Community-Engaged Research and Public Health Protection: Sustaining a Program and Partnerships with Alaska Native Communities

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Pamela Miller, Executive Director, and Vi Waghiyi, Environmental Health and Justice Program Director, Alaska Community Action on Toxics; David Carpenter, University at Albany; Frank von Hippel, University of Alaska

www.akaction.org
Addressing health and justice issues in Alaska

Core Values:

- Community right-to-know
- Environmental justice
- Precautionary principle
- Elimination of the production and release of toxics
- Rights and sovereignty of Indigenous peoples
- Culture of caring and wellness
Community-based participatory research—field and community health investigations

Respond to community calls for assistance and focus on issues that have an opportunity to catalyze larger policy changes

GIS computer mapping

Environmental health education

Environmental justice and human rights workshops

Achieve policy change on local, national and international levels
700 active and abandoned military sites in Alaska—Many co-located with Alaska Native villages

Summary of Toxic Waste Sites in Alaska

- All ADEC contaminated sites
- Military, FAA, USCG, & Commerce
- Superfund sites
- Radioactive waste sites
- Chemical weapons dumps

EPA Sites
- NPDES (116 sites)
- CERCLA (229 sites)
- RCRA (19 sites)
- TRI (25 reported sites)

Towns
Trans-Alaska Pipeline

Norton Sound
She was a keen and trained observer about the health of her people.

She observed higher rates of cancers among the people whose families lived and worked at Northeast Cape.

She witnessed miscarriages and low birth weight babies, especially among those families closely associated with Northeast Cape.

Her concerns were not taken seriously by state and federal agencies.

This is why we are here today.

Annie Alowa, we remember her knowledge and forewarning as a respected community health aide and elder.

Average for populations in the lower-48
Global Transport of Persistent Chemicals into the Arctic
Contaminants in the North

- The north has become a hemispheric sink for pesticides and other industrial chemicals
- Northern food webs favor the deposition and retention of persistent, bioaccumulative toxics
- Contaminants in the north threaten the health of peoples that rely on traditional diets of fish and marine mammals
- Global warming enhances the mobilization and transport of contaminants from local and distant sources
Body of Evidence in Alaska

Levels of the pesticide HCH (lindane and isomers) in Bering Sea and Chukchi Sea polar bears are among the highest reported in the circumpolar Arctic.
Current Use Chemicals in the Arctic

- Endosulfan, trifluralin, and triallate
- Chlorpyrifos
- Dacthal (herbicide)
- PBDEs doubling every 7 years in Arctic species
- Fluorinated compounds
The Language of the Stockholm Convention

- “Acknowledging that the Arctic ecosystems and Indigenous communities are particularly at risk...”
- “Conscious of the need for global action...”
- “Acknowledging that precaution underlies the concerns...”
- “Determined to protect human health and the environment...”
Where is St. Lawrence Island?

Located in the northern Bering Sea, between the Chukotkan Peninsula of Russia and the U.S. mainland.
PCBs in Blood Serum of St. Lawrence Island People

- Levels of PCBs in the blood of St. Lawrence Island Yupik people 6-9 times higher than average in lower-48 populations
- Evidence of PCBs accumulating in the Arctic via global transport
- Military contamination also a significant source
- Published in the *International Journal of Circumpolar Health* (Carpenter et al., 2005)
Community-based Research on St. Lawrence Island, Alaska

- Elder interviews
- Bird eggs (murres)
- Human blood serum
- Air (PCBs, pesticides)
- Groundwater (VOCs)
- Surface water (PCBs, PAHs, pesticides)
- Edible plants (PCBs, pesticides)
- Sediment cores (PCBs, pesticides, trace metals)
- Traditional foods
- Community health survey (~700 completed)
Disease Patterns
Observed on St. Lawrence Island

- Cancers
- Thyroid disease
- Diabetes
- Heart disease
- Low birth weight babies, premature births, still births, miscarriages
- Other reproductive health problems
Specific Aims for Environmental Health and Justice for Norton Sound, Alaska Project

- Identify sources of contaminants, including those from military and long-range, atmospheric sources
- Describe past and current health problems
- Increase the capacity of the health care system in Norton Sound to properly diagnose and treat health effects linked with environmental contaminants
- Work toward responsible cleanup of contaminated sites and prevent new sources of contaminants
- Assist Norton Sound communities in securing training and tools needed to establish independent programs operated by the villages to monitor contaminants
Environmental Health Programs

- Training for community health and field researchers
- Community-based Institute
- Quarterly seminars for Village Health Aides & other health care professionals
- Environmental Health Care Toolkit
- Collaborative on Health and the Environment—Alaska

(above) Morgan Apatiki, Community Health Researcher from Gambell, AK, collecting food samples for our Traditional Food Study

(upper right) Student testing water quality in Nome, AK during Field Institute

(right) Field sampling in Elim
Sediment Core Data—PCB Contamination at Northeast Cape Indicates Military Source and Incomplete Remediation

- Landfill
- Estuary
- Main complex

Depth cm

Total PCBs ug/kg

Cesium 137 Activity
Mirex sediment core concentrations in the Suqi Estuary, Main Complex and landfill (Site 7) sediment cores at Northeast Cape
Blackfish Samples from the Suqi River at NE Cape on St. Lawrence Island, AK

5 blackfish from Suqi River, range from 7-35 ppb
total PCBs ng/g ww (ppb)
Contaminants in Semi-Permeable Membrane Devices (SPMDs) from the Suqi River

2007 PCBs in SPMDs from NEC

Total PCBs (ppb)

Site 1  Site 2  Site 3  Site 4  Site 5  Site 7  Field Blank

2007 Organochlorine Pesticides in SPMDs from NEC

Total Organochlorine Pesticides (ppb)

Site 1  Site 2  Site 3  Site 4  Site 5  Site 7  Field Blank

Legend:
- oxychlordane
- nonachlor, trans
- nonachlor, cis
- mirex
- methoxychlor
- hexachlorobenzene
- heptachlor
- HCH, gamma
- HCH, beta
- HCH, alpha
- DDT, p,p'
- DDT, o,p'
- DDEU, p,p'
- DDE, p,p'
- DDD, p,p'
- DDD, o,p'
- chlorpyrifos
- chlordane, trans
- chlordane, cis
- aldrin
26/29 anadromous males expressed vitellogenin; 17 at high levels.

13/19 anadromous males expressed vitellogenin; 10 at high levels.
Traditional Foods Biomonitoring Project: Methods and Results

- Community Health Researchers on St. Lawrence Island collected 300 food samples from local hunters from 2005-2009:
  - Fish, fowl, marine mammals, shellfish, reindeer
  - Meat, blubber, liver, kidney, intestines, rendered oils
  - Prepared and unprepared foods
- Samples analyzed for:
  - PCBs, mirex, DDE, HCB
  - Some PCB levels higher than EPA fish consumption guidelines for cancer risk
Results published in the *Journal of Toxicology and Environmental Health* (2011). 74:1195-1214.

Meats – ND (Walrus) - 102.83 ppb (Bowhead)
Fat/Blubber – 0.22 (Reindeer) ppb – 582.68 ppb (Polar Bear)
Organs - ND (Reindeer liver, kidney) – 161.02 ppb (Bearded Seal Skin)
Plants — 0.01 ppb (Greens) - 3.65 ppb (Salmon Berries)
Marine Invertebrates — 0.18 ppb (Crab Meat) – 4.74 ppb (Sea Peaches/Upa)
Rendered Oil

Range (202.6 – 451.1 ppb)

- Bowhead Whale 441.5 ppb
- Ringed Seal 451.1 ppb
- Walrus 265.4 ppb
- Spotted Seal 231.1 ppb
- Bearded Seal 202.6 ppb

*EPA risk-based unlimited consumption limit for PCBs in fish is 1.5 ppb
EPA Fish Consumption Guidelines for PCBs

- Unlimited Consumption for non-cancer risks (all diseases except cancer): 5.9 ppb
- Unlimited Consumption for cancer risk: 1.5 ppb

*As the levels go higher, the EPA recommends fewer meals per month*

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<th>100 ppb</th>
<th>300 ppb</th>
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<td>Non cancer risk</td>
<td>No more than one meal a month</td>
<td>No more than one meal every other month</td>
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<td>(diseases other than cancer)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cancer risk</td>
<td>Do not eat</td>
<td>Do not eat</td>
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Alaska Traditional Foods Harvest

Lower 48 mean fish consumption is 5.2 kg/yr

From: State of Alaska, Department of Health and Social Services
Organochlorine Pesticides in Breast Milk

- Methoxychlor
- Dieldrin
- Heptachlor-Epoxide
- delta-HCH
- MIREX
- c-NONACHLOR
- t-NONACHLOR
- c-CHLORDANE
- t-CHLORDANE
- OXYCHLORDAN
- HEPTACHLOR
- gamma-HCH
- beta-HCH

Sum PBDE concentrations

- Br10-DPE-209
- Br9-DPE-208
- Br9-DPE-207
- Br9-DPE-206
- Br8-DPE-203
- Br7-DPE-183
- Br6-DPE-155
- Br6-DPE-154
- Br6-DPE-153
- Br6-DPE-140
- Br6-DPE-138/166
- Br5-DPE-119/120
- Br5-DPE-100
- Br5-DPE-99
- Br5-DPE-85
- Br4-DPE-79
- Br4-DPE-77
- Br4-DPE-75
- Br4-DPE-71
- Br4-DPE-66
- Br4-DPE-51
- Br4-DPE-49
- Br4-DPE-47
- Br3-DPE-37
- Br3-DPE-28/33

Mother Earth; Mothers’ Milk; Mothers’ Stories
Implications for Public Health and Policy

Community-based participatory research:

- Informs remediation decisions
- Ensures effective regulatory oversight and accountability
- Promotes environmental health through better diagnoses and treatment
- Influences public health policy to prevent exposures from formerly used defense sites and long-range transport
Field sampling during Community-Based Research Institute in Nome

Youth at the Suqi River sampling stickleback
Ecotoxicology & Environmental Health Community-Based Research Institute

Programs supported by grants from the NIEHS and Alaska INBRE
sediment cores
SPMDs
macroinvertebrates
stickleback biomarkers
Health of Alaska’s Children

“Alaska Native infants have a much higher rate of hospitalization for infection than any other group of U.S. infants… Prenatal exposure to contaminants, which are known to affect the developing immune system, could play a role, and that possibility is now being examined.”

- Dr. Jim Berner, pediatrician, Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium
Birth Defects in Alaska

- Data from the Alaska Birth Defects Registry shows:
  - Birth defects in Alaska are twice as high as in the United States as a whole
  - Alaska Native infants have twice the risk of birth defects as white infants born in Alaska

- Recommendations from the State of Alaska, Department of Public Health for women include:
  - Avoid contact with known or suspected environmental teratogens (agent that can cause a birth defect)

“...even independent of differences in cigarette smoking, alcohol consumption and maternal age—which is a well-known risk factor for birth defects—Alaska Natives still have an increased risk ... that we don't really know how to explain.”
Dr. Bradford Gessner, Maternal and Child Health Epidemiology unit
Sustaining Community-Based Research and Policy Partnerships

- Foundation of elder knowledge and community leadership
- Fostering collaborations with academic researchers
- Training of community health researchers
- Emphasis on community-right-to-know, capacity building and empowerment
- Community-based research Institute
- Training for health care providers
- Work on policy change with other environmental health and justice organizations
New NIEHS-supported R01 project (2011-2016): *Protecting the Health of Future Generations: Assessing and Preventing Exposures to Endocrine-Disrupting Chemicals in Two Alaska Native Arctic Communities on St. Lawrence Island*

The purpose of the proposed project is to collaborate with the two Arctic Yupik villages on St. Lawrence Island to assess multiple exposure routes of two classes of emerging endocrine disrupting chemicals—polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs) and perfluorinated compounds (PFCs), and to provide information and training to the people of SLI so that they can plan and participate in public health actions, including promoting policy changes and reducing environmental health risks.
Working toward environmental health and justice!

SLI Community Leaders, Elders, Youth, and Researchers in DC for meetings with EPA, DoD, State, and Congress

An SLI Yupik cultural presentation at Upper Senate Park
CBPR supported by:

- NIEHS R25
- EPA STAR
- NIEHS R01 (2011-2016)

Advocacy work supported by foundations such as:

- Alaska Conservation Foundation
- Cedar Tree Foundation
- Tides Foundation
- True North Foundation

Protecting Health, Assuring Justice

www.akaction.org
(907) 222-7714 phone
(907) 222-7715 fax

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Thank you.