

DEERFIELD

Article 8. Pavement Sealants

Sec. 12-53. Definitions:

For the purposes of this article, the following words and phrases shall have the meanings respectively ascribed to them by this section:

Coal Tar Products: Means pavement sealant or sealcoat products that contain coal tar, coal tar pitch, coal tar derivatives, coal tar pitch volatiles, coal tar mixtures or any variation assigned the Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) numbers 65996-93-2, 65996-89-6, or 8007-45-2.

Licensee: Means a holder of a pavement sealant professional's license issued by the Village of Deerfield, as well as the agents, employees and independent contractors of the licensee.

Pavement Sealant Professional: Means any person that employs one or more individuals for the purpose of providing pavement sealing for clients including, but not limited to, pavement sealing of any driveway, driveway approach, on or off-street parking area, playground, sidewalk, bike trail, patio, sports facility, loading area or facility, or roadway.

Pavement Sealing: Means the application of sealant or sealcoat product to maintain any surface, including but not limited to, a driveway, driveway approach, on or off-street parking area, playground, sidewalk, bike trail, patio, sports facility, loading area or facility, street, highway, or roadway.

Person: Means any individual, association, partnership, firm, trust, corporation or limited liability company.

Vehicle: Means any motor-driven vehicle used by the licensee to transport employees or agents who work on pavement sealing, equipment, and/or debris. (Ord. 0-18-07, 4-2-2018)

Sec. 12-54. Sale Of Coal Tar Products Prohibited:

No person may sell, offer or display for sale within the Village, at wholesale or retail, coal tar products of any kind. (Ord. 0-18-07, 4-2-2018)

Sec. 12-55. Use Of Coal Tar Products Prohibited:

On public and private property, no coal tar products of any kind shall be applied or used on the surface of any driveway, driveway approach, on or off-street parking area, playground, sidewalk, bike trail, patio, sports facility, loading area or facility, street, highway, roadway, or paved surface within the Village. (Ord. 0-18-07, 4-2-2018)

Sec. 12-56. Pavement Sealant Professional License Required:

(a) No pavement sealant professional shall perform any pavement sealing without first securing an annual license therefor from the Village. The failure to comply with this license requirement shall be deemed a violation of this article.

(b) Except as otherwise provided by an annual fee resolution, the annual pavement sealant professional license fee shall be one hundred dollars (\$100.00). All applicable license fees and any other required fees shall be paid prior to the issuance of any license.

(c) The license term shall expire on December 31 of the calendar year for which it is issued unless sooner revoked as provided in this article.

(d) A license shall be a purely personal privilege, effective for a period not to exceed one year after issuance unless sooner revoked as provided in this article, and shall not constitute property. No license is transferable, separate or divisible, and such authority as a license confers shall be conferred only on the licensee named therein. (Ord. 0-18-07, 4-2-2018)

Sec. 12-57. Application For Pavement Sealant Professional License:

(a) An application for a pavement sealant professional license shall be made to the Village Manager on forms provided by the Village. The application shall be completed in full and signed by the applicant, if an individual, or by a duly authorized agent thereof, if not an individual, verified by oath or affidavit, and shall set forth the following information:

(1) Name and address of the applicant; if the applicant is a partnership, the application shall show for each partner his name and address and interest, and all information required by subsections (a)(2) through (a)(6) of this section, and if the applicant is a corporation, the application shall state the name and address of the registered agent, and with respect to each director, and each shareholder owning ten percent (10%) or more of the corporation's shares, a) his or her name and address, together with b) the information required by subsections (a)(2) through (a)(6) of this section.

(2) Whether the applicant has ever been convicted of the commission of a felony under the laws of this State, or any other state, or under the laws of the United States.

(3) Whether applicant ever made an application for a license under this article, or a pavement sealant professional business license or similar license to a state or county, city, village or other unit of local government, and if so, where and when, and if such application was granted or denied, and if such application was denied, the reasons for the denial.

(4) Whether a license was ever issued to the applicant under this article or a pavement sealant professional license or similar license was ever issued by any state or county, city, village or other unit of local government, and if so, where and when, and if such license has ever been suspended or revoked and the reasons for the suspension or revocation.

(5) Whether the applicant has ever been convicted of a violation of any of the provisions of this article or any ordinance of any other Illinois municipality which regulates pavement sealant professionals, or any Illinois Statute regulating pavement sealant professionals.

(6) A statement that the applicant has received copies of, reviewed and understands the applicable ordinances of the Village including, but not limited to, the prohibition on the use and sale of coal tar products in the Village, and will promulgate same and educate its employees thereof.

(7) The number and kind of vehicles owned and controlled by the applicant.

(8) The location of the applicant's office and garage.

(9) The color scheme, insignia, trade name, and telephone number located upon and used to designate the vehicles of the applicant.

(10) A complete description of each vehicle including the year, make, model and motor or factory number ("VIN") of the vehicle.

(11) Evidence that the applicant is covered by policies of: comprehensive general liability insurance, including bodily injury and property damage; and adequate workers' compensation and vehicle insurance unless the Village Manager, in his or her sole discretion, waives any or all of these insurance requirements.

(12) Payment of the annual license fee.

(b) The applicant shall submit a written authorization for the Village, its agents and employees to seek information and conduct an investigation into the truth of the statements set forth in the application and the qualifications of the applicant for a license.

(c) The applicant shall submit such other information, documentation, and identification as the Village Manager may deem necessary to determine the identity of the applicant or to process the application. (Ord. 0-18-07, 4-2-2018)

Sec. 12-58. Issuance, Denial, Suspension, Renewal, And Revocation Of Pavement Sealant Professional's License:

(a) In addition to the provisions under section 1-26, "Suspension Or Revocation Of Licenses Or Permits; Refusal To Issue Licenses Or Permits", of this Code, the Village Manager may deny, suspend, revoke, or refuse to issue or renew, a pavement sealant professional's license for any of the following reasons:

(1) The use or sale of coal tar products by the licensee within the Village;

(2) The applicant or licensee, if an individual; or any of the officers, directors, any person owning directly or beneficially more than ten percent (10%) of the stock of the corporation, if the applicant or licensee is a corporation; or any of the partners, including limited partners, if the applicant or licensee is a partnership; and the manager, assistant manager or any other person principally in charge of the operation of the business, has been:

(A) Convicted of a felony under the laws of the State of Illinois or any other state, or under the Federal laws of the United States, within ten (10) years of the date of the application; or

(B) Convicted of any other criminal offense involving dishonesty, fraud, deceit or moral turpitude within ten (10) years of the date of the application; or

(C) Convicted of a violation of any provision of this article or any applicable provision of this Code including, but not limited to, chapter 14, "Licenses", article 1 of this Code; or

(D) Convicted of a violation of an ordinance of any other unit of local government regulating pavement sealant professionals; or

(E) Denied, suspended or revoked of a pavement sealant professional license or similar license by the Village or any other jurisdiction; or

(F) Subject to pending proceedings to suspend or revoke a pavement sealant professional license or similar license issued by the Village or any other jurisdiction; or

(G) Overdue on payment to the Village of fees, fines, or penalties assessed against the licensee or imposed upon the licensee in relation to the sale or use of pavement sealants; or

(H) Providing false, misleading or fraudulent statements of fact in the license application or in any document required by the Village in conjunction with the license application; or

(l) Failing to provide information required by the Village in conjunction with the license application.

(b) In the event that the application is denied for failure to comply with the requirements of this article, the Village Manager shall immediately notify the applicant in writing of the reasons for the denial. If the failure is not cured within ten (10) days after the date on which the Village Manager denies the issuance of said license, the application shall be null and void.

(c) No person whose license has been revoked may apply for a license for a period of one year following the date of such revocation.

(d) The renewal of a license shall follow the same provisions required for the issuance of a license under this article.

(e) Except as otherwise provided by this section, the provisions of section 1-26 of this Code shall govern the issuance, denial, suspension or revocation of this license.

(f) The Village Manager shall have the discretion to deny, suspend or revoke a license for a single violation of this article. (Ord. 0-18-07, 4-2-2018)

Sec. 12-59. Display Of Pavement Sealant Professional's License:

(a) All vehicles operated by the licensee must at all times display:

- (1) The information required by subsection 12-57(a)(9) of this article; and
- (2) The pavement sealant professional's vehicle sticker issued by the Village upon issuance of a license in an open and conspicuous place in the front driver's side window of the vehicle.

(b) The failure to comply with the provisions of this section shall be deemed a violation of this article. (Ord. 0-18-07, 4-2-2018)

Sec. 12-60. Penalty:

(a) Any person found guilty of violating any provisions of this article shall be fined in an amount not less than fifty dollars (\$50.00) nor more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00) for each offense. Every day that a violation exists constitutes a separate offense.

(b) Any owner or occupant of property who permits a violation of section 12-55 of this article to exist or continue upon the property shall be fined in an amount not less than fifty dollars (\$50.00) nor more than five hundred dollars (\$500.00) for each offense. Every day that such violation is permitted to exist, or is maintained by the owner or occupant, shall be considered a separate offense. (Ord. 0-18-07, 4-2-2018)

Sec. 12-61. Effective Date:

The effective date of this article shall be May 1, 2018. (Ord. 0-18-07, 4-2-2018)

HIGHLAND PARK

Chapter 104 - PAVEMENT SEALANT

Sec. 104.001 - Definitions.

For the purposes of this Chapter 104, the following words and phrases have the following meanings:

Coal tar products means pavement sealant or sealcoat products that contain coal tar, coal tar pitch, coal tar derivatives, coal tar pitch volatiles, coal tar mixtures or any variation assigned the Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) numbers 65996-93-2, 65996-89-6, or 8007-45-2.

Licensee means a holder of a pavement sealant professional's license issued by the City of Highland Park. In the operation of pavement sealing the term "licensee" shall include agents and employees of the licensee.

Pavement sealant professional means any person that employs one or more individuals for the purpose of providing pavement sealing for clients, including, without limitation, pavement sealing of any driveway, driveway approach, on or off-street parking area, playground, sidewalk, bike trail, patio, sports facility, loading area or facility, or roadway.

Pavement sealing means the application of sealant or sealcoat product to maintain any surface, including but not limited to: a driveway, driveway approach, on or off-street parking area, playground, sidewalk, bike trail, patio, sports facility, loading area or facility, or roadway.

Person means any individual, partnership, firm, or corporation.

Vehicle means any motor-driven vehicle used by the licensee to transport employees or agents who work on pavement sealing, equipment, and/or debris.

Sec. 104.005 - Sale of Coal Tar Products Prohibited.

No person may sell, offer or display for sale within the City, at wholesale or retail, coal tar products of any kind.

Sec. 104.010 - Use of Coal Tar Products Prohibited.

On public and private property, no coal tar products of any kind shall be applied or used on the surface of any street, driveway, driveway approach, on- or off-street parking area, playground, sidewalk, bike trail, patio, sports facility, loading space or facility, or paved surface within the City.

Sec. 104.015 - Licensing of Pavement Sealant Professionals.

- (A) No pavement sealant professional may perform any pavement sealing without first securing an annual license therefor from the City, in accordance with this Section 104.015.
- (B) Application for the license shall be made to the City Manager on forms provided by the City and shall contain the following information:
 - (1) Name and address of the applicant; if the applicant is a partnership, the application shall show for each partner his name and address and interest, and all information required by paragraphs (2) and (7) of this Section 104.015(B); and if the applicant is a corporation, the application shall state the name and address of the registered agent, and with respect to each director, and each shareholder owning five percent or more of the corporation's shares, (i) his or her name and address, together with (ii) the information required by paragraph (2) of this Section 104.015(B).
 - (2) The criminal record, if any, of the applicant.
 - (3) The number and kind of vehicles owned and controlled by the applicant.

- (4) The location of the applicant's office and garage.
 - (5) The color scheme, insignia, trade name, and telephone number located upon and used to designate the vehicles of the applicant.
 - (6) A complete description of each vehicle including the year, make, model and motor or factory number ("VIN") of the vehicle.
 - (7) A statement that the applicant has received copies of, reviewed and understands the applicable ordinances of the City (including, without limitation, those prohibiting the use and sale of coal tar products) and will promulgate same and educate its employees thereof.
 - (8) Evidence that the applicant is covered by policies of: comprehensive general liability insurance, including bodily injury and property damage; and adequate workers' compensation and vehicle insurance; provided, however, that the City Manager may waive this requirement in his or her sole discretion if the pavement sealant professional employs no more than two employees, including the pavement sealant professional.
 - (9) Payment of the annual license fee, in the amount set forth in the Annual Fee Resolution.
 - (10) Such other information as the City Manager may require from time to time.
- (C) *Vehicle identification.* Each vehicle operated by the licensee must at all times display:
- (1) The information required by Section 104.010(B)(5) of this Code; and
 - (2) The pavement sealant professional's vehicle sticker issued by the City at the time a license is granted pursuant to this Chapter 104, which vehicle sticker must be placed in the front driver's side window of the vehicle.
- (D) *License term.* Each license issued pursuant to this Section 104.015 will expire on December 31 of the calendar year for which it is issued, unless sooner revoked as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 104.020 - Denial, Suspension, or Revocation of Pavement Sealant Professional's License.

- (A) The City Manager may refuse to issue or renew, and may suspend or revoke a pavement sealant professional's license for any one or more of the following reasons, including but not limited to:
- (1) Use or sale of coal tar products within the City;
 - (2) Inaccurate, false or misleading statements having been made by the licensee in any application for any such license;
 - (3) The licensee having made substantial misrepresentation or false promise of a character likely to influence or induce another in connection with the business of pavement sealing; and/or
 - (4) Pursuit by the licensee of a continued course of making false promises through advertising, salesmen, and/or agents or making other misrepresentations in connection with the business of pavement sealing.
- (B) No person whose license has been revoked may apply for reissuance of such license for a period of one year following the date of such revocation.

Sec. 104.025 - Misdemeanors.

It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to:

- (A) Engage in the business of the pavement sealing without first securing a pavement sealant professional's license from the City of Highland Park;
- (B) Violate other City ordinances by the licensee, including, without limitation, ordinances concerning:
 - (1) The use and sale of coal tar products;

- (2) Unauthorized dumping of debris;
- (3) The performance of pavement sealing work by a pavement sealant professional other than between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. on Mondays through Fridays or between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. on Saturdays.
- (C) Make inaccurate, false or misleading statements in any application for any such license;
- (D) Make substantial misrepresentation or false promise of a character likely to influence or induce another in connection with the business of pavement sealing; and/or
- (E) Pursue a continued course of misrepresentations or making false promises through advertising, salesman, agents or otherwise in connection with the business of pavement sealing.

Sec. 104.999 - Penalty.

- (A) Any person found guilty of violating any terms of this Chapter shall be found guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined in an amount not less than \$50.00 nor more than \$1,000.00 for each offense. Every day that a violation exists constitutes a separate offense.
- (B) Any owner or occupant of property who permits a violation of Section 104.020(B)(1) of this Chapter to exist or continue upon the property shall be fined not less than \$200.00 nor more than \$500.00 for each offense. Each and every day that such violation is permitted to exist, or is maintained by the owner of occupant, shall be considered a separate offense under this Section 104.999(B).

NORTHBROOK

Sec. 16-15. - Coal tar pavement products.

(a) *Definitions.*

Coal tar is a byproduct of the process used to refine coal. Coal tar contains high levels of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs).

Coal tar pavement product means a material that contains coal tar, coal tar derivatives, or coal tar mixtures, and is for use on an asphalt or concrete surface, including a driveway or parking area.

Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) are a group of organic chemicals that are present in coal tar and are an environmental concern because they are toxic to aquatic life.

Sealcoat is a black liquid that is sprayed or painted on asphalt pavement in an effort to protect and beautify the asphalt.

(b) *Enforcement.* Violations of this section will be enforced by the Village of Northbrook.

(c) *Prohibition of the application and sale of sealcoat products containing coal tar.*

- (1) No person shall apply any sealcoat product within the village that is labeled as containing coal tar, coal tar derivatives, coal tar mixtures or any other sealcoat product containing equivalent levels of PAHs, collectively referred to herein as coal tar pavement products.
- (2) No person may sell, offer to sell, or display for sale any sealcoat product within the Village of Northbrook that is labeled as containing coal tar products.
- (3) Any person who owns property on which a coal tar pavement product is applied after the effective date of this section is presumed to have used a coal tar pavement product in violation of this section.

- (4) Any person, who applies, sells, offers to sell or displays for sale any sealcoat product within the village that is labeled as containing coal tar products will presumed to have applied, sold, offered to sell or displayed the product in violation of this section.
- (d) *Penalty.* Any commercial sealcoat product applicator, residential or commercial developer, industrial or commercial owner, retailer or any other person who violates this section, shall be subject to a fine of two hundred fifty dollars (\$250.00) for the first violation within a 12-month period, five hundred dollars (\$500.00) for the second violation within a 12-month period, and seven hundred fifty dollars (\$750.00) for the third and each subsequent violation within a 12-month period.

WINNETKA

Chapter 9.16 NUISANCES

Sections:

- 9.16.010 Public nuisances prohibited.
- 9.16.020 Public nuisances defined.
- 9.16.030 Abatement of public nuisances.
- 9.16.040 Cost of abatement.
- 9.16.050 Penalties.

Section 9.16.010 **Public nuisances prohibited.**

No person shall erect, contrive, cause, continue, maintain or permit to exist any public nuisance within the Village or within the police jurisdiction of the Village.

Section 9.16.020 Public nuisances defined.

A. General. A public nuisance is a thing, act, occupation, condition or use of property which shall continue for such length of time as to:

1. Substantially annoy, injure or endanger the comfort, health, repose or safety of the public; or
2. In any way render the public insecure in life or in the use of property; or
3. Greatly offend the public morals or decency; or
4. Unlawfully and substantially interfere with, obstruct or tend to obstruct or render dangerous for passage any street, alley, highway, navigable body of water or other public way.

B. **Public Nuisances Affecting Health. The following acts, omissions, places, conditions and things are specifically declared to be public health nuisances,** but shall not be construed to exclude other health nuisances coming within the definition of subsection A of this section:

1. All decayed, harmfully adulterated or unwholesome food or drink sold or offered for sale to the public;
2. Carcasses of animals not buried or otherwise disposed of in a sanitary manner within twenty-four (24) hours after death;

3. Accumulations of decayed animal or vegetable matter, trash, rubbish, rotting lumber, bedding, packing material, abandoned vehicles or machinery, scrap metal or any material in which flies, mosquitoes, disease-carrying insects, rats or other vermin may breed or which create a fire hazard;

4. All stagnant water in which mosquitoes, flies or other insects can multiply;

5. Garbage cans which are not fly-tight;

6. The escape of smoke, soot, cinders, noxious acids, fumes, gases, fly ash or industrial dust within the Village limits in such quantities as to endanger the health of persons of ordinary sensibilities, or any act in violation of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act (415 ILCS 5/1, et seq.);

7. The pollution of any public well or cistern, stream, lake, canal or body of water by sewage, industrial wastes or other substances; or any act in violation of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act;

8. Any use of property, substances or things within the Village emitting or causing any foul, offensive, noisome, nauseous, noxious or disagreeable odors, effluvia or stenches repulsive to the physical senses of ordinary persons which annoy, discomfort, injure or inconvenience the health of persons within the Village;

9. All abandoned wells not securely covered or secured from public use;

10. Any barn, stable or shed used for keeping animals;

11. Any obstruction in or across any watercourse, drainage ditch or ravine;

12. The deposit of garbage, rubbish, or any offensive substance on any street, sidewalk or public place, or on any private property, except as may be permitted by ordinance;

13. Any noxious weeds (as defined by the Illinois Noxious Weed Law) on private property (505 ILCS 100/1, et seq.).

14. Any elm tree, ash tree or other tree, shrub or plant, whether on public or private property, that is declared to be a public nuisance pursuant to Chapter 8.20 of this code.

15. Any breeding place of elm bark beetles and emerald ash borers, as provided in Chapter 8.20 of this code.

16. The transportation into the Village of any non-coniferous cut wood other than lumber to be used in building construction.

17. The application after August 19, 2014, being the effective date of this paragraph, of pavement or pavement sealing products that contain coal tar, coal tar derivatives, or coal tar mixtures ("coal tar products") to any public or private property within the Village. Abatement of this nuisance shall consist, at a minimum, of sealing over the coal tar products with an asphalt-based product free of coal tar.

Page Name: Environmental Health

Department/Page Description:

Recent research has shown that environment plays a much larger role in the health of all people than was previously thought. Because of their smaller size and less developed bodies, children are particularly vulnerable to exposures that can harm them. Every child is affected by environmental hazards, but children who are lower-income typically experience even higher risk.

Additional Page Content:

Many negative health outcomes – like pediatric cancer, autism, ADHD, and obesity – are increasing in children. Because there are links between environmental exposures and these outcomes, [some are preventable](#) (Link to PDF: Childhood Leukemia/Preventable Disease). Exposures before birth and during early childhood can have a lifetime of consequences, but we all – parents, health care providers, educators, property managers, and ordinary citizens – can do a lot to lessen the impact.

Parents

Although it is not possible to avoid all exposure to carcinogens, neurotoxins, mutagens, and endocrine disruptors, daily actions can [make a difference](#) (Link to <https://cehn.org>).

1. Avoid pesticides. (Link to <https://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/130/6/e1757>)
2. Eat organic when possible. (Link to <https://www.ewg.org/foodnews/dirty-dozen.php>)
3. Remove your shoes at the front door.
4. Drink filtered tap water.
5. Buy wisely.
6. Reduce fossil fuel use.
7. Avoid tobacco.
8. Limit radiation.
9. Protect against excess sun exposure.
10. Speak out for greater environmental protections.

For more information, view our handout in [English](#) (Link to PDF: Flyer 10 Things) or [Spanish](#) (Link to PDF: Flyer Spanish) to learn more.

Pediatricians, OB / Gyns, Family Health Physicians, and Other Health Care Providers

1. Learn more about [Children's Environmental Health](#). (Link to Resources for Providers)
 2. Participate in [Pediatric Environmental Health Training](#) (Link to <https://cehn.org/resources/for-healthcare-professionals/pediatric-environmental-health-training-resources/>).
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3. Consider [how to talk to patients in a clinical setting](#) (Link to PDF: Buchanan 2012 clinical), [what the potential obstacles might be](#) (Link to PDF: Stotland 2014), and [why it is important](#) (Link to PDF: Trasande 2014 Pediatricians).
 4. Draw on the expertise of EPA's [Pediatric Environmental Health Subspecialty Unit \(PEHSU\)](#) (Link to PDF: GLCfCEH) at UIC.
 5. Educate patients in [English](#) (Link to PDF: Poster 10 Things 11x17) or [Spanish](#) (Link to PDF: Poster 10 Things 11x17.Spanish).
 6. Take an environmental health history in [English](#) (Link to PDF: PedEnvHistoryForm_complete) or [Spanish](#) (Link to PDF: PedEnvHistoryForm_complete_Spanish).
 7. Advocate for greater environmental protections [locally](#) (Link to <http://www.healthyschools.org/Coalition/>), [regionally](#) (Link to <https://www.apha.org/topics-and-issues/environmental-health/child-health>), and [nationally](#) (Link to <https://www.aap.org/en-us/advocacy-and-policy/federal-advocacy/Pages/EnvironmentalHealth.aspx>).

Teachers, Principals, and Superintendents

1. Learn more about [Environmental Health](#) yourself. (Link to <https://kids.niehs.nih.gov/lessons/index.htm>)
 2. Teach [children and parents](#) about Environmental Health (Link to <https://www.epa.gov/children/student-curriculum-recipes-healthy-kids-and-healthy-environment>).
 3. Celebrate [Children's Environmental Health Day](#) (Link to <https://cehn.org/ceh-movement/ceh-day/>) October 14.
 4. Earn your [Earth Flag](#) from SCARCE. (Link to <https://www.scarce.org/earth-flags/>)
 5. Use only [Green Cleaning](#) to protect kids' health. (Link to <https://healthyschoolscampaign.org/programs/green-clean-schools/>) Avoid perfumes and plug-ins.
 6. Use only [Integrated Pest Management](#) (Link to <http://www.dph.illinois.gov/topics-services/environmental-health-protection/structural-pest-control/integrated-pest-management>) on site.
 7. Avoid use of [landscape pesticides](#) (Link to <http://midwestpesticideaction.org/tag/ipm/>).
 8. Use only asphalt-based sealants, not [coal-tar sealants](#) (Link to https://www.usgs.gov/mission-areas/water-resources/science/coal-tar-based-pavement-sealcoat-pahs-and-environmental-health?qt-science_center_objects=0#qt-science_center_objects).
 9. Campaign against buses and waiting parents idling in parking lots. (Link to <https://www.scarce.org/learn-idle-free-jumpstart-clean-air-healthy-lungs/>)
 10. Advocate for greater environmental protections [locally](#) (Link to <http://www.healthyschools.org/Coalition/>), [regionally](#) (Link to <https://www.apha.org/topics-and-issues/environmental-health/child-health>), and [nationally](#) (Link to <https://www.aap.org/en-us/advocacy-and-policy/federal-advocacy/Pages/EnvironmentalHealth.aspx>).
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Property Managers

1. Use only **Integrated Pest Management** (Link to <http://www.dph.illinois.gov/topics-services/environmental-health-protection/structural-pest-control/integrated-pest-management>) on site.
2. Avoid use of **landscape pesticides** (Link to <http://midwestpesticideaction.org/tag/ipm/>).
3. Use only asphalt-based sealants, not **coal-tar sealants** (Link to https://www.usgs.gov/mission-areas/water-resources/science/coal-tar-based-pavement-sealcoat-pahs-and-environmental-health?qt-science_center_objects=0#qt-science_center_objects).
4. Follow the EPA's **Lead Renovation, Repair, and Painting Program's** best practices (Link to <https://www.epa.gov/lead/lead-renovation-repair-and-painting-program>).
5. Notify occupants of any potential environmental exposures.

Children's Environmental Health in the News

It Is Past Time to Act on the Science to Prevent Childhood Cancer (Link to <http://www.publichealthnewswire.org/?p=22388>)

Why Every Day Should be National Healthy Schools Day (Link to https://cehn.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/Healthy-Schools-Day-2019_FINAL.pdf)

Get Involved: Children's Environmental Health Day 2021 (Link to <https://cehn.org/ceh-movement/ceh-day/>)

Children's Environmental Health Sections of the APHA (Link to <https://sites.google.com/view/apha-ceh-committee/home>)

Clean Water and Children's Health: Not Just Flint, Not Just Lead (Link to <http://protectcleanwater.org/clean-water-and-childrens-health-not-just-flint-not-just-lead/>)

Climate change and children's health (Link to <http://www.publichealthnewswire.org/?p=20552>)

Identified Key Words for Search Optimization:

Children's Environmental Health, CEH, Children's Environmental Health Network, CEHN, UCSF, APHA, CDC, EPA, Pediatric Environmental Subspecialty Unit, PEHSU, Great Lakes Center for Children's Environmental Health, cancer, autism, ADHD, obesity, lower IQs, environmental health history, parents, pediatricians, OB/Gyne, Family Practice, health care providers, IPM, Integrated Pest Management, pesticides, coal-tar sealant, endocrine disruptors, carcinogens, neurotoxins

Frequently Asked Questions Module

The FAQ module houses frequently asked questions and their answers based on categories.

Question: How can I protect my children from harmful environmental exposures?

Answer: Although it is not possible to avoid all exposure to carcinogens, neurotoxins, and endocrine disruptors, daily actions can [make a difference](#) (Link to <https://cehn.org>).

1. Avoid pesticides. (Link to <https://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/130/6/e1757>)
2. Eat organic when possible. (Link to <https://www.ewg.org/foodnews/dirty-dozen.php>)
3. Remove your shoes at the front door.
4. Drink filtered tap water.
5. Buy wisely.
6. Reduce fossil fuel use.
7. Avoid tobacco.
8. Limit radiation.
9. Wear sunscreen.
10. Speak out.

View our handout in [English](#) (Link to PDF: Flyer 10 Things) or [Spanish](#) (Link to PDF: Flyer Spanish) to learn more.

Question: What are the best resources for learning how to protect my children and myself?

Answer: For more information about protecting your children, visit the Children's Environmental Health Network (CEHN) at <https://cehn.org> (Link to <https://cehn.org>) or The Environmental Working Group (EWG) at <https://www.ewg.org> (Link to <https://www.ewg.org>).

Question: If pesticides are harmful, how do I fight against mosquitoes?

Answer: Visit our [Fight the Bite](#) webpage (Link to Fight the Bite webpage under West Nile), as well as our [West Nile resources](#) (Link to West Nile Virus webpage under West Nile). Because of the human health risks associated

with [pesticides](#) (https://deainfo.nci.nih.gov/advisory/pcp/annualreports/pcp08-09rpt/pcp_report_08-09_508.pdf), particularly for [children](#)

(<https://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/130/6/e1757>) or [women who are pregnant](#) (<https://www.acog.org/Clinical-Guidance-and-Publications/Committee-Opinions/Committee-on-Health-Care-for-Underserved-Women/Exposure-to-Toxic-Environmental-Agents?IsMobileSet=false>), adulticiding, or mosquito fogging, should only be done when absolutely necessary, based on surveillance, abundance of mosquitoes, level of health risk (level number 3), and number of human cases. Carefully weigh the pros and cons of using DEET on people older than two.

The best way to defeat mosquitoes is your own backyard:

Reduce Mosquito Breeding Sites from Around Your Home

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The carrier of WNV, the *Culex* mosquito, flies only 1-2 miles. Every 7-10 days, a new hatch of mosquitoes can be produced in an area of stagnant water. **Remove standing water to reduce mosquito populations!** Eliminating the following stagnant water sites around homes will reduce the risk of disease:

- Discard old tires, tin cans, buckets, bottles, and other water-holding containers.
- Fill in or drain any low places in the yard, holes in trees, or hollow stumps.
- Keep gutters, drains, and ditches clean so that water will drain properly. Repair leaky pipes and faucets.
- Cover trash containers to keep out rainwater.
- Empty plastic wading pools at least once a week and store indoors when not in use.
- Change the water in birdbaths and plant pots at least once a week, and stock ornamental ponds with mosquito-eating fish – or use mosquito larva control products.
- Keep grass short and shrubbery well trimmed around the house.

Question: Do I have to worry about chemicals in vaccines?

Answer: No. The health benefits of vaccines **far** outweigh the risks, and the one study that linked vaccines to autism has been [long debunked](https://www.cdc.gov/vaccinesafety/concerns/autism.html) (Link to <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccinesafety/concerns/autism.html>). In addition, [most vaccines no longer contain thimerosal](https://www.cdc.gov/vaccinesafety/concerns/thimerosal/index.html), a preservative that caused concern in the past. (<https://www.cdc.gov/vaccinesafety/concerns/thimerosal/index.html>)

Quick Links Module

The Quick Links Module houses related links by categories. List resources, like external websites or internal/external documents.

Name of link: Children’s Environmental Health Network

URL: <https://cehn.org>

Name of link: The Environmental Working Group (EWG)

URL: <https://www.ewg.org>

Name of link: American Public Health Association (APHA): Environmental Health

URL: <https://www.apha.org/topics-and-issues/environmental-health>

Name of link: Pediatricians for Social Responsibility (PSR): Pediatric Environmental Health Toolkit

URL: <https://www.psr.org/blog/resource/pediatric-environmental-health-toolkit/>

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Name of link: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): Children’s Environmental Health
URL: <https://ephtracking.cdc.gov/showChildEHMain.action>

Name of link: CDC: Human Exposure to Environmental Chemicals
URL: https://www.cdc.gov/exposurereport/pdf/FourthReport_ExecutiveSummary.pdf

Name of link: Endocrine Society: Endocrine-Disrupting Chemicals
URL: https://www.cdc.gov/exposurereport/pdf/FourthReport_ExecutiveSummary.pdf

Name of link: American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP): Environmental Health
URL: <https://www.aap.org/en-us/advocacy-and-policy/aap-health-initiatives/Environmental-Health/Pages/Environmental-Health.aspx>

Name of link: AAP Statement on Pesticides
URL: <https://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/130/6/e1757>

Name of link: Illinois Chapter of AAP: “What Can Pediatricians Do to Reduce Risk of Childhood Cancer, Autism, ADHD, and Lower IQs?”
URL: http://illinoisAAP.org/wp-content/uploads/Winter_Newsletter_ICAAP_2_20_18FINAL_WEB.pdf

Name of link: EPA Pediatric Environmental Health Subspecialty Unit (PEHSU): Toolkit
URL: http://www.pehsu.net/PEH_ToolKit.html

Name of link: American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG): Committee Opinion on Toxic Environmental Agents
URL: <https://www.acog.org/Clinical-Guidance-and-Publications/Committee-Opinions/Committee-on-Health-Care-for-Underserved-Women/Exposure-to-Toxic-Environmental-Agents?IsMobileSet=false>

Name of link: International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics Opinion on Reproductive Health Impacts of Exposure to Toxic Environmental Chemicals
URL: https://www.figo.org/sites/default/files/uploads/News/Final%20PDF_8462.pdf

Name of link: Great Lakes Center for Children’s Environmental Health at UIC
URL: <https://great-lakes.uic.edu/childrens-environmental-health/>

Name of link: UCSF Program on Reproductive Health and the Environment
URL: <https://prheucsf.blog>

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Name of link: *Pediatrics*: "Childhood Leukemia: A Preventable Disease"

URL: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5080868/>

Name of link: President's Cancer Panel: Reducing Environmental Cancer Risk

URL: https://deainfo.nci.nih.gov/advisory/pcp/annualreports/pcp08-09rpt/pcp_report_08-09_508.pdf

Name of link: CDC: Climate Change and Human Health

URL: <https://www.cdc.gov/climateandhealth/effects/default.htm>

Name of link: World Health Organization (WHO): Climate Change and Health

URL: <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/climate-change-and-health>

Name of link: AAP: Climate Change and Children's Health

URL: <https://www.aap.org/en-us/advocacy-and-policy/aap-health-initiatives/climate-change/Pages/Climate-Change-and-Childrens-Health.aspx>

Additional Instructions

It would be nice to have a decorative image of a child, maybe playing with dandelions.

Here's this one from Creative Commons, just for instance:

<https://search.creativecommons.org/photos/cce14b42-457b-4f9b-9ce5-952bfb145b34>
