

*Make it green  
Sustainable  
Manufacturing  
sustainablemanufacturing.eu*

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Maria Lindqvist, PhD

Launching the local version 09052022



**Co-building a New  
Eco-Social World**



## *The process of making a product*

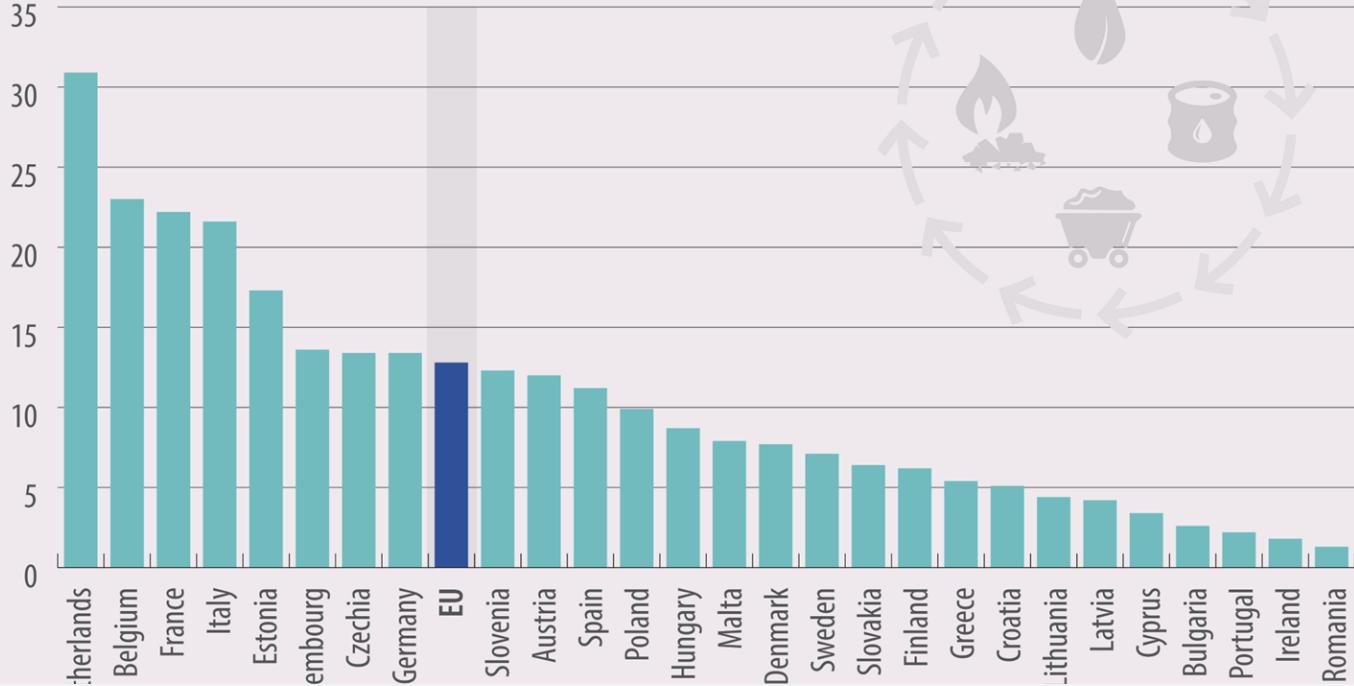
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The Modern English word *manufacture* is likely derived from the Middle French *manufacture* ("process of making")

which itself originates from the Classical Latin *manū* ("hand") and Middle French *facture* ("making").



## Circular material use rate in the EU, 2020 (%)



Compared to the rest of EU

Finland is not that good when it comes  
to circular material use

However not all material

that is recycled in EU is toxic

free. We want to promote

toxic free circular material use

in Finland.

Maria Lindqvist

**Maria Lindqvist**,PhD Freelancer with qwn science magazine.Based in Sweden and Finland

**Eveliina Jussila**,mother of two boys under age 7, good in designing small projects regarding children, based in Finland

**Andreas Lindqvist**,knows all about video games,based in Finland



The course will be created in  
English  
Swedish  
Finnish

Later on in italian,spanish and german.



# *Reason for making this course*

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Knowledge of manufacturing can be studied in combination

of many other science field however we have not found a course

that gives us updatet information in an easy accessable form so

we decided to make a MOOC course about manufacturing.



# *Manufacturing in Finland*

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In Finland, Manufacturing is the most important sector and accounts for 87 percent of total production.

The biggest segments within Manufacturing are:

chemicals (16 percent);

electrical and electronics (13 percent);

machinery and equipment (11 percent);

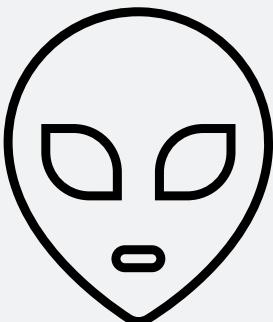
paper and paper products (9 percent);

fabricated metal products (8 percent);

and food products (7 percent).

Source:tradingeconomics.com

# *Manufacturing in Sweden*



Manufacturing in Sweden is one of the reasons why Sweden is strong as a nation.

You either offer a product or a service.

Sweden as a nation is very good when it comes to offer different services

however when it comes to production on individual level it is yet

in its infancy and has great potential to grow. Hence one of our goals with

making this MOOC course



## *User group*

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We also give advise on using products. What products are good to use and what are dangerous and should be avoided

We are going to cover manufacturing both

for commercial reasons

and private reasons

# *Sustainability*

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1

WE will cover the sustainability of the product both material used

2

And the process of it and its impact on Agenda2030 goals.



*Big manufacturing issue*

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Poison

# *Poison*



We advise you regarding poison stuff in different products

And what you could do if you want to make a product that is poison free

# PFAS

## Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances



PFAS are widely used as they have unique desirable properties. For instance, they are stable under intense heat. Many of them also have surfactant properties and function, e.g., as water and grease repellents.



Some of the major industry sectors using PFAS include aerospace and defence, automotive, aviation, textiles, leather and apparel, construction and household products, electronics, fire-fighting, food processing, and medical articles

# *Why to avoid PFAS as a consumer*

PFAS lower your immune response which is bad news

for those who are fighting diseases like covid.

In the long run they can increase your chance for diseases like cancer or diabetes.

PFAS are also bad for the nervous system.

# *PFAS in lotions and makeup*

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WE ADVISE YOU ON PFAS IN  
LOTION AND MAKEUP



WHICH PRODUCTS CONTAIN  
PFAS=POISON AND WHICH  
DON'T.



# *Hygiene Products*

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MANY HYGIENE PRODUCTS  
CONTAIN STUFF THAT



CAN IRRITATE AND GIVE  
ALLERGIC REACTIONS.



WE ADVISE WHAT TO AVOID  
AND HOW TO PRODUCE  
STUFF YOURSELF.



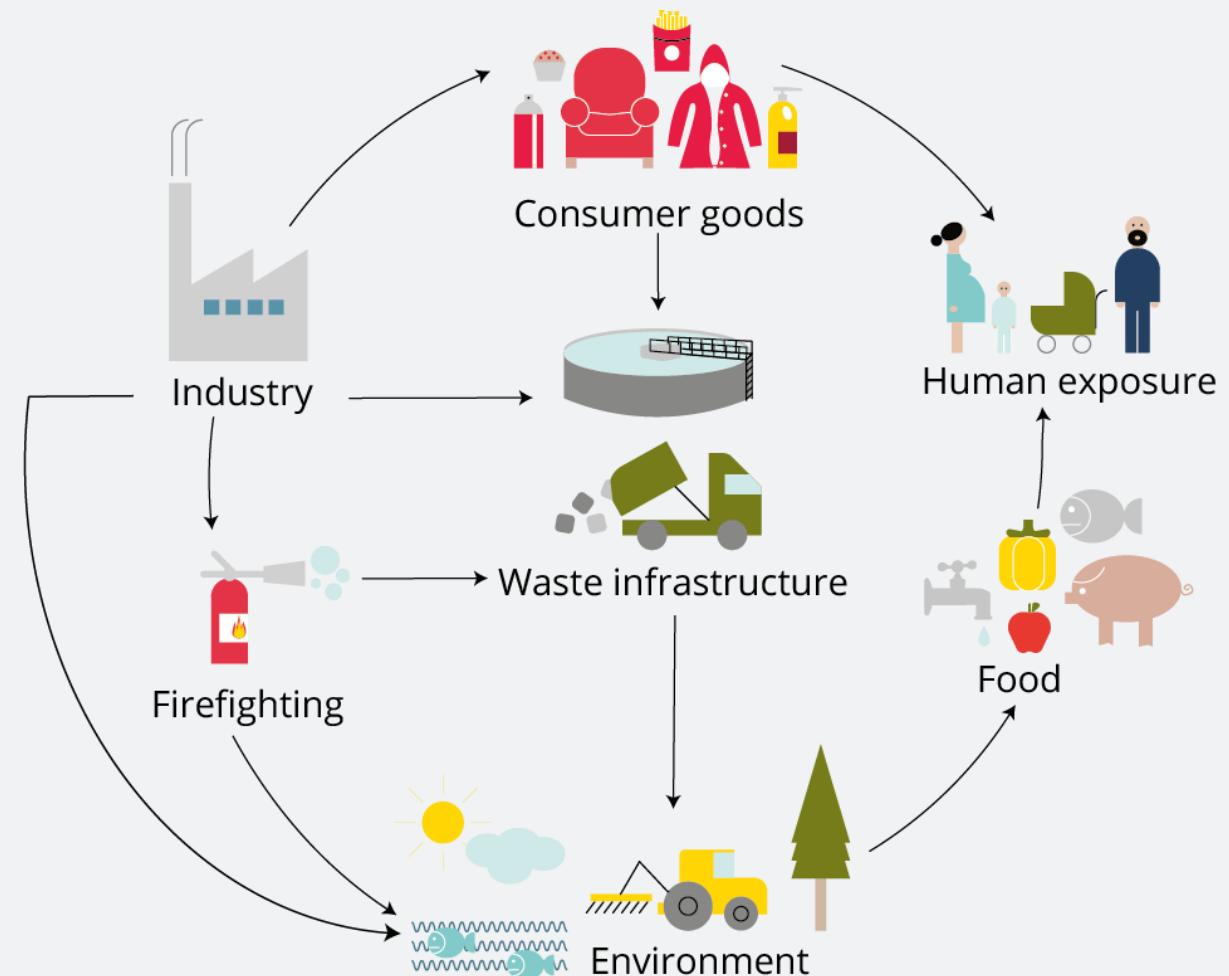
# *Good webinar about PFAS*

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<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HtYhAaj5WEg>

Comprising more than 4 700 chemicals, per- and polyfluorinated alkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of widely used, man-made chemicals that accumulate over time in humans and in the environment.

Source:  
<https://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/emerging-chemical-risks-in-europe>



— High certainty

- - - Lower certainty

**Developmental effects  
affecting the unborn child**

**Delayed mammary gland development**

**Reduced response to vaccines**

**Lower birth weight**

**Obesity**

**Early puberty onset**

**Increased miscarriage risk  
(i.e. pregnancy loss)**

**Low sperm count and mobility**

**Thyroid disease**

**Increased cholesterol levels**

**Breast cancer**

**Liver damage**

**Kidney cancer**

**Inflammatory bowel disease  
(ulcerative colitis)**

**Testicular cancer**

**Increased time to pregnancy**

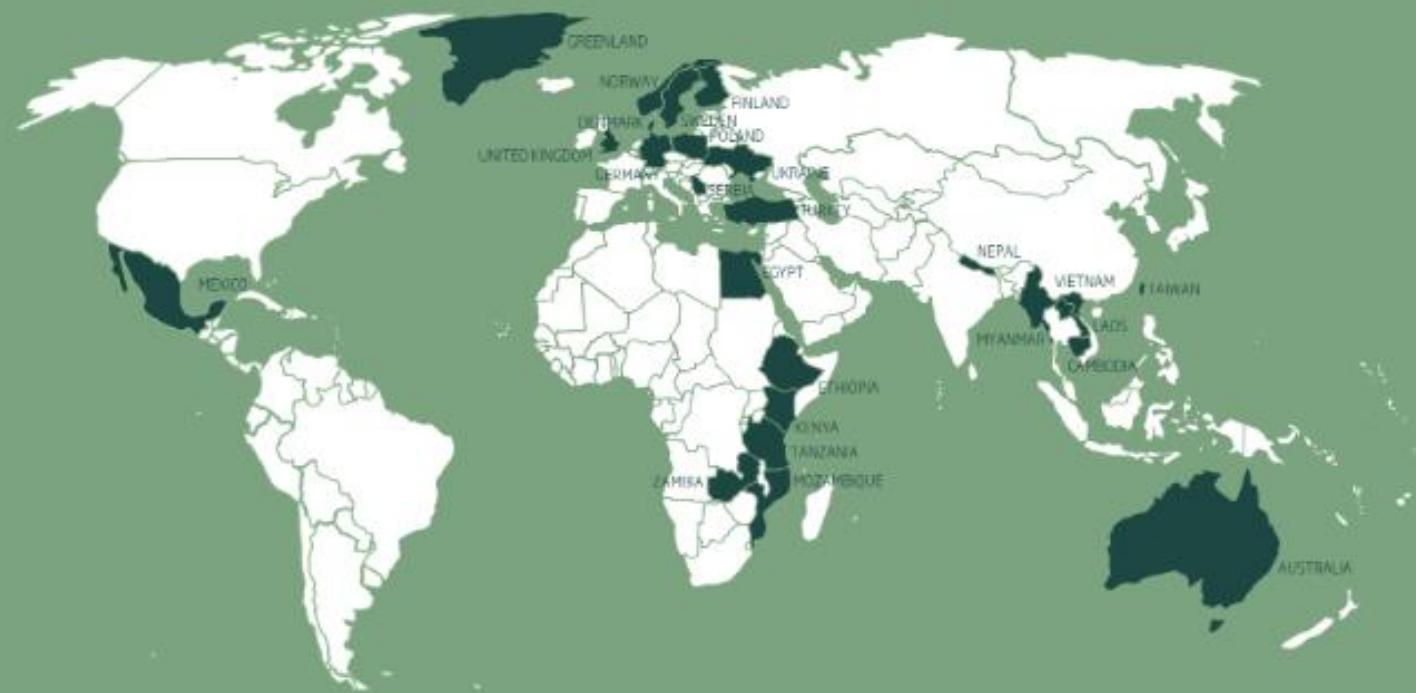
**Pregnancy induced  
hypertension/pre-eclampsia  
(increased blood pressure)**

# A review of contamination of surface-, ground-, and drinking water in Sweden by perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)

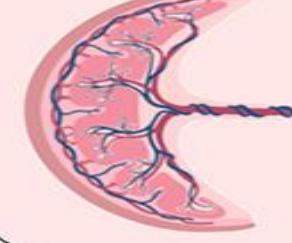
Marko Filipovic

## ATV Jord og Grundvand – møde 10 oktober om PFAS

2017-10-10



## PFAS



## PLACENTA

### Outcomes:

- Low birth weight
- Gestational diabetes
- Hypertensive disorders of pregnancy
  - Preeclampsia
  - Pregnancy induced hypertension

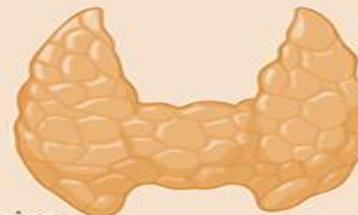
### Mechanism(s):

- Disrupted vasculogenesis/angiogenesis
- Insufficient placentation
- Impaired transplacental transport

## THYROID

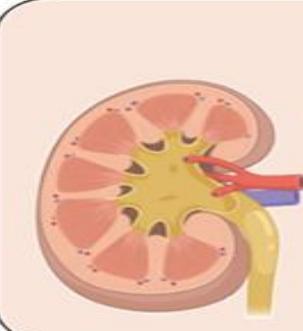
### Outcomes:

- Disrupted thyroid hormones (TH)
  - Increased TSH
  - Decreased T4



### Mechanism(s):

- Increased TH metabolism in liver
- Reduced production of T4
- Reduced thyroid peroxidase activity
- Competitive binding to TH transport proteins



## KIDNEY

### Outcomes:

- Reduced glomerular filtration rate
- Chronic kidney disease
- Kidney cancer

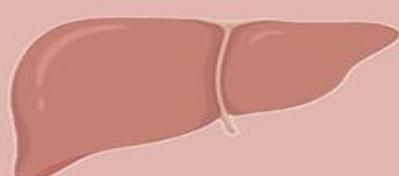
### Mechanism(s):

- Efflux/reabsorption in proximal renal tubules (e.g. basolateral transport by OAT1 and OAT3, apical transport by OAT4)
- Oxidative stress

## LIVER

### Outcomes:

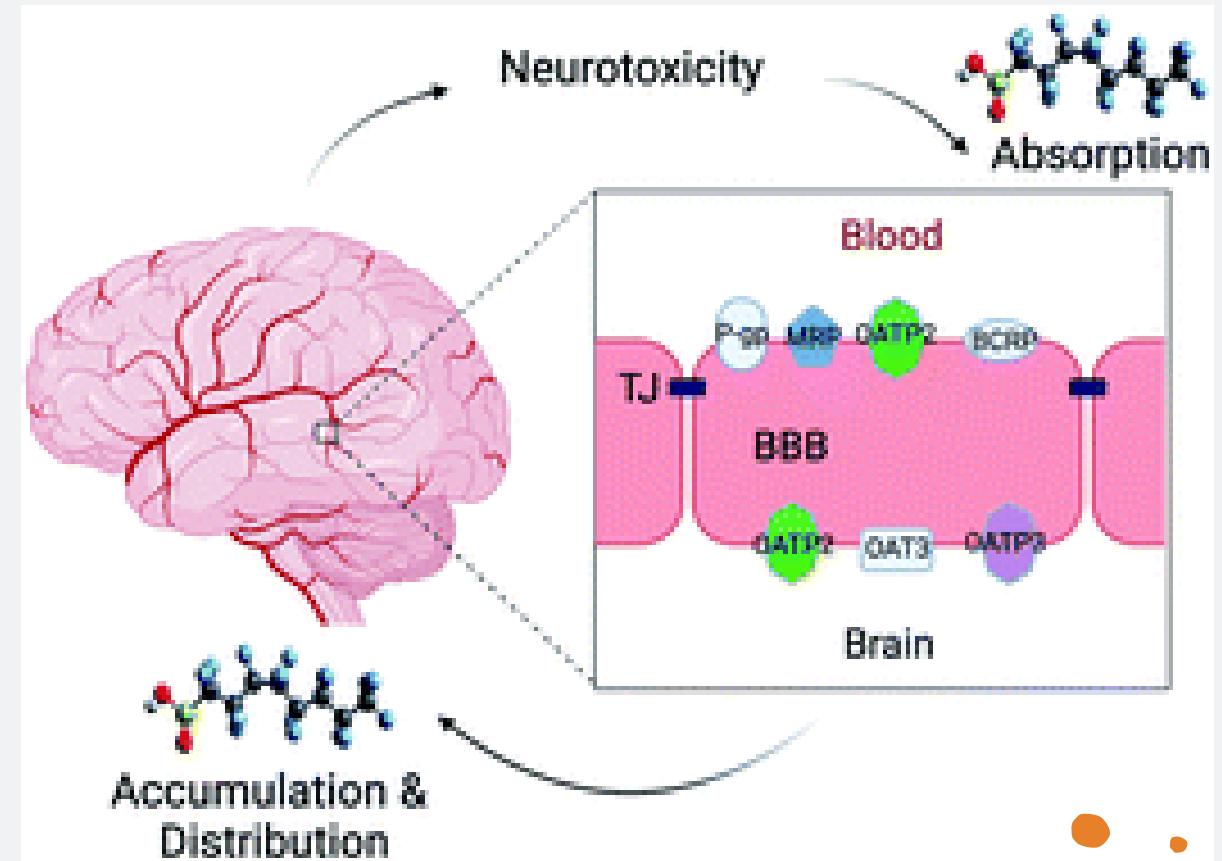
- Metabolic syndrome
  - Lipid dyshomeostasis
    - Elevated triglycerides
    - High cholesterol (LDL)



### Mechanism(s):

- Lipid peroxidation
- Oxidative stress
- Apoptosis

**Absorption, distribution, and toxicity of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in the brain**  
Passes BBB in animals, more studies in humans needed



# Toxic Chemicals in Fabric & Textiles

## ► Pesticide residues

Linked to cancer

## ► PFAS

Linked to cancer, endocrine disruption, developmental & reproductive harm

## ► Synthetic fibers

Linked to endocrine disruption & contribute to plastic pollution



# PFAS sources

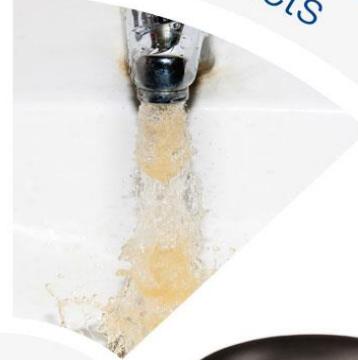
Firefighting foam



Shampoo



Stain resistant  
products



Non-stick cookware



Pesticides



Fast food packaging



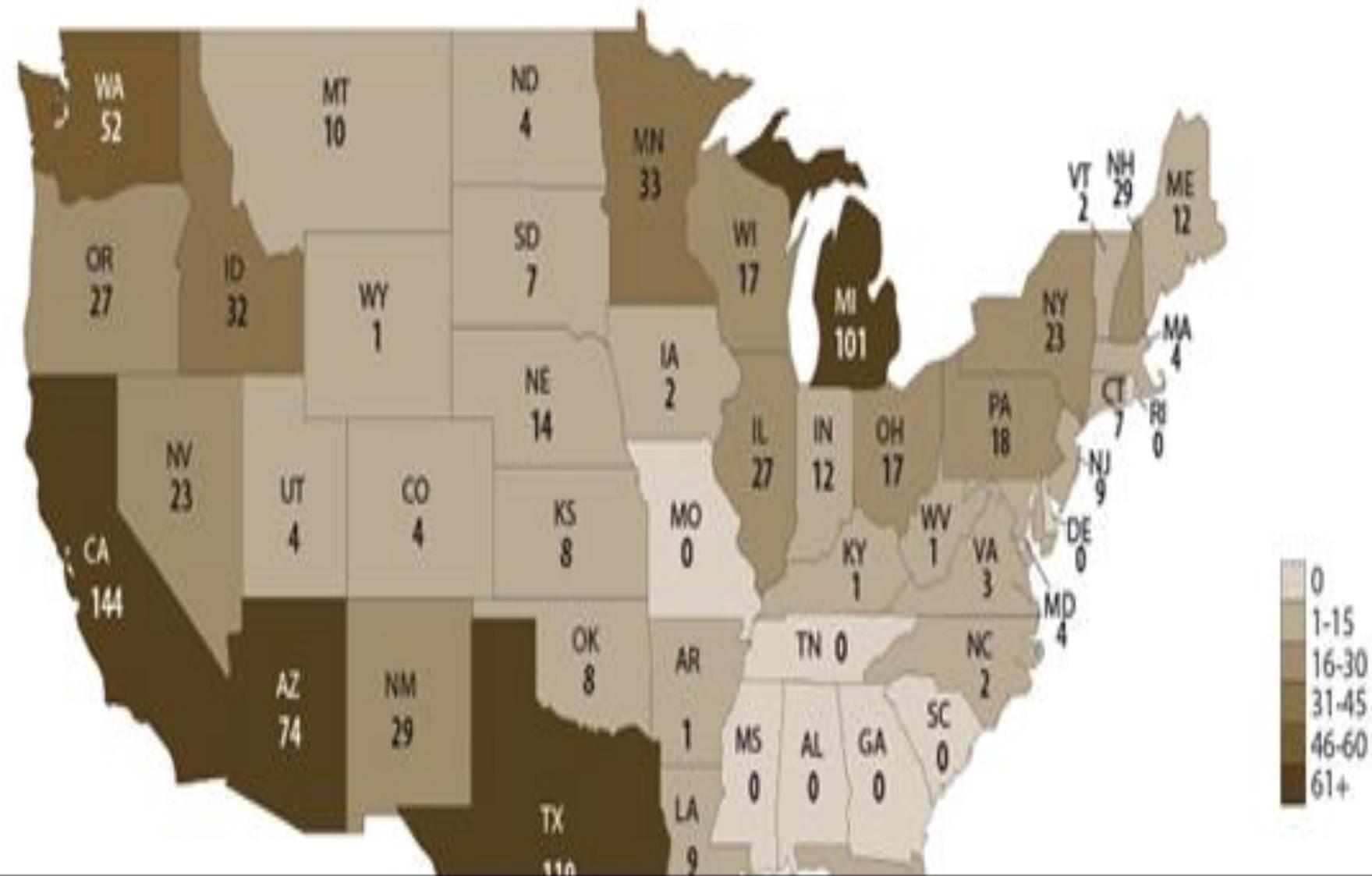
Photography



Paint



# AN ELEMENTAL CONCERN: ARSENIC IN DRINKING WATER





# *Arsenic in food*

COMMON SOURCES

# Arsenic in Rice

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A [2007 study](#) found that rice grown in California and the southern United States (the two largest producers of rice in the U.S.) averaged 0.17 and 0.30 µg/g arsenic in rice, respectively. While the average American consumes 14 grams of rice per day, this obscures variability in rice consumption. Diets typical among Asian or Latinx households, individuals with Celiac's disease, and [infants](#) consume higher-than-average volumes of rice. The authors concluded that consuming above-average volumes of rice with just 0.10 µg/g *inorganic* arsenic in rice could exceed the equivalent of EPA's arsenic water standard.

# Arsenic in Apples, Grapes, and Their Juices

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Like rice, apples, grapes, and pears can be contaminated with arsenic from soil. In the first half of the 20th century, lead arsenate was the most used pesticide in North American fruit orchards. Fruits average less arsenic than root and leafy vegetables because arsenic tends to concentrate in the roots and leaves of plants.

Washing fruits and vegetables thoroughly can remove contaminated soils from surfaces and reduce arsenic exposure, however this will not reduce arsenic levels *within* the plant.

*Got Milk? You Probably Got Fire Retardants, Too*

*“Forever chemicals,” also known as PFAS, have been found in 43 states so far, turning up in milk, eggs, and fish.*



*Poison free  
agriculture*

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**Organic Farm  
Knowledge**

# *Protection of the ozone layer*

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These ozone-depleting substances were mostly introduced in the 1970s in a wide range of industrial and consumer applications, mainly refrigerators, air conditioners and fire extinguishers.

# *Products harming the ozone*

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## *Solution*

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# *Solutions*

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# *Solutions*

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# *Safe products for children*

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# Location of food poisoning among children

Among parents reporting their children had gotten sick from spoiled or contaminated food



Restaurant

68%



Home

31%



School

21%



Friend's  
house

14%



Potluck  
dinner

11%

Source: C.S. Mott Children's Hospital National Poll on Children's Health, 2018



WHAT'S THE PURPOSE  
OF YOUR PITCH?



DigiSolutionBuonaNazione

Digital education for a sustainable world

The Good The Bad The Evil

IN

**FOOD & AGRICULTURE**

IN

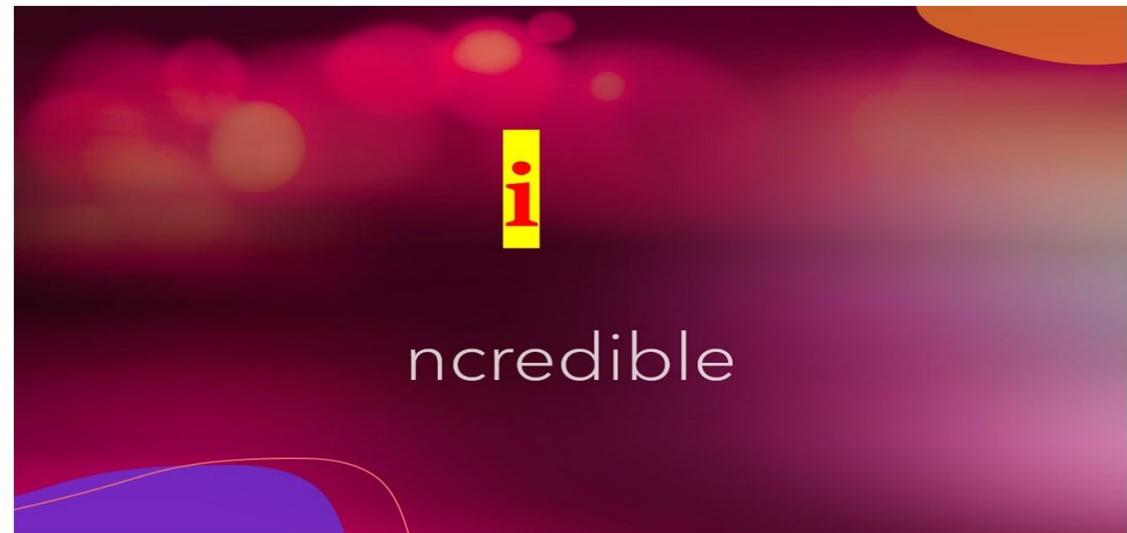
**ITALY AND BEYOND**



*Solution  
Always updated*

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*Towards a transition into a PFAS-free environment*





*Our Phylosophy!  
Why the world is a mess?  
Mafia! Most producers know  
their products  
are poison!*

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