

Suggested Research and Activities for the Superfund Hazardous Substance Research and Training Program Center Grants (P42)

This document contains suggested research and activities for the NIEHS Superfund Hazardous Substance Research and Training Program (P42) RFA-ES-13-001 (<http://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/rfa-files/RFA-ES-13-001.html>) referred to as the Superfund Research Program (SRP) Center grant. SRP Center grants support problem-based, solution-oriented research Centers that consist of multiple, integrated projects representing both the biomedical and environmental science disciplines; as well as cores tasked with administrative, research translation, community engagement, training, and research support functions. The research and activities from each Center are expected to address the SRP mandates:

- 1) Advanced techniques for the detection, assessment, and evaluation of the effect of hazardous substances on human health.
- 2) Methods to assess the risks to human health presented by hazardous substances.
- 3) Methods and technologies to detect hazardous substances in the environment.
- 4) Basic biological, chemical, and physical methods to reduce the amount and toxicity of hazardous substances.

How this document was developed: SRP seeks input from key stakeholders at sister Superfund programs within the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) in order to identify the research gaps needed for stakeholders within EPA, ATSDR, and other related Federal, State, local, and Tribal entities responsible for the assessment and management of sites impacted by hazardous substances. In addition, recent NIH Strategic Plans (SRP: <http://www.niehs.nih.gov/research/supported/srp/about/register/index.cfm> and NIEHS: <http://www.niehs.nih.gov/about/od/strategicplan/index.cfm>) serve as a basis for prioritizing research topics and activities.

- **Section A:** divides research topics by SRP's mandate areas in order to demonstrate how basic and applied research can be directed to solve problems relevant to SRP's mandates. For any given topic, applicants are encouraged to integrate knowledge and results from multiple projects and cores to achieve a holistic (e.g. involving biomedical, environmental, and research translation/community engagement approaches) resolution to these complex environmental problems. Likewise, topics within one mandate area are likely to be synergistic with topics in other mandate areas. Applicants, therefore, should take into consideration the relationships between mandate area topics in order to develop an integrated, problem-solving SRP Center.
- **Sections B – C:** lists Hazardous Substances and Exposure Scenarios of interest to EPA, ATSDR, and NIEHS stakeholders.
- **Sections D – G:** lists recommended Research Translation (including Investigator-Initiated Research Translation), Community Engagement, and Training activities.
- **Section H:** lists resources, websites, and points of contact.

Section A) Suggested Research Needs

The following list consists of topics meant to direct applicants to under-represented research areas (i.e., research gaps) that would be responsive to SRP mandates and could be accomplished through interdisciplinary research. These examples are not intended to be exhaustive, and applicants may utilize these and many other topics in order to meet the objectives of RFA ES-13-001.

1) Advanced techniques for the detection, assessment, and evaluation of the effect of hazardous substances on human health.

- Dissection of molecular, genetic, and biochemical events that describe the normal physiological processes that contribute to good health and the roles that hazardous substances play in their disruption
- Use and interpretation of high throughput cell-based assays (e.g., “omics techniques”) to create mechanistically based toxicity profiles for hazardous substances to develop toxicological and epidemiological studies; develop cell-based assays utilizing novel cell types (e.g., induced pluripotent stem cells) and techniques
- Application of advanced techniques to determine the contribution of genetic and environmental variables (GxE interaction) in the development of disease (e.g., genetic polymorphisms, epigenetic factors, gender, and age) and host factors (e.g., susceptibility, nutrition, co-morbid disease/conditions, lifestyle habits, psychological stressors; and timing of exposure)
- Employment of integrative or systems biology approaches to study the effects of environmentally relevant levels of hazardous substances on the dynamic nature of biological systems and to identify biologically relevant events that lead to disease and dysfunction
- Utilization, combination, and integration of diverse epidemiological data sets from environmental studies to conduct environmental wide-association (EWAS) studies to determine relationship between environmental exposures and phenotypic response(s).
- Development of new and appropriate biostatistical approaches and mathematical algorithms to understand gene-environment, gene-gene, or multi-gene-environment interactions; apply comparative genomics and toxicokinetic approaches to study functional consequences of genetic polymorphisms
- Development, validation, and interpretation of mathematical and computational approaches for analysis of high density data and to predict and develop physiologically-based mechanistic models to predict toxicity (e.g., data used in *in silico* studies)
- Development of integrated technologies that can be used to enhance the assessment of the Absorption, Distribution, Metabolism and Elimination (ADME) of environmental factors, for singular, binary, and mixtures of compounds
- Identification and validation of sensitive and novel diagnostic or prognostic biomarkers of exposure, biological response anchored to a phenotypic characteristic, disease, and therapeutic efficacy (human or animal studies); development and validation of biomarkers of disease that can be easily detected in blood and urine of humans/animal models (e.g., development of high throughput screening methods for identification and validation of biomarkers)
- Investigation of the exposome, which will require the development, validation, and implementation of characterization of exposure and biological response; exposure assessment for multiple analytes; utilization of computational tools and resources for analyzing; and providing centralized access to information on the associations between exposure and disease
- Incorporation of bioengineering and synthetic biology to study the regulation, control, and response to environmental chemicals (e.g., toxicity sensors that rapidly detect and quantify low concentrations of chemicals in cells or tissues)

2) Methods to assess the risks to human health presented by hazardous substances.

- Development of multi-dimensional risk models that incorporate exposure data, fate and transport, bioavailability, and biological responses

- Interpretation of virtual tissue / systems biology data and determination of how this data should be used in risk assessment
- Development of sophisticated and appropriate statistical and computational methodologies and improved mathematical algorithms for predictive and computational toxicology to better characterize the lowest dose-response effects that are biologically relevant
- Provide strategies to address uncertainty in risk assessment associated with differences in species, gender, extrapolation of high to low dose, acute to chronic exposure, and *in vitro* to *in vivo* data
- Development of new risk assessment methods that incorporate combined exposures or cumulative risk (e.g., extrapolation from single chemical to multiple exposures or mixtures; inclusion of non-chemical stressors)
- Development of new risk assessment methods to incorporate the hazards associated with endocrine disrupting chemicals
- Determination of how studies of the exposome (i.e., capacity for untargeted analysis of biomarkers of exposure and response including metabolomics, proteomics, transcriptomics and epigenomics) can be utilized in risk assessment
- Development of biomarkers of diseases or response pathways (e.g., signatures of oxidative damage or inflammation specific to an environmental toxicant or class of toxicants) that can be applied to studies for improved risk assessment and to gain additional mechanistic insight into disease pathogenesis
- Development of highly efficient monitoring technologies, platforms, and methods for biomonitoring of exposure within biological samples maximizing the number of analytes measured while minimizing laboratory and participant burden
- Development of methods to determine exposure rates and routes (e.g. tracer methods to identify the amount of soil ingested by children)

3) Methods and technologies to detect hazardous substances in the environment.

- Development of fast, accurate, robust, and advanced technologies that allow for portable real-time, on-site characterization, monitoring, and toxicity of contaminants
- Integration of environmental data within a contextual framework of how contaminants affect nearby populations (human or wildlife) through modeling approaches
- Development of mobile techniques, devices, or tools with field data exchange capabilities for real time remote monitoring of conditions, or technologies that automatically geo-reference collected data (e.g., solar powered sensors embedded with wireless transmitters)
- Improvement of methods to assess physical characteristics of the environmental matrix (e.g. hydraulic conductivity, bedrock fractures, etc.) within the context of hazardous substance detection, characterization, and remediation management
- Utilization of visualization and molecular tools to characterize the physical, hydrogeochemical, or biogeochemical properties of complex sites (e.g. sites containing dense non-aqueous phase liquid (DNAPLs) and sites that are typically characterized by extensive, heterogeneous, and persistent source zones of entrapped and pooled organic liquids)
- Development of tools to support rapid assessment of bioavailable fractions of hazardous substances in the environment
- Development of methods to support characterization and understanding of contaminant degradation processes within rock matrices and diffusion mechanisms out of those matrices.

4) Basic biological, chemical, and physical methods to reduce the amount and toxicity of hazardous substances.

- Utilization of molecular, biochemical cellular and/or engineering tools to understand the basic structural and functional properties of microorganisms or plants involved in the bioremediation of hazardous substances
- Development of new technologies for *in situ* remediation of contaminated sediments, soils, and groundwater

- Optimization of sequential, compatible remediation strategies for different phases of a clean-up process (i.e., “combined remedies” or “treatment train”) to maximize the degradation/removal of hazardous substances at complex sites
- Development of innovative approaches to remediate complex contaminated sites (e.g. chemical mixtures; DNAPL in complex matrices, particularly in fractured rock)
- Determination of the long-term efficacy of a remediation technology for reducing toxicity of hazardous substances (e.g. the efficacy of using phosphates for long-term stabilization of lead in soil)
- Optimization and validation of food chain bioaccumulation models for predicting long-term changes in tissue contaminant concentrations, particularly as a gauge of remediation success in sediment clean-up activities
- Development of sustainable, innovative “green technologies” for remediation that offer improved energy/resource-efficiency and reduce waste generation relative to other remediation technologies (e.g., sustainable remediation technologies for large mining-sites in arid regions)
- Application of basic engineering design principles to develop remediation solutions that are efficient, economically feasible, technologically sound, and acceptable to communities

Section B. Hazardous Substances of Interest

SRP Centers present a unique opportunity to address research needs of existing Superfund sites; hence, research on chemical contaminants (e.g., halogenated organics or pesticides) and minerals (e.g., metals, elongated mineral particles, or mine tailings) that are the drivers of risk at hazardous waste sites are highly relevant to SRP. With regard to specific hazardous substances, please refer to the following areas of interest:

- **Elongated mineral particles:** Research is needed on the study of environmental exposure to asbestos, related mineral fibers, or elongated mineral particles (e.g., site-specific samples). Studies may include: characterization of fibers and fiber size distribution and mineralogy and their relation to adverse health effects; determinants of fiber toxicity and mechanisms leading to disease; dosimetry in animal and epidemiological studies; studies on cancer and non-cancer effects (e.g. pleural changes); immunotoxicity; risk factors leading to pulmonary disease (e.g., early life exposures, other lung diseases); and biomarkers of exposure and disease
- **Mixtures:** Commonly-occurring mixtures of contaminants relevant to human exposure are of high interest to SRP and its stakeholders. Examples include: mercury and PCBs (potential co-exposures due to fish/shellfish consumption), apparent co-exposures identified by analysis of NHANES data, co-occurrences of endocrine disrupting chemicals (e.g., phthalates), metal mixtures associated mining operations, etc.
- **Emerging Contaminants (ECs):** There are a number of contaminants that are of emerging concern to Superfund for reasons such as the increasing prevalence of the compound on Superfund sites or in human biomonitoring studies together with a lack of data about the hazards of the compound. *Applicants considering a focus on contaminants of emerging concern are strongly encouraged to contact SRP staff early in the application process in order to discuss the programmatic relevancy of the proposed hazardous substance.* As a general framework, the following characteristics would make ECs candidates for consideration within the SRP Centers: high production volume agents with demonstrated potential for human health and environmental impact (e.g., “high priority” for risk-based priority decisions: <http://www.epa.gov/hpvis>); chemicals presumed to be toxic based on structural similarity to the CERCLA Priority List of hazardous substances and likely to cause exposures from a point source; and environmental contaminants of emerging interest due to rapidly increasing production volume combined with suspected toxicological and bioaccumulative characteristics or a change in toxicity risk or regulatory status. Other ECs identified by SRP stakeholders include:

- Rare Earth Elements (REEs): a recent, rapid increase in the domestic extraction of REEs (i.e. elements that fall into the class of Lanthanides as well as scandium and yttrium) has opened new mining reserves and developed numerous recycling processes. The environmental implications of these operations are not well understood, but information is needed to effectively anticipate health or environmental issues associated with REE mining/milling, resource processing, and/or recycling of materials and the associated solid and liquid wastes.
- Chemicals of Unknown Hazard Found at Superfund Sites: EPA derives Provisional Peer Reviewed Toxicity Values (PPRTV) for data poor hazardous substances when there is not enough toxicological data to derive Reference Doses (RfDs) or Reference Concentrations (RfCs), or cancer values. The following compounds represent the most common requests to the Superfund Health Risk Technical Support Center for toxicity values that are currently listed as "no value" PPRTVs: n-propylbenzene (103-65-1), phenanthrene (85-01-8), dimethyl phthalate (131-11-3), 3-nitroaniline (99-09-2), tert-butylbenzene (98-06-6), carbazole (86-74-8), sec-butylbenzene (135-98-8), n-butylbenzene (104-51-8), acenaphthylene (208-96-8), p-nitrophenol (100-02-7), p-chloro-m-cresol (59-50-7). PPRTVs can be found at the following website: <http://hhpprtv.ornl.gov/>. In addition, there are several IRIS compounds relevant to Superfund for which particular hazard endpoints are unknown or for which there is insufficient data to derive reference doses. The list of IRIS chemicals with toxicological reviews are found on this website: <http://cfpub.epa.gov/ncea/iris/index.cfm?fuseaction=iris.showToxDocs>
- ATSDR emerging contaminants would include extremely data poor contaminants that ATSDR or National Center for Environmental Health (NCEH) evaluates at hazardous waste sites or in other exposure scenarios. ATSDR ECs would also include extensively used new chemicals with a high potential to appear at hazardous waste sites or chemicals measured in NHANES human samples (National Exposure Report produced by DLS/NCEH) with insufficient data to evaluate health effects.
- Federal Facilities Restoration and Reuse Office (FFRRO) Emerging Compounds: FFRRO is a resource for many ECs. FFRRO ECs of particular relevance to SRP stakeholders include the following: perchlorate, polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs), polybrominated biphenyls (PBBs), and perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA). For a full list of FFRRO emerging contaminants and for additional EC resources, please see http://www.epa.gov/fedfac/documents/emerging_contaminants.htm.

Applicants are encouraged to consult with SRP staff for specific questions about the relevancy of a hazardous substance for this program as the presence of a compound on one of the lists mentioned above does not automatically make it relevant to the SRP.

Section C. Exposure Scenarios of Interest. SRP Centers also have the ability to investigate complex exposure scenarios. The following examples have been identified as scenarios that require further research efforts.

- **Susceptible Populations and Predisposition:** research on susceptible populations (e.g., pregnant women, children, elderly, minority) and environmental health disparities (e.g. environmental justice communities) in order to develop strategies to reduce their burden of environmentally-influenced diseases; investigation of windows of susceptibility including pre-pregnancy, development, infancy, early childhood, puberty, and aging; determination of which windows of susceptibility are most sensitive to environmental exposures and may lead to disease; identification of *in vitro* and *in vivo* models to accurately predict disease from exposure during critical life stages in human populations; development of biomarkers of exposure and disease to predict disease later in life; determination of the role of genetics and the mechanism(s) responsible for

the latency of effect; determination of how exposure to environmental contaminants during windows of susceptibility can be used to support risk assessment and predict risk of disease.

- **Vapor Intrusion:** the study of mechanisms and health consequences of chronic, low level (sub-maximum contaminant level) exposure of chemicals associated with vapor intrusion; the development and application of methods to enhance assessment and management of vapor intrusion and resultant potential health effects; development of cost-effective and validated methods to detect vapor intrusion and/or assessment of indoor and outdoor exposures; development of sustainable remediation strategies to mitigate exposure; development of more rapid and cost-effective source treatment methods; development of alternative method(s) for assessing effectiveness of vapor intrusion mitigation systems; studies that elucidate the relative risks from indoor vs vapor intrusion sources; effectiveness of vapor intrusion remedies for reducing total risk.
- **Combined Exposures and Cumulative Risk Assessment:** the investigation of effects of combined exposures which include any combination of chemical and/or nonchemical stressors that act jointly to elicit a measurable effect; examples include mixtures containing multiple environmental toxicants, combinations of environmental toxicants and nonchemical stressors (e.g. physiological stressors or psychosocial stress), or the interactions between diet, or infectious agents, with environmental toxicants; development of appropriate computational toxicology approaches to understand the interactions among combined exposures and mathematical and statistical models to predict health effects associated with combined exposures and to support cumulative risk assessment efforts (for more information about cumulative risk assessment, see <http://www.epa.gov/spc/2cumrisk.htm> ; investigation of combined exposures research particularly for tribal and environmental justice communities; development of innovative remediation and detection technologies for combined exposures in the environment. Combined exposures selected for study should have relevance to Superfund and environmental exposures.
- **Exposome:** investigation of the exposome, which describes the totality of human exposures in an integrated temporal, spatial, and biological framework will require the development, validation, and implementation of characterization of exposure and biological response (see Wild, 2012, International Journal of Epidemiology, Volume 41, Issue 1, p. 24-32; <http://ije.oxfordjournals.org/content/41/1/24.long>). This will include: comprehensive assessment of external exposure, internal dose, and biological response; exposure assessment for multiple analytes; computational tools and resources for analyzing and providing centralized access to information on the associations between exposure and disease; development of objective measures of historical exposures to inform investigations of latent effects of exposures or diseases arising from exposures during windows of susceptibility; assessment of exposure before, during, and after remediation is also relevant to SRP Center research. Other knowledge gaps that need to be addressed in order to measure the totality of exposures include: the development and validation of exposure assessment tools to determine the incorporation of bioavailability of contaminants in the environment; measurements of exposure metrics such as fish ingestion, soil ingestion and soil contribution to indoor dust due to human activities (e.g., tracking soil indoors and areal radius of the “outdoor” source available for transport); use and refinement of environmental monitoring and geographic information system (GIS) for spatial exposure assessment.

Section D. Suggestions for Research Translation Core (RTC) Activities

The SRP requires a Research Translation Core (RTC) within each SRP Center. Each RTC has a critical role in assisting project/core leaders in translating research outcomes to appropriate audiences, thereby encouraging the accurate and timely use of these research products. The following examples demonstrate some of the various tools and activities that can be used for effective research translation:

- Communicating within SRP: Per RFA-ES-13-001, this includes Project-specific translation, Center-specific translation; SRP communication (i.e., communication with SRP at NIEHS headquarters); and Cross-Center communication. Examples include:
 - Coordinating with Project Investigators in identifying potential stakeholders for project research to assist in developing Investigator-Initiated Research Translation (IIRT) Plans (see **Section E**)
 - Communicating to SRP the results of research translation activities through utilization NIEHS SRP research translation activity data collection tool to provide information about various activities (e.g., investigator awards, meetings, workshops)
 - Participating in SRP Research Translation teleconferences, webinars, and NIEHS's Partnerships of Environmental Public Health working groups
 - Proactively disseminating timely information to SRP and other Centers (e.g., high impact publications, press releases)
 - Developing workshops and meetings among the various SRP Centers to advance scientific themes
 - Establishing working groups between SRP Center investigators and stakeholders to advance translation of new scientific research
 - Developing a research translation initiative that builds from the goals of the overall Center (as opposed to an individual project)
- Partnerships with Government Agencies
 - Participating in External Advisory Panels (e.g., EPA or ATSDR panels) or providing comment for Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS) products
 - Establishing connections with Regional EPA and ATSDR offices (See Additional Resources for Superfund Technical Liaisons and ATSDR Regional Offices)
 - Communicating scientific findings to local/state/Tribal health and environmental departments
 - Establishing working relationships with local/state/Tribal health and environmental departments (e.g., development of seminar series)
- Technology Transfer
 - Coordinating with formal technology transfer mechanisms (patents, licenses, Small Business Innovation Research/Small Business Technology Transfer Research grants)
 - Assisting in Investigator-Initiated Research Translation opportunities such as identifying appropriate sites for piloting remediation technologies
 - Using research findings to improve current risk assessments
 - Advancing biomarker research into application in epidemiological, clinical, or population based studies.
 - Creating open source data sharing repositories
- Information Dissemination to other End-users
 - Developing website(s), informational videos, and/or factsheets about the SRP Center
 - Participating in local community or health events (e.g., health fairs, school based programs, etc.)
 - Hosting webinars, science cafes, and symposia
 - Writing of opinion papers, editorials, commentaries, and review papers
 - Preparation of fact sheets or brochures promoting research and activities emanating from the Center that is more readily available to a broader audience
 - Promoting research and activities utilizing media that is more readily available to a broader audience (e.g., newspapers, magazines, social media, video)
 - Developing web accessible informational systems that allow the public to
 - Developing audience appropriate educational courses/curricula or learning materials based on the focus of the Center

Section E. Suggestions for Investigator-Initiated Research Translation

The SRP Strategic Plan encourages interaction between project investigators and stakeholder end-users throughout the proposal development, the project duration, and conclusion of research activities as a means to increase Program relevancy. To address this, project investigators are expected to provide a plan for investigator-initiated research translation (IIRT) as part of the Data Sharing Plan. IIRT plans should, therefore, outline a strategy for the translation of their research beyond typical methods to disseminate research findings (i.e. the publication of research findings in scientific journals, presentations at scientific meetings, etc.).

The following activities have been identified by SRP and its stakeholders as potential ways to use research findings in the manner most appropriate for their application and the advancement of the research objectives. This list is not meant to be exhaustive. Investigators should be in communication with their Research Translation Core to identify IIRT opportunities most appropriate for a given research project. As appropriate, the CEC's impacted community may be an appropriate end-user for project discoveries and could, therefore, be considered as part of IIRT plans.

- Plans to share anticipated project-generated resources: e.g. specimen sharing, field sample sharing, development and distribution of analytical protocols/methodologies, data generated from toxicological (e.g. dose-response studies) and epidemiological studies (e.g. adding data to NIEHS and/or EPA data repositories)
- Plans to identify potential stakeholders for translating findings and/or identify sites that may be appropriate for piloting project technologies
- Plans to identify and communicate with stakeholders who would benefit from the outcomes/products of the research. Stakeholders may include federal government agencies, state/local government agencies, non-government organizations (NGOs), commercial sector, etc. For example, biomedical researchers may develop a plan for providing comment for Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS) draft toxicological reviews that are related to their research findings.
- Plans to support risk management decisions based on completed studies on human health effects, mechanisms of toxicity, and toxicity pathways (mode-of-action)
- Plans to translate or quantify net health, well-being, environmental, and economic benefits resulting from application of a relevant remediation technology
- Plans to evaluate the interface of pharmacokinetic studies with pharmacodynamic models to describe key physiological and biological processes leading to adverse health outcomes
- Plans to coordinate with EPA or ATSDR on the results of experiments that can be used to provide screening toxicity values where toxicological data is missing from the scientific literature and/or adequate doses tested to bolster dosimetry
- Plans for translating research discoveries into public health interventions or risk communication tools (e.g. identify best practices, and validate, disseminate and implement existing resources that translate the findings from environmental health disparities research into practice to improve public health)
- Plans for data and knowledge management to integrate complex information systems (e.g., development of data integration tools to broaden the interdisciplinary research potential for environmental health sciences; or development of publicly available resources and computational tools for integrating and analyzing environmental health data)
- Plans to participate in sample and data-sharing and development and implementation of reciprocal analysis networks between other SRP grantees (e.g., exchange of sediments to compare the effectiveness of remediation amendments to reduce the toxicity and bioavailability of contaminated sediments)
- Plans to assist field practitioners in site monitoring and remediation technologies with regard to developing, based on SRP-funded research project, standard operational procedures and quality control performance criteria for such technologies. This may

- include transferring practical knowledge such as recommended measurements needed to ensure monitoring/remediation effectiveness, recommendations for cost efficiencies in terms of sampling, other nuances associated with the application of a technology, etc.
- Plans to develop communication strategies to address uncertainty in risk assessment associated with differences in species, gender, extrapolation of high to low dose, acute to chronic exposure, and *in vitro* to *in vivo* data.
 - Plans to coordinate with the CEC and the CEC's impacted community to develop appropriate materials/activities based on the community's need.

Section F. Community Engagement Suggestions

SRP considers the individuals and communities living near impacted sites as key stakeholders and encourages researchers to pursue mandate-related research gaps identified by affected communities. Although each community is likely to have specific needs, the following activities are suggestions to enable and promote community engagement and informed participation in SRP community engagement core activities and/or community engagement projects (if applicable).

Community Engagement Core Activities:

- Coordinating with local stakeholders to conduct community-based needs and exposure assessments
- Partnering with Tribes in determining exposure pathways relevant to their traditional and cultural practices
- Training and education for community organizers and individuals in data collection and sampling methodologies (e.g., teaching community members how to use personal sensors or exposure assessment devices)
- Assisting a community in accessing pertinent information regarding the scientific aims of the research, the meaning of the research findings, and the public health or policy implications of the research.
- Capacity building for community members/organizations including workers and researcher training in cultural competency
- Providing scientific expertise in response to a community's questions
- Developing/expanding programs to improve community's environmental health literacy related to Center research
 - Training for community members in how to translate materials into the community's native language or in language that is understandable and relevant to that local community
 - Developing and validating risk communication tools/methods tailored to the community partner
 - Providing "train-the-trainer" workshops for risk communication or information dissemination within community group
- Developing guidance to contribute to our knowledge of appropriate risk communication practices, etc.
- Attending EPA or ATSDR community involvement meetings related to the community of interest; coordinating with RTC and Training core for opportunities for participation at community involvement meetings and/or opportunities for other Center-community interactions.
- Facilitating training opportunities for Center researchers/staff working with the community including, for example, training on cultural competency, bioethics, and on the basic principles and practices of Community-Based Participatory Research.
- Applying lessons learned from engagement activities specific to one community to other community networks. Note: because SRP is not a site-specific program, it is expected that community engagement core and/or research activities, though targeting one community, would be generalizable to other communities and sites.

Community Engagement vs. Community Outreach: The SRP expects the Community Engagement Core to develop a substantive bidirectional interaction with an impacted community and is distinct from what is sometimes referred to as “community outreach,” which would generally fall under the RTC’s role of “Information Dissemination to other End-users.” For example, participating in informal education outreach opportunities with high school students may be more appropriate as a research translation core activity; however, if the students are from the impacted community, this could be an appropriate activity for Community Engagement. Please consult with SRP Program staff for assistance in distinguishing between “Community Engagement” and “Community Outreach.”

Section G. Suggestions for Training Core Activities

The SRP requires applicants to include a Training Core to support graduate and postdoctoral level cross-disciplinary training in fields related to environmental health and environmental science/engineering. The SRP defines “trainees” within the core as graduate students and post-doctoral researchers as either supported directly by the Center or performing research/activities that are supported by the Center.

The following are recommended Training Core activities:

- Providing training on best practices in [Responsible Conduct of Research](#)
- Conducting and promoting interdisciplinary research/activities among the trainees within the Center, and as appropriate, with other trainees from outside the Center
- Providing the trainees with opportunities to develop both the trainees’ current research/activity programs, as well as their professional development
- Participating in activities which may include: serving in leadership roles, presenting their research or activities to the Center’s institution and/or outside organizations, and participating in workshops/conferences that promote professional development (e.g., resume or scientific writing and interviewing skills)
- Facilitating practical opportunities for coordination or collaboration among other grantees and for communicating research outcomes to diverse audiences (e.g., the public, their peers, and experts in the field) so that the trainees learn how to explain their work in a manner easily understood by the intended audience – whether the audience be the public or professionals in other areas of science
- Hosting events within their Center to promote collaboration among the trainees (e.g., seminars or field days); and
- Coordinating trainee participation in the Community Engagement and Research Translation Cores (e.g. attending EPA or ATSDR Community Involvement meetings relevant to trainees’ research).

Section H. Other Resources:

- *P42 Funding Opportunities Webpage:* contains details about how to assemble the SRP P42 application (page limits, sections to include, forms to use) and provides a link to a free informational SRP funding opportunities webinar on January 30, 2013 from 1:30 - 3:00 PM EST (<http://www.niehs.nih.gov/research/supported/srp/funding/rfa/index.cfm>).
- *SRP Search Tool:* SRP maintains a searchable website which includes access to currently-funded SRP grants and topics being investigated by SRP Centers (<http://www.niehs.nih.gov/research/supported/srp/index.cfm>). Applicants are encouraged to identify unique topic areas that are not currently represented among SRP Centers.
- *Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) Priority List* website provides information on hazardous substances that are relevant to the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Superfund Program and to the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (<http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/SPL/index.html>). *NIEHS Partners for Environmental Public Health (PEPH)* is a network that brings together scientists, community members, educators, health care providers, public health officials, and policy makers in the shared

goal of advancing the impact of environmental public health research at local, regional, and national levels. Resources useful for applicants, such as information about best practices for establishing partnerships as well as suggestions for assessing efficacy of community engagement and translation activities, can be found on their website:

<http://www.niehs.nih.gov/research/supported/dert/sphb/programs/peph/index.cfm>

- *Stakeholder Points of Contact:*
 - EPA Community Involvement Offices in each region:
<http://epa.gov/superfund/community/regcontacts.htm>
 - EPA Superfund and Technology Liaisons facilitate the use of sound science and technology in decision making for hazardous waste programs:
<http://www.epa.gov/osp/hstl.htm>
 - The ATSDR Division of Regional Operations fulfills the Agency's directives at the regional level by staffing an ATSDR Regional Office within each of the 10 EPA Regional Offices. The ATSDR regional representatives provide the Agency a unique expertise that combines special technical and field experience from their assigned regions. Senior Regional Representatives can be found from accessing the appropriate link on this website:
<http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/dro/index.html>
- EPA Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response's map of cleanup sites,
<http://iaspub.epa.gov/apex/cimc/f?p=255:63:1588319634654771>
- SRP's "Additional Resources" webpage provides links to information about EPA and ATSDR stakeholder needs:
http://www.niehs.nih.gov/research/supported/srp/funding/rfa/rfa_resources/index.cfm.

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