Background

➢ Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) are a widespread pollutant that are carcinogenic and have been linked to cognitive development problems.

➢ Coal tar is a known human carcinogen with half of its weight coming from PAHs.

➢ Commonly-used pavement sealants are 15-35% coal tar, meaning that they are 7-18% PAHs by weight.

Human Exposure

➢ House dust in apartments with sealed parking lots was found to contain 25x more PAHs than dust in apartments with unsealed parking lots.

➢ Living adjacent to sealed parking lots from birth to age 6 is estimated to increase lifetime excess cancer risk estimated by 14x due to ingestion of PAH-contaminated house dust and soil.

➢ Health Canada found that “the margins of exposures associated with ingestion of house dust by children is considered potentially inadequate to protect these susceptible subpopulations” as part of an evaluation concluding that coal tar poses a danger to human health.

Examples of Health Care Entities Supporting Sealant Bans

➢ American Medical Association

   “RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association advocate for national legislation to ban the use of pavement sealcoats that contain polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons”

➢ Children’s Hospital of Wisconsin

   “PAHs create a significant concern for children’s health and well-being. We believe the ordinance that was recommended by unanimous vote of the Milwaukee County Intergovernmental Cooperation Council is an effective way to control PAH contamination”

➢ New York City, Chicago, Texas and Maine chapters of Physicians for Social Responsibility

   “There is significant evidence provided by peer-reviewed studies from independent sources, universities, and governmental agencies to illustrate that the use of coal tar sealants is detrimental to the environment and to human health.”

➢ Chicago Department of Public Health

   “The Chicago Department of Public Health supports the proposed ordinance to prohibit the sale and use of coal tar sealants. CDPH believes the research warrants the attention of policy makers and it provides a solid evidence base for the proposed ban or other measures to address the adverse health impact of coal tar sealants.”

The Illinois chapter of the American Academy of Pediatrics, the Illinois State Medical Society, and the Respiratory Health Association all support a current bill to ban high PAH sealants in Illinois.
References


