

GLOBAL INDOOR HEALTH NETWORK

WORKING TOGETHER FOR HEALTHY INDOOR ENVIRONMENTS
IN OUR HOMES, SCHOOLS AND BUSINESSES



February 1, 2018

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AAEM Meeting, March 1–4, 2018

The American Academy of Environmental Medicine (AAEM) will hold their [Spring meeting](#) on March 1-4, 2018 in Dallas, Texas.

There will be presentations on “the latest techniques for evaluating and treating mold patients” by many experts in this field including four physicians who are members of GIHN—Dr. Michael Gray, Dr. Janette Hope, Dr. Sonia Rapaport and Dr. Keith Berndtson.

Several of the leading physicians in this field have joined together to create a new nonprofit organization called International Society for Environmentally Acquired Illness (ISEAI). Their website (iseai.org) is currently being developed.

Public School Buildings are Falling Apart and Students are Suffering

Baltimore students made national headlines last week, with news of children across the city stuck in freezing classrooms, quivering in hats, gloves and winter coats. Four Baltimore schools never opened because of broken heaters, and several others sent students home early.

While schools all over the East Coast later shut down for the “bomb cyclone” that brought snow, hail and devastating wind, Baltimore’s situation was notable in part because the weather that day wasn’t actually that inclement. It was cold, but nothing that extraordinary for January in Maryland. Inside the school buildings, though, boiler systems failed, and some classrooms never warmed beyond 40 degrees.

We’ve known about the school infrastructure crisis for a long time. More than two decades ago, the U.S. Government Accountability Office reported that as many as 28 million students attended schools with significant structural problems, including 15,000 schools with unsafe indoor air quality.

By 2013, the American Society of Civil Engineers gave public schools a “D+” grade on its national report card. One 2016 report estimated it would cost roughly \$145 billion annually to maintain and modernize school buildings so all students could learn in safe environments.

Schools are more than just educational institutions. They also serve as pillars for communities — strengthening civic life, and attracting families and jobs.

We need to take this problem seriously, and advocate strong and safe schools for all.

To learn more about this issue, [read the article](#).

See *Oklahoma discussing smart meters* on page 2

Oklahoma Legislature Discussing Bill to Get Rid of Electric Company Smart Meters

In 2012, Oklahoma Gas and Electric released a modern way to read electrical usage of each home. It was called the Smart Meter and it would replace old analog readers which were often found to be faulty and unreliable.

Six years later, the Oklahoma Legislature is attempting to sign a bill which will eliminate Smart Meters and replace them with an electric alternative.

The second session of the 56th Oklahoma Legislature proposed House Bill 2872, commonly known as the Smart Meter Bill. Actions in this bill will replace Smart Meters from each home in Oklahoma with a safer, electrical-based meter.

One of the main reasons for the change is due to the health of the customers of OG&E.

Three health agencies and a medical report; the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, the National Toxicology Program, the Studies of the Toxicology Carcinogenicity of Cell Phone Radiation and the 2012 Bio Initiative Reports; have shown a steady decrease in health among users of the Smart Meters.

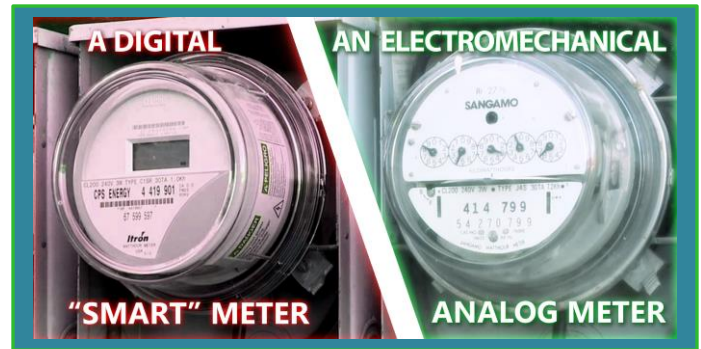
"Non-ionizing radiation from radio frequencies shared by cell phones and smart meters produced increased rates of highly malignant very rare tumors: gliomas of the brain and schwannomas of the heart," the House Bill, authored by Rep. David Derby (R-Owasso), reads.

This report has been confirmed by the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences.

Gliomas are known as malignant tumors which are connected to the nervous system.

Schwannomas, according to the Cancer Research Institute, is a "tumor of the tissue that covers nerves, called the nerve sheath.

The report also concludes that the radio transmissions from the Smart Meter are the one of the direct causes of these issues.



Oklahoma Legislature Discussing Bill to Get Rid of Electric Company Smart Meters (cont'd)

Change of the electric meters has been called for as early as 2012. Reports from KFOR and News 9 report that many people throughout the state were getting migraines, regular nose-bleeds and overall health issues.

And yet the utilities like OG&E have largely ignored concerns of citizens over these devices and declined to remove the meters. This was due to large amount of effort put into placing these Smart Meters out across the state.

The people affected by these Smart Meters are experiencing what medical professional call Electromagnetic Hypersensitivity.

Electromagnetic Hypersensitivity, known as EHS, is a claimed sensitivity to electromagnetic fields. Some of the symptoms are similar to the effects given off by the Smart Meters.

House Bill 2872 will replace these Smart Meters will a more electrical based meter instead of a meter relying off of radio transmissions. The connections will account for each house and be directly submitted to the company. This action will eliminate the need for electricians to come to each house and read the meter on the sides of the houses.

Installation will happen within 90 days of the House Bill being signed into effect due to the nature of events surrounding the necessity for change.

To read the article, click [here](#).

See *Carbon monoxide poisonings* on page 3

Carbon Monoxide Poisonings Increase in Winter

Every year, more than 400 Americans die from unintentional carbon monoxide poisoning. Don't be one of them.

Winter and its increasingly low temperatures bring higher rates of carbon monoxide poisoning, which can harm or potentially kill in a matter of minutes.

The odorless, scentless gas can creep into homes, ice houses, garages and other confined spaces through furnaces, water heaters and generators, as well as other portable devices. And symptoms such as headache, nausea and vomiting are often misdiagnosed or ignored by residents.

Carbon monoxide poisoning spikes in winter months, according to data from the Minnesota Department of Health, and the highest average number of emergency visits for carbon monoxide poisoning occur from December to February.

One of the most important things individuals can do to prevent exposure is to have a working carbon monoxide detector in residences, Tranter said. A detector should be placed within 10 feet of each bedroom.

"You want to make sure it's right there and really loud," Tranter said, because one of the risks is going to bed at night, being exposed to the gas and not waking up. Detectors should be replaced every five years.

Bruce West, Minnesota state fire marshal, said during cold snaps and times of severe weather, it is also important to check the vents in homes and apartments.

Snow or ice can cover vents and block them from releasing the gas, which can lead to a dangerous buildup of carbon monoxide. "You're going to be overcome by that carbon monoxide," West said.

Whether you have vertical or horizontal vents, check them at least once a week. "When you walk outside, glance up," West said.



Carbon Monoxide Poisonings Increase in Winter (cont'd)

If an alarm does go off, leave the building immediately. If you feel sick, call 911. If you do not feel sick, call the fire department or local utility company to check the building. Do not return inside the building until it has been checked out, Tranter said.

Symptoms can look like the flu, and include headaches, dizziness, upset stomach and vomiting. Pay attention to these signs, and notice if the whole family is affected at once, Tranter said. Dogs and cats are also susceptible to the gas and may show signs of illness.

Both Tranter and West said residents need to have water heaters and furnaces checked annually. This should typically happen in the fall, but if people have not had them checked yet, now is a good time.

Another important message underscored by both officials: Do not idle vehicles inside garages. Gas will build up and become hazardous. If you need to idle the car, back it out of the garage and close the garage door first.

By taking steps to protect yourself against carbon monoxide, West said, "you're doing preventative maintenance." It's no different from taking your car in for tune-ups.

To read the article, click [here](#).

See *Doctor had to plead for boy* on page 4

Doctor Had to Plead for Boy with Lung Problems to be Moved Out of Mouldy Rental House (Australia)

Jemima Balhas and her young son lived in a rental home with a serious mould problem for seven years, despite pleas from their doctor for them to be rehoused.

She is now fighting for compensation after losing all her belongings due to the risk of contamination.

Lawyers said the case highlighted the need for minimum standards for rental properties to protect people's health and safety.

Ms. Balhas said she first noticed mould spots in 2011, six months after she moved in.

She said a housing officer with her property manager, Aboriginal Housing Victoria (AHV), told her it was due to her weight and was condensation due to heavy breathing.

Eighteen months later, she said the mould had started to grow on her baby son's bassinette.

"[It had] dots like someone had gone to it with a marker. It was pretty shocking," Ms. Balhas told the ABC.

She said repeated complaints led to a few repairs, but the flaking walls, mould patches, and water stains kept returning.

"I would clean it away, I tried everything, but it would come back thicker," she said.

Her now five-year-old son Tobias has asthma and bronchiolitis, and when his health deteriorated this year, she got legal advice.

"Him breathing in the air is making his little lungs weaker," Ms. Balhas said. "It's not fair on him."

Last month, lawyers acting on Ms. Balhas's behalf took the matter to the Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal.



Doctor Had to Plead for Boy with Lung Problems to be Moved Out of Mouldy Rental House (Australia) –cont'd

A mould inspection ordered by the tribunal uncovered some inside walls had up to 90 per cent moisture levels — well exceeding the allowable limit of 15 per cent.

"This property is seriously contaminated and not habitable," the report stated. "No-one should enter this property [until] a clearance certificate is provided."

Dr. Jane Greacen said the mouldy conditions left Tobias in danger of developing a fungal pneumonia.

Since 2013, she has written three separate letters to Aboriginal Housing Victoria stating the health risks the mould posed to the boy.

In September, Dr. Greacen wrote it was a matter of urgency he be removed from the house.

"Tobias's asthma with his history of bronchiolitis is being aggravated by living in this house," Dr. Greacen wrote.

"The house is full of mould ... it is clearly unsafe for any person living in it."

Microbiologist Dr. Cameron Jones said mould in buildings was a widespread problem and the serious health risks were not being recognised. Dr. Jones said **"I would be very concerned not just because of the spores that are in the indoor air but from the viable mould, the whole home would be a toxic hazard."**

To read the article, click [here](#).

Wi-Fi and Cellphones Increase Pregnant Women's Risk of Miscarriage by Nearly 50%

Wi-Fi and cellphones increase pregnant women's risk of suffering a miscarriage by nearly 50 percent, new research reveals.

Magnetic field (MF) non-ionizing radiation, which is also given off by power lines and cell towers, has been found in past studies to put a stress on the body, leading to genetic damage that can cause pregnant women to miscarry.

Those exposed to the highest levels of MF radiation are 48 percent more likely to lose their baby than women exposed to the lowest amounts, the US study found.

MF radiation, which everyone is exposed to at some extent, has previously been linked to cancer and has been recommended by the World Health Organization to be studied for its effect on pregnancies.

Miscarriages affect between 15 and 20 percent of pregnancies in the US. They are defined as losing babies less than 20 weeks into their gestation.

Researchers from the Kaiser Permanente Division of Research in Oakland, California, analyzed 913 pregnant women at varying stages of their gestation.

Results reveal pregnant women with the highest MF-radiation exposure have a 48 percent greater risk of miscarrying than those with the lowest exposure.

Lead author Dr. De-Kun Li said: 'This study provides evidence from a human population that magnetic field non-ionizing radiation could have adverse biological impacts on human health.

'We hope that the finding from this study will stimulate much-needed additional studies into the potential environmental hazards to human health, including the health of pregnant women.'

To read the article, click [here](#). To read the report, click [here](#). **If you use insulin pumps with steel needles,** read this [new report](#) about the effects of EMF.



Employees Told Not to Vacuum During Mold Investigation at State Building (Nevada)

It is the center of state business in southern Nevada, but some of the 700 employees who work in the building daily are blowing the whistle on the mounting problems facing the Grant Sawyer Building near Las Vegas Boulevard and Washington.

"Get off your duff, get the money, legislature, get the money buildings and grounds, and fix this," said Rick McCann, Executive Director for the Nevada Association of Public Safety Officers.

McCann does not work in the building, but he does represent 5 public safety organizations with offices and employees who work inside the Grant Sawyer Building.

McCann says multiple employees are complaining of mysterious illnesses.

Emails provided to Contact 13 show employees were asked not to vacuum their workspaces, and janitorial vacuuming was suspended last week.

The state acknowledges there have been some age-related maintenance issues for the 23-year-old building.

A Nevada spokesperson released a statement regarding the request for employees not to vacuum their work areas last week: The State Public Works Division is in the process of conducting indoor air quality tests of the Grant Sawyer Building. A sampling was taken the week of January 15, and the results will be analyzed by a laboratory. A component of the air quality assessment will include an analysis of potential mold. The results of the testing will be available in approximately 10 weeks.

To read the article, click [here](#).

See *New Jersey school closed* on page 6

New Jersey School Closed for Remainder of Year Due to Mold

A Monroe Township school closed over mold concerns will remain shut for the rest of this school year, district officials reported Wednesday.

Holly Glen Elementary School, which closed in October, will remain shuttered much longer than originally expected after discovery of water intrusion issues around the building.

"We have learned that there are moisture issues surrounding the exterior foundation of the building that must be corrected and water is a concern coming off the roof through drain pipes and spilling into the ground and going under the foundation," Superintendent Charles M. Earling announced in a letter posted Wednesday.

An inspection found extensive mold issues in the building in early October. That discovery prompted the district to close all six of its schools for a week to test for mold.

Holly Glen was originally expected to close for three months to allow time for remediation and re-testing.

Task force member Ed Knorr toured the exterior of Holly Glen with school board member Jeffrey Simpler on Wednesday.

Knorr pointed to several water intrusion issues around the outside of the building

Rainwater isn't draining away from the building, he said, and that means water is likely entering the structure, leading to mold and other damage. He pointed to standing water and ice in a few spots up against the building, gaps between pavement and the building, a lack of expansion joints between slabs of concrete, water damage to bricks, and downspouts that leave water running back toward the building, rather than away from it.

Knorr said he has visited the school during rainstorms and seen streams of water running along the side of the building.



New Jersey School Closed for Remainder of Year Due to Mold (cont'd)

He doesn't want to see the mold cleanup amount to simply removing existing surface mold inside the building without getting to what he sees as the root of the problem. If the water intrusion issues aren't dealt with, the mold will simply return, he said.

"When you do a mold investigation, you've got to learn the outside influences as much as the inside," he said.

Getting water away from the building and repairing damage will require major work, Knorr said.

"They're gonna have to trench all the way around the school here," he said, pointing to one of the trouble spots.

These issues are not recent developments, Knorr said, as he pointed a spot where a sidewalk is sinking down from a curb, posing a tripping hazard.

"The stuff you see here has been going on for years," he said. "This hasn't happened overnight. For this to go unnoticed is horrendous."

In addition to dealing with water intrusion, the school's HVAC system will also be replaced as part of the project.

Officials have not indicated how much all of this work will cost.

Holly Glen and Whitehall students are currently attending other district schools until their buildings are reopened.

To read the article, click [here](#).

The Sewer System Crisis in the United States

The city of Louisville, Kentucky, sits low in a valley along the Ohio River. When it rains heavily, water can quickly rise, overflowing the stormwater drains and submerging parts of downtown, low-income neighborhoods near the river, and the local college campus.

Louisville is nowhere close to the coastal areas in Florida and Texas that have received the lion's share of attention for the effects of climate change. But it's at increasing risk for sewer system overflows and more frequent flooding, thanks to a perfect storm of aging stormwater systems and climate change.

"We are racing against the clock," said Eric Friedlander, Louisville's chief resilience officer, told The Daily Beast. "When you talk about massive infrastructure we are putting in place, and the construction time schedule, it feels to me there is still time—but we're up against it."

Louisville residents are reminded of flooding threats with signs that mark how high water reached during the Great Flood of 1937, when nearly three-quarters of the city was underwater. Inevitably, an event like that will happen again. An Army Corps of Engineers study found that warmer temperatures and changing weather patterns will lead to more frequent storm surges from the Ohio River, consequently increasing flooding in low-lying areas like Louisville (PDF).

Other inland communities, from Baton Rouge, Louisiana to rural West Virginia, have also seen a surge in flooding. The most recent National Climate Assessment suggests heavy downpours are more frequent and inland floods cause more damage than any other severe weather event. Another study showed that thunderstorms in the Southeast could dump 80 percent more rain in some areas, causing flooding to be four times worse by the end of the century, said Andreas Prein, a climate scientist at the National Center for Atmospheric Research.

"It is one of the most severe consequences of climate change inland in the U.S.," Prein said.

The stress of increased water flow is wreaking havoc on the nation's stormwater systems, which are reaching the end of their lifetimes (PDF).

Flooding is not just a nuisance—it's also a public health and safety issue.

It is one of the most severe consequences of climate change inland in the U.S.

The Sewer System Crisis in the United States (continued)

Unable to handle the intensity of heavy rainfall and storm surge, water backs up and causes flooding, "There's so much more water to get rid of in a city," Prein said. "It needs a sophisticated drainage system, which we don't have."

Flooding is not just a nuisance—it's also a public health and safety issue. Combined sewer systems in hundreds of communities, from Memphis to Oklahoma, backup during heavy rains, allowing millions of gallons of untreated sewage and stormwater runoff to flow into streets and waterways.

Old wastewater treatment plants are flooding more frequently too, releasing contaminated water into rivers and bays.

Chronic flooding takes an economic toll too, said Maria Koetter, director of Louisville's Office of Sustainability, adding that it can cause businesses to lose money and affect tourism.

And stormwater management is only part of the solution. To be climate resilient, Lightbody said, cities should take a holistic approach, requiring green infrastructure, preventing development in floodplains, redirecting or elevating roads, and building levees or flood walls.

Most initiatives happen at the local level, but the federal government needs to provide guidance to incentivize cities, Lightbody said. However, under the current administration, that's becoming more difficult--10 days before Hurricane Harvey hit in August, the president repealed an Obama-era rule that mandated infrastructure projects like roads and bridges be designed to survive rising sea levels and storm surge.

To read the article, click [here](#).

See *Sailor sues federal government* on page 8

Former Sailor Sues Federal Government Over Mould

A former sailor with a debilitating lung condition doctors say was brought on by exposure to mould aboard two Canadian warships is suing the federal government, CBC News has learned.

Retired lieutenant Alan Doucette recently filed the lawsuit in Federal Court in Moncton, N.B.

The legal case comes as the navy has revealed air-quality tests conducted aboard one of its frigates last summer showed unacceptable levels of mould in at least three ships' compartments.

Doucette served on destroyers that are now retired, but told CBC News in an interview that he launched the court case because conditions that made him sick are still present on active ships.

He was medically released from the navy in 2012 after being deemed unable to go to sea.

"I lost my career due to the illness caused by the navy's negligence," he said.

"All of those people on board those ships ... are still working in the conditions that ended my career."

Veterans Affairs recognized his hyperactive airway disorder was brought on by exposure to toxic substances, including mould and possibly diesel fumes, during his service.

The statement of claim, a copy of which was obtained by CBC News, accused the navy of "systemic negligence."

Officials knew or ought to have known "about the staggering mould growth on both [HMCS] Athabaskan and [HMCS] Iroquois," said the court filing, dated Dec. 6, 2017.

The lawsuit also alleged the navy "failed to take appropriate action in order to ensure the health and wellness of the service men and women under its employ."

CBC News first reported on the infestation of mould aboard warships — and the navy's attempts counter it — in the summer of 2016.



Former Sailor Sues Federal Government Over Mould (cont'd)

In the beginning, senior navy officials insisted there were no reports of health issues associated with the blight. But later, in the summer of 2017, CBC News profiled Doucette's health complaints and the fact that Veterans Affairs recognized his condition as being attributable to his time in the navy.

National Defence was asked through access to information requests to provide copies of environmental and health assessments to back up its assurances. The requests have gone unanswered for over 18 months.

Doucette's lawyer, former Liberal MP Brian Murphy, said that's very telling.

"General statements like that have to be backed up. Don't they? Wouldn't you expect proof of inspections and results of those inspections?" said Murphy. "Those reports must exist if senior naval officers said there was nothing to worry about."

National Defence may not feel compelled to handover the documents to CBC News, but will have to answer the Federal Court, he added.

"They should be held to account," said Murphy.

The case is expected to have far-reaching implications for the navy, particularly in light of the fact that last summer it instituted a series of air-quality checks aboard its patrol frigates.

To read the article, click [here](#).

How to Talk to Your Kids About Climate Change

This is an interesting article. Only a few excerpts are included here:

Jeff Goodell has been covering climate change as a reporter for 20 years, detailing how we humans have brought on and will deal with the planet's changes with such books as *Big Coal*, *How to Cool the Planet*, and, most recently, *The Water Will Come: Rising Seas, Sinking Cities, and the Remaking of the Civilized World*. In this insightful, deeply-reported book, Goodell talks about the blind eye planners and citizens turn on cities like Miami, which by some estimates could be underwater in our lifetime and how "the real X-factor here is not the vagaries of climate science, but the complexity of human psychology." But what if that human is a small one?

Goodell, the father of three teenagers, has raised a household that understands the massive problems linked to climate change and has insight on how we can turn this complex topic to our kids.

Just how do we teach our kids about climate change?

It's something I think about all the time because I have three kids, two 19-year olds and a 15-year-old and I talk to them about a lot. I feel like my job here articulating the problem as well as I can when it comes to climate change. Because they're going to be the ones who solve it. It's going to be the great challenge of their time.

How would you tell the story of climate change to younger kids?

One of the ways that kids have a window into the science is through animal stories — about polar bears on the declining ice or birds that have to migrate. In my view, Mother Nature is the greatest storyteller of all. Kids can't be expected to care for the natural world, much less to understand it, unless they spend some time living in it. I think it's very important for them to see that nature is not something that's "out there," but the fundamental basis of the world we live in. I always felt like it was my job as a parent to make sure my kids see the Milky Way, pick up frogs, swim in lakes and rivers, scramble over boulders, trace the veins on a leaf.

One of the hard things as a parent is that you want your kids to be safe and you want to think your kids are growing up in a world where they'll have opportunities and where they're going to have a chance at a better life and that's why we all work so hard as parents.

That's a hard thing to communicate because for a lot of people it will be a rougher world. How you think about that and how you encourage your kids to be smart and flexible and adaptive and creative is really the important thing.

How to Talk to Your Kids About Climate Change (cont'd)

How do you make time outdoors a learning experience? (See the article)

What do you do when your kid oversimplifies the problem, saying they like beaches and warm weather?

We all love beaches and warm weather. That's a basic human feeling. That's why Coastal communities are popular. There's something very primal about our love of water and warm places. You can say that's great and I love it too, but as the world warms up, it's going to bring other not-so-wonderful changes too. It's going to melt the ice in the Arctic, for example, and Seas are going to rise. Use it as an opportunity to talk about the good things, but also that there's another side of this that you're not seeing right here as we're lying on the beach. Use it as a lever into a larger conversation.

In other words, life's not a beach.

One of the hard things as a parent is that you want your kids to be safe and you want to think your kids are growing up in a world where they'll have opportunities and where they're going to have a chance at a better life and that's why we all work so hard as parents. That's a hard thing to communicate because for a lot of people it will be a rougher world. How you think about that and how you encourage your kids to be smart and flexible and adaptive and creative is really the important thing. That's why stories about entrepreneurs and inventors and scientists and the miracles of what some of these great inventors have done in the past are really important.

...continued on page 10

See *How to talk...climate change (cont'd)* on page 10

How to Talk to Your Kids About Climate Change (cont'd)

What, then, do we tell them about Scott Pruitt? (See the article for the answer.)

How can Americans, in particular, prepare our kids for the future?

We're seeing major geopolitical shifts that are certainly linked to climate change and energy. The 20th century, the post-WWII moment was one of great American leadership economically and morally. That's pretty obviously not going to be the story of the 21st century. I've spent a lot of time in China, and they get it. They've moved so quickly toward clean energy and solar power, they've brought hundreds of millions of people out of poverty and done it in a way that's really raised the standard of living, but they're also they're making huge strides toward clean energy, self-driving, electric cars. They get that whoever dominates the clean energy world will dominate the economy of the 21st century.

I encouraged my son to take Chinese. I really think that fluency in the world is going to be increasingly important. Seeking opportunities beyond the borders of America will be really really important in the future. Far more so than it is now.

What kind of world do you expect your grandchildren to live in?

It's not going to resemble my world much at all — a stable democracy, the United States of America I grew up in. I ascribe to the idea that I never make predictions especially about the future, so I do not know what form their world will take but I do think it will be radically different.

I do believe in creativity and I have an optimistic view about the human spirit, but I think the changes we're going to be seeing are very disruptive. The X-factor is the human psychology and how people will react to this. And I think the world that my grandkids will live in will be a giant character test for humanity and I don't know where that will go.

That's why I want to raise tough, smart, resilient kids. I want them to understand, to know that they're moving into a different world. I want them to be ready for it. The most dangerous thing you can do as a parent is to pretend it's not happening.

“Look, the world is going to be different for you. Here are these changes that are happening. Be smart, be ready, and go for it.”

How to Talk to Your Kids About Climate Change (cont'd)

That's why I want to raise tough, smart, resilient kids. I want them to understand, to know that they're moving into a different world. I want them to be ready for it. The most dangerous thing you can do as a parent is to pretend it's not happening.

Then they find out that “Oh, the world is not what I expected, I'm disillusioned, I'm shocked, this is not what my parents told me it was going to be like.” I think saying, “Look, the world is going to be different for you. Here are these changes that are happening. Be smart, be ready, and go for it.”

To read the article, click [here](#).

[New Year's message from the UN Secretary General:](#)

“Narrow the gaps. Bridge the divides. Rebuilt trust by bringing people together around common goals.”

Quick Links:

Website: <https://www.globalindoorhealthnetwork.com>

Health Effects:

<https://www.globalindoorhealthnetwork.com/health-effects>

GIHN Papers:

<https://www.globalindoorhealthnetwork.com/GIHN-papers>