trimethylbe nzene	cyclosiloxa	DPGTBE, ~ 95%, DPGDTBE ~ 8%, DG ~ 3%	Micell Carbon Dioxide liquid 30%, Alkane Cosolvent(4-30%) PFOA,	Carbon Dioxide & Alkane Cosolvent (TBD)	TBD	Perchloroethy lene 100%	bromide 1- propylbro mide
Category	Definition								APESI				
		•		TIER 1 S	CREENIN	G				•			
Cancer, Mutagenicity and Genotoxicity	Mutagen: Interferes with conception/ Teratogen: Interferes with fetal development. Data includes evidence of carcinogenicity in animals. Including reduction in ferblity & birth outcomes,	Preservati ve BHT is a mutagen.	Skin tumors in animals	Preservati ve BHT is a mutagen.		Skin tumors, kidney/adre nal tumors	Uterine Tumors in rats	Clear evidence of carcinogen	PFOA			Carcinogenic	
Reproductive & Developmental Effects	incuding but not limited to birth weight. Including physical and metabolic birth defects		HFE, increased number of ribs in fetus				Reproductiv e organ deformation in rats		PFOA			Spontaneous abortions and congenital malformations	reproductiv
Neurological and neuro developmental effects	Substance that is capable of destroying or adversely affecting nerve tissue	Dizziness at high concentrati ons	Neurotoxic ity of mineral spirits				Secondary effects on dopamine	Dizziness, intoxication				Dizziness, memory loss, confusion, difficulty speaking,	
Endocrine Disruption	Alters function(s) of the endocrine system and consequently causes adverse health effects in an intact organism, or its progeny, or (sub)populations						Effects on prolactin- weak estrogenic effects of similar compounds		PFOA				
Systemic Effect	Adverse effect that is of either a generalized nature or that occurs at a site distant from the point of entry of a substance: a systemic effect requires absorption and distribution of the <u>Chemicals that are slow to degrade</u> , collect in		Cardiac sensitivity for HFE - 7200			Organ damage from skin absorption						Heart irregularities, multiple organs affected	
Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic (PBT)	Chemicals that are slow to degrade, collect in animal tissue or organs and are toxic to humans or animals. Concentrations in the environment increase over time, increasing the opportunity to event their toxic effect	Half life of < than 6 days	Persistenc e		Bioaccumu lation	Bioaccumula tion	Bioaccumul ation	Not Biodegrada ble	PFOA			Not biodegradable Persistent	
Toxic to aquatic organisms.	Adverse effects of marine life that result from being exposed to a toxic substance		Fish and Daphnia Toxicity			Moderately toxic to aquatic environment							
TIER 2 SCREENING													
Asthma and/or other respiratory effects	Chronic disorder of the airways that is characterized by variable and recurring symptoms, airflow obstruction, bronchial hyperresponsiveness and an underlying inflammation	Initant - might be increased by BHT			Evidence of heightened effect among sensitive								
Eve Irritant	Will cause reddening, irritation, or damage												



Comparison of Hazards, Regulatory Concerns, and Costs for Alternative Dry Cleaning Technolog

	Technology ¹	Total Annual Cost (for first 5 years) ³	Primary Human Health and Environmental Hazards	Air Regulations (Bay Area Air Quality Management District)	Health Regulations (Department of Public Health)	Fire Regulations (Fire Department)
	PROFESSIONAL WET CLEANING	\$20,928	None Identified	N/A	Detergent, spotters should be chosen to minimize environmental concerns Possible annual fee for hazardous material storage (if ≥55 gal hazardous detergent stored on site)	N/A
	CO ₂ cleaning ²	\$58,881	None Identified	N/A	 Possible annual fee based on volume of CO₂ gas stored on site 	SFFD operational permit and annual lic Use of Class I alkane co-solvent prohit Code 1204.1
	Hydrocarbon solvents: •DF-2000 ¹¹⁴ •EcoSolv® •Shell Sol •PureDry®	\$27,755 -\$28,535	Neurotoxicity, eye, skin and respiratory irritation Potential concerns for persistence and aquatic toxicity Complex mixtures which may contain other ingredients of concern	Regulated under BAAQMD Rule 8-17 Closed-loop machine required Registration required Permit required if >200 gal/yr gross solvent used	 Annual fee for hazardous waste generated Annual fee for hazardous material storage (≥55 gal stored on site) & compressed gas storage (if ≥200 ft³ N₂) 	SFFD operational permit and annual lic Combustible liquid (Class IIIA) Ventilation, automatic sprinkler system, as specified in Fire Code Ch 12
	GreenEarthଡ(D5) solvent	\$32,718	Suspected carcinogen, reproductive toxin Liver, immune and nervous system effects Persistent in environment; detected in fish	• Regulated under BAAQMD Rule 8-17 • Closed-loop machine required • Registration required • Permit required if >200 gal/yr gross solvent used	 Annual fee for hazardous waste generated Annual fee for hazardous material storage (255 gal stored on site) 	 SFFD operational permit and annual lic Combustible liquid (Class IIIA)⁴ Ventilation, automatic sprinkler system, as specified in Fire Code Ch 12
	CO ₂ cleaning ² with Micell Technologies	\$58,881	 Possible use of perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) in Micell technology raises concerns for endocrine disruption, reproductive and developmental effects and persistence/bioaccumulation 	N/A	 Possible annual fee based on volume of CO₂ gas stored on site 	SFFD operational permit and annual lic Use of Class I alkane co-solvent prohib Code 1204.1
	Rynex™ solvent	\$26,220	Chemical identity withheld as trade secret Primary ingredient likely to be dipropylene glycol t-butyl ether (DGTBE) DGBTE structurally related to a listed Proposition 65 carcinogen and predicted to be persistent	Regulated under BAAQMD Rule 8-17 Closed-loop machine required Registration required Permit required if >200 gal/yr gross solvent used	 Annual fee for hazardous waste generated Annual fee for hazardous material storage (255 gal stored on site) 	SFFD operational permit and annual lic Combustible liquid (Class IIIB) Ventilation, automatic sprinkler system, as specified in Fire Code Ch 12
Г	Hydrocarbon solvent:	\$28,308	Contains aromatic hydrocarbons (e.g. benzene, a carcinogen) Neurotoxic, eye, skin and respiratory irritation Potential concerns for bioaccumulation and aquatic toxicity	Regulated under BAAQMD Rule 8-17 Closed-loop machine required Registration required Permit required if >200 gal/yr gross solvent used	• Annual fee for hazardous waste generated • Annual fee for hazardous material storage (255 gal stored on site)	SFFD operational permit and annual lic Combustible liquid (Class II) Ventilation, automatic sprinkler system, as specified in Fire Code Ch 12
S	Perchloroethylene	127,376	Carcinogen (California's Proposition 65 list) Liver and kidney effects Neurotoxic, eye, skin and respiratory irritation Persistent in the environment	Regulated under BAAQMD Rule 11-16 Secondary control technology required Registration required Permit required Mandatory phase out in progress	• Annual fee for hazardous waste generated • Annual fee for hazardous material storage (≥55 gal stored on site)	N/A
	1- Propyl bromide		 Male and female reproductive toxicant and developmental toxicant (California's Proposition 65 list) Neurotoxio, eye, skin and respiratory irritation 	Regulated under BAAQMD Rule 11-16 Secondary control technology required Registration required Permit required	 Annual fee for hazardous waste generated Annual fee for hazardous material storage (255 gal stored on site) 	• ILLEGAL per CA Fire Code 1204.1 • Flammable liquid (Class I), NFPA rating



Nail Salons: Recognition Program









San Francisco Follows EU Lead: Bans Sale of Phthalates in Toys...



Next came California...

And then the Nation.

Other San Francisco Product Bans...







The power of information



Cell Phones





As of June 2008, There Were More Than 262 Million Wireless Subscribers in the U.S.



Source: CTIA Semi-Annual Survey

We use our phones twice as much as the nearest country.

How the	The Wireless Association*									
							I #I			
	USA	Japan	Germany	U.K.	France	italy	Canada	Spain	S. Korea	Mexico
Subscribers**	262.7m	107.7m	103.4m	74.4m	55.4m	90.1m	20.6m	51.2m	45.0m	73.2m
Average Consumers' Minutes of Use per Month**	848	137	104	190	249	138	446	164	320	187
Average Revenue per Minute – A Measure of the Effective Price per Voice Minute**	\$0.05	\$0.25	\$0.21	\$0.16	\$0.17	\$0.18	\$0.11	\$0.24	\$0.11	\$0.09
Efficient Use of Spectrum – Subscribers Served per MHz of Spectrum Allocated	742,147	310,374	339,016	210,884	147,772	289,338	100,487	143,016	193,133	612,500
Spectrum Assigned for Commercial Wireless Use	354 MHz*	347 MHz	305 MHz	352.8 MHz	374.9 MHz	311.4 MHz	205 MHz	358 MHz	233 MHz	120 MHz

*Figure includes AWS-1 and 700 MHz spectrum not yet in use.

** Glen Campbell, et al., "Global Wireless Matrix 2Q08," Merrill Lynch, Sept. 25, 2008, at Table 1.
Radiation Penetrates Deeper into Younger Brains



Figure 1. Estimation of the penetration of electromagnetic radiation from a cell phone based on age (Frequency GSM 900 Mhz) (On the right, a scale showing the *Specific Absorption Rate* at different depths, in W/kg) [1]*

Younger and younger users



"Babyphone ... developed for the kids aged 3 to 8..."

Point of Purchase Display



LEARN HOW TO REDUCE YOUR EXPOSURE TO CELL PHONE RADIATION.



New city law makes it easier for consumers to learn their cell phone's maximum radiation level, also known as the Specific Absorption Rate, or SAR.

Understanding Cell Phone Radiation

A debate exists about whether wireless phone use is linked to cancer and other illnesses. Specific Absorption Rate or SAR, is a measure of the type of radiation absorbed by the head and body when using a cell phone.

The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) requires that cell phones have SAR values of less than 1.6 watts per kilogram of body weight, as averaged over one gram of tissue, when used as directed by the manufacturer. Actual SAR levels during use can vary due to factors such as orientation to and distance from the head or body, proximity to a cell tower, and design of the phone.

Tips for Reducing Exposure to Cell Phone Radiation

Maximum SAR values are required to be posted in San Francisco stores offering cell phones. If you are concerned about cell phone radiation, you may choose to buy a cell phone with a lower maximum radiation (SAR) level.

In addition, the FCC advises that those concerned about the risks of cell phone radiation can take the following precautions:

- Use an earpiece, headset, or speaker function. Earpieces, headsets and speaker functions help keep cell phones
 away from the head, and thus can greatly reduce radiation exposure to your head. However, because wireless earpieces
 also emit a small amount of radiation, turn them off when not in use.
- Keep distance between cell phones and your body. Cell phone radiation is continually emitted from your phone when it is on. The further the phone is from your body, the less radiation your body absorbs.
- Text instead of talking. Limiting talk time can reduce radiation exposure. Never text while driving.



Learn more:

Federal Communications Commission FCC.gov/cgb/consumerfacts/mobilephone.html SF Department of the Environment SFEnvironment.org/cellphoneradiation • (415) 355-3700 SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE AND SFGATE.COM | Saturday, July 24, 2010 | Section C ***

san francisco Wireless industry sues over law

City wants cell phone radiation levels posted in stores

By John Wildermuth

CHRONICLE STAFF WRITER

A cellular industry group went to court Friday to quash San Francisco's landmark ordinance requiring radiation levels to be publicly listed for every cell phone sold in the city.

The ordinance overwhelmingly approved last month by the Board of Supervisors "will confuse and mislead the public" by suggesting that the level of radiation emitted by federally approved phones has a relation to health risks, CTIA, the wireless industry's association, said in its suit, which was filed in federal court in San Francisco.

"The message sent to con-Radiation continues on C3



Inside

Convicted: Couple plead no contest to robbing crash victims' home C2

"This law is not an attack on the wireless industry or their products. This is a modest ... measure which ... takes information ... and makes it more accessible and easier to find." Mayor Gavin Newsom



The Bigger Picture: Chemicals Policy Reform



AB 1879

www.dtsc.ca.gov

CA Dept. of Toxic Substance Control

The Precautionary Principle offers a powerful vision for moving forward



The Precautionary Principle

- ≠ Zero risk = Minimize harm
- ≠ Zero science = Maximize info./science
- ≠ Loss of jobs = Increase innovation
- # Predetermined outcome = Transparent Process for public decision making

So that when we ask:

It is legal?

Confident our laws are protective of all life

Is it safe?

Sufficient data and testing so that we understand chemical effects on organisms and ecosystems

Is it necessary?

Affected communities are at the table, all are empowered to examine alternatives, and to choose those that minimize harm

