Artificial Turf and Children's Health

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Acknowledgments



Icahn School Institute for of Medicine at Exposomic Research





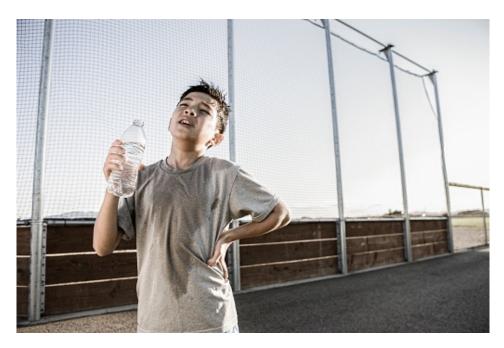
The Mount Sinai Environmental Health Sciences (EHS) Core Center (P30ES023515)

Overview

- Vulnerable populations
- Chemicals of concern
- Heat
- Injuries and abrasions
- Tips for safer play

Children are not little adults









Our Chemical Body Burden





- 200+ chemicals
- Some exposures higher in children
- Higher exposures in Black and Hispanic participants
- Chronic, low-dose + cumulative
- Clinical relevance?

Health impacts of turf chemicals

Carcinogens

- Benzene
- PAHs
- Styrene
- Cadmium
- Arsenic
- PFAS
- VOCs

Neurotoxicants

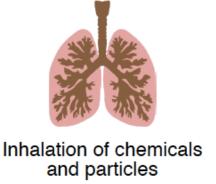
- Lead
- Zinc
- Phthalates
- VOCs

Reproductive Toxicants

- Phthalates
- Plasticizers

Respiratory Irritants

- VOCs
- Particulate matter
- Silica



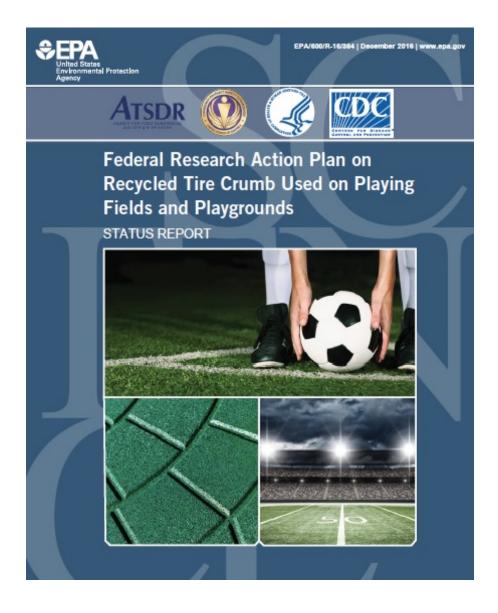


Dermal contact and absorption through the skin or open wounds



Ingestion of turf infill particles

Federal Turf Study



"Studies to date...have limitations and do not comprehensively evaluate the concerns about health risks from exposure to tire crumb rubber."

- 1. Literature Review/Gap Analysis
 - 350 chemicals
 - No epidemiological studies
 - Very few dermal & ingestion studies
 - Very few playground studies
- 2. Recycled Tire Crumb Characterization
 - Confirmed presence of metals, VOCs, carcinogens
 - Toxicity data for half of 355 chemicals
 - Not a risk assessment
- 3. Exposure Characterization Study
- 4. Playground Study

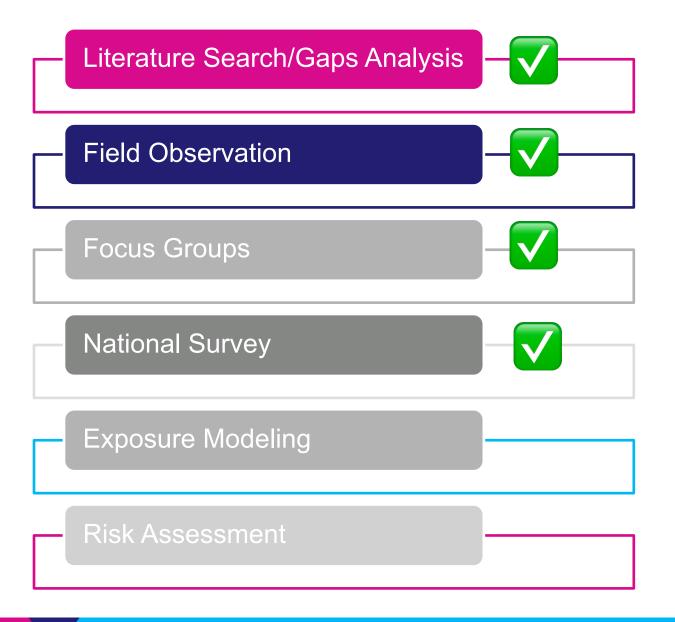
Poured in Place Playground Surfaces





Sweep regularly, annual inspection, patching, reseal every 1-2 years

CPSC Playground Surfacing Study



CPSC findings to date:

- Very few existing studies
- Children engage in behaviors that increase exposure risk
- Abrasions are common
- Maintenance staff prefer loose fill
 - Faster and less expensive to repair
 - Children pick at and vandalize PIP

Alternative Infills Contain Chemicals of Concern

Table 1. Comparing Tire Crumb With Alternative Infills: Selected Categories of Chemicals of Concern.^a

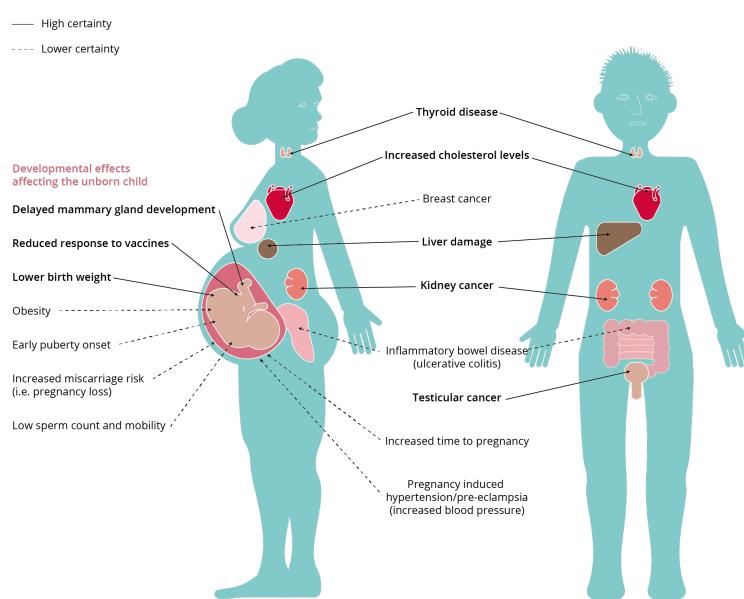
Category	Tire crumb	EPDM	Shoe materials ^b	TPE	Acrylic-coated sand	Mineral- or plant-based
VOCs	Present ^c	Present; lower in some cases, higher in others ^d	Expected to be present but subject to RSL	Present, lower ^e	Expected to be low or absent	Expected to be low or absent ^f
PAHs	Present ^c	Present, lower ^d	May be present but subject to RSL	Present, lower ^e	Below detection limit ^g	Expected to be low or absent ^f
PAHs (TURI sample) ^h	Present, highest	Present, Iower ^{LI}	Present, lower ^{LI}	Present, lowest ^{L2}	Present, lowest ^{L2}	Present, lowest ^{L2}
Phthalate esters	Present ^c	Present, lower ^d	May be present but subject to RSL	Present ^e	Expected to be absent	Expected to be absent
Vulcanization compounds ⁱ	Present ^c	Expected to be present	Expected to be present	Expected to be absent	Expected to be absent	Expected to be absent
Vulcanization compounds: benzothiazole only (TURI sample) ^h	Present, highest	Present, Iowest detected ^{L3}	Present, lower ^{LI}	Not detected	Not tested	Not tested
Lead ^j	Present, wide range of values documented in the literature ^c	Present, lower in some cases, higher in others ^{d,j}	Present	Present	Below detection limit ^g	Below detection limit in some cases
Other metals ^j	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present ^g	Present in some cases
Fungi, allergens, or other biologically active dusts	Not known to be present	Not known to be present	Not known to be present	Not known to be present	Not known to be present	May be present in some plant-based materials
Pulmonary fibrogenic dusts (crystalline silica or respirable fibers)	Not known to be present	Not known to be present	Not known to be present	Not known to be present	Not known to be present	May be present in some mineral-based materials

Massey et al. Artificial Turf Infill: A Comparative Assessment of Chemical Contents. *NEW SOLUTIONS: A Journal of Environmental and Occupational Health Policy*. 2020, Vol. 30(1) 10–26.

See also Armada et al. Global evaluation of the chemical hazard of recycled tire crumb rubber employed on worldwide synthetic turf football pitches. Science of the Total Environment 812 (2022) 152542.

Non-infill exposures: PFAS

- High cholesterol
- Thyroid disease
- Ulcerative colitis
- Cancer
 - Kidney
 - Testicular
- COVID-19 severity
- Immune dysfuntion
 - Decreased vaccine response
- Impaired neurodevelopment
- Pregnancy outcomes



PFAS regulations

Senate Bill S439A

SIGNED BY GOVERNOR

2019-2020 Legislative Session

Relates to reducing the use of PFAS chemicals in firefighting activities

Senate Bill S8817

SIGNED BY GOVERNOR

2019-2020 Legislative Session

Relates to the use of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances in food packaging

Senate Bill S1759A

SIGNED BY GOVERNOR

2021-2022 Legislative Session

Relates to establishing a list of emerging contaminants

Assembly Bill A8491

2021-2022 Legislative Session

Phases out the sale of products that contain intentionally added PFAS

Senate Bill S6291

2021-2022 Legislative Session

Prohibits the use of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances in common apparel

News Releases: Headquarters | Water (OW)

CONTACT US

EPA Announces New Drinking Water Health Advisories for PFAS Chemicals, \$1 Billion in Bipartisan Infrastructure Law Funding to Strengthen Health Protections

Agency establishes new health advisories for GenX and PFBS and lowers health advisories for PFOA and PFOS

June 15, 2022

Interim Drinking Water Lifetime Health Advisories*:

PFOS: reduced from 70 ppt to 0.02 ppt

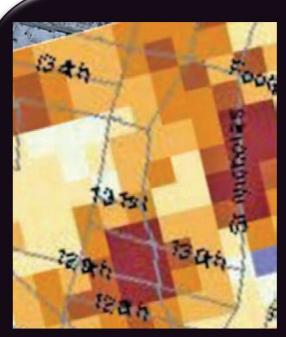
PFOA: reduced from 70 ppt to 0.004 ppt

GenX: 10 ppt

PFBS: 2000 ppt

*Non regulatory, non enforceable

Heat effects of turf





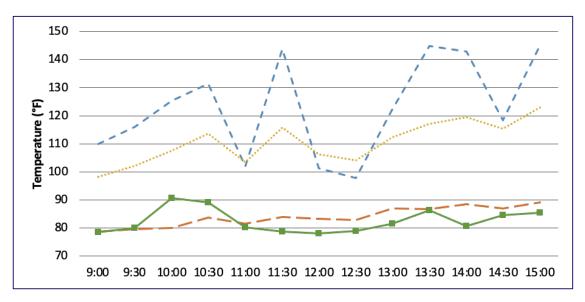
Thermal effect. An image taken 14 August 2002 by NASA's Landsat satellite (left) shows surface temperatures in upper Manhattan (red indicates warm temperatures, and blue indicates cool temperatures). A large synthetic turf field created high temperatures similar to those on a large black roof (see Google Earth image, right). Cool spots almost always correspond to urban vegetation, such as parks, street trees, and water bodies.

- Surface temperatures up to 200°F
 - 50°F higher than natural grass
 - 70°F hotter than air temp
- Increased air temperature at head height
- Watering provides limited cooling

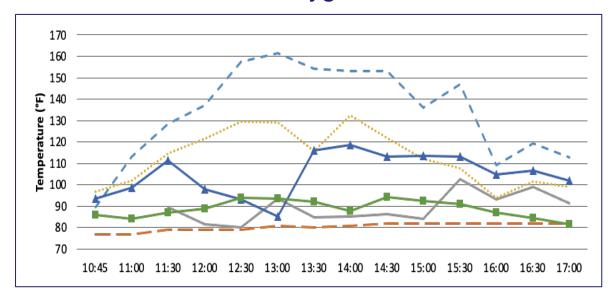
Luz Claudio, Environmental Health Perspectives Vol 116 No. 3 March 2008

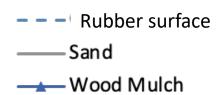
Dangerous surface temperatures on artificial fields and playgrounds, NYC





PIP Playground





— Ambient Temperature— Asphalt— Grass

Courtesy: Dr. Homero Harari, Mount Sinai

Health effects of hot turf

Heat illness

- #1 cause of death and disability in high school athletes
- Football players most impacted
- Marching bands also at risk
- Skin burns
 - o 1st degree: 118°F
 - o 2nd degree: 131°F
- Game & practice cancellations/restrictions
 - No play when surface temp >120°F
 - Precautions and restrictions when air temp >82°F



https://www.burlingtonpublicschools.org/district/district_policies/utilizing_artificial_turf_in_the_heat

Injuries and Abrasions

- Knee injuries
 - o ACL, PCL
- Concussion
 - Temperature and maintenance are key
- "Turf burn"
 - Skin abrasion
 - May increase risk of chemical exposures
 - Increases risk of infection include MRSA







https://sports.yahoo.com/nfl-starsstarted-petition-ban-174717471.html

Concussions

Aging artificial turf fields may carry risk of head injuries

A Charlestown mother sounded the alarm after a popular athletic field repeatedly failed shock absorption tests.

By Kay Lazar Globe Staff, Updated September 24, 2022, 7:32 p.m.



Johanna Hynes dragged her foot over the artificial turf at Charlestown High School that has repeatedly failed shock absorption tests. JIM DAVIS/GLOBE STAFF

- 1 in 6 sports concussions due to surface impact
- ❖NFL: Concussion risk is increased by play on artificial turf and in colder temperatures (Smoliga 2022)
- Hardness (G-max) should be measured 1-2x per year in multiple field locations and depends greatly on:
 - -Proper maintenance
 - -Age of field
 - -Frequency of play
 - -Padding
 - -Infill distribution
 - -Temperature

Emerging Concern: Microplastics



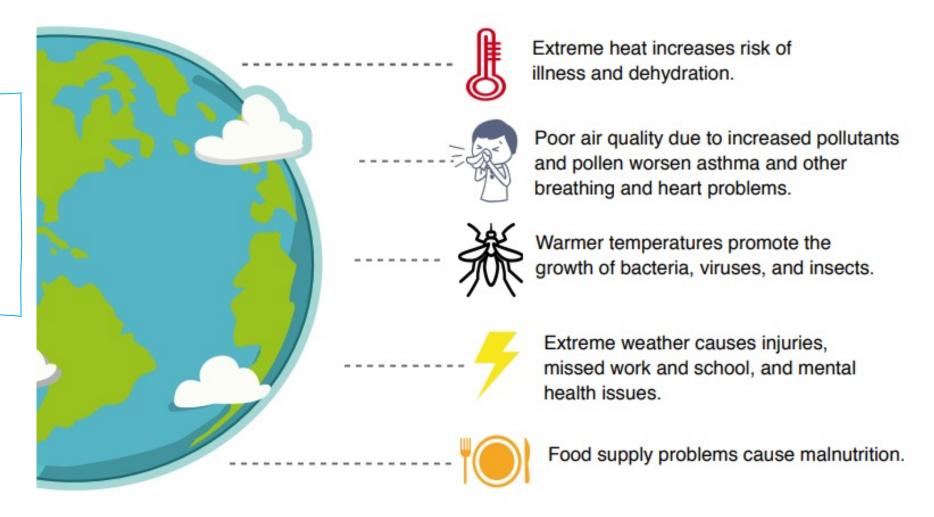
Microplastics in house dust. Credit: Universiteit Utrecht



- Indoor & outdoor air
- Tap and bottled water
- Seafood
- Inhale and ingest 5g/week
- · Lung, blood, placenta
- Health effects may include:
 - Inflammation
 - GI problems
 - Obesity/metabolic disorders
 - Respiratory problems
 - Immune dysruption
 - Endocrine disruption

Indirect health effects: climate change

- Heat islands
- Flooding
- Petroleum-based
- Greenhouse gas emissions



Tips for Safer Play



Westport, CT

- Post safety warnings
- Avoid use on hot days; measure surface temperature, create a plan
- Avoid lounging and passive activities
- Wash hands before touching face/eating
- Clean cuts immediately
- Remove and shake out gear and clothes
- Brush hair and shower ASAP
- Monitor for ingestion
- Vacuum any infill that enters your home or car
- Ventilate indoor fields

Be a Smart Consumer

- Consider properly maintained grass fields
- Consider engineered wood fiber or pea gravel on playgrounds
- Be aware of Greenwashing
- Look for transparency
 - Composition
 - Hidden costs
 - Maintenance chemicals
- Consider the site
 - o Wetlands?
 - o Residential?
 - o Shade?
 - Environmental Justice community?



The Partnership for Healthy Playing Surfaces

Home Chemicals Health Environment Science Comparisons

For Players & Coaches

Learn more about different playing field surfaces and how they can affect your performance and safety.

For Parents

The choice of playing field surfaces can have implications for your child's future. Learn more.

For Policy Makers

A wide range of health and cost issues should be considered in the choice of playing field surfaces.

Learn more.

For Medical Professionals

The materials used to construct playing field surfaces can present significant health risks. Learn more.















https://www.healthyplayingsurfaces.org/

Learn More

https://sinaiexposomics.org/artificial-turf/



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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 "ecofriendly", 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.

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ers you want to hear).

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Mount 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 artificial turf generated from recycled rubber tires.