

THE FIVE W'S OF EDCs

WHAT are EDCs?



Endocrine disrupting chemicals, or EDCs, are substances in the environment (air, soil, or water supply), food and beverages, and manufactured products that can interfere with the normal functioning of our body's endocrine system. Many of their effects on humans are still unknown and require more research.

(The endocrine system controls the way your body develops and functions. It produces hormones that travel to all parts of your body to maintain your tissues and organs, and to participate in overall health.)

Visit hormone.org for more information.

WHY should I be concerned about EDCs?

EDCs are found in everyday household products. As of October 2013, there are nearly 1,000 chemicals on The Endocrine Disruption Exchange (TEDX) list: endocrinedisruption.org.

These chemicals are found in:

- Contaminated soil, water and air
- Food contaminated through chemicals in the food chain
- Food packaging: lining of cans, plastic
- Workplace: industrial chemicals, pesticides, fungicides
- Common household items: plastics, household chemicals, toys, flame-retardant fabrics, cosmetics, medications, antibacterial soaps

Plastics

Bisphenol A (BPA), phthalates



Industrial solvents/lubricants

Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), dioxins



Pesticides

Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (DDT), methoxychlor, chlorpyrifos



Fungicides

Vinclozolin



Herbicides

Atrazine



Antibacterials

Triclosan



Personal care products

Phthalates



Textiles, clothing

Perfluorochemicals (PFCs)



Children's products

Lead, phthalates, cadmium



Advocate for more research and improved federal regulations by contacting members of Congress:

endocrine.org/advocacy-and-outreach/take-action/contact-congress

WHERE

do EDCs
impact
my body?

More research is
needed, but we
know EDCs affect:

Response to stress

- Neurological and behavioral changes
- Reduced ability to handle stress

Metabolism

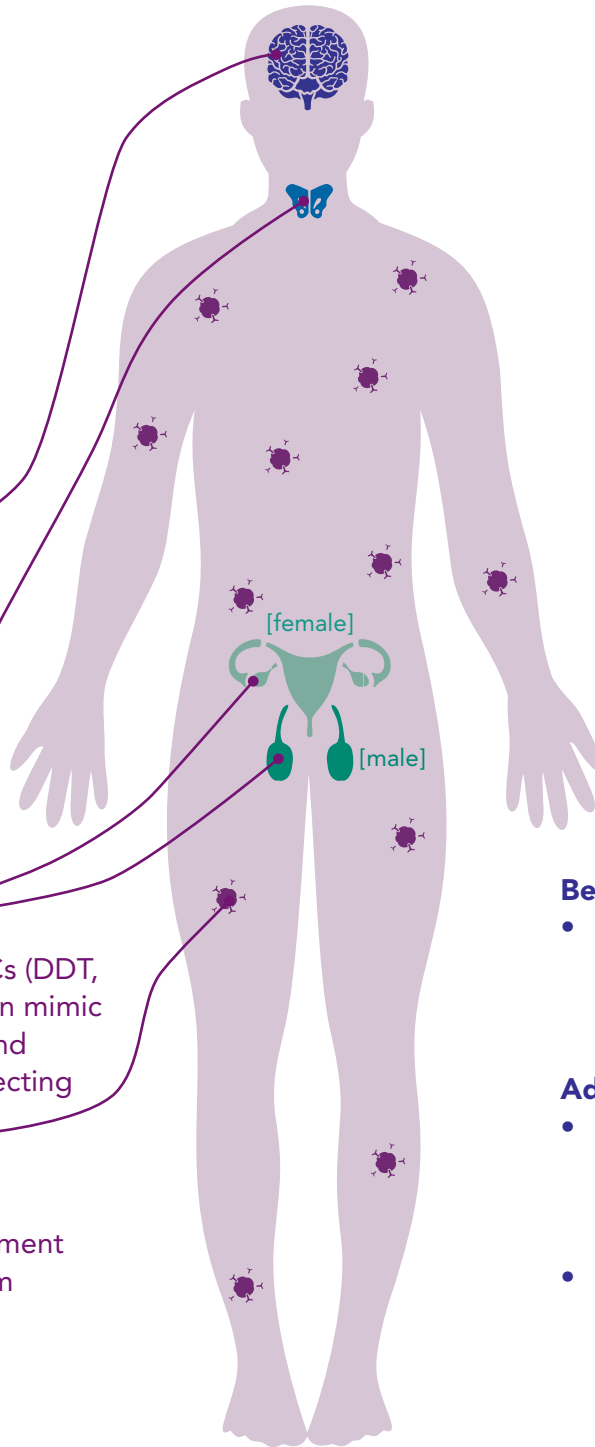
- Industrial chemicals can interfere with thyroid function

Reproduction

- Virtually all classes of EDCs (DDT, BPA, phthalates, PCBs) can mimic or block effects of male and female sex hormones, affecting reproductive health

Growth and development

- Neural development
- Disrupted sexual development
- Weakened immune system



WHEN

do the
effects
take shape?

Endocrine, reproductive and/or neurological problems occur more frequently in humans with higher amounts of EDCs in their bodies. Health impact of low-level EDC exposure is still being researched.

Before birth

- Interferes with fetal growth and development while the body's organs and tissues are still developing

Adolescence, adulthood

- Affects sexual development, decreases fertility, causes diseases of male and female reproductive systems
- Increased risk of diabetes, obesity, and certain types of cancer

WHO

regulates EDCs?

The federal government

- The Toxic Substances Control Act passed in 1976
- In 1996, Congress passed the Food Quality Protection Act and the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments
- Current chemical screening programs are inadequate for finding endocrine disruptor effects
- Researchers are still working to define the relationship between the dose (low/high) of EDCs and how the body responds to it

You have questions. We have answers.

The Hormone Health Network is your trusted source for endocrine patient education. Our free, online resources are available at hormone.org.

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