



Children's Environmental Health Center  
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Written Testimony before the Connecticut General Assembly Committee on Children  
February 16, 2016

Testimony in Support of:

Raised Bill 5139, An Act Concerning the Use of Recycled Tire Rubber at Municipal and Public School Playgrounds.

To Senator Bartolomeo, Representative Urban, and honorable members of the Committee on Children:

We, the Children's Environmental Health Center of the Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, strongly support *Raised Bill 5139, An Act Concerning the Use of Recycled Tire Rubber at Municipal and Public School Playgrounds*. **Given the hazards associated with recycled tire rubber, it is our recommendation that these products never be used as surfaces where children play.**

As pediatricians, epidemiologists, and laboratory scientists at the Children's Environmental Health Center of the Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, which hosts one of 10 nationally funded Pediatric Environmental Health Specialty Units, we have received numerous phone calls from concerned parents and physicians regarding the wide scale use of recycled rubber surfaces on school grounds and in park properties. This led us to conduct a review of the risks and benefits of artificial playing surfaces, during which we found **significant gaps in the evidence supporting the safety of recycled rubber turf products**. Our findings are summarized below and discussed in detail in the attached documents: "Artificial Turf: A Health-Based Consumer Guide" and "Position Statement on the use of Recycled Tires in Artificial Turf Surfaces".

**Children are uniquely vulnerable to harmful exposures from recycled rubber surfaces.** Public playgrounds are typically utilized by children age 6 months to 12 years, a population exquisitely vulnerable to the health effects of toxic environmental exposures. This vulnerability is due to a number of factors including, but not limited to, their unique physiology and behaviors, rapidly developing organ systems, and immature detoxification mechanisms<sup>1</sup>. Additionally, because of their young age, children have more future years of life and therefore more time to develop chronic diseases.

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<sup>1</sup> Bearer, CF. *Neurotoxicology* 21:925-934, 2000.

We have identified several potential dangers that playing on recycled rubber playing surfaces pose to children. These include:

- 1. Extreme heat.** On hot summer days, temperatures of over 160 degrees Fahrenheit have been recorded on recycled rubber play surfaces<sup>2</sup>. Vigorous play in these conditions conveys a very real risk of burns, dehydration, heat stress, or heat stroke. Children are less able to regulate their body temperature than adults, making them particularly susceptible to conditions of extreme heat<sup>3</sup>. In addition, children have a higher surface area to body mass ratio, produce more body heat per unit mass, and sweat less than adults, all factors that increase susceptibility to heat injury<sup>4</sup>.
- 2. Inhalation and ingestion of toxic and carcinogenic chemicals.** Children are particularly vulnerable to chemical exposures from playground surfaces due to their developmentally appropriate hand to mouth behaviors. In addition, their close proximity to the ground and higher respiratory rates compared with adults increase the likelihood of inhalational exposures. Thus, there is a potential for toxins to be inhaled, absorbed through the skin and even swallowed by children who play on recycled rubber surfaces.

The major chemical components of recycled rubber are styrene and butadiene, the principal ingredients of the synthetic rubber used for tires in the United States<sup>5</sup>. Styrene is neurotoxic and reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen<sup>6</sup>. Butadiene is a proven human carcinogen that has been shown to

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<sup>2</sup> Devitt, D.A., M.H. Young, M. Baghzouz, and B.M. Bird. 2007. Surface temperature, heat loading and spectral reflectance of artificial turfgrass. *Journal of Turfgrass and Sports Surface Science* 83:68-82

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.aap.org/en-us/advocacy-and-policy/aap-health-initiatives/Children-and-Disasters/Pages/Extreme-Temperatures-Heat-and-Cold.aspx>

<sup>4</sup> Falk B, Dotan R. *Appl Physiol Nutr Metab*. 2008 Apr;33(2):420-7. doi: 10.1139/H07-185.

<sup>5</sup> Denly *et al* A Review of the Potential Health and Safety Risks from Synthetic Turf Fields Containing Crumb Rubber Infill. May 2008. [http://www.nyc.gov/html/doh/downloads/pdf/eode/turf\\_report\\_05-08.pdf](http://www.nyc.gov/html/doh/downloads/pdf/eode/turf_report_05-08.pdf)

<sup>6</sup> ATSDR Toxicological Profile for Styrene, November 2010. <http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxprofiles/tp53.pdf>.

cause leukemia and lymphoma<sup>7</sup>. Shredded and crumb rubber also contain lead, cadmium, and other metals known to damage the developing nervous system<sup>8,9</sup>. Some of these metals are included in tires during manufacture, and others picked up by tires as they roll down the nation's streets and highways. Children may also inhale potentially harmful chemicals that have been detected in the air above rubber turf such as benzothiazole and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), both of which are linked to cancer<sup>10</sup>.

It is important to note that risk of harm due to exposures from recycled rubber turf has been assessed only for single chemicals, yet children are exposed to numerous harmful chemicals in aggregate during play on these surfaces. It is widely recognized that carcinogens and other environmental toxins act in an additive or multiplicative fashion, making risk assessment of the chemical mixtures present in recycled rubber critical for a comprehensive safety assessment<sup>11</sup>. Because tire rubber composition varies by manufacturer, it is impossible to know the full contents of chemicals contained within a recycled rubber playing surface. For a more comprehensive description of the harmful chemicals contained within recycled rubber products, please see the attached Consumer Guide.

- 4. Transportation home of rubber pellets.** Recycled rubber materials used in play surfaces break down into smaller pieces over time that may be picked up on children's shoes, clothing and skin. The rubber is then tracked into children's homes and cars, and carried into the places where children live, play, eat and sleep. Thus exposure can continue for many hours beyond the time that a child spends in the play area.

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<sup>7</sup> International Agency for Research on Cancer, 2008.

<http://monographs.iarc.fr/ENG/Monographs/vol100F/mono100F-26.pdf>

<sup>8</sup> Timothy Ciesielski *et al.* Cadmium Exposure and Neurodevelopmental Outcomes in U.S. Children. *Environ Health Perspect.* 2012 May; 120(5): 758–763. 27. doi: 10.1289/ehp.1104152

<sup>9</sup> CDC (2012) Low Level Lead Exposure Harms Children: A Renewed Call for Primary Prevention. [http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/acclpp/final\\_document\\_010412.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/acclpp/final_document_010412.pdf)

<sup>10</sup> Connecticut Department of Public Health (2010) Human Health Risk Assessment of Artificial Turf Fields Based Upon Results from Five Fields in Connecticut. [http://www.ct.gov/deep/lib/deep/artificialturf/dph\\_artificial\\_turf\\_report.pdf](http://www.ct.gov/deep/lib/deep/artificialturf/dph_artificial_turf_report.pdf)

<sup>11</sup> Goodson WH *et al* 2015. Assessing the carcinogenic potential of low-dose exposures to chemical mixtures in the environment: the challenge ahead. *Carcinogenesis* 36(Suppl 1):S254–S296.

**5. Escape of chemical hazards from rubber surfaces to the environment.** A number of the toxic and chemical components of the recycled rubber that is installed on playgrounds are soluble in water. When rain and snow fall on synthetic fields, these materials can leach from the surface to contaminate ground water and soil<sup>12</sup>. In addition, chemicals in turf can be released into the air and inhaled, particularly on hot days.

**Disposal of recycled rubber surfaces.** A further unresolved issue is what to do with the toxic components of recycled rubber play surfaces 10 years from now when they reach the end of their usable life-span and need to be dismantled. The costly process of separating, reclaiming, reusing, recycling, or disposing of the various components of a turf field are often overlooked at the time of installation. What will disposal cost? Who will pay? Often, these questions have not been factored into the overall cost.

**Safe alternatives to recycled rubber playground surfaces exist.** Daily outdoor play and physical activity are essential components of a healthy childhood. Thus safe play areas are critical to any school environment. While it is important to minimize playground injuries, the Consumer Product Safety Commission Public Playground Safety Handbook<sup>13</sup> contains several additional safe and affordable alternatives such as wood mulch, which does not carry the same risks of chemical and heat exposure outlined above.

The potential long-term consequences of exposures to synthetic rubber play surfaces have not been carefully assessed by independent third parties prior to their installation throughout the country. For this reason, Senator Richard Blumenthal called upon the federal government to conduct comprehensive studies to verify the safety of recycled rubber for use in areas where children play – including playgrounds<sup>14</sup>. Subsequently, on February 12, 2016, the United States Environmental Protection Agency announced the launch of an investigation into the safety of crumb rubber in partnership with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Consumer Product Safety

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<sup>12</sup> Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection (2010) Artificial Turf Study: Leachate and Stormwater Characteristics.

[http://www.ct.gov/deep/lib/deep/artificialturf/dep\\_artificial\\_turf\\_report.pdf](http://www.ct.gov/deep/lib/deep/artificialturf/dep_artificial_turf_report.pdf)

<sup>13</sup> US Consumer Product Safety Commission. *Public Playground Safety Handbook*. #365, November 2010.

<https://www.cpsc.gov//PageFiles/122149/325.pdf>

<sup>14</sup> <http://www.nhregister.com/article/NH/20151106/NEWS/151109637>



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Commission, stating "existing studies do not comprehensively evaluate the concerns about health risks from exposure to tire crumb"<sup>15</sup>. **In the absence of convincing evidence of safety, we recommend that children not play on recycled rubber surfaces that contain known carcinogens and neurotoxins and support a ban on the use of these products.**

We urge your support of HB 5139 in order to protect the health of the children of Connecticut. Thank you for the opportunity to provide you with our professional opinion. We would be more than happy to answer any questions that you might have.

Kind Regards,

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<sup>15</sup> [http://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2016-02/documents/us\\_federal\\_research\\_action\\_plan\\_tirecrumb\\_final\\_0.pdf](http://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2016-02/documents/us_federal_research_action_plan_tirecrumb_final_0.pdf)





**Mount Sinai** *Children's  
Environmental  
Health Center*

Position Statement on the use of Recycled Tires in Artificial Turf Surfaces

**Position:** Based upon the presence of known toxic substances in tire rubber and the lack of comprehensive safety studies, The Children's Environmental Health Center of the Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai urges a moratorium on the use of artificial turf generated from recycled rubber tires.

**Background:** Recycled rubber artificial turf products were introduced to athletic fields and playgrounds in the 1990s and have since been installed throughout the world with no prior safety testing. Tires are classified as "toxic waste" by federal law because they contain heavy metals, carcinogens, and other toxic substances. Grinding them into very small crumb rubber pellets, utilized on athletic fields, or mulch, utilized on playgrounds and gardens, furthers the risk of exposure by increasing the surface area and the likelihood of accidental ingestion. Children are exposed to harmful substances when pellets touch their skin or are swallowed, and possibly from breathing chemicals released into the air from the surface. In addition to crumb rubber infill, artificial athletic turf consists of synthetic grass blades and several layers of backing materials. To date, the safety of these materials has not been proven. While manufacturers claim that a number of scientific studies indicate low risk of harm from recycled tire playing surfaces, these studies were not conducted in a rigorous manner comprehensive enough to prove safety.

**Recommendations:** Although we believe that the presence of cancer causing agents and other known toxins in recycled rubber playing surfaces is sufficient reason to mandate the use of safer alternatives, we recognize the need for further scientific study. Prior to the installation of artificial turf fields of any type, studies conducted by independent, academic, or federal research institutions must prove the safety of these products. To be informative, comprehensive studies should consider, at a minimum:

- Exposure assessment under realistic playing conditions.
- All possible routes of exposure: inhalation, ingestion and dermal absorption (through skin).
- Potential health effects not only of individual chemicals, but also of mixtures of chemicals to determine their additive and synergistic effects.

In addition to the above scientific requirements, it is the responsibility of municipalities and installers to assess the opinions and address all concerns of the communities that will be utilizing the fields.

Given mounting concerns about recycled rubber surfaces, several governmental agencies have recently modified their stance on the safety of crumb rubber. On February 12, 2016, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention/Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (CDC/ATSDR), and the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) unveiled the *Federal Research Action Plan on Recycled Tire Crumb Used on Playing Fields and Playgrounds* with the aim of addressing data gaps, characterizing crumb rubber constituents, and assessing exposure pathways. According to the EPA announcement of this collaborative effort, “existing studies do not comprehensively evaluate the concerns about health risks from exposure to tire crumb”. The same conclusion was reached by the California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment in 2015, resulting in a commitment to conduct extensive studies that will include exposure assessment and biomonitoring. ***Based on these recent developments we recommend a moratorium on the installation of crumb rubber playing surfaces pending results of these studies.***





## **Artificial Turf: A Health-Based Consumer Guide**

If your school, community, or business is considering installing an artificial turf field, it's important to be an educated consumer. Many turf products are available and some are even advertised as "green" or "eco-friendly", but it can be difficult to assess their safety for use by children because adequate risk assessment studies that assess all potential routes of exposure during realistic play conditions have not been conducted. This guide will help you dig deeper than the label on the packaging to learn what chemicals these products contain, how children may be exposed to these chemicals, and understand what the potential health risks may be.

This Guide will:

- (1) describe turf infill options and chemicals of concern*
- (2) identify how children can be exposed to these chemicals*
- (3) explain potential health risks associated with certain artificial turf products*
- (4) suggest questions to ask manufacturers (and the answers you want to hear)*
- (5) provide tips for safer play on artificial turf*

### **TOP 7 TIPS TO BEING AN EDUCATED TURF CONSUMER**

1. Research the various infill options and turf companies.
2. Understand the long-term health concerns, both chemical and non-chemical, associated with artificial turf.
3. Ask the turf companies for detailed product information and environmental testing.
4. Request a product sample and the appropriate testing that ensures that the product does not contain dangerous chemicals.
5. Follow best practices for play on artificial turf if one is installed.
6. Consider all costs for the full life cycle of the product.
7. Determine whether natural grass is a feasible alternative.

## What is artificial turf?

Synthetic or artificial turf is a multi-layer product used as a surface on athletic playing fields, playgrounds, golf courses, and residential lawns. It typically consists of:

- a top layer of **fibers** usually made from usually nylon, polypropylene, polyethylene designed to mimic natural grass blades
- **infill** to provide cushioning and serve as a base for the blades
- a **backing layer** to which the blades are sewn
- a **drainage layer**
- additional **padding layers** in some applications

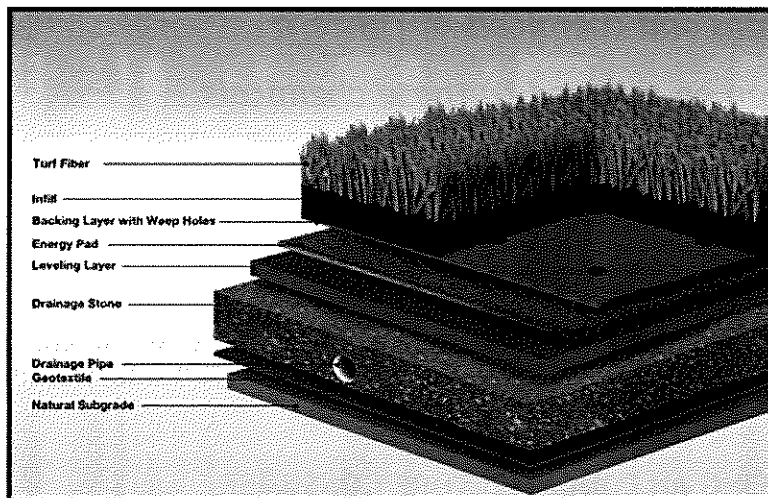


Figure 1. Anatomy of Artificial Turf  
Source: Synthetic Turf Council

## What health risks are associated with play on artificial turf?

### (1) Chemical Exposures

Chemicals that are known or suspected to be carcinogenic or toxic to the nervous or reproductive systems have been detected in turf infill and the surrounding air (Table 1). Exposures to chemicals from turf occurs through:

- **Inhalation** of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) and small particulates
- **Dermal contact and absorption** through the skin or open wounds: Many of the components of turf may contain chemicals and even leach out of the product, increasing potential for dermal exposure upon contact.

- **Ingestion:** Turf infill particles are very small and can be ingested as can chemicals that leach from turf and accumulate on hands.
- Exposure levels are affected by weather conditions, temperature, and type of activity (i.e. physical impact on the turf itself and ventilation rate of the individual)
- **Tire rubber composition is highly variable** across manufacturers, and test results have identified numerous chemicals of concern in turf containing crumb rubber infill.

## **(2) Non-chemical Exposures**

- **Heat:** Because synthetic turf is typically dark and does not vaporize water, surface temperatures can get up to 60 degrees higher than natural grass and have been measured as high as 160 degrees on a summer day.
- **Latex allergy:** synthetic rubber contains latex in relatively low concentration; individuals with latex allergy should be warned about possible allergic reactions.
- **Contact injuries:**
  - Athletes playing on turf fields have been shown to have more abrasions or “turf burns,” which in turn can harbor infection.
  - Artificial turf may increase the rate of contact injuries such as knee injuries and concussions, however data is conflicting.

## **What Chemicals Should I Be Concerned About?**

Of all the turf components, the greatest concern for harmful exposures comes from the infill. There are currently several types of infill available, but to date we know the most about “crumb rubber” infill. Crumb rubber is made from recycled tires. The eco-friendly term sometimes used to advertise crumb rubber turf fields refers to the fact that by repurposing the tires into turf fields, hazardous tire waste is not going to landfills. However, because the lifespan of a turf field averages 10 years, the hazardous tire materials will eventually need to be safely disposed of.

Tire rubber composition is highly variable across manufacturers, making it difficult to know concentrations of individual chemicals. Below is a partial list of chemicals of concern known to present in artificial turf made from recycled rubber. Some of these chemicals may also present in artificial turf products that do not contain recycled crumb rubber, however manufacturers are not required by law to disclose the chemical content of their turf products, so this information is not publicly available. We will continue to update this guide as more information becomes available.

**Table 1. Partial list of chemicals of concern present in crumb rubber artificial turf infill\***

<b>Chemical</b>	<b>Potential Health Effect</b>
Benzene	Known human carcinogen
Arsenic	Known human carcinogen <sup>i</sup>
Styrene	Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen
Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs)	Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen <sup>ii</sup>
Lead	Neurotoxicant
Zinc	Neurotoxicant
Cadmium	Known human carcinogen <sup>i</sup>
Chromium	Known human carcinogen <sup>i</sup> Respiratory irritant
VOCs and SVOCs (e.g. benzothiazole, hexane, toluene, formaldehyde)	Respiratory irritants or asthma triggers Neurotoxicants Some are known human carcinogens <sup>i</sup>
Phthalates	Reproductive toxicant
Crystalline Silica	Known human carcinogen <sup>i</sup> Respiratory irritant
Latex	Allergen
Particulate matter	Respiratory irritant or asthma trigger

\*For a complete list of chemicals of concern identified in turf see [http://www.nyc.gov/html/doh/downloads/pdf/eode/turf\\_report\\_05-08.pdf](http://www.nyc.gov/html/doh/downloads/pdf/eode/turf_report_05-08.pdf)

## Digging Deeper

As concerns about hazardous exposures from crumb rubber infill have mounted, several alternative fills have been developed. Below is a table of some of the options currently available. To date we know very little about the composition and consequences of playing on the newer generations of crumb rubber infill alternatives.

**Table 2. Available Infill Types**

<b>Type of Infill</b>	<b>Infill Details</b>	<b>Health Concerns</b>
<b>Crumb Rubber</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Most common type of infill, particularly on athletic fields</li> <li>• Made from shredded recycled tires ("Ambient" or Cryogenic" refers to the temperature at which the tires are shredded)</li> <li>• Crumbs are less than 3mm in diameter</li> <li>• 200,000lbs of crumbs per average playing field (2-3lb per square foot, 2-3 inches deep)</li> <li>• May be mixed with silica sand</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extreme heat</li> <li>• Contact injuries</li> <li>• Chemical exposures to carcinogens and neurotoxins (See Table 1)</li> <li>• Exposure can occur by inhaling the off-gases, by absorbing chemicals through skin contact and, possibly, by ingesting particles that are airborne or transported into children's mouths by hand contact.</li> </ul>
<b>Coated Crumb Rubber</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Crumb rubber may be coated with <b>colorants, sealers, or anti-microbial</b> substances for aesthetics, hygienic purposes, and to reduce dust generated during manufacturing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Same as crumb rubber but possible reduction in heat and dust</li> <li>• Coating may contain additional chemicals of concern</li> </ul>
<b>Rubber or Foam Padding</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Made from recycled tires</li> <li>• Often used as an alternative to crumb rubber on playgrounds and residential lawns</li> </ul>	Similar to crumb rubber but possible reduction in exposure by ingestion in absence of tire crumbs
<b>Sand (Silica)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One of the original infilling materials utilized in synthetic turf</li> <li>• Natural product</li> <li>• Often used in conjunction with other infills such as crumb rubber or coated with elastomer or acrylic</li> <li>• Acts as a shock absorber when coated</li> </ul>	Possible respiratory irritation if inhaled

<b>EPDM (Ethylene Propylene Diene Monomer)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A synthetic vulcanized rubber polymer elastomer resistant to abrasion and wear</li> <li>• May be generated from recycled or new (“virgin”) material</li> <li>• Also contains UV stabilizers, anti-oxidants, chalk, pigments, flame retardants, and vulcanizing agents such as zinc oxide</li> <li>• Purportedly free of heavy metals</li> <li>• Few toxicological and risk assessment studies exist</li> </ul>	<p><b>Insufficient data</b> on chemical exposures due to limited studies that assess composition, off gassing, leaching, and associated potential health effects</p>
<b>TPE (Thermoplastic Elastomer)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Polymer of rubber and plastic resistant to abrasion and wear</li> <li>• Composed of ethylene, butadiene and styrene copolymers or polyurethane elastomers generated utilizing isocyanides</li> <li>• May also contain UV stabilizers, anti-oxidants, chalk, pigments, and flame retardants</li> <li>• “Virgin” material, not made from recycled materials</li> <li>• Purportedly free of heavy metals</li> <li>• Can be reused or recycled</li> <li>• Few toxicological and risk assessment studies exist</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Insufficient data</b> on chemical exposures due to limited studies that assess composition, off-gassing, leaching, and associated potential health effects</li> <li>• Styrene and butadiene are classified as carcinogens by the World Health Organization. The effects of human exposure to these substances from turf infill are not yet known as specific studies have not yet been conducted.</li> </ul>
<b>Nike Grind or Eco Grind</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rubber infill generated from recycled athletic shoes and leftover materials from Nike manufacturing</li> <li>• May be mixed with sand</li> <li>• May contain heavy metals</li> </ul>	<p>Similar to crumb rubber from recycled tires:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extreme heat exposure</li> <li>• Contact injuries</li> <li>• Chemical exposures to carcinogens and neurotoxins (See Table 1)</li> </ul>

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| <p><b>“Organic” Infill</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Natural cork and/or ground fibers from the outside shell of the coconut (sometimes referred to as “corkonut,” or rice husks)</li><li>• Can be recycled directly into the environment</li><li>• Purported to absorb less heat and more humidity than crumb rubber infill</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Possible reduced heat exposure compared with rubber surfaces</li><li>• <b>Insufficient data</b> on chemical exposures due to limited studies that assess composition, off-gassing, leaching, and associated potential health effects</li></ul> |
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## **Be An Educated Artificial Turf Consumer**

- o Beware of **greenwashing**: the use of terms like “organic”, “green”, and “Eco” do not guarantee safety. In fact, those terms are not regulated for turf products, so their meaning in this context is at best ambiguous.
- o Choose companies that are transparent and disclose all materials<sup>1</sup>. Note that an MSDS sheet does NOT disclose all chemicals used in the product. To obtain complete disclosure, ask manufacturers to list all components in writing.
- o Contact the CEHC to discuss testing options and results.
- o Consider the possibility of maintaining a grass field with an underground drainage system
- o **ASK the turf company:**
  - **Are the infill materials new (“virgin”) or recycled?**  
*It’s possible to obtain a full ingredients list for new materials, versus recycled which vary from lot to lot.*

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<sup>1</sup>Toxicological profiles of potential chemicals of concern can be found at: <http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/substances/indexAZ.asp>: The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, a federal public health agency of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, maintains a Toxic Substances Portal, a searchable database of chemicals that includes exposure risks and health effects.

<http://www.epa.gov/iris/> EPA’s Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS) is a human health assessment program that evaluates information on health effects that may result from exposure to environmental contaminants. The searchable IRIS database contains information on more than 550 chemicals.

- **What additives and coatings are used on the blades and infill such as colorants, sealants, antimicrobials, and flame retardants?**

*Many of these may be chemicals of concern and can leach from the product.*

- **What is the composition of each layer including fiber blades, infill, and backing?**

*Although much of the focus is on infill, all components of a turf field contain potential chemicals of concern.*

- **Are Safety Data Sheets (SDS or MSDS) available that discuss each component?**

*SDS or MSDS sheets are documents that contain information on potential hazards (health, fire, reactivity, and environmental) of a chemical product as well as safe handling procedures. Because manufacturers are not required to disclose all ingredients on an MSDS sheet, only those they deem to be potentially hazardous, these forms cannot be relied on as “ingredient lists.” However any turf company that you choose should be able to provide a complete list of chemical components for their product.*

- **Has the turf been tested under realistic play conditions for heat generation, off-gassing, and particulate matter generation?**

*Ideally this testing has been conducted by a third party that is not a paid consultant to the turf company. At a minimum the company should be able to provide you with their own test results or those of a consultant they have hired.*

- **What products are required to sanitize (i.e. fungicides and antimicrobials) and clean the field and how often must they be applied?**

*These products not only increase the likelihood of chemical exposures, they may increase maintenance costs. It's important that manufacturers are upfront about all maintenance requirements. In addition, antimicrobials and fungicides may pose health risks for children chronically exposed to them.*



#### Other Considerations

- The lifespan of various turf options - how soon will it need to be replaced?
- Are there hidden costs such as those required for disposal of crumb rubber?
- Will the turf be indoors or outdoors? Inhalational exposures are likely to be higher indoors without proper ventilation.
- Ecotoxicity - Chemicals from artificial turf may be toxic to wildlife. Some studies have shown that new generations of turf such as EPDM are more toxic to aquatic life than crumb rubber
- Siting of the field - is it in close proximity to water sources that may be contaminated by runoff?

#### **Tips for Safer Play on artificial turf surfaces**

- If you select a turf field that does contain chemicals of concern, post a safety warning on your field to keep players and spectators safe
- Avoid use on very hot days
- Avoid use for passive activities (i.e. sitting, lounging, picnicking)
- Ensure good ventilation of indoor fields by opening doors and windows and utilizing fans
- Monitor young children to prevent accidental ingestion
- Always wear shoes on artificial turf
- Wash hands before eating, drinking, or adjusting mouth guard
- Clean cuts and abrasions immediately
- Brush hair thoroughly after play
- Remove and clean shoes and gear outside before getting in car
- At home, take off shoes and shake out your children's equipment and clothes outside or over the garbage
- Shower immediately after playing on artificial turf
- Vacuum any infill that comes into your home

## Additional Resources

[http://www.ct.gov/dph/lib/dph/environmental\\_health/eoha/pdf/artificial\\_turf\\_tech\\_fs\\_10-07.pdf](http://www.ct.gov/dph/lib/dph/environmental_health/eoha/pdf/artificial_turf_tech_fs_10-07.pdf)

[http://www.nyc.gov/html/doh/downloads/pdf/eode/turf\\_report\\_05-08.pdf](http://www.nyc.gov/html/doh/downloads/pdf/eode/turf_report_05-08.pdf)

<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/publications/Documents/Tires/2010009.pdf> 2010 CA report

<http://www.nbcnews.com/news/investigations/how-safe-artificial-turf-your-child-plays-n220166>

[http://www.ct.gov/deep/cwp/view.asp?a=2690&Q=463624&depNav\\_GID=1511](http://www.ct.gov/deep/cwp/view.asp?a=2690&Q=463624&depNav_GID=1511)

[http://www.ehhi.org/reports/turf/health\\_effects.shtml](http://www.ehhi.org/reports/turf/health_effects.shtml)

[http://www.wellesley.ma.gov/pages/WellesleyMA\\_SpragueResources/TPE%20vs%20EPDM%20vs%20SBR%20and%20quality.pdf](http://www.wellesley.ma.gov/pages/WellesleyMA_SpragueResources/TPE%20vs%20EPDM%20vs%20SBR%20and%20quality.pdf)

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