

In accordance with the Department of Labor and Industry's statute 326.0981, Subd. 11,

“This educational offering is recognized by the Minnesota Department of Labor and Industry as satisfying **1.5 hours** of credit toward **Building Officials and Residential Contractors** continuing education requirements.”

For additional continuing education approvals, please see your credit tracking card.

Environmental Health Risks

Germs

Contagious diseases

Carcinogens

Radioactivity

Other poisons

Radioactive panic

Thermonuclear weapons

Atomic testing

Atomic power

Radioactive waste





Periodic Table of the Elements

© www.elementsdatabase.com

- hydrogen
- alkali metals
- alkali earth metals
- transition metals
- poor metals
- nonmetals
- noble gases
- rare earth metals

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|---------|---------|----------|----------|
| 1 H | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 He | | | | |
| 3 Li | 4 Be | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 B | 6 C | 7 N | 8 O | 9 F | 10 Ne |
| 11 Na | 12 Mg | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 13 Al | 14 Si | 15 P | 16 S | 17 Cl | 18 Ar |
| 19 K | 20 Ca | 21 Sc | 22 Ti | 23 V | 24 Cr | 25 Mn | 26 Fe | 27 Co | 28 Ni | 29 Cu | 30 Zn | 31 Ga | 32 Ge | 33 As | 34 Se | 35 Br | 36 Kr | | | | |
| 37 Rb | 38 Sr | 39 Y | 40 Zr | 41 Nb | 42 Mo | 43 Tc | 44 Ru | 45 Rh | 46 Pd | 47 Ag | 48 Cd | 49 In | 50 Sn | 51 Sb | 52 Te | 53 I | 54 Xe | | | | |
| 55 Cs | 56 Ba | 57 La | 72 Hf | 73 Ta | 74 W | 75 Re | 76 Os | 77 Ir | 78 Pt | 79 Au | 80 Hg | 81 Tl | 82 Pb | 83 Bi | 84 Po | 85 At | 86 Rn | | | | |
| 87 Fr | 88 Ra | 89 Ac | 104 Unq | 105 Unp | 106 Unh | 107 Uns | 108 Uno | 109 Une | 110 Unn | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 58 Ce | 59 Pr | 60 Nd | 61 Pm | 62 Sm | 63 Eu | 64 Gd | 65 Tb | 66 Dy | 67 Ho | 68 Er | 69 Tm | 70 Yb | 71 Lu |
| 90 Th | 91 Pa | 92 U | 93 Np | 94 Pu | 95 Am | 96 Cm | 97 Bk | 98 Cf | 99 Es | 100 Fm | 101 Md | 102 No | 103 Lr |



Strontium-90

MiMiCS Calcium

1950's Radiation Exposure Fear

We can poison ourselves off the planet

Invisible exposures can harm us

Drinking milk can be deadly

Dawn of awareness of hazardous waste

The dawn of “risk assessment”



LA MUJER
ENOMENO

MEMBRA E
PANICO EN
LA
OMARCA!
NADIE SE
EXPLICABA
SU
XISTENCIA!

"ATTACK OF THE 50 FOOT WOMAN"

LA MUJER GIGANTE

ASEGURABA
HABER VISTO A
UNA MUJER
GIGANTE
QUE VENIA DE
OTRO PLANETA...
LA TOMARON
COMO VULGAR
LOCA Y LA LLEVA-
RON A UN
SANATORIO...

PERO, CUANDO
SE CONVENCIERON
DEL
FENOMENO

CORRIO EL PAVOR Y
EL BULLICIO FUE

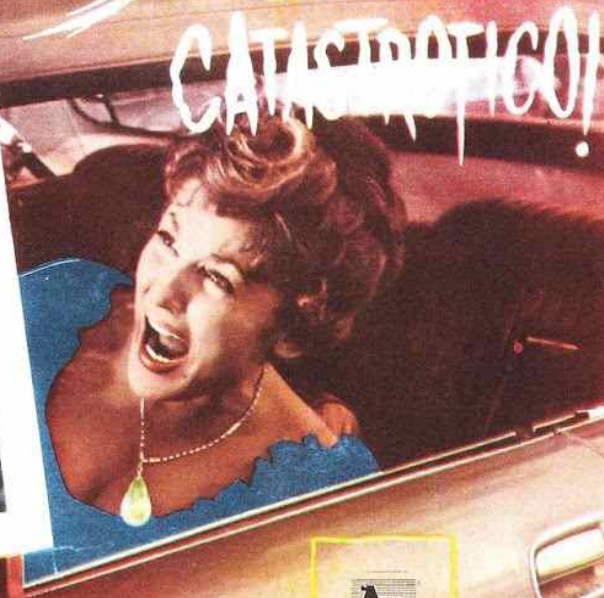
CATASTROFICO!

¿PODRA' VENIR
DE OTROS
MUNDOS UN
SER DE ESTAS
DIMENSIONES?

ESTA SENSACIONAL
PELICULA SE LO
EXPLICARA!

ESTELARES:

ALLISON HAYES
WILLIAM HUDSON
YVETTE VICKERS



DR. STRANGELOVE OR: HOW I LEARNED TO STOP WORRYING AND LOVE THE BOMB

GEORGE C. SCOTT

STERLING HAYDEN

PETER SELLERS

SLIM PICKENS

THE STANLEY
KUBRICK
FESTIVAL

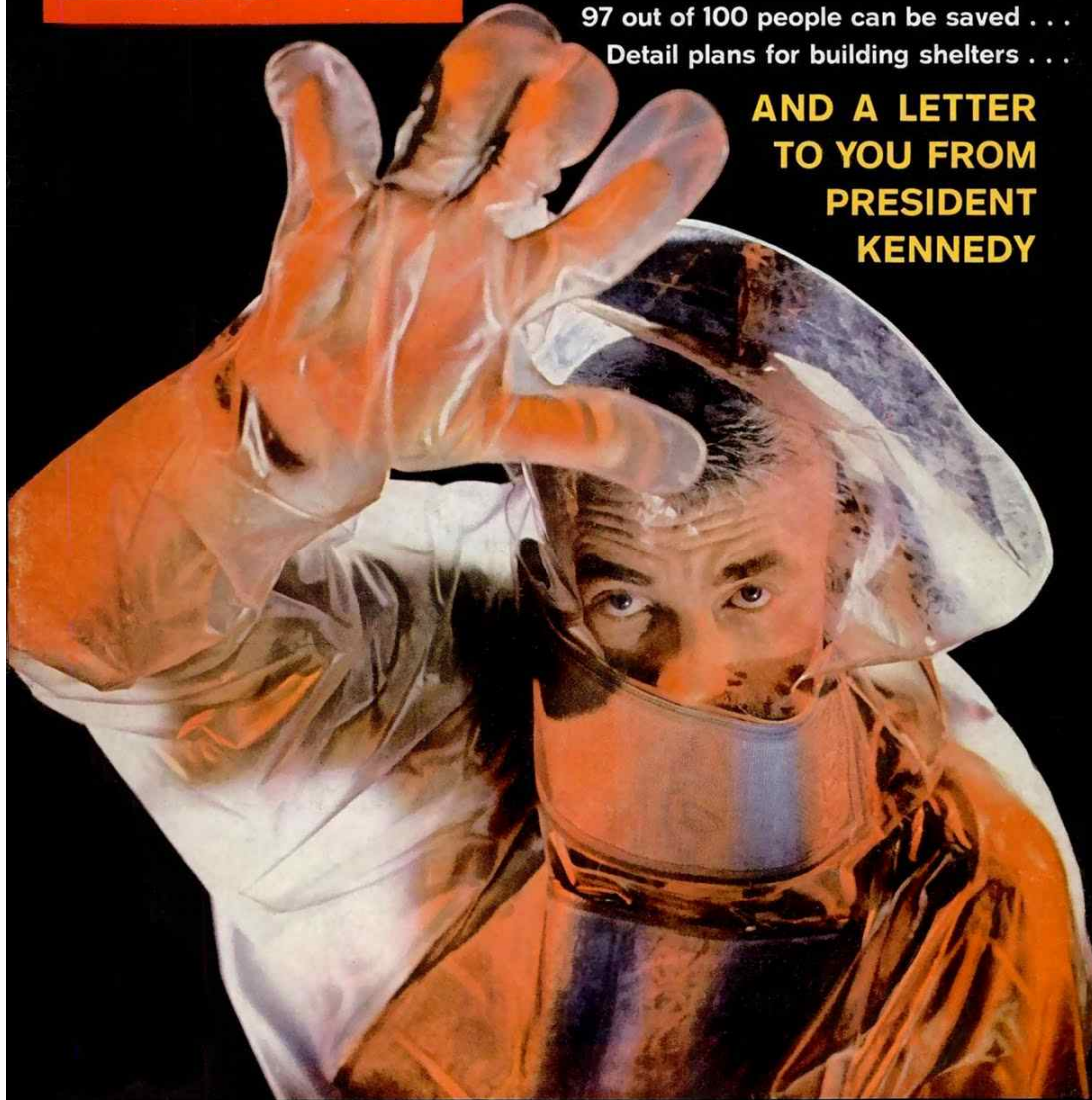


LIFE

HOW YOU CAN SURVIVE FALLOUT

97 out of 100 people can be saved . . .
Detail plans for building shelters . . .

AND A LETTER
TO YOU FROM
PRESIDENT
KENNEDY



CIVILIAN FALLOUT SUIT

SEPTEMBER 15 · 1961 · 20¢



Asbestos

Naturally occurring mineral

High long term exposure causes disease

Asbestos is a useful and profitable material

Industrial cover up

Banned in developed world in early 1980's

Widely used in third world today

Asbestos abatement industry







Silver Bay Asbestos Debacle

Plant started up in 1955

47 tons of rock waste dumped in lake per minute

Growing delta of sediment

Loss of water clarity

Depleted herring stocks

EPA chemist Phil Cook

EPA chemist

Discovered asbestos fibers in lake water

EPA advisory scared the hell out of us

Filtration

EPA vrs. Reserve Mining

Alternative disposal cover up

Reserve's cost benefit analysis

Judge Miles Lord

Miles Lord

Vrs.

C. William Verity (Reserve CEO)

"I said to him, 'Now, can you get this thing out of the water? Can you stop poisoning the people downstream, and the air and so forth? Can you figure out a way not to make so much dust?'"

Lord recalls. "He said, 'We don't have to, we won't.'"

Paracelsus 1490-1541

What is there that is not poison?

All things are poison and nothing
without poison.

Surely the dose determines
that a thing is not a poison

Toxicology

Toxicology is the study of poisons

The dose makes the poison

Exposure creates the dose

The hangover

Alcohol conversion takes energy

Overloaded system gets backed up

Normal processes suffer

The dose makes the poison

Individual abilities to process alcohol differ

Toxic

Toxic-poisonous

Intoxicated-poisoned

Exposure-dose-uptake-effect

Poisonous dose

LD50 in mg/kg body weight

| | |
|------------------|----------|
| Ethyl alcohol | 10,000 |
| Table salt | 4,000 |
| Morphine Sulfate | 900 |
| Nicotine | 1 |
| Botulinum toxin | 0.000001 |

Routes of entry

Intravenous

Inhalation-breathed in-the lungs

Ingestion-eaten-the g.i. tract

Dermal-through the skin

Exposure

Acute-24 hours or less

Subacute-1 month or less

Subchronic-1 to 3 months

Chronic-more than 3 months

The dose

How the toxin is delivered to the target organs

Inhalation is generally the most efficient

Ingestion is more efficient for larger particles

Through the skin takes longer

Laboratory experiments on research animals

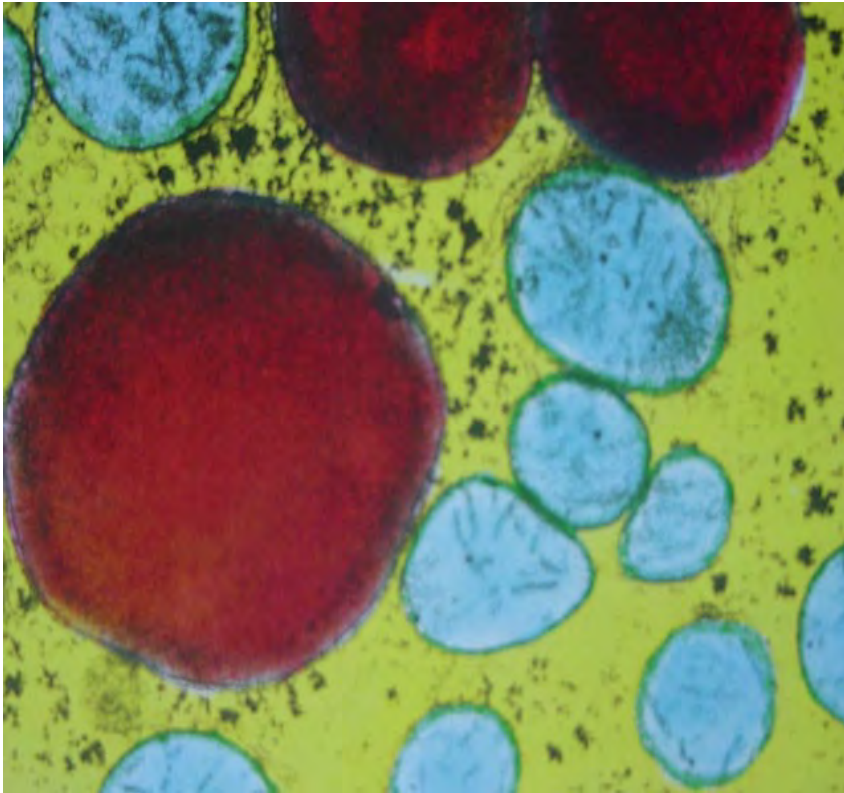
LD/50 for acute toxicity

Knock out punch

MTD for chronic exposure over lifetime

Repeated slaps

Respiration



Oxygen + Glucose =
Cellular energy (ATP)

ATP is always
Needed

No respiration means instant
Death

You can store food, but you can't
store oxygen

Respiratory system

You need to breath to stay alive

40 acres of exposed blood vessels in the lung

Blood flow to lung matches air flow

Out with the bad air CO_2

In with the good air O_2

The alveoli need to be kept clean

The lungs have self cleaning duct work

The circulatory system

The Pump-the heart

The plumbing-veins and arteries

Flow regulation

The blood members

The Lungs

Respiratory surface area is 300 sq. ft. exhaled
900 sq. ft. in deep inhale

Alveolar lining is only a few cells thick

Skin surface area is about 20 sq. ft.

Lungs provide the most intimate exposure to air

Lung capacity

0.5 liters (about a pint) per inhale

12 to 20 breaths per minute in adults

6 to 10 liters per minute X 60 minutes per hour

360 to 500 liters per hour X 24 hours per day

0.86 to 1.2 cubic meters of air inhaled per day

Inhalation

Gasses, vapors and aerosols

blood chemistry is aqueous

organics don't mix well in blood

Particles

the respiratory tract is a filter

size matters

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|--|------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> <p style="margin: 0;">47 — Atomic number</p> <p style="margin: 0; font-size: 2em;">Ag — Symbol</p> <p style="margin: 0;">107.868 — Atomic mass</p> </div> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I A | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | O | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 H 1.0079 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 He 4.00260 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 Li 6.94 | 4 Be 9.01218 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 B 10.811 | 6 C 12.011 | 7 N 14.0067 | 8 O 15.9994 | 9 F 18.998403 | 10 Ne 20.179 | | | | | | | | |
| 11 Na 22.98977 | 12 Mg 24.305 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 13 Al 26.98154 | 14 Si 28.0855 | 15 P 30.97376 | 16 S 32.066 | 17 Cl 35.453 | 18 Ar 39.948 | | | | | | | | |
| | | III B | IV B | V B | VI B | VII B | VIII | | | | | I B | II B | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19 K 39.0983 | 20 Ca 40.08 | 21 Sc 44.9559 | 22 Ti 47.88 | 23 V 50.9415 | 24 Cr 51.996 | 25 Mn 55.9381 | 26 Fe 58.847 | 27 Co 58.9332 | 28 Ni 58.89 | 29 Cu 63.546 | 30 Zn 65.39 | 31 Ga 69.723 | 32 Ge 72.61 | 33 As 74.9216 | 34 Se 78.96 | 35 Br 79.904 | 36 Kr 83.80 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 37 Rb 85.4678 | 38 Sr 87.62 | 39 Y 88.9059 | 40 Zr 91.224 | 41 Nb 92.9064 | 42 Mo 95.94 | 43 Tc 98.9072 | 44 Ru 101.07 | 45 Rh 102.9055 | 46 Pd 106.42 | 47 Ag 107.868 | 48 Cd 112.41 | 49 In 114.82 | 50 Sn 118.710 | 51 Sb 121.75 | 52 Te 127.80 | 53 I 126.9047 | 54 Xe 131.30 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 55 Cs 132.9054 | 56 Ba 137.33 | 57 La 138.33 | 72 Hf 178.49 | 73 Ta 180.9479 | 74 W 183.85 | 75 Re 186.207 | 76 Os 190.2 | 77 Ir 192.22 | 78 Pt 195.08 | 79 Au 196.9665 | 80 Hg 200.59 | 81 Tl 204.383 | 82 Pb 207.2 | 83 Bi 208.9804 | 84 Po (209) | 85 At (210) | 86 Rn (222) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 87 Fr (223) | 88 Ra (226.0254) | 89 Ac (227) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 58 Ce 140.12 | 59 Pr 140.9077 | 60 Nd 144.24 | 61 Pm (145) | 62 Sm 150.4 | 63 Eu 151.965 | 64 Gd 157.25 | 65 Tb 158.9254 | 66 Dy 162.50 | 67 Ho 164.9303 | 68 Er 167.26 | 69 Tm 168.9342 | 70 Yb 173.04 | 71 Lu 174.967 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 90 Th 232.0381 | 91 Pa (231.036) | 92 U 238.029 | 93 Np 237.0482 | 94 Pu (244.069) | 95 Am (243.06) | 96 Cm (247.070) | 97 Bk (247.070) | 98 Cf (251.08) | 99 Es (252.083) | 100 Fm (257.095) | 101 Md (258.10) | 102 No (259.101) | 103 Lr (260.11) |

Lead

Ammunition

Paint

Batteries

TV' s

Gasoline

Plumbing

Lead Exposure

Lead in ammunition

Lead paint

Stripping paint with torch

Fine abrasive dust

Tetraethyl lead in engine exhaust

Lead in food

Lead

Paint

Drinking water

Dust

Pottery

Industrial emissions

Lead levels in Americans

Measured as micrograms per tenth of a liter of blood
($\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$)

Dietary lead exposure is lower than in the past

1940 500 micrograms per day

2001 20 micrograms per day

Lead has been eliminated from
house paint, solder and gasoline

As levels decrease risk estimates have grown

Any exposure to lead is now considered unsafe

Which is more dangerous-lead or cigarettes

Who is protecting us from what?

Does money affect government science?

Lead in our blood

Average for Americans
less than $5\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$

African Americans in big cities
 $13.9\ \mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$

Sources are lead in house paint and dust
Social justice issue

Lead Coatings

Enhanced drying capacity

Water repellent seal

Flexible strong coating properties

Poisonous and persistent

Lead Carbonate



**These walls don't
just look good.**

They're Yummy Too!

**New Flavored Lead-Based
Paint and Varnish**

Great Flavors!

Pistacio (Shown)

Cotton Candy

Lemon

Marshmallow

Dutch Boy


Lead batteries

The auto industry uses 1 million tons of lead per year!

Lead toxicity

The blood

The nervous system

The kidneys

Lead in Paint

Lead Carbonate (white lead) PbCO_3

Lead Chromate (chrome yellow) PbCrO_4

Lead Tetroxide (red lead) PbO_4

Red Lead

PbO_4



Red Lead Primer









Radon

Radioactive gas

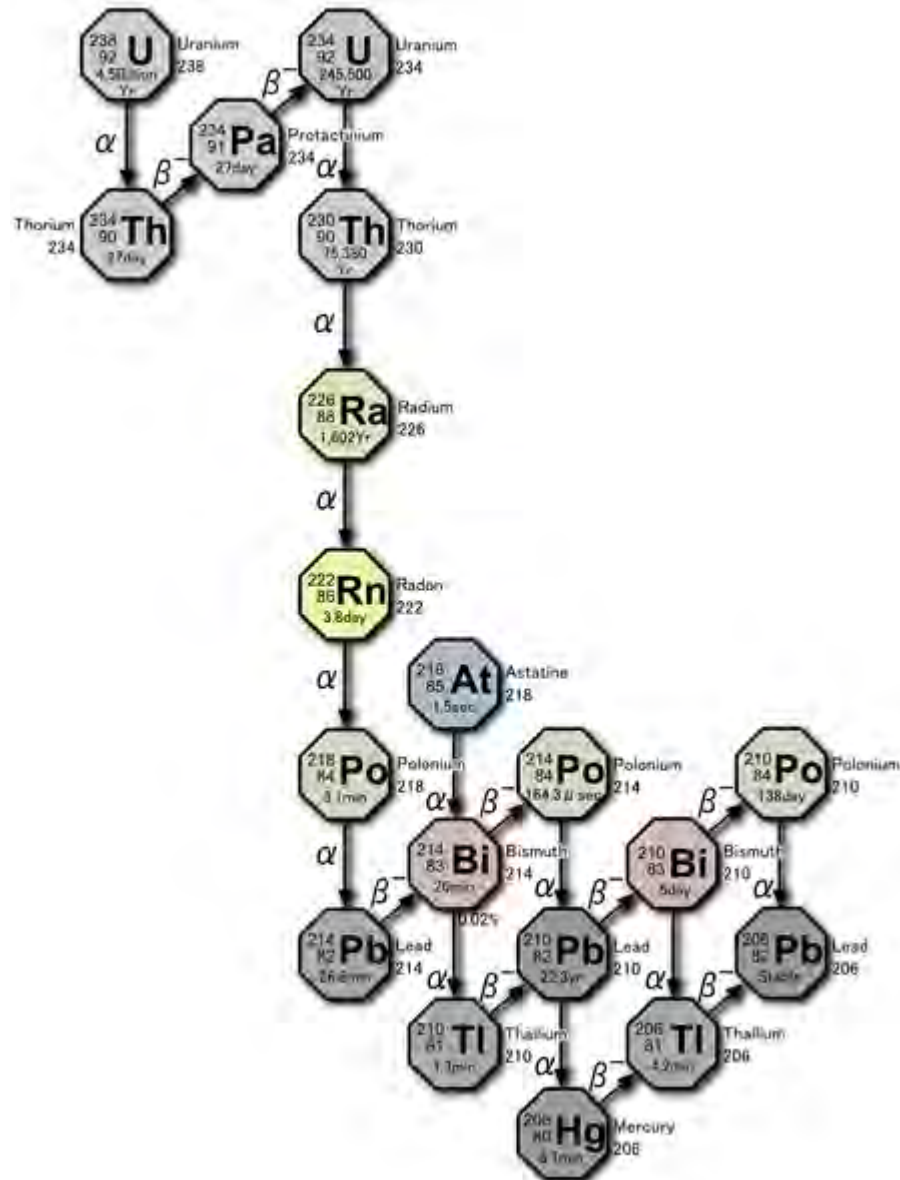
Alpha emitting radiation

Heavy gas that glows green when concentrated

Known to kill uranium miners

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|--|----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> <p style="margin: 0;">47 — Atomic number</p> <p style="margin: 0; font-size: 2em;">Ag — Symbol</p> <p style="margin: 0;">107.868 — Atomic mass</p> </div> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I A | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | O | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 H 1.0079 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 He 4.00260 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 Li 6.94 | 4 Be 9.01218 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 B 10.811 | 6 C 12.011 | 7 N 14.0067 | 8 O 15.9994 | 9 F 18.998403 | 10 Ne 20.179 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 Na 22.98977 | 12 Mg 24.305 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 13 Al 26.98154 | 14 Si 28.0855 | 15 P 30.97376 | 16 S 32.066 | 17 Cl 35.453 | 18 Ar 39.948 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | III B | IV B | V B | VI B | VII B | VIII | | | | | I B | II B | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19 K 39.0983 | 20 Ca 40.08 | 21 Sc 44.9559 | 22 Ti 47.88 | 23 V 50.9416 | 24 Cr 51.996 | 25 Mn 55.9381 | 26 Fe 58.847 | 27 Co 58.9332 | 28 Ni 58.89 | 29 Cu 63.546 | 30 Zn 65.39 | 31 Ga 69.723 | 32 Ge 72.61 | 33 As 74.9216 | 34 Se 78.96 | 35 Br 79.904 | 36 Kr 83.80 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 37 Rb 85.4678 | 38 Sr 87.62 | 39 Y 88.9059 | 40 Zr 91.224 | 41 Nb 92.9064 | 42 Mo 95.94 | 43 Tc 98.9072 | 44 Ru 101.07 | 45 Rh 102.9055 | 46 Pd 106.42 | 47 Ag 107.868 | 48 Cd 112.41 | 49 In 114.82 | 50 Sn 118.710 | 51 Sb 121.75 | 52 Te 127.80 | 53 I 126.9047 | 54 Xe 131.30 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 55 Cs 132.9054 | 56 Ba 137.33 | 57 La 138.33 | 72 Hf 178.49 | 73 Ta 180.9479 | 74 W 183.85 | 75 Re 186.207 | 76 Os 190.2 | 77 Ir 192.22 | 78 Pt 195.08 | 79 Au 196.9665 | 80 Hg 200.59 | 81 Tl 204.383 | 82 Pb 207.2 | 83 Bi 208.9804 | 84 Po (209) | 85 At (210) | 86 Rn (222) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 87 Fr (223) | 88 Ra (226.0254) | 89 Ac (227) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 58 Ce 140.12 | 59 Pr 140.9077 | 60 Nd 144.24 | 61 Pm (145) | 62 Sm 150.4 | 63 Eu 151.965 | 64 Gd 157.25 | 65 Tb 158.9254 | 66 Dy 162.50 | 67 Ho 164.9303 | 68 Er 167.26 | 69 Tm 168.9342 | 70 Yb 173.04 | 71 Lu 174.967 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 90 Th 232.0381 | 91 Pa (231.036) | 92 U 238.029 | 93 Np 237.0482 | 94 Pu (244.069) | 95 Am (243.06) | 96 Cm (247.070) | 97 Bk (247.070) | 98 Cf (251.08) | 99 Es (252.083) | 100 Fm (257.095) | 101 Md (258.10) | 102 No (259.101) | 103 Lr (260.11) |

Radioactive decay of Radon



Radon control is good building science

Nothing good comes from dirt breath

Radon is a soil gas

Water vapor is also a soil gas

Sub-slab ventilation controls soil gas entry

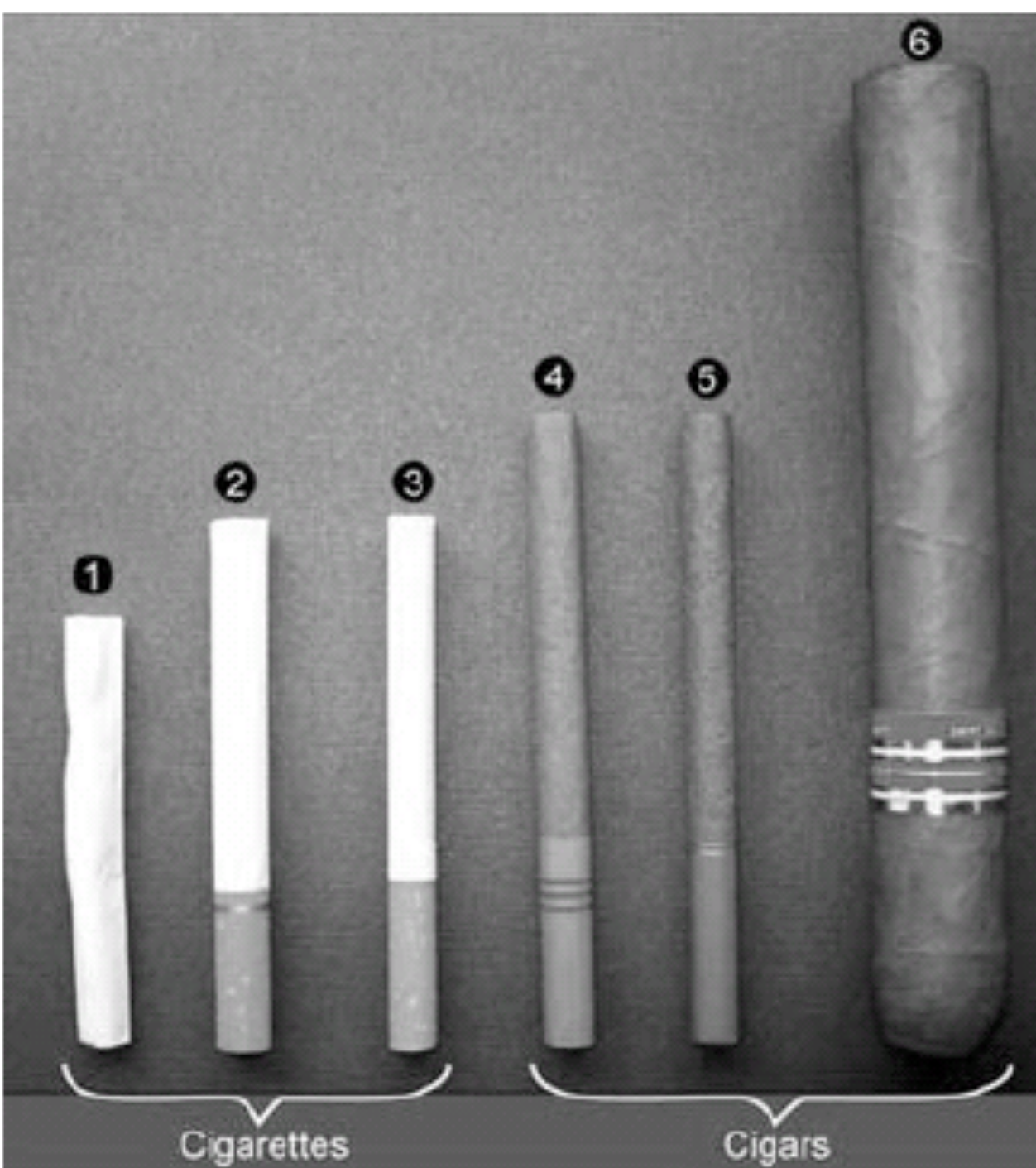
Smoking

A religious sacrament

Deeply rooted pleasure

Remarkably addictive

Harmful health affects



1. Roll-your-own cigarette made by hand with roll-your-own tobacco
2. Roll-your-own cigarette made in a commercial roll-your-own machine with pipe tobacco
3. Factory-made cigarette
4. Small cigar
5. Filtered large cigar
6. Traditional large cigar



Offering Smoke

*The
Sacred Pipe
and
Native American
Religion*

Jordan Paper



LZ-12

LZ-11

LZ-10

LZ308

LZ307

LZ306

LZ305

LZ-9

LZ-8

LZ-7

LZ304

LZ303

LZ302

LZ301

LZ-6

LZ-5

LZ-4

LZ309

LZ311

LZ310

LZ313

LZ913

LZ911

LZ233

LZ183

LZ181

LZ166

LZ232

LZ230

LZ229

LZ165

LZ164

LZ162

LZ226

LZ223

LZ222

LZ161

LZ160

LZ184

LZ221

LZ218

LZ216

LZ113

LZ12

LZ111



COHIBA

Canada-Stores.com



Siglo Series

V IV III II I



FILTER CIGARETTES



Marlboro

20 CLASS A CIGARETTES

Marlboro

Marlboro



FILTER CIGARETTES

Marlboro

СИГАРЕТЫ ОВАЛЬНЫЕ



СССР



Минздравсоцразвития России предупреждает:
КУРЕНИЕ ВРЕДИТ ВАШЕМУ ЗДОРОВЬЮ

СИГАРЕТЫ

ПРИМА
НОСТАЛЬГИЯ

Минздравсоцразвития России предупреждает:
КУРЕНИЕ ВРЕДИТ ВАШЕМУ ЗДОРОВЬЮ

БЕЛОМОРКАНАЛ

БЕЛОМОРСКИЙ
ИМ. МОСКВЫ
ВОЛГО-ДОН

Минздравсоцразвития России предупреждает:
КУРЕНИЕ ВРЕДИТ ВАШЕМУ ЗДОРОВЬЮ

БЕЛОМОРКАНАЛ

БЕЛОМОРСКИЙ
ИМ. МОСКВЫ
ВОЛГО-ДОН

Минздравсоцразвития России предупреждает:
КУРЕНИЕ ВРЕДИТ ВАШЕМУ ЗДОРОВЬЮ

СИГАРЕТЫ

ВОЙСКОВАЯ

Гриша

МИНЗДРАВСОЦРАЗВИТИЯ РОССИИ ПРЕДУПРЕЖДАЕТ:
КУРЕНИЕ ВРЕДИТ ВАШЕМУ ЗДОРОВЬЮ

СИГАРЕТЫ ОВАЛЬНЫЕ

СССР



Минздравсоцразвития России предупреждает:
КУРЕНИЕ ВРЕДИТ ВАШЕМУ ЗДОРОВЬЮ

I'M SENDING CHESTERFIELDS to all my friends.
That's the merriest Christmas any smoker can have —
Chesterfield mildness plus no unpleasant after-taste

Ronald Reagan

see RONALD REAGAN
starring in "HONG KONG" a Fine-
Thomas Paramount Production
Color by Technicolor



Smoking and Cancer

Rogue cells build cancer

Nicotine is a potent carcinogen

Nicotine is also a cancer promoter

Lung Cancer

NNK experiment

Smoking and Heart Disease

Nicotine isn't the only poison in tobacco smoke

Smokers experience more sudden death

Pipe and snuff users have less CV disease risk

Same nicotine dose, but less disease

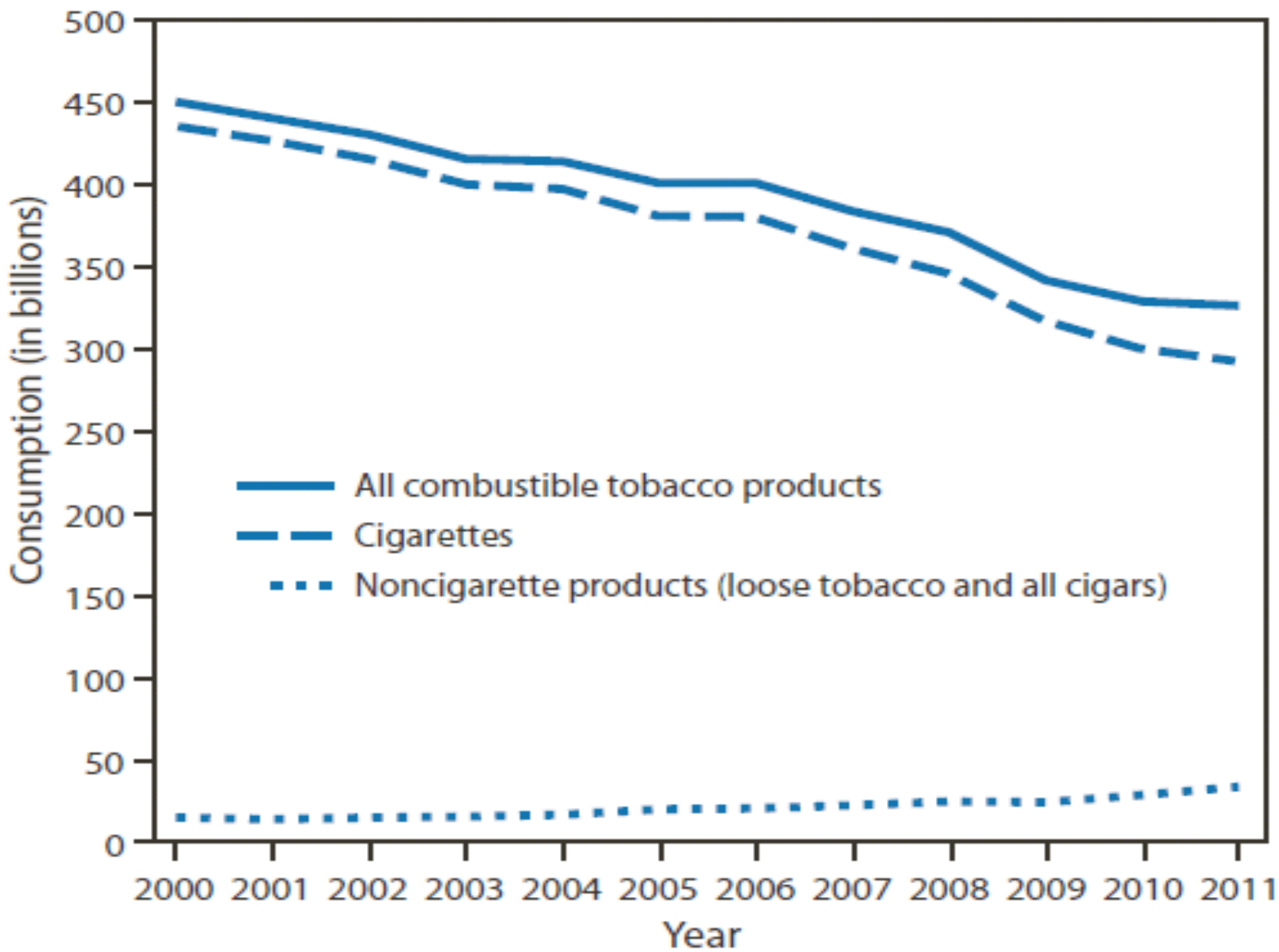
Inhaled smoke is the most dangerous

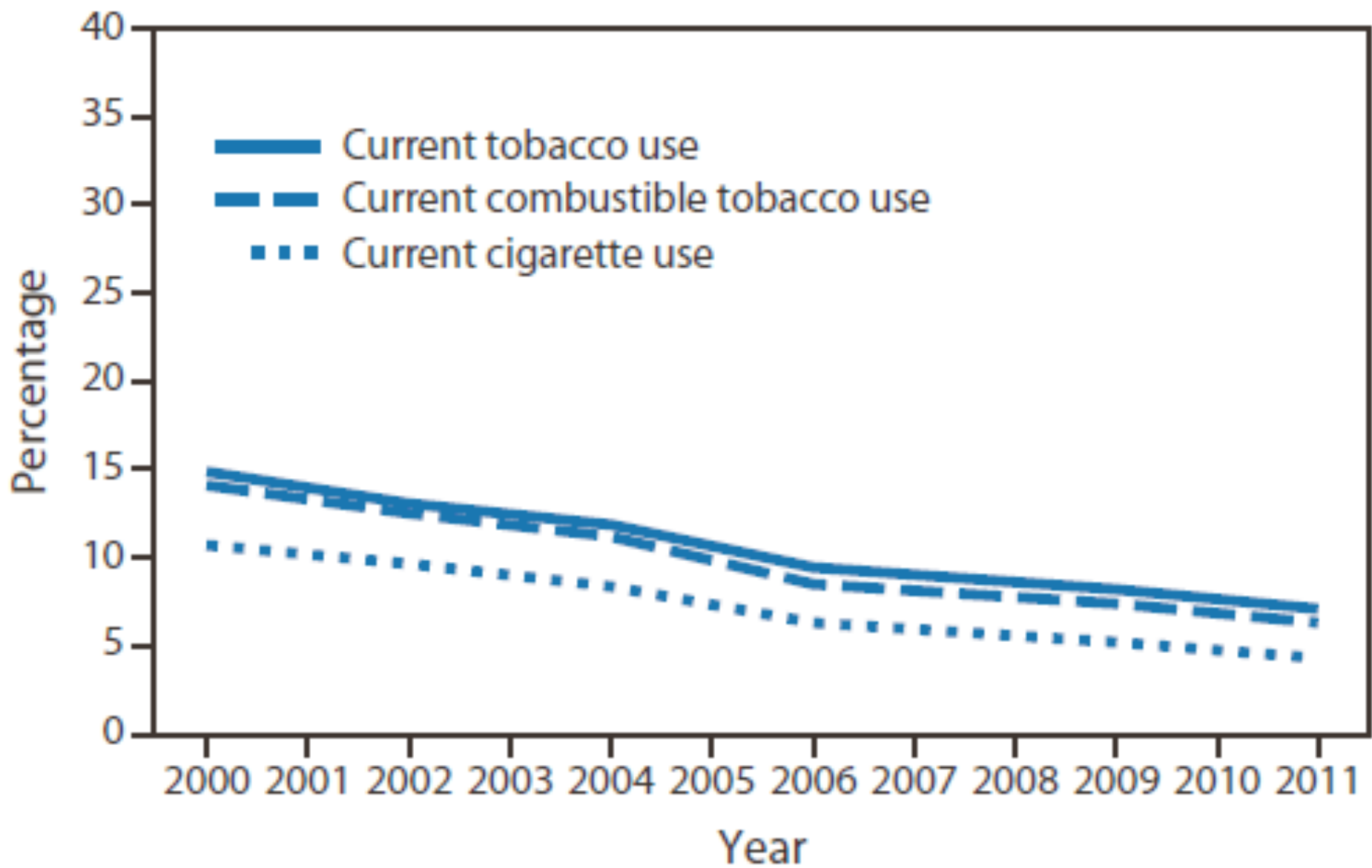
2-4 times the risk of heart disease

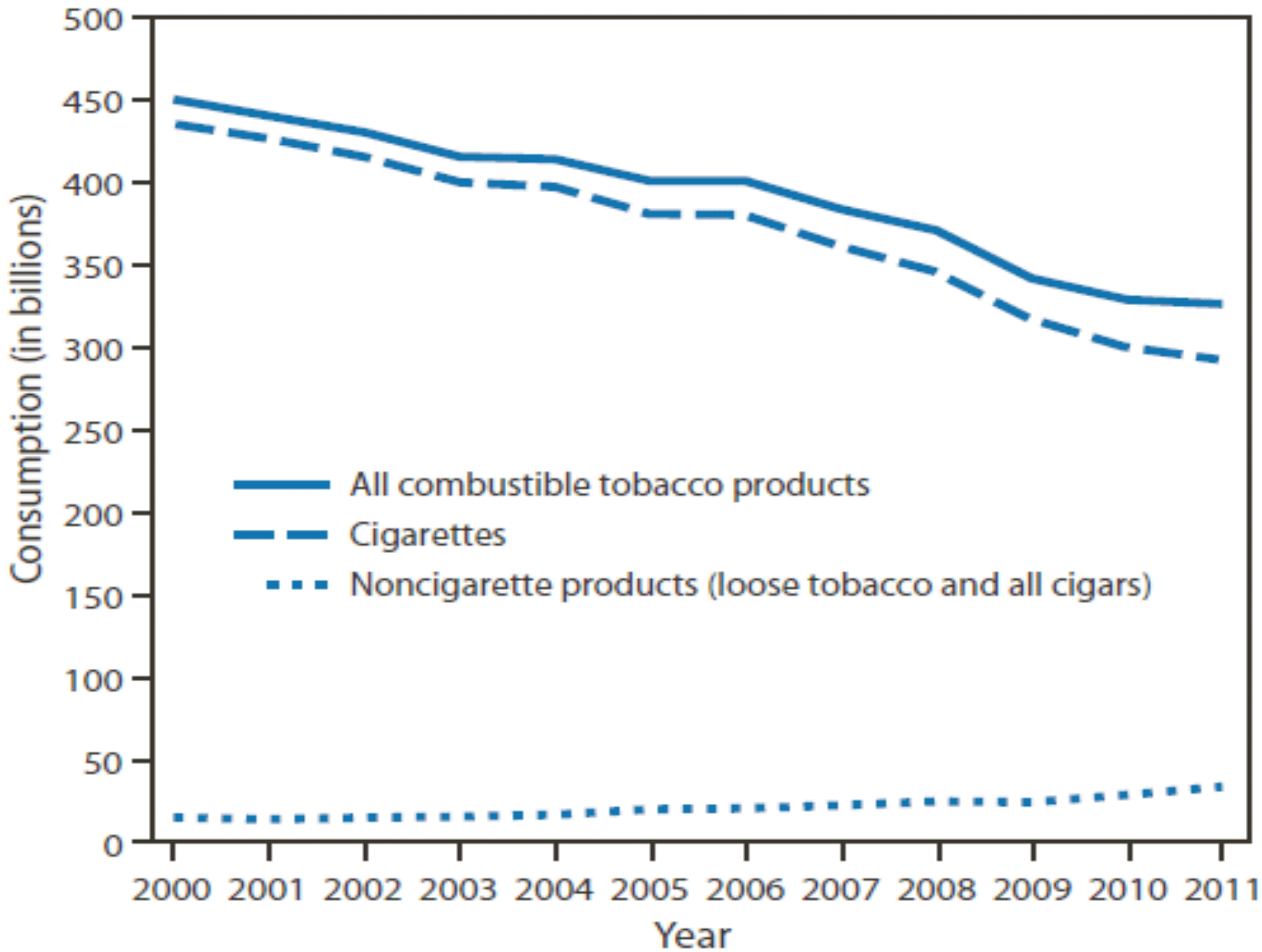
70% increase of sudden fatal heart disease

All age groups are at risk

Quitting reduces risk







Breathing

>3,000 (11,000 liters) gallons per day

Little particles go deep in the lung

Smoke is sticky

The deep lung doesn't clean well

Second hand ETS exposure

Most comes between puffs

Gas, liquid and solid emissions

Perfect size particles for deep lung deposition



Three stages of ETS exposure

Emission from the product

Air transport of emission

Breathing in the stuff

ETS

Cotinine

Waiter: 4.59 ng/ml

Boss 1.19 ng/ml

Environmental exposure to second hand tobacco smoke

First hand smoke

Second hand smoke

Third hand smoke

Measuring Nicotine Exposure

Personal sampling pump

Ames test

Passive monitors

3-ethenylpyridine (3-EP)

Nicotine in air

Nicotine in hair

Cotinine

PM 2.5

CO₂ and CO

Controlling Second Hand Smoke

Segregation of smokers and non-smokers

Exhaust ventilation

Filtration

Smokeless ashtray

Personal respiratory protection

Segregation

Walls, ceilings and doors

Air curtains

Pressure differences

Outdoor smoking only

Exhaust Ventilation

Costs versus benefits

Energy exchange

Controlling air movement paths

Crud

What is a safe exposure level?

Filtration

How filters work

Tobacco smoke has three phases

Crud

Personal Respiratory Protection

Scuba

Cartridge respirator

Face mask





Microbiological Troublemakers

Bacteria

Viruses

Dust mites

Animal dander

Molds

Asthma triggers

Ignaz Semmelweis

Worked in a hospital maternity clinic

In 1887 he noted purpureal fever deaths

Midwife delivery found safer than hospital

Doctors mixed autopsies with deliveries

Hand washing in chlorinated lime water

John Snow

The miasma theory of disease

1885 London cholera outbreak

Snow discovered the source of the epidemic

The Broad Street Public Pump

London sewage disposal

Snow took the handle off the pump

Epidemic cleared up

Father of epidemiology

More Pioneers in War Against Germs

Louis Pasteur 1860's studied germs

Spontaneous generation

Robert Koch

Koch's 4 postulates

Robert Lister

Father of disinfectants

Percival Potts

English physician

In 1775 he reported first occupational cancer

Scrotal cancer in London chimney sweeps

PAH exposure

Protective clothing and better hygiene

Bacteria:
The Biofilm Builders

Very Common

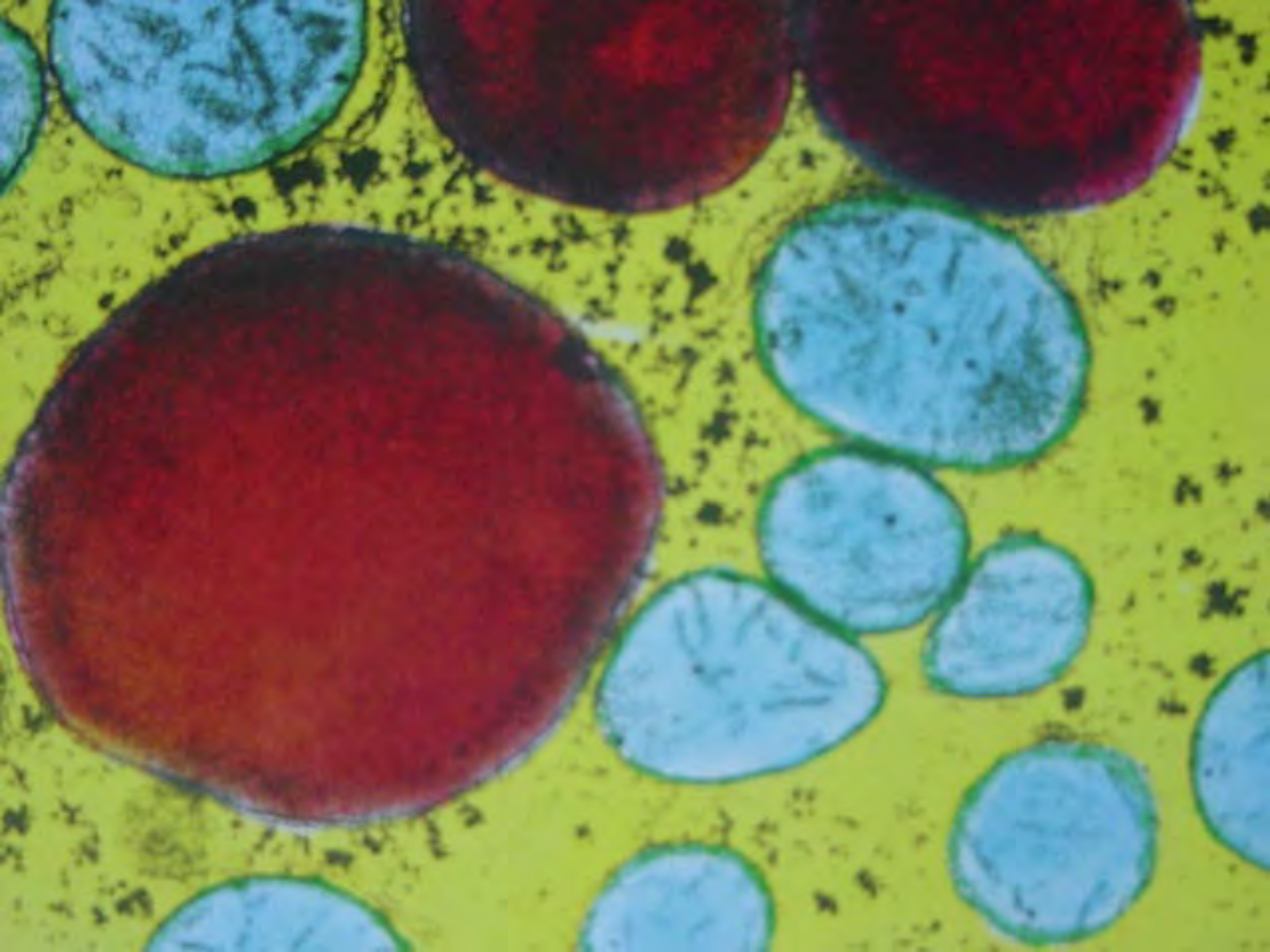
High water requirements

Infectious diseases

Respiratory irritants

Endotoxin/ gm negs.





Kingdoms of life

Plants

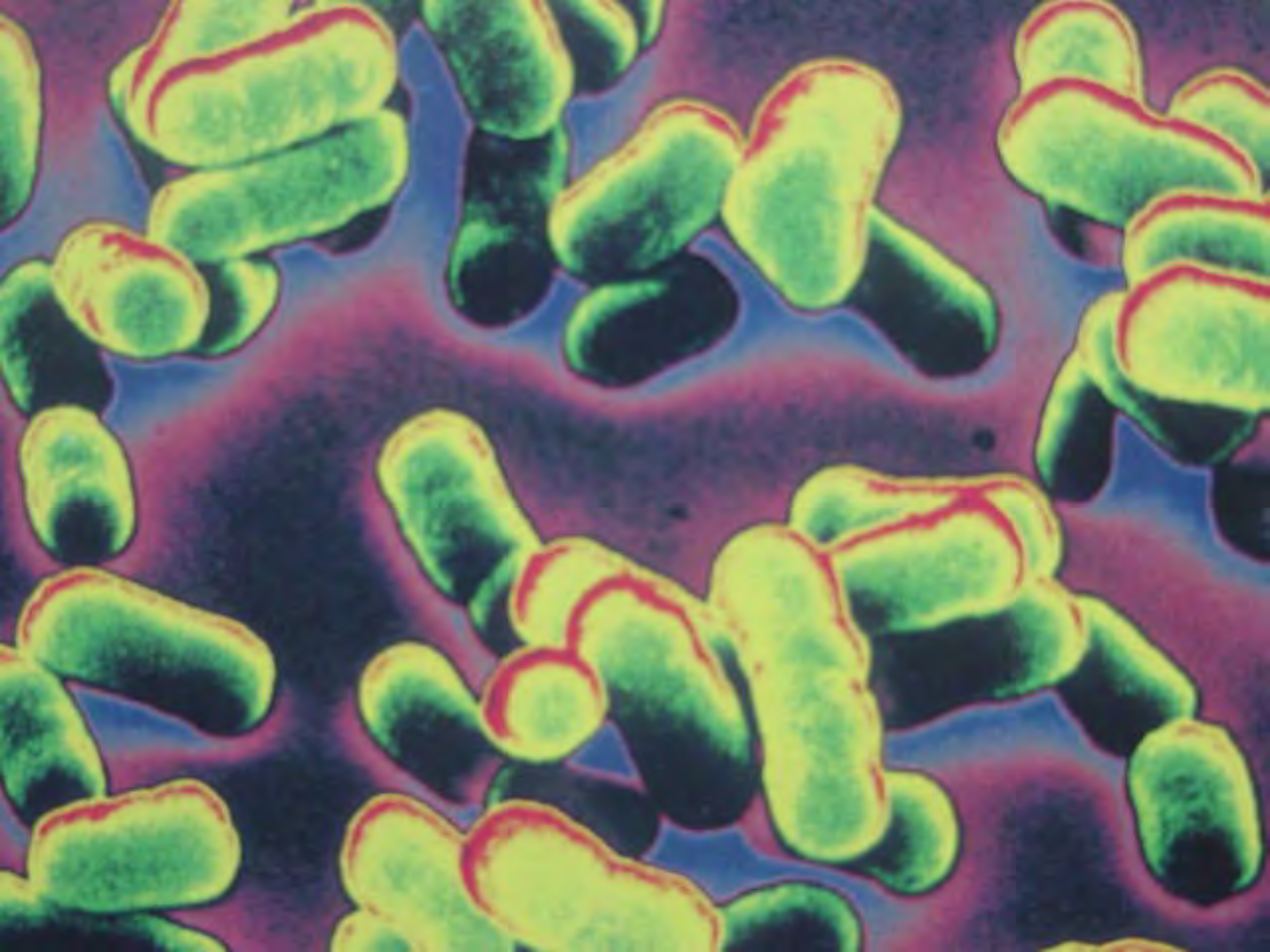
Animals

Bacteria

Fungi







AIRBORNE ENDOTOXIN

FROM BACTERIAL CELL WALL

DAMP, FERMENTING ENVIRONMENT

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE

SWINE & POULTRY BUILDINGS

GRAIN & FLAX MILLS

WOOD PROCESSING

HUMIDIFIED OFFICE SPACE

HIGH CONCENTRATION OF BACTERIA

MAY BE PRESENT WHEN BACTERIA ARE DEAD

>50NG/M³ AEROSOL

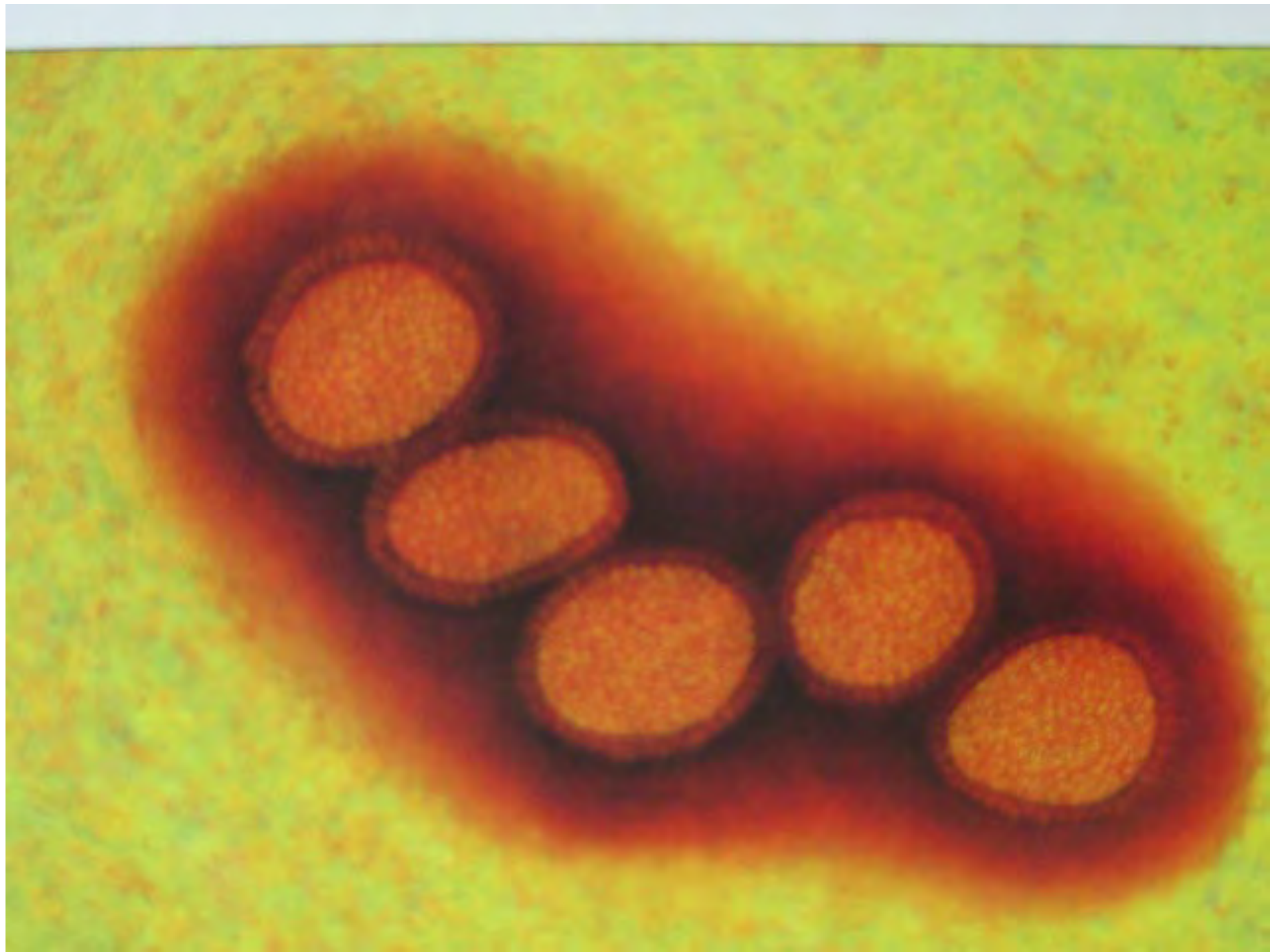
Viruses

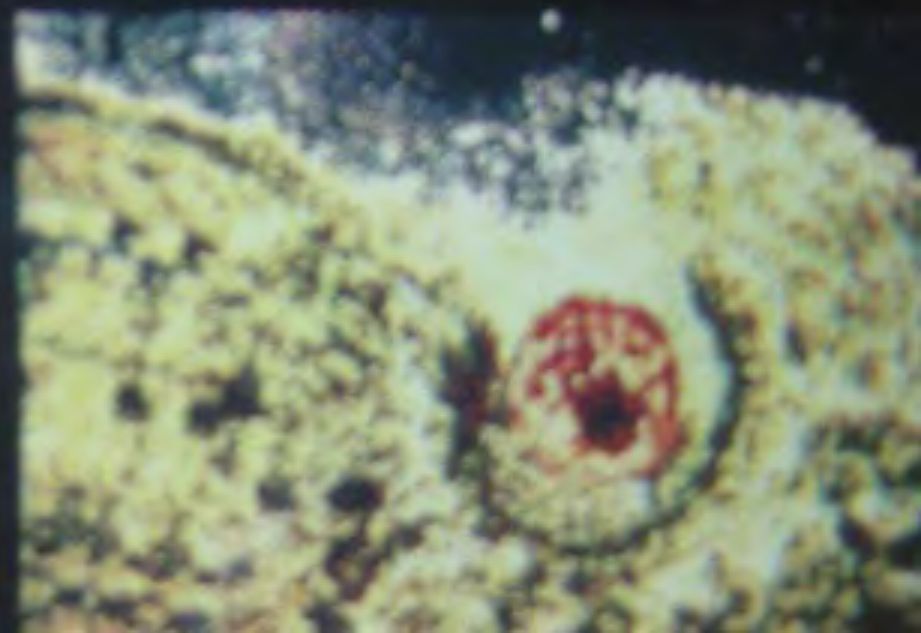
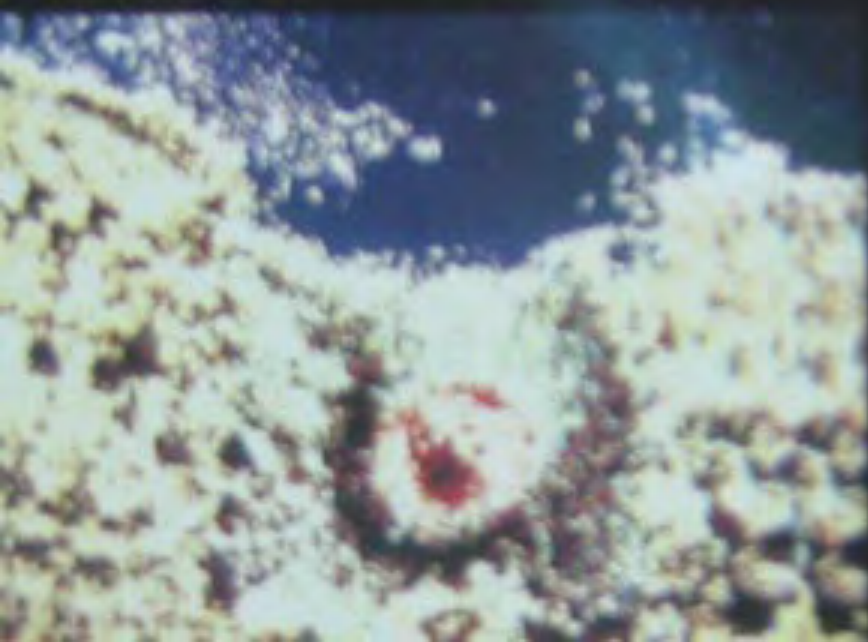
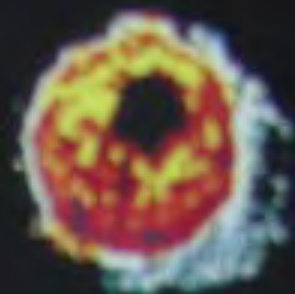
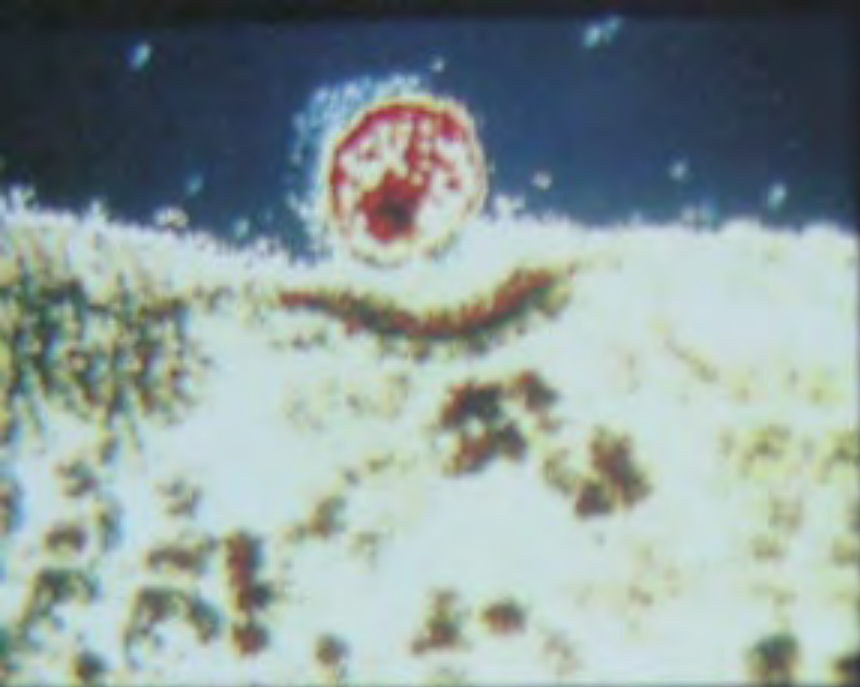
Require a host

A code and a handle

**Infection usually person to
person spread**

Droplet nuclei/ high flyers

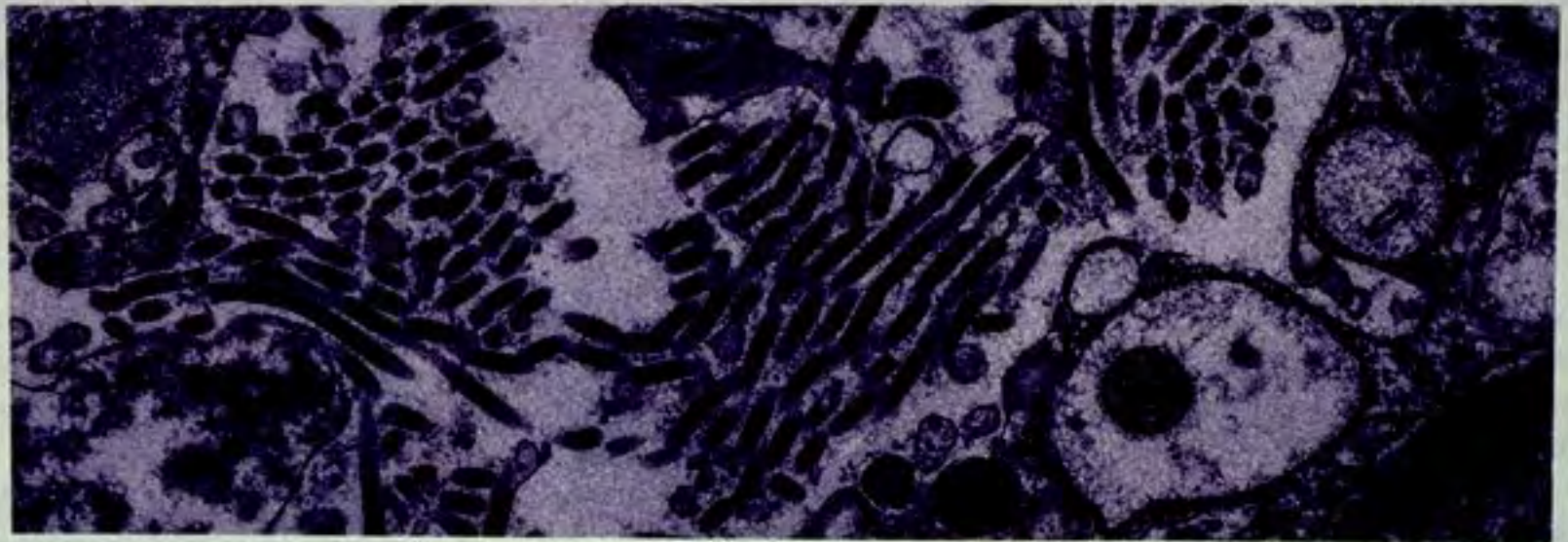




A REPORTER AT LARGE

CRISIS IN THE HOT ZONE

by Richard Preston



Particles of the Ebola Reston virus, which broke out near Washington, D.C., in 1989. Its close relative Ebola Zaire emerged in fifty-five African villages in 1976, and killed nine out of ten of its victims.

Animal dander

Dogs, cats and other mammals

Shed material

Carpets and upholstery

Dust mites

Ubiquitous scavengers

Efficient skin recyclers

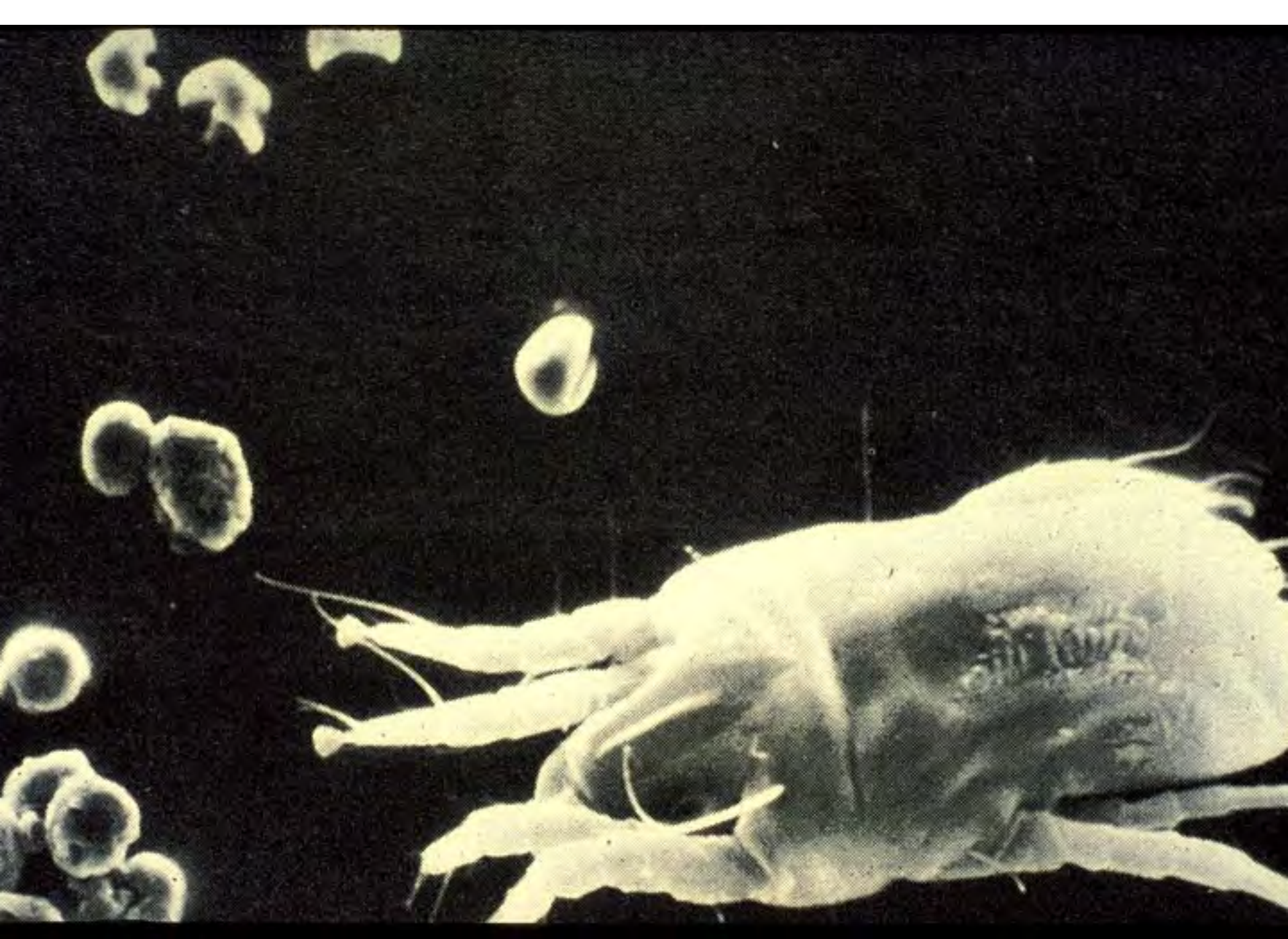
Thrive in humid environments

Body parts

Highly allergenic excrement

Carpets and upholstery

Usually greater than 10 μ in size



BOX 1 Avoidance Measures for Mite Allergen

A. Bedrooms

- Cover mattresses and pillows with impermeable covers
- Wash bedding regularly at 130° F
- Remove carpets, stuffed animals, and clutter from bedrooms
- Vacuum clean weekly (wearing a mask)*

B. Rest of the House

- Minimize carpet and upholstered furniture; do not use either in basements
 - Reduce humidity below 45 percent relative humidity or 6 g/kg
 - Treat carpets with benzyl benzoate or tannic acid

*There is a temporary increase in potential exposure to allergens associated with the vacuuming process. The net potential for exposure should be reduced by vacuuming, however, and is considerably less than the cumulative effects of not vacuuming. Wearing a mask while vacuuming should help reduce exposure while vacuuming.

What are molds?

Nature's garbage disposal

**Digesters and recyclers of
almost any organic material**

**Spores are common from
underground to upper
atmosphere**

Reproduction

Mold spreads by spore production and dispersal

Molds are genetically adaptable

**Molds have high biopotential-
populations explode when
conditions are right**

Growth Requirements

Water activity

Oxygen

Room temperature

Commensurals/the biofilm

Dormancy

The Mold Panic of the 1990's

The Ballard Case

Modern building materials and practices

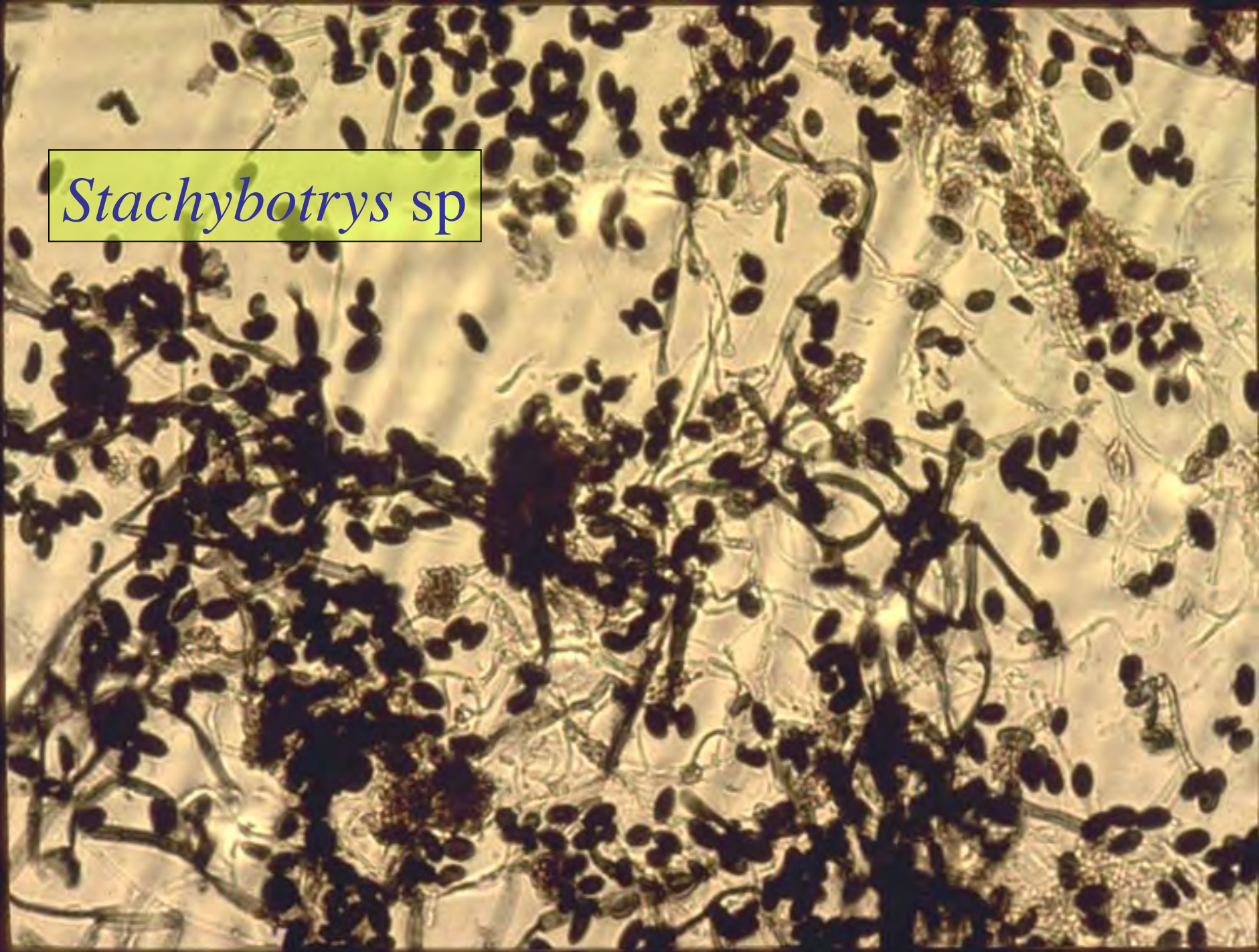
Insurance issues

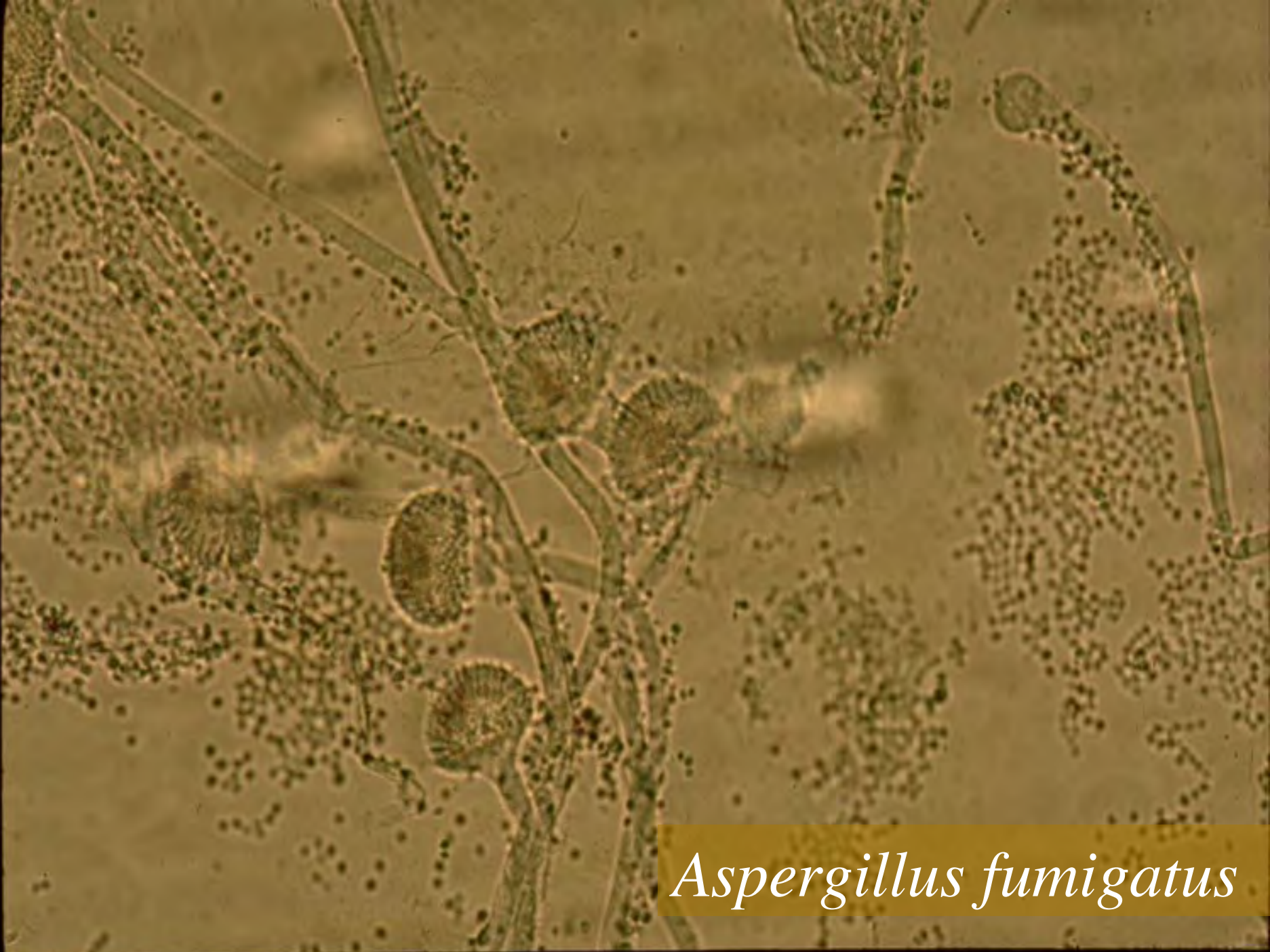
Lawyers and cleaning contractors

Birth of the mold "expert"

Standards and certificates

Stachybotrys sp





Aspergillus fumigatus





LINKER BUILDING MATERIALS COMPANY
MICHIGAN
WALKER MICHIGAN
EAST LANSING MICHIGAN
P.O. BOX 1000
WALKER MICHIGAN 49787
LINKER BUILDING MATERIALS COMPANY
MICHIGAN
WALKER MICHIGAN
EAST LANSING MICHIGAN
P.O. BOX 1000
WALKER MICHIGAN 49787

0311540426

Aspergillus fumigatus
on back side of gypsum board

Common sense mold repairs

Proper diagnostics

Drying and cleaning

Damage repair

Dust control

Sanitizers, fungicides and fungistatics

A short history of industrial organic chemistry

The Haber-Bosch process

BASF and I G Farben

Dupont and Dow

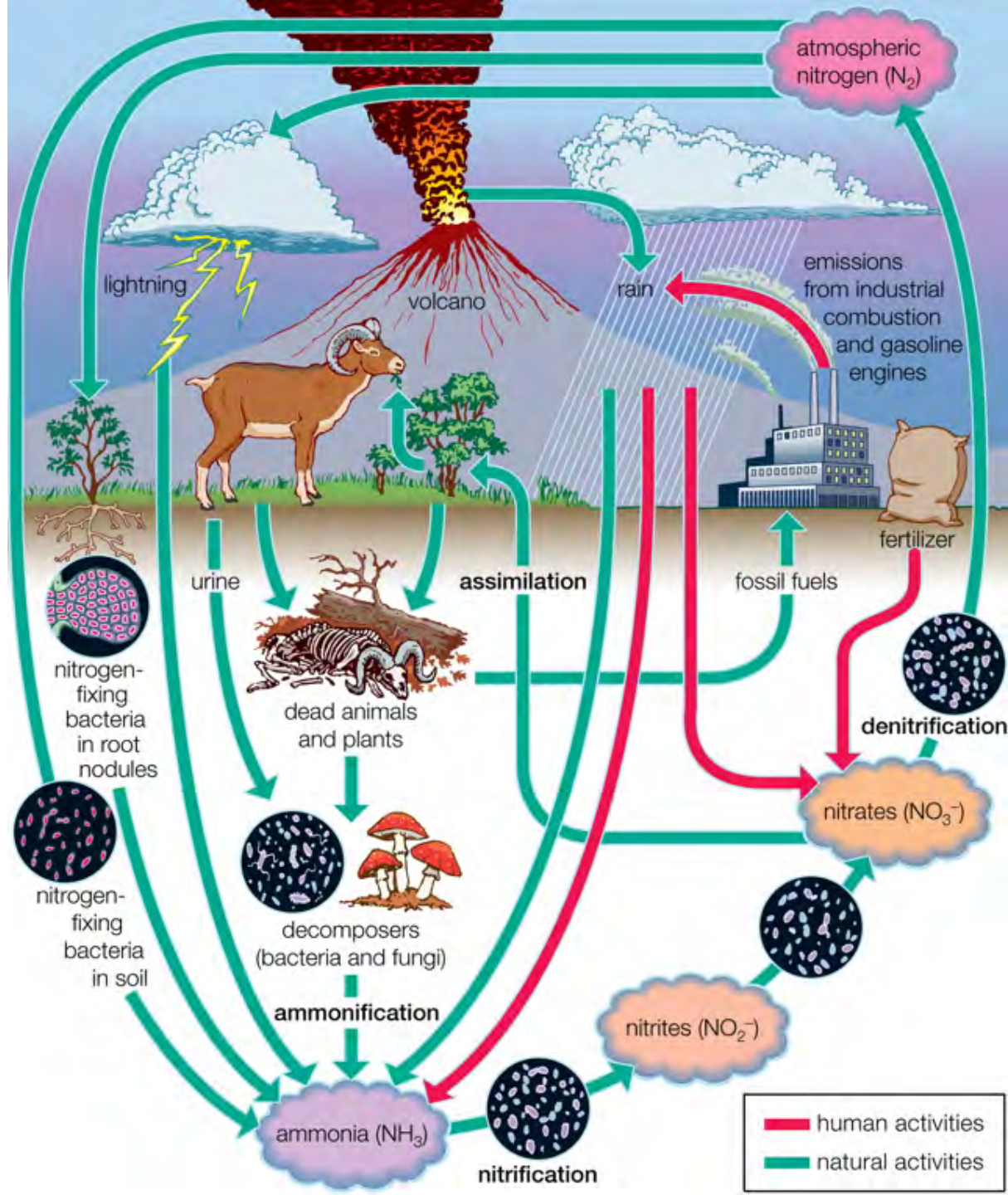
Industrial polymer chemistry

Karl Bosch

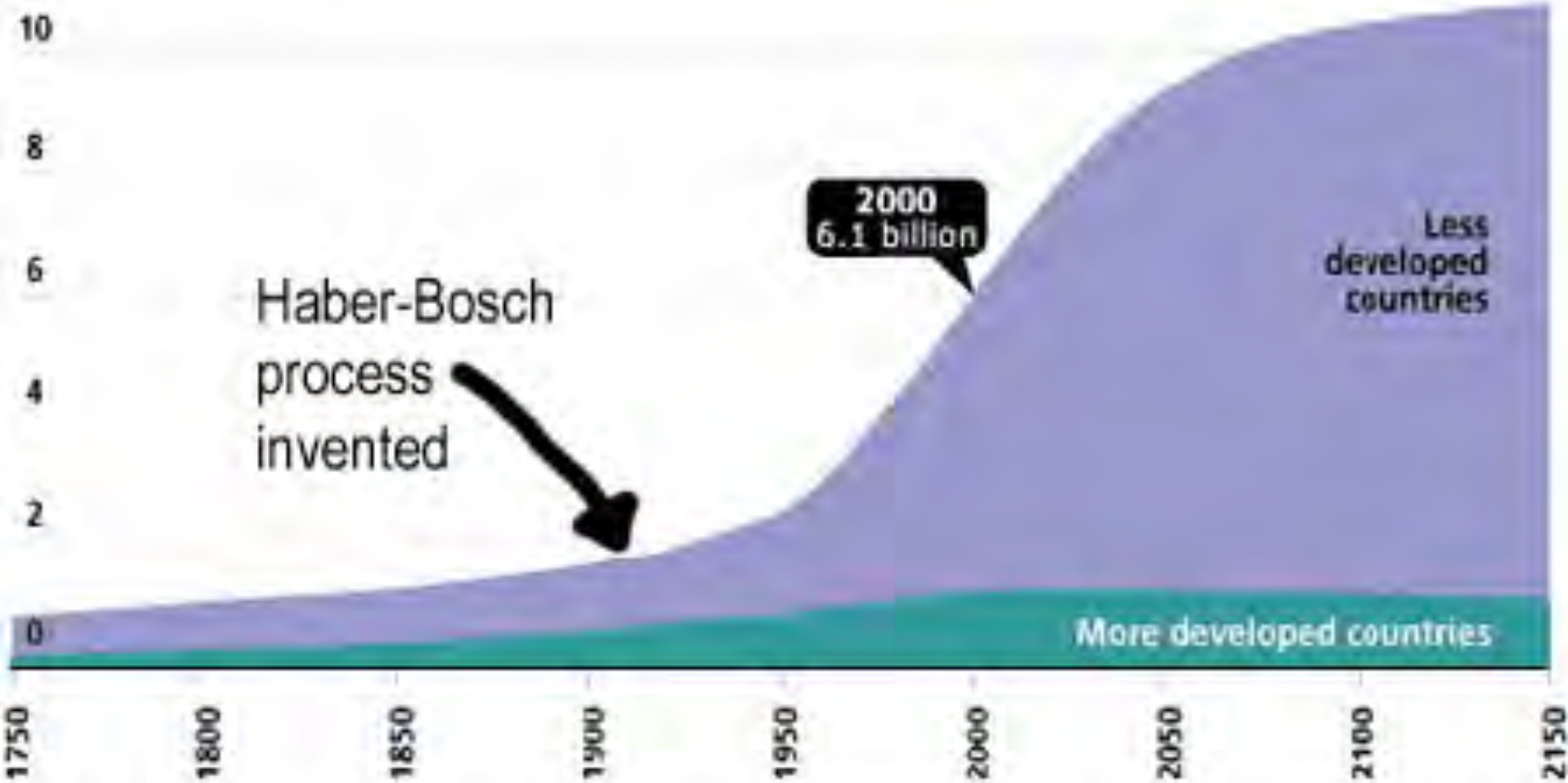


Fritz Haber





Population (in billions)



Haber-Bosch
process
invented

2000
6.1 billion

Less
developed
countries

More developed countries

Synthetic organic chemistry

Plastic products

Agricultural chemicals

Explosives

Dyes

Fabrics

Many new compounds have no natural
microbial recyclers

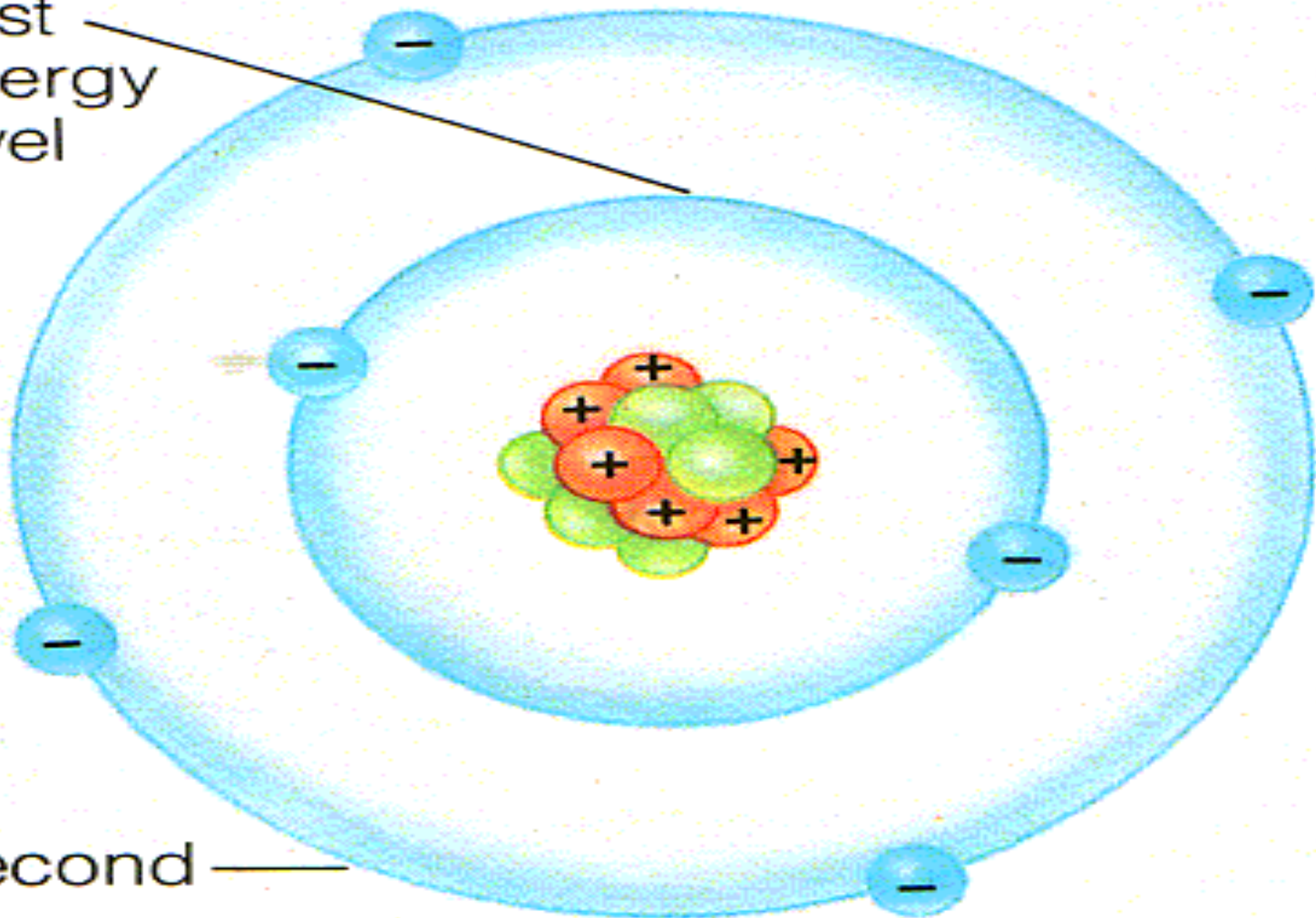
Fritz Haber also invented mustard gas



WW2: Allies bomb I. G. Farben plant in Germany



First
energy
level



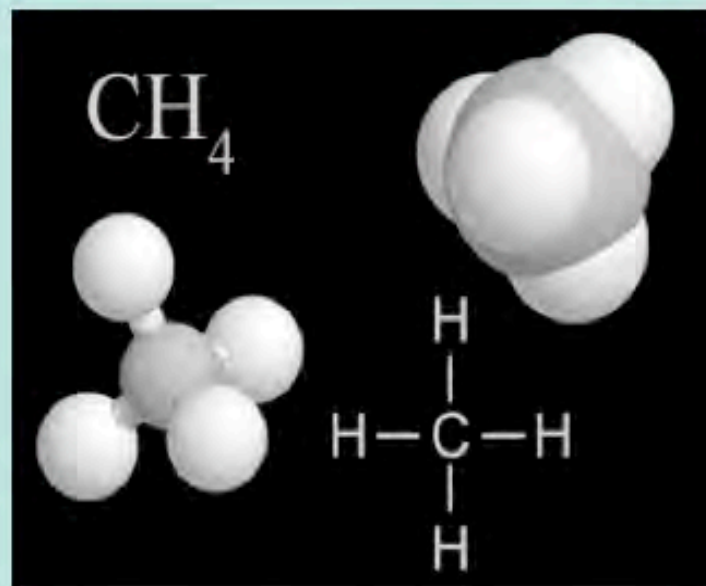
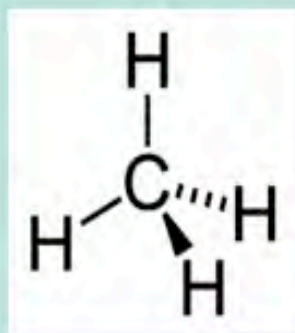
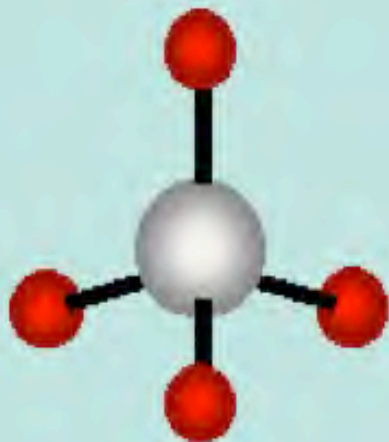
Second
energy
level

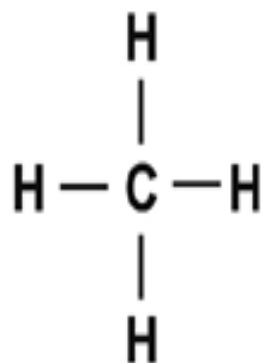
Carbon Atom

Carbon Dioxide-
CO₂

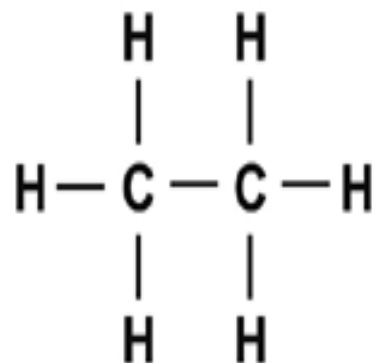


Methane, the simplest organic molecule

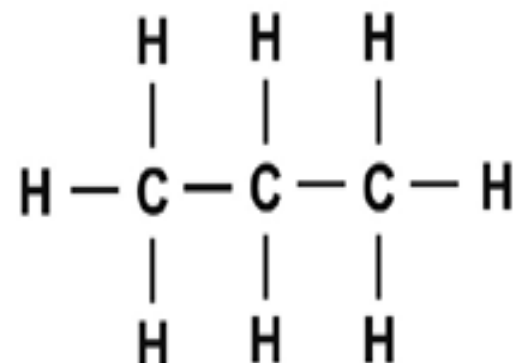




Methane

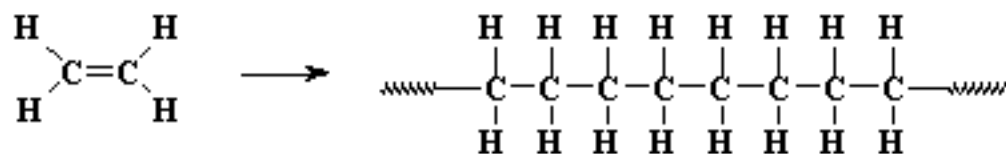


Ethane

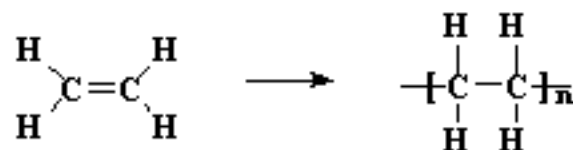


Propane

[H = Hydrogen, C = Carbon, - indicates a chemical bond between atoms]

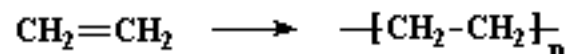


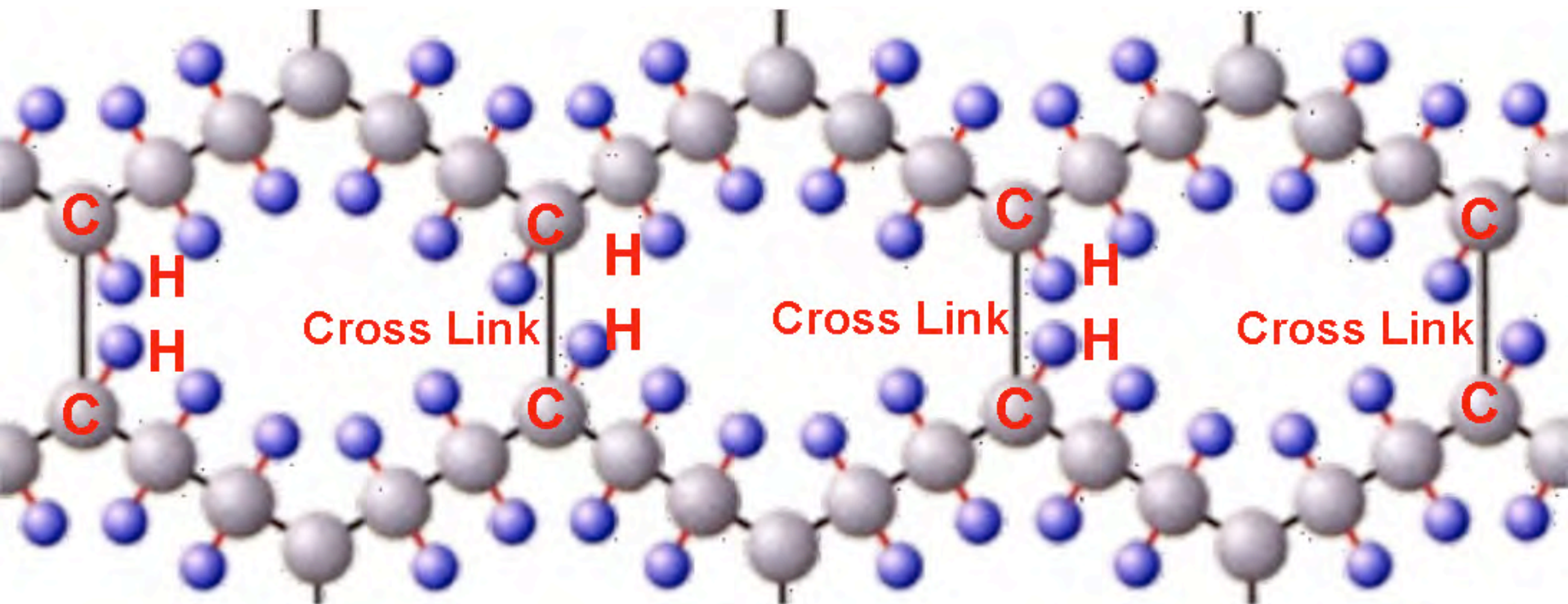
This can get tedious to draw, so we often use shorthand like this.

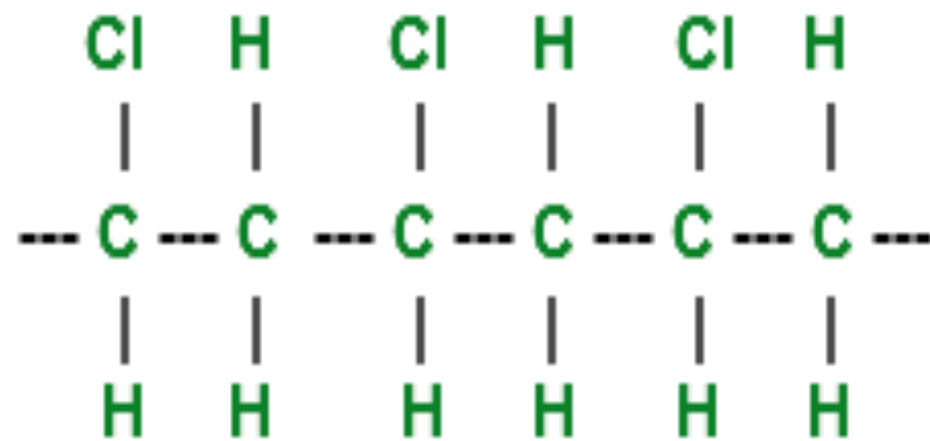
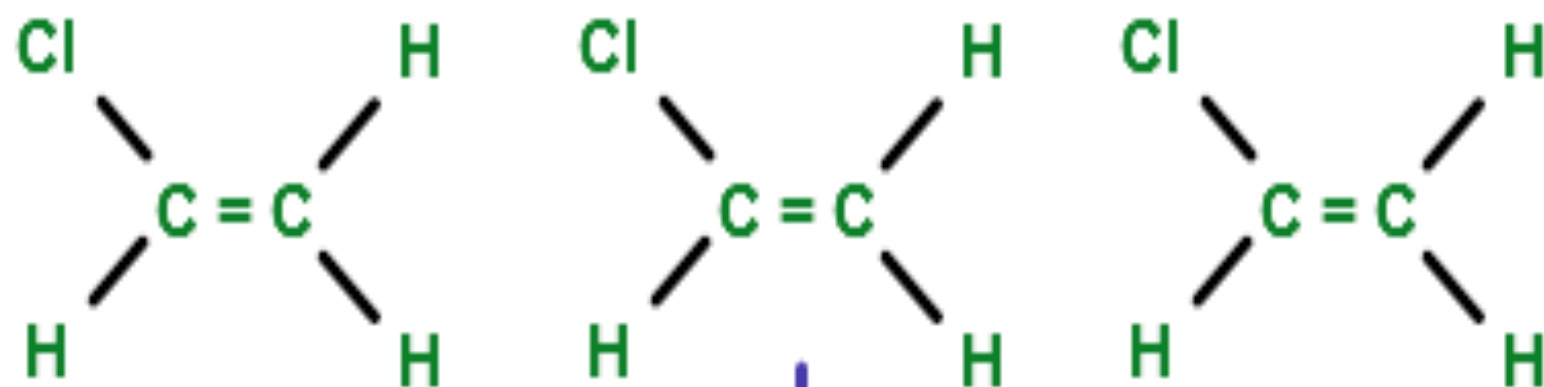


(Note: A line drawn between two atoms represents a pair of electrons shared by those atoms, which constitutes a chemical bond. Two lines represent two pairs of shared electrons, a double bond.)

And when we're feeling really lazy we just draw it like this:







Natural Economy

Photosynthesis

Making sugar out of solar energy

$\text{CO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{solar energy} = \text{sugar}$

Respiration

Metabolizing sugar to generate life energy

$\text{Sugar} + \text{O}_2 = \text{CO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{bio-energy}$

Life is endless cycles of growth and decay

Ultimate energy efficiency-nothing is wasted

All natural waste is nourishing to something

Modern Economy

All profit is based on sales

Expired products are waste

Waste is often useless or poisonous

Reusing waste products is often expensive

This is Not a Sustainable System

Modern Economy

Making money on money makes the most money

Company, workers, customers or shareholders

Which sector makes the most money?

Which one could the economy do without?

Conclusion:

Only losers make real products or work for a living

Garbage

We are making more, not less

Cell phone chargers

Old computers

Broken appliances

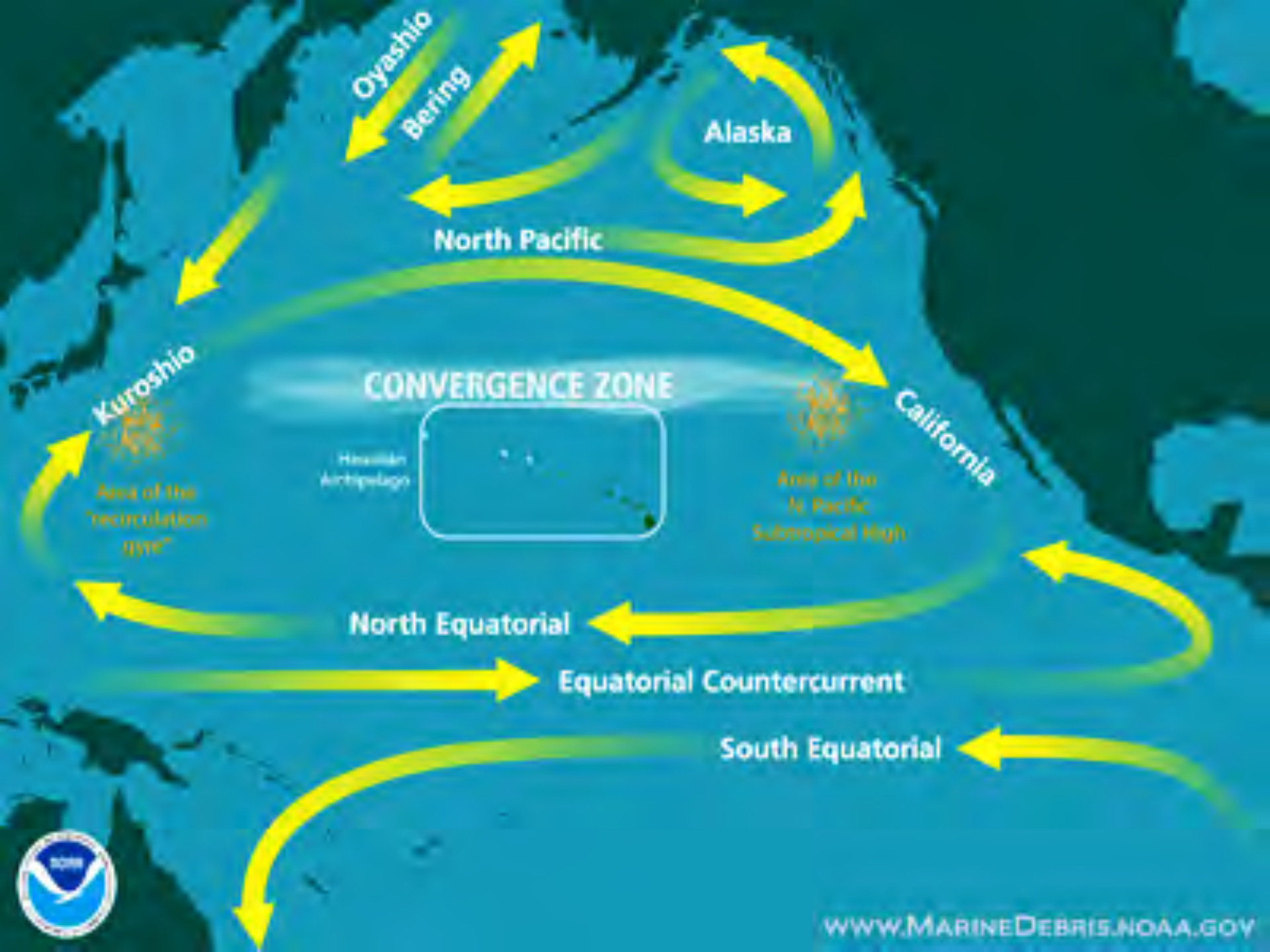
Electronic toys

Microdebris









Oyashio
Bering

Alaska

North Pacific

Kuroshio

CONVERGENCE ZONE

Hawaiian
Archipelago

Area of the
"recirculation
gyre"

Area of the
N. Pacific
Subtropical High

California

North Equatorial

Equatorial Countercurrent

South Equatorial





