CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES IN OUR HOMES

RESEARCH RESULTS



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OPERATIVE APPROACH

FIRST STEP

Samples will be selected from our students' families.

SECOND STEP

Data will be collected and sorted out depending on the potential danger of the chosen chemical product and on the domestic place related to the environment from which the product has been taken (kitchen, bathroom, store room etc...)

OPERATIVE APPROACH

THIRD STEP

A statistical analysis of the information (with particular reference to the "danger" of each substance) will follow.

FOURTH STEP

Look for possible substitutes of chemical products

WHAT DID WE IN ANALYSE?

 For each chosen environment we in analyse three common-use products through which it's possible to show the presence of a potentially dangerous chemical product.

KITCHEN

Preparation and preserving of food

Product	Chemical substance	Health risk
Coca cola light	Aspartame	Potentially carcinogen
Sausages	Nitrites and Nitrates	Carcinogen
Jam	Benzoic acid	Carcinogen

BATHROOM

Cosmetic and medicines

Product	Chemical substance	Health risk
Deodorant	Aluminium	Potentially carcinogen
Shampoo	Sodium laureth sulfate	Enzyme toxicity
Makeup	Formaldehyde	Carcinogen

STORE ROOM

Cleaning Products

Product	Chemical substance	Health risk
Bleach	Sodium hypochl orite	Respiratory problems
Polishing liquid	Methylisothiazol inone	Potentially cytotoxic
Clean furniture spray	Volatile organic compounds	Carcinogen

BEDROOM

Textiles, cleanliness and conservation

Product	Chemical substance	Health risk
Carpets	Flame retardant	Interference in growth
Wardrobe	Paradichloro-	Carcinogen
atomizers	benzene	
Insect	Diethyl-	High degree
repellents	toluamide	of absorption

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STRUCTURE OF THE HOUSE

Building Materials

Product	Chemical substance	Health risk
Windows	PVC organotin compounds	Interference with the immune system
Parquet varnish	Phthalates	Interference with hormones production. Carcinogen
Painting walls	Phthalates	Interference with hormones production. Carcinogen

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CHEMICAL SOURCES	SUBSTITUTES
Paints	Use Low toxic water based paints (low VOC's), casein
Synthetic Carpets	Try natural materials such as sisal, sea grass, coir, wool (untreated with lindate, etc)
Vinyl Flooring	Install cork, linoleum

Varnishes	Use beeswax, linseed oil, unfinished wood
Cleaning Products	Clean with water & vinegar, lemon juice, baking soda, hydrogen peroxide
Fabric Softener	Avoid using (due to amount of chemical emissions)

Plywood, Composition Boards	Use solid wood, Exterior plywood only
Room Deodorizers	Use cloves, lavender, scented flowers. Open windows (!)
Glue	Use wood glue instead of solvent - based glue. Ventilate house.

Synthetic Pesticides	Clean & vacuum regularly. Close off any openings in home. Avoid building materials around foundation that could attract insects
Laundry Detergents	Use biodegradable, unscented products.

CONCLUSIONS

Reduce Chemicals at Home

- Simple changes to what we buy and how we live can make a big difference in reducing the chemicals in our homes.

Buy differently

- Removing harmful chemicals from your home begins with the products you buy.

Read the labels

- Buy products labelled non-toxic, biodegradable, all-natural, and those that contain plant-based ingredients.
- Look for the following signal words. Buy products that are the least harmful.
 - Caution Mild/Moderate hazard
 - Warning Moderate hazard
 - Danger Extremely flammable, corrosive, or toxic
 - Poison Highly Toxic

Buy only what you need

- It will save money and reduce the negative impact on you and on the environment.