

99-11

## STATEMENT OF POLICY Indoor Air Quality and Public Health

### Policy

The National Association of County and City Health Officials (NACCHO) supports national, state, and local resources, policies, regulations, programs, and research that will enhance local health departments' (LHDs') abilities to address indoor air quality (IAQ) and improvements that ensure a safe and healthy indoor environment through prevention and protection of the public from harmful exposures to environmental toxicants.

NACCHO supports policies and actions, including the following:

- Dedication of increased federal, state, and local resources to build capacity for LHDs to monitor and track asthma and other respiratory illnesses and promote policies and programs to eliminate IAQ-related health conditions;
- Continued efforts to increase scientific understanding of the links of genetic and environmental factors associated with the exacerbation of asthma and the development of strategies to better understand exposures, health effects, risk assessments, and risk management;<sup>1</sup>
- Adoption of Integrated Pest Management interventions to reduce the risks from environmental factors and chemicals associated with controlling cockroaches and other types of allergens, thus, improving indoor air quality and provision of educational opportunities to affected individuals and building managers;
- Comprehensive and systemic implementation of indoor air quality prevention management programs (e.g., EPA's *Tools for Schools* toolkit and Schools Chemical Cleanout Campaign) in school and daycare facilities;
- Increased collaboration among LHDs and community partners on awareness campaigns that educate the public, housing authorities, hotels, and food establishments on "smoke-free" policies and practices;
- Increased public awareness of other harmful combustion-source pollutants in the home (e.g. incense-burning, candle soot, unvented cooking) and their impact on those with respiratory illnesses (e.g. asthma).
- Increased use of proven green building methods and products that optimize the use of natural resources and strategies to minimize the negative environmental and human health impacts that support high quality indoor environments for building occupants;
- Promotion of LHDs' involvement in radon monitoring, education, and mitigation;
- Research efforts on emerging health effects linked to indoor air pollution;
- Increased collaboration among LHDs, fire marshals, and fire departments to broaden the public health preventive outreach and education to reduce morbidities and mortalities associated with carbon monoxide;



- Increased use of best practices such as preventive maintenance and cleaning, control of allergens, prevention and remediation of water-damage and mold growth, integrated pest management, and use of low or non-toxic chemicals, products, and materials in the office and home; and
- Increased funding and legislative resources for local implementation of enforcement, education, and awareness of IAQ programs.

## **Justification**

Americans spend up to 90 percent of their time indoors. Therefore, indoor allergens and irritants can play a significant role in triggering asthma attacks.<sup>2</sup> Asthma accounts for nearly 17 million physician office and hospital visits and nearly two million emergency department visits each year. Recognizing potential asthma triggers in the indoor environment and reduce your exposure to those triggers is important.<sup>3</sup>

Some of the most common indoor asthma triggers include secondhand smoke, dust mites, mold, cockroaches and other pests, household pets, and combustion byproducts.<sup>4</sup>

Children's exposure to environmental tobacco smoke is responsible for increases in the number of asthma attacks and severity of symptoms from 200,000 children with asthma to one million.<sup>5</sup>

Every year more than 100 people in the United States die from unintentional exposure to carbon monoxide (CO) associated with consumer products. In addition, unintentional CO poisonings are responsible for about 500 deaths and 15,000 visits to emergency rooms annually.<sup>6</sup>

Radon is the number one cause of lung cancer among non-smokers according to Environmental Protection Agency estimates. Overall, radon is the second leading cause of lung cancer. Radon is responsible for about 21,000 lung cancer deaths every year. About 2,900 of these deaths occur among people who have never smoked.<sup>7</sup>

Twenty percent of the U.S. population, which accounts for more than 53 million children and about six million adults, spend a significant portion of their day in over 120,000 public and private school buildings.<sup>7</sup> Students are at greater risk because of the hours spent in school facilities and because children are especially susceptible to pollutants.

## **Record of Action**

*Adopted by the NACCHO Board of Directors*

*November 7, 1999*

*Updated September 2003*

*Updated November 2010*

## **References**

1. Environmental Protection Agency. (2010). Asthma, Supporting Science. Retrieved September 29, 2010, from <http://www.epa.gov/asthma/science.html>.
2. Environmental Protection Agency. (2010). Asthma, Indoor Environmental Asthma Triggers. Retrieved September 29, 2010, from <http://www.epa.gov/asthma/triggers.html>.
3. Consumer Product Safety Commission. *The "Invisible Killer."* Retrieved September 29, 2010, from <http://www.cpsc.gov/cpscpub/pubs/464.pdf>.
4. Ibid.

5. Ibid
6. Environmental Protection Agency. Radon, Health Risks. Retrieved October 1, 2010, from <http://www.epa.gov/radon/healthrisks.html>.
7. Environmental Protection Agency. (2010). Healthy School Environments. Retrieved October 7, 2010, from <http://www.epa.gov/schools/>.