



# ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND CLEANING PRODUCTS

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Great Swamp Watershed Association



- As an organization, we start and end with a focus on healthy water and land.

-Where does our water come from?

-Where does it go after we use it...

-What happens to it along the way...

It's all about the River!



Our watershed Friendly living programs aim to help homeowners to change their practices and behaviors to make a difference for the health of the watershed.

## our Watershed Friendly Living Program has more information



## Take a look... What's under your kitchen sink?







## A word about plastic bottles...

Why is GSWA concerned about what your cleaning bottles are made of?

Look for these labels









## What's inside your bottle? How do you know?











HARMFUL

## SODIUM NITRATE AND SODIUM HYDROXIDE

Harmful if swallowed. Flammable. Contact with combustible material may cause fire. Contact with water liberates extremely flammable gases. Causes severe burns. Keep locked up and out of the reach of children. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Wear suitable protective clothing gloves, eye/face protection. In case of contact with skin or eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice. In case of accident, or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show this label where possible).







## Is the product safe? How can you tell?

























http://www.ecolabelindex.com/ecolabels/

What are the environmental problems cleaners pose?

TOXIC FOR HUMANS AND ECOSYSTEM

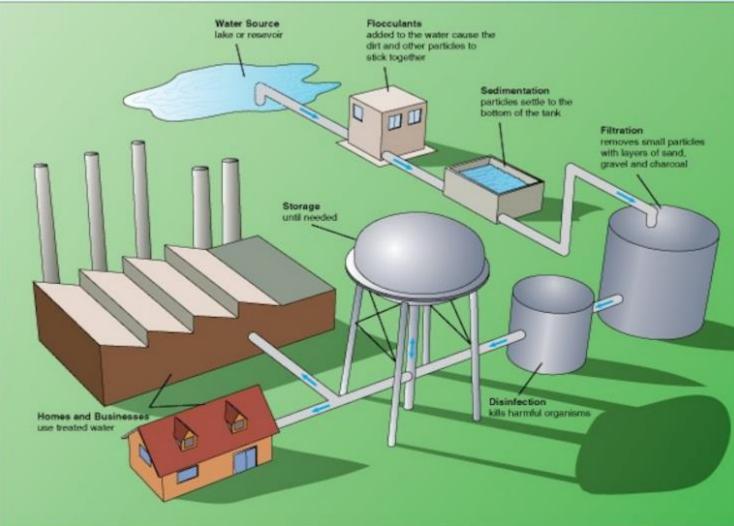
- PERSISTENT IN ENVIRONMENT
- UNINTENDED HEALTH IMPACTS



## How can cleaning products get into the Water?









### **DEGREASERS**

- Break down oils and fats
- Household cleaners are usually a combo of degreasing agents, 'builders' and things like antibacterial compounds or enzymes



## **SURFACTANTS**

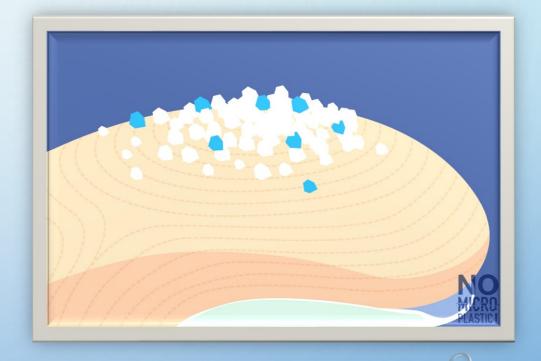
- Lower surface tension between two liquids or a liquid and a solid
- Usually act as detergents, wetting agents by breaking up fats into tiny drops and dispersing.
- Whitening agents, optical brighteners, enzymes and perfumes are typically added as well





## **ABRASIVES**

- Microplastics
- Metal particles
- Minerals such as quartz, feldspar, silica or calcite





## DISINFECTANTS AND ANTIMICROBIALS

- Contain antimicrobial agents such as pine oil, sodium hypochlorite, quartenary ammonium compounds or phenols
- Bleach and triclosan are other chemicals often added to cleaners for this effect
- Most contain surfactants and builders to help remove soil as well as killing germs.
- May 2002 study of contaminants in stream water -66% contained disinfectants
- Persistent





## Who are the brightest kids in America?

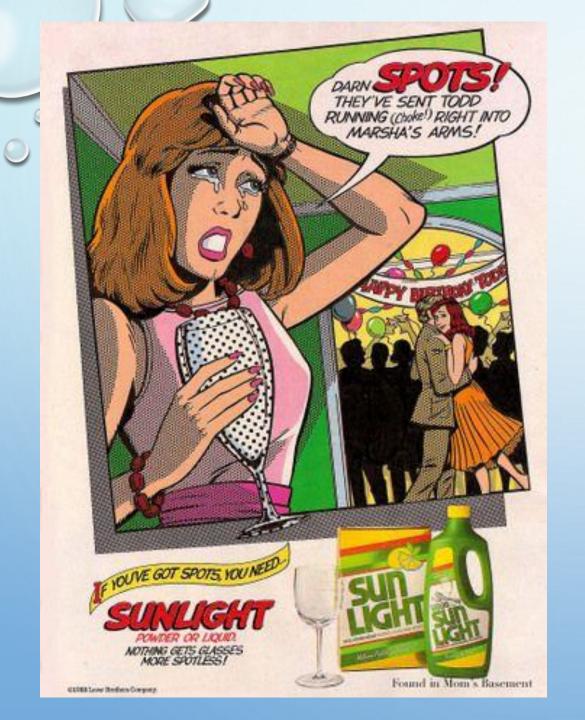


### **BLEACHES**

- Often contain harsh fragrances to cover the bleaching agent
- Bleaches usually contain sodium hypochlorite or hydrogen peroxide if they are non-chlorine
- Troublesome combinations

Ammonia + Bleach =





## MINERAL STAIN AND HARD WATER SPOT REMOVERS

 Contain acids, such as citric, oxalic, sulphamic or hydroxyacetic acid, to dissolve minerals, limescale and rust.

### THE CHEMISTRY OF STAIN REMOVAL

A number of substances can stain clothes or furnishings, and some can be stubborn to remove. A range of chemicals can help do the job, varying depending on the type of stain. Stains will often have more than one characteristic, meaning a mix of these agents is often used to facilitate their removal







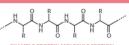


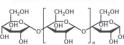
### **ENZYMATIC STAINS**

### **OXIDISABLE STAINS GREASY STAINS**

### **PARTICULATE STAINS**

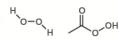
### **ENZYMES**





Enzyme-based agents help to break down proteins, starches and fats by breaking up the large, insoluble molecules into smaller, more soluble ones. Proteases break down proteins, amylases break down starch, and lipases break down fats.

### **BLEACHES**



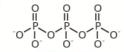
Oxidise coloured substances to colourless ones by breaking down chromophores, sections of chemical structures that can cause colouration. Bleaches are often either oxygen-based or chlorine-based.

The oxidising agent in oxygen-based bleaches is hydrogen peroxide; this is less effective below 40°C, so the compound tetraacetylethylenediamine (TAED) is included to produce peracetic acid, a better oxidising agent.

### **SURFACTANTS**



Surfactants help oils and grease dissolve in water. They are molecules that have a water-soluble 'head' and a oil-soluble 'tail'. They form spherical structures called micelles around oil droplets, which then allows them to dissolve in water.



Builders are compounds that help soften hard water by removing calcium and magnesium ions. This helps remove soil molecules, as they are often bound to fabrics by calcium ion bridging. They also enhance the action of surfactants.

LE SURFACES!

WAY!

aning jobs are a breez

w SOILAX, the amme ere's no grit, no causti or finish-vet SOILA ease vanish like magis

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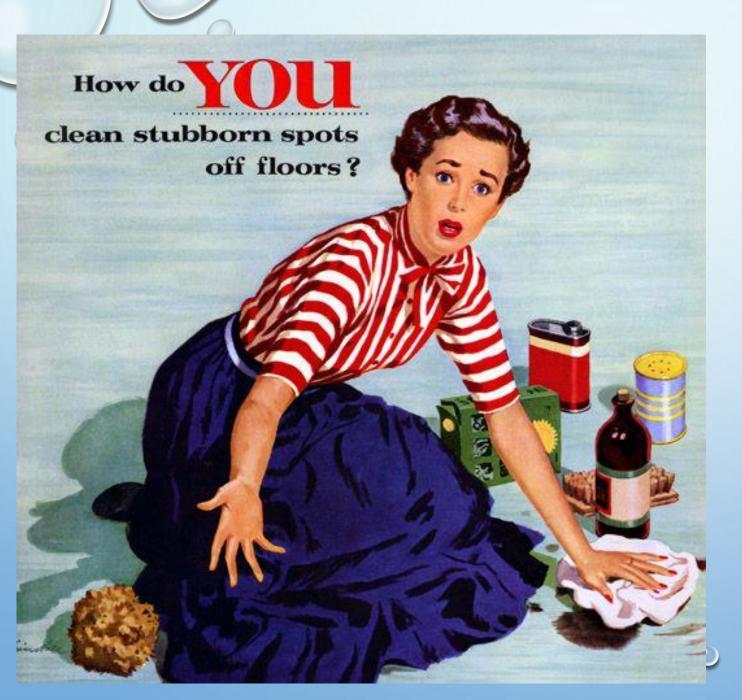
## **SPECIALIZED** STAIN REMOVERS

- Often contain enzymes
- hazardous to human health
- Can have unintended effects in the environment where they can persist
- Organic biomolecules



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## **POLISHES**

- Made up of waxes and oils and usually a degreasing agent
- Often produced from petroleum distillates or other hydrocarbon chains
- Can also be silicone-based (persistent)



## FRAGRANCE

- Can be naturally or artificially derived
- Usually concentrated
- Stabilizers like thimerosal (Hg) or formaldehyde are toxicity concerns

## ORILLING DOWN INTO SPECIFIC TYPES OF CLEANERS -AIR FRESHENERS CAN BE REAL STINKERS

- Often contain synthetic fragrances
- Avoid listing the exact ingredients by labeling them as "proprietary" or "trade secrets"
- Consider purified essential oils





## SCOURING POWDER

- Mineral scouring agents (calcite, feldspar, silica
- However, most add chlorine bleaching agents or even plastic.
- Read packaging carefully!
- Many scourers include chemicals highly toxic to aquatic life
- Natural scourers include salt, and baking soda
- Stale bread is particularly effective at cleaning metal









- Use surfactants to break grease and solvents to carry away oils without residue
- Commonly contain ammonia products (irritants)
- Clean windows with newspaper, 1-2 part vinegar: 4 parts water

## WINDOW CLEANERS









 Avoid ammonia wherever possible



- ONE WORD: Perflurochemicals (scotch guard)
- Perchloroethylene: Nausea, dizziness, fatigue, liver and kidney problems
- Naptha popularly used as a solvent, derived from coal tar. CNS danger









## **METAL POLISH**

- Contain organic
- Toothpaste is an incredibly effective alternative,
- Vinegar and salt are other options







## **DISINFECTANTS**

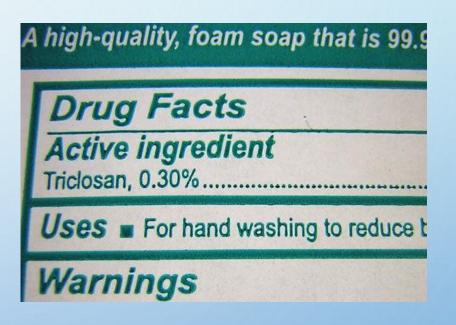
- Overused
- Watch which surface you use them on!!
- Triclosan...issues













### **PHTHALATES**







- To avoid phthalates **AVOID** fragrances
- "fragrance" or "parfum"
- 95% of people tested have phthalates present in their urine



CHARGE: BIRTH DEFECTS







fragrances



Photos: Shawn Campbell, Micah Sittig, Stephen Cummings











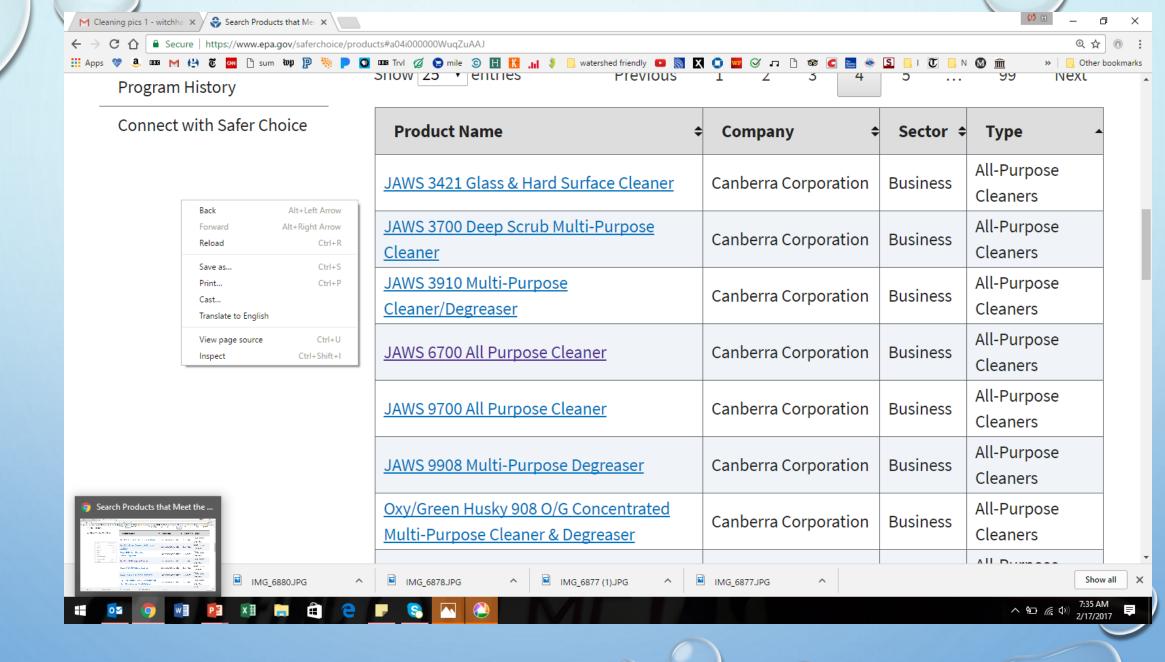


### CANCER CAUSING COMPOUNDS

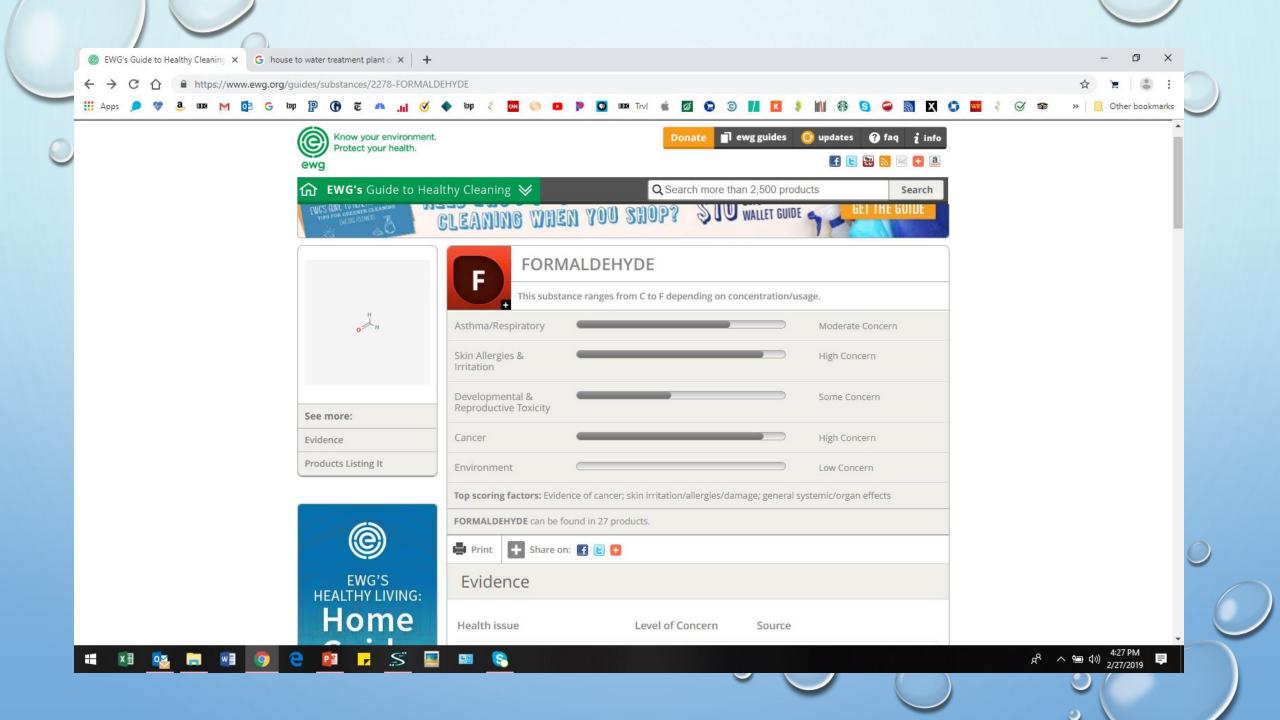
- 1,4 DIOXANE..... 2010 STUDY BY THE NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.
- SOME OF THE PRODUCTS LIKELY TO CAUSE BIRTH DEFECTS INCLUDE 1,4 DIOXANE WHICH IS
  PRESENT IN MANY LAUNDRY DETERGENTS AND CLEANERS AS A BY PRODUCT FROM
  PRODUCTION
- CREATION OF FORMALDEHYDE AS A BREAKDOWN PRODUCT



- Read the labels!
- 2. Research the most damaging chemicals and look to avoid these few
- 3. Choose products that display their ingredient listing fully
- 4. Search the E.W.G data base for background about the products you use
- 5. Simplify the number and type of product you use
- 6. Make your own products!! Changing habits can be hard but worth it



















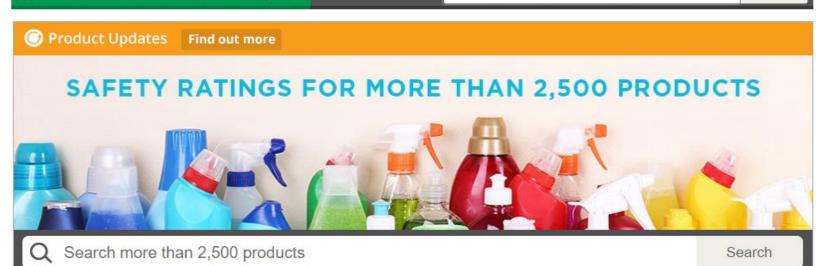




 **EWG's** Guide to Healthy Cleaning  **⊗** 

Q Search more than 2,500 products

Search





Find greener cleaners for household needs





Translate technical terms and ad hype





EWG looked beyond labels to rate products



IT'S EWG'S GUIDE TO HEALTHY CLEANING BUT FOR FOOD!



O Product Updates



























## Love a particular cleaning product?

- research its ingredients follow
   up to find out all ingredients
- Check its composition on EWG
- Write to companies to ask what's in their products

## NATURAL CLEANING PRODUCT BASICS:















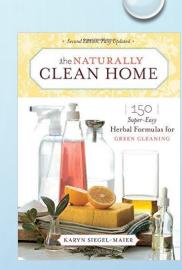
- HTTP://WWW.EWG.ORG/GUIDES/CLEANERS
- DESIGN FOR THE ENVIRONMENT'S WEBSITE:

  HTTP://WWW.EPA.GOV/DFE/PUBS/PROJECTS/FORMULAT/FORMPART.HTM.



### **RESOURCES**

- HTTP://EARTHEASY.COM/LIVE NONTOXIC SOLUTIONS.HTM#HEALTHYHOME
- HTTPS://ECOCYCLE.ORG/HAZWASTE/ECOFRIENDLY-CLEANING
- <u>HTTPS://WWW.CARE.COM/C/STORIES/5925/GREEN-CLEANING-12-NATURAL-SOLUTIONS-THAT-REA/</u>
- HTTP://WWW.HEALTHYCLEANING101.ORG/TYPES-OF-HOUSEHOLD-CLEANING-PRODUCTS/#DIS
- HTTP://WWW.POLLUTIONISSUES.COM/HO-LI/HOUSEHOLD-POLLUTANTS.HTML



Product Type SOURCE: Compiled by author.	Harmful Ingredients	Potential Health Hazards
Air fresheners & deodorizers	Formaldehyde	Toxic in nature; <u>carcinogen</u> ; irritates eyes, nose,throat and skin; nervous, digestive, respiratory system damage
Bleach	Sodium hypochlorite	Corrosive; irritates and burns skin and eyes; nervous, respiratory, digestive system damage
Disinfectants	Sodium hypochlorite	Corrosive; irritates and burns skin and eyes; nervous, respiratory, digestive system damage
	Phenols	Ignitable; very toxic in nature; respiratory and circulatory system damage
	Ammonia	Toxic in nature; vapor irritates skin, eyes and respiratory tract
Drain cleaner	Sodium/potassium hydroxide (lye)	Corrosive; burns skin and eyes; toxic in nature; nervous, digestive and urinary system damage
Flea powder	<u>Carbaryl</u>	Very toxic in nature; irritates skin; causes nervous, respiratory and circulatory system damage
	Dichlorophene	Toxic in nature; irritates skin; causes nervous and digestive system damage
	Chlordane and other chlorinated hydrocarbons	Toxic in nature; irritates eyes and skin; cause respiratory, digestive and urinary system damage
Floor cleaner/wax	Diethylene glycol	Toxic in nature; causes nervous, digestive and urinary system damage
	Petroleum solvents	Highly ignitable; carcinogenic; irritate skin, eyes, throat, nose and lungs
	Ammonia	Toxic in nature; vapor irritates skin, eyes and respiratory tract
Furniture polish	Petroleum <u>distillates</u> or mineral spirits	Highly ignitable; toxic in nature; carcinogen; irritate skin, eyes, nose, throat and lungs
Oven cleaner	Sodium/potassium hydroxide (lye)	Corrosive; burns skin, eyes; toxic in nature; causes nervous and digestive system damage
Paint thinner	Chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons	Toxic in nature; cause digestive and urinary system damage
	Esters	Toxic in nature; irritate eyes, nose and throat
	Alcohols	Ignitable; cause nervous system damage; irritate eyes, nose and throat
	Chlorinated aromatic hydrocarbons	Ignitable; toxic in nature; digestive system damage
	Ketones	Ignitable; toxic in nature; respiratory system damage
Paints	Aromatic hydrocarbon thinners	Ignitable; toxic in nature; carcinogenic; irritates skin, eyes, nose and throat; respiratory system damage
	Mineral spirits	Highly ignitable; toxic in nature; irritates skin, eyes, nose and throat; respiratory system damage
Pool sanitizers	Calcium hypochlorite	Corrosive; irritates skin, eyes, and throat; if ingested cause severe burns to the digestive tract
	Ethylene (algaecides)	Irritation of eyes, mucous membrane and skin; effects reproductive system; probable human carcinogen of medium carcinogenic hazard
Toilet bowl cleaner	Sodium acid sulfate or oxalate or <u>hypochloric acid</u>	Corrosive; toxic in nature; burns skin; causes digestive and respiratory system damage
	Chlorinated phenols	Ignitable; very toxic in nature; cause respiratory and circulatory system damage
Window cleaners	Diethylene glycol	Toxic in nature; cause nervous, urinary and digestive system damage