

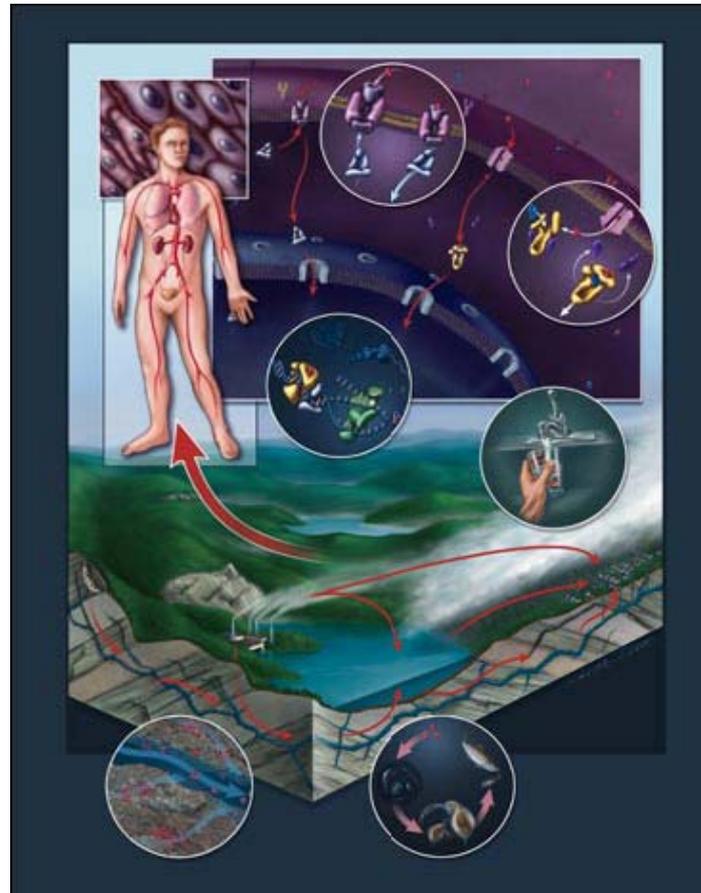


Joint SBRP-WETP Spring Workshop

April 3, 2008

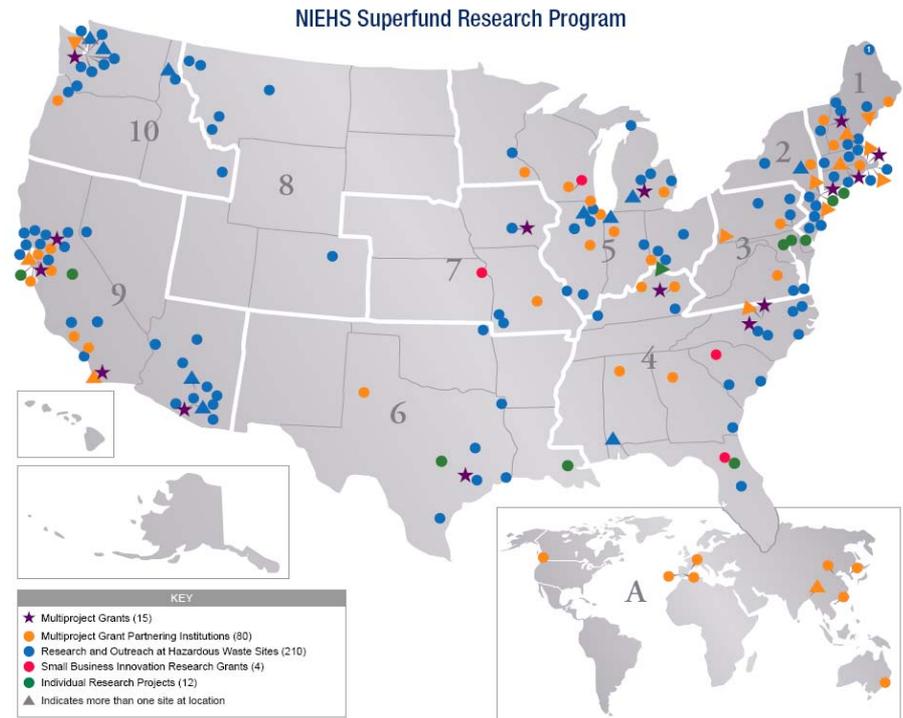
**Claudia Thompson, PhD
Acting Director SBRP**

A Holistic Approach to Science

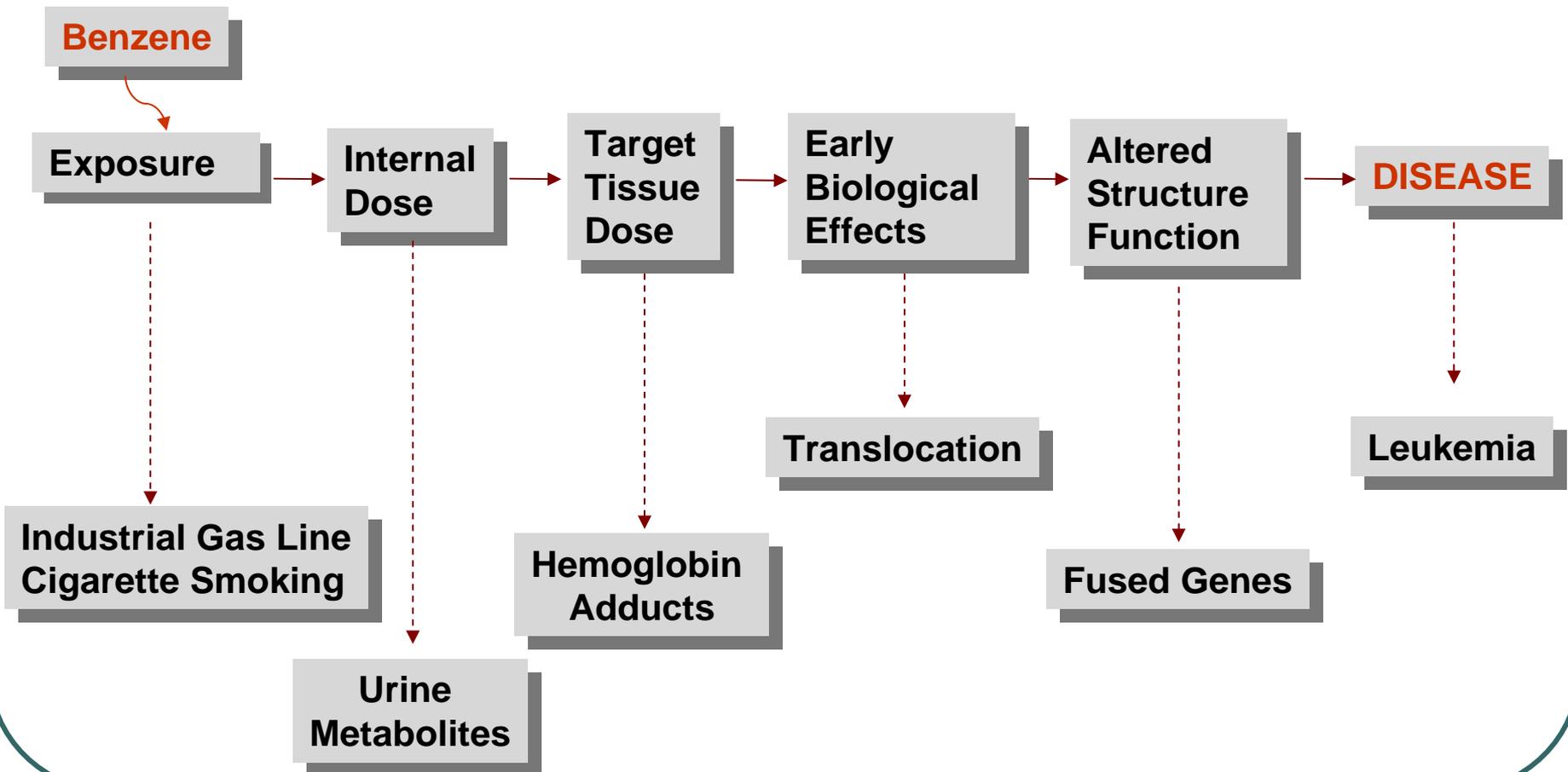


Who We Fund

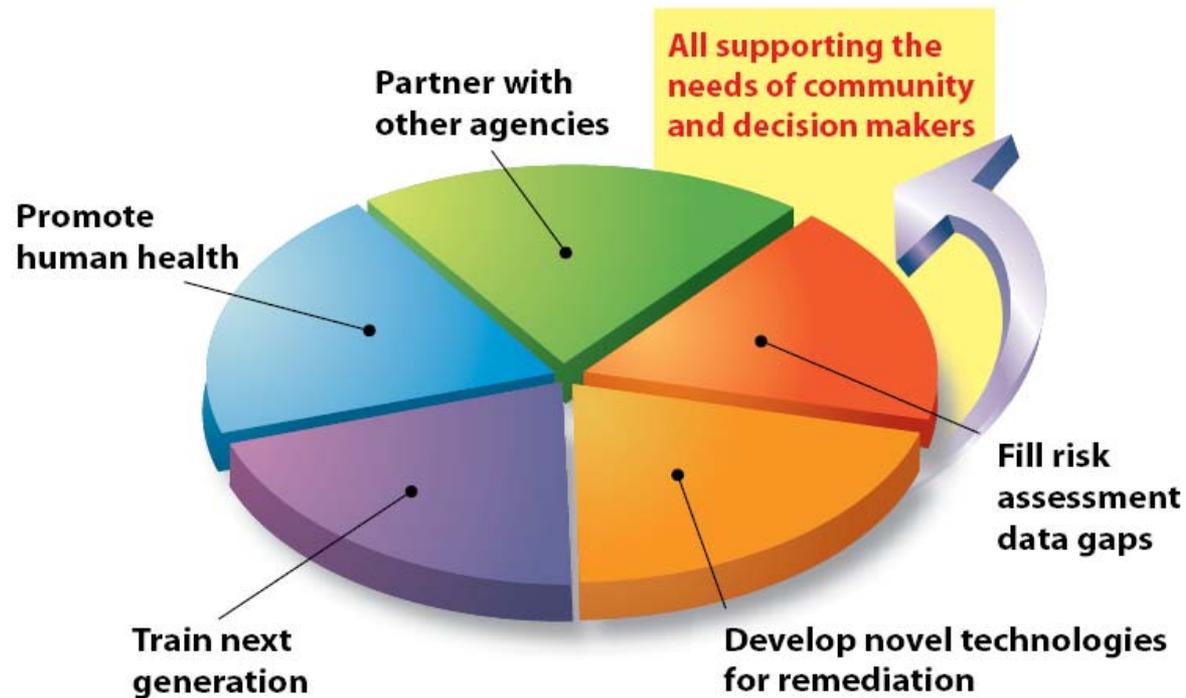
Boston University
 Brown University
 Dartmouth College
 Duke University
 Texas A&M
 University of Arizona
 University of California, Berkeley
 University of California, Davis
 University of California, San Diego
 University of Iowa
 University of Kentucky
 University of North Carolina,
 Chapel Hill
 University of Washington



Exposure-Disease Paradigm



An Accountable Enterprise





Partnerships with Federal Agencies and Communities

Research Translation Core



- Program initiated
- Aligned with the Program's science

Community Outreach Core



- Partnership driven
- Draws from the expertise of program's investigators



RTC Activities

Percentages based on approx. 110 activities

Activity	Community	Government
Education	43.6%	5.5%
Communication	16.4%	10%
"Involvement"	10%	3.6%
Advisory	3.6%	7.3%

¿Como afecta el TCE nuestra salud?

Los científicos han encontrado que la

¿Quiere saber más?

Arizona Department of Environmental Quality
<http://www.azdeq.gov/>

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry
<http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/>

US EPA Consumer Fact Sheet on Trichloroethylene
http://www.epa.gov/OGWDW/contaminants/dw_contamts/trichlor.html

National Institute of Environmental Health,
Superfund Basic Research Program
<http://www-apps.niehs.nih.gov/sbrp/>

Presentado por:



La misión del Centro Binacional es resolver los retos de salud humana y ambiental a lo largo de la frontera entre los Estados Unidos y México:

Proporcionar y apoyar el entrenamiento, la investigación y el desarrollo de políticas públicas dentro de las ciencias ambientales y la toxicología.

Facilitar el diálogo binacional entre los investigadores y los grupos de interés en relación a la evaluación de riesgo y los problemas de remediación.

Para más información, favor de contactar a:

Daniela Moreno, Coordinadora de Program
1703 East Meibell Street
Tucson, Arizona 85724-0207
Teléfono: 520.429.3428, Fax: 520.626.2466
dmoreno@pharmacy.arizona.edu
<http://www.binationalpharmacy.arizona.edu>

May 2006

¿Que es el TCE?

El tricloroetileno (TCE) es un solvente líquido usado para disolver sustancias aceitosas o grasosas.

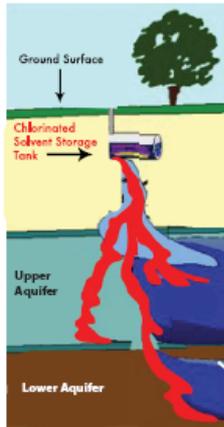


El TCE ha sido introducido al medio ambiente por que la gente lo usa para limpiar la grasa de los metales, especialmente para limpiar partes de aviones. También las tintorerías usaban un solvente relativamente similar conocido como PCE para remover la mugre de la ropa sucia. El TCE puede formarse a través de la conversión del PCE cuando se introduce al medio ambiente.



Antes, no se sabía que el TCE podía afectar negativamente a los humanos y al medio ambiente. Por esta falta de conocimiento, no se dispuso del TCE de forma adecuada. Además también se puede fugar al medio ambiente si no es almacenado adecuadamente. Ahora, se dispone del TCE quemándolo en incineradores de alta temperatura especialmente diseñados.

How does TCE affect our Environment?



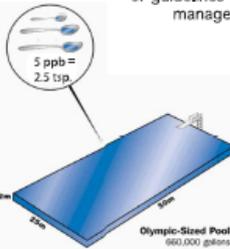
Source: Modified US EPA 1999

TCE remains in soil and groundwater supplies for a long period of time. Groundwater is where we primarily obtain our drinking water in the southwestern United States and northern Mexico.

What are the government policies concerning TCE?



The US Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) is the federal agency responsible for monitoring TCE in drinking water. They have created standards or guidelines for its management.



Source: <http://www.courserwaterquality.org/>

Drinking water standards for TCE state that it must be less than 5 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$) or parts per billion (ppb). This is equivalent to adding 2.5 teaspoons of TCE into an Olympic sized swimming pool.

How can I reduce TCE exposure in my home?

If there is TCE in water we can be exposed by drinking, swimming, or showering. Breathing air and shower vapors that have TCE are other forms of exposure. Coming into contact with soil or dust that has been contaminated with TCE is another source.

The best way to prevent health problems related to TCE exposure is with personal knowledge.

It is recommended that individuals learn about the quality of their drinking water. Information about your drinking water is available to the public by contacting your local water provider. Lastly, be aware of the historical background of the area in and around your home. Find out if your home was built near an old industrial, dry cleaners, or garbage dump site.

The amount of TCE in drinking water can be reduced by installing a home activated carbon filter system. It is recommended that a qualified technician install your filter system in order to assure it works properly. It is important to replace the filter as recommended by the manufacturer since activated carbon filters do not work forever.

Communication





Community Involvement – Science to Policy

Working with Tribal communities

UC San Diego is assisting Tribal scientists in locating, assessing and remediating environmental hazards on Tribal lands and is working closely with tribes to address post-fire environmental health concerns

Human Biomonitoring Programs

UC Berkeley is educating state legislatures on how biological monitoring approaches might be used to reduce burden of illness. The program is holding workshops with legislators and participating on expert panels to discuss ELSI surrounding the use of biomonitoring in public health surveillance and policy

Boston University worked with a lay panel over 2.5 months culminating in a consensus conference on Human Biomonitoring. A consensus statement was developed and presented.



Community Involvement – Science to Policy

Lead Prevention

Dartmouth College has been active in strengthening lead poisoning prevention policy in NH and VT. They have drafted recommendations for legislative changes in NH that culminated in a new lead prevention law being passed in the 2007 session. They are currently working to pass a lead prevention law in VT during their 2008 session.

Brownfields Redevelopment

Brown University working with community groups, developed the Environmentally Compromised Home Opportunity (ECHO) Program which was enacted into law in 2006 to provide low-interest home improvement loans available to homeowners with toxic contamination.

Teaming with state environmental legislators in RI Brown University has been conducting workshops on the topic of vapor intrusion, a critical exposure pathway which needs to be accounted for in the re-development of hazardous waste sites

Brainstorming - *Enhancing Communication and Collaboration*



How should the SBRP:

- 1. Expand outreach to our Programs stakeholders?**
- 2. Effectively address Superfund priority areas?**
- 3. Coordinate ready-to-be-applied research?**
- 4. Keep abreast of emerging issues?**
- 5. Establish ties with the WETP community?**