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A Pediatrician's Guide to Legislation and Advocacy on Persistent Organic Pollutants



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Washington, DC



A Pediatrician's Guide to US Legislation and Advocacy on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)

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Preview

- The POPs Problem
- US Federal Law on POPs
- The Global POPs Treaty
- Advocacy on US Ratification



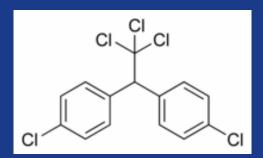
POPs Characteristics

Persistent	t _½ ~ months to years
Bioaccumulative	C _{Body} > 5000x C _{Aqueous}
Toxic	Carcinogenic, Mutagenic, Repro Toxic, etc.



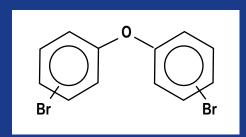
Some Familiar POPs

DDT: insecticide



Dioxin: by-product

PBDE: flame retardant



PFOS: nonstick coating



What's the Problem?



Problem: Dangerous chemicals are found where they don't belong.



Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Program reports chemical contamination of seals, polar bears, peregrine falcons and indigenous people -- hundreds of miles from the nearest industrial activity.

Arctic Pollution 2002

Photo © WWF / Fritz PÖLKING



POPs in the Arctic

"In Alaska we are seeing cancer not only in our people but in the animals we harvest for our traditional foods which sustain us."

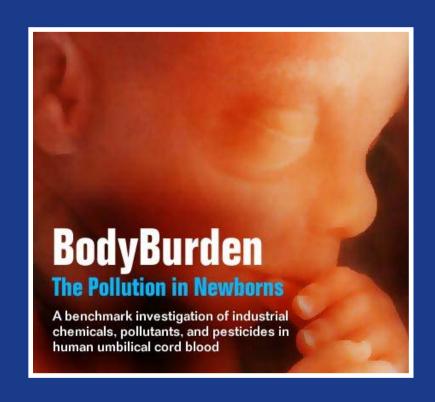


Shawna Larson Indigenous Environmental Network Chickaloon Village, Alaska



POPs in People

CDC's national NHANES survey has documented DDT, dioxins, and other POPs in the blood of American adults.



The Environmental Working Group reports POPs chemicals in umbilical cord blood.

http://www.ewg.org



US Chemical Laws are Not Working

"Most Americans believe their government is making sure that chemicals used in the market place are safe. Unfortunately, that simply isn't true."

Frank Lautenberg US Senator, New Jersey



Key US Federal Laws on Toxics

TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act of 1976
Authorizes EPA to regulate the *industrial* chemicals

FIFRA: Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act of 1981

Authorizes EPA to regulate the aagricultural chemicals



TSCA, the Principal US Toxics Law

TSCA makes it very difficult for EPA to get data—or take action—on most industrial chemicals

of chemicals

60,000 Existing Chemicals in 1981

200 Evaluated by EPA since 1976

5 Banned under TSCA since 1976

Banned under TSCA since 1990*

IUS Govt. Acct. Office, 20051



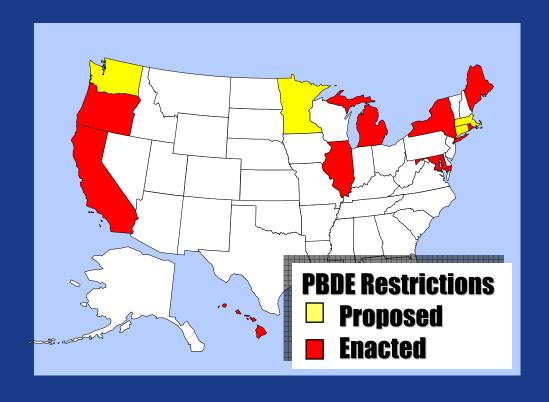
TSCA's Key Policy Flaws

- EPA has little power to demand data on over 90% of industrial chemicals
- EPA has the burden of proof that a chemical presents an "unreasonable risk"
- EPA regulations must balance costs and benefits, consider alternatives, and choose the "least burdensome" option



States are Filling the Federal Void

Nine states have passed Bans or Restrictions on PBDEs; Others States are considering Action





FIFRA, the Federal Pesticides Law

- Under FIFRA EPA Registers Pesticides, (similar to FDA and Pharmaceuticals)
- Unless they cause "Unreasonable Adverse Effects," taking into account Economic, Social and Environmental Costs
- FIFRA Allows US Manufacture of Banned Pesticides for Export



Slow Response: The Case of Lindane

- EPA began review of lindane in 1977
- Adverse effects on liver, kidney, and endocrine function; known animal carcinogen
- EPA canceled all agricultural uses in 2006
- Lindane already banned in 52 countries



Global Problems Require International Action



The POPs Treaty: A Global Response

The Stockholm Convention is an international treaty to protect human health and the environment by eliminating POPs around the world.

1998-2000: Negotiated

2001: Signed in Stockholm, Sweden

2004: Entered into Force



POPs Treaty: Policy Features

- "Dirty Dozen"
 Aldrin, Chlordane, DDT, Dieldrin, Endrin, Heptachlor, Hexachlorobenzene, Mirex, Toxaphene, PCBs, Dioxins, Furans
- New POPs will be added through a rigorous international scientific review process
- Financial, Technical Assistance for Developing Countries



Stockholm POPs Treaty: Key Concepts

- Eliminating POPs that imperil human health or the environment
- "Opt-in": The US cannot be required to regulate a POP against its will
- Using a "Precautionary Approach"



Precaution in Healthcare

"We've taken a precautionary approach, meaning that where there is credible evidence that a material may result in environmental or public health harm, we strive to replace it with safer alternatives."

Lynn Garske, Kaiser Permanente Environmental Stewardship Manager

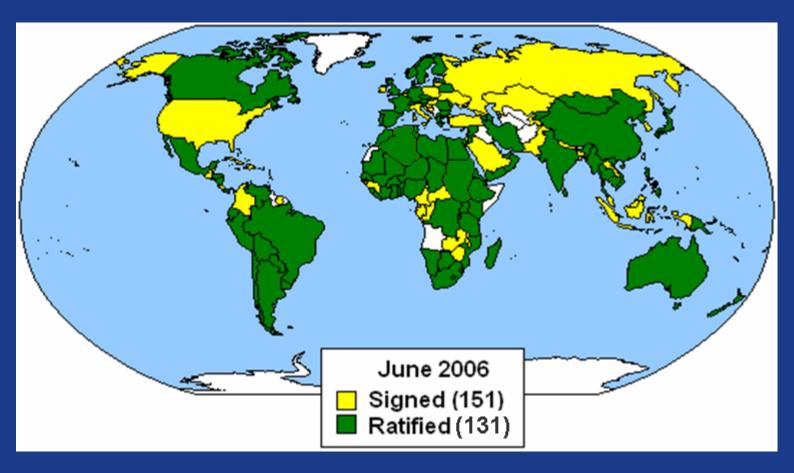


POPs Treaty: Nominated POPs (2005)

- Lindane (Proposed by Mexico)
- Chlordecone (Eur. Union)
- Hexabromobiphenyl (Eur. Union)
- Pentabromodiphenyl ether (Norway)
- Perfluorooctane sulfonate (Sweden)



Over 131 countries have ratified the POPs Treaty ... but not the US





Advocacy on US Ratification



Political Support for Ratification

"PCBs, DDT, and the other toxic chemicals...
are linked to developmental defects, cancer, and other grave problems in humans and animals. The risks are great, and the need for action is clear. We must work to eliminate, or at least to severely restrict the release of these toxins without delay."

President George W. Bush April 19, 2001



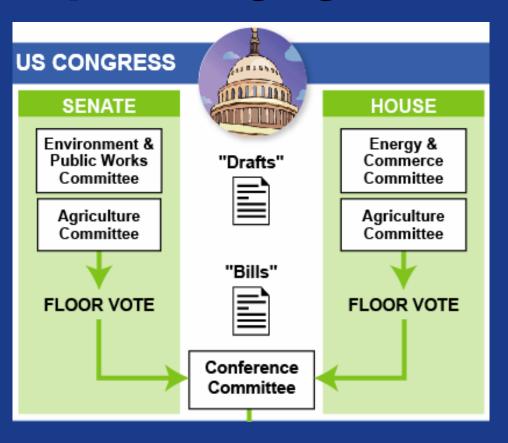
US Ratification of the POPs Treaty

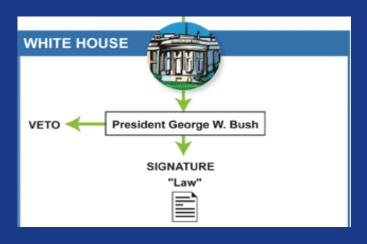
- US Signed the Stockholm POPs Treaty in 2001, under President Bush
- Senate must give "Advice and Consent"
- But first, Congress must Amend TSCA and FIFRA so the US can meet its Commitments
- Then the US can Become a "Party" to this International Agreement



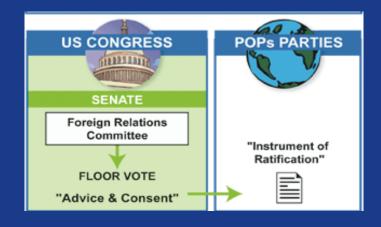
Roadmap for POPs Ratification

Implementing Legislation





Ratification





Two Approaches for Regulating POPs

Health-based	Cost-Benefit
Act with Precaution	Wait for Certainty
Accept Intl. Review	Start from Scratch
Empower States	Pre-empt States



Bad POPs Bill in the House!

In the Final Days of this Session, Congress May Still Act to Pass POPs Legislation ... Bad Legislation!

> "POPs [Persistent Organic Pollutants] ... PCBs, DDT, and the other toxic chemicals . . . are linked to developmental defects, cancer, and other grave problems in humans and animals. The risks are great, and the need for action is clear. We must work to eliminate, or at least to severely restrict the release of these toxins without delay."

-- President George W. Bush, April 19, 2001

If You Care About Public Health **Vote No On H.R. 4591**

The House of Representatives 2007 1111 sponsored by Ren Gillmon II B Substances Control



Gillmor Bill: A Step Backward HR 4591 by Gillmor (R-Ohio) would:

- Prevent EPA Regulation of New POPs
- Put Profits on Par with Public Health
- Preempt State, Local Actions on POPs

Status: Awaiting Vote on House Floor



Gillmor POPs: Burden and Delay

The Gillmor POPs bill would "increase the burden to EPA and the taxpayers of unnecessary analyses, open new opportunities for litigation, and render it difficult if not impossible for the EPA to take action."

Dr. Lynn Goldman, MD Johns Hopkins University

Former Head of EPA Office on Pesticides & Toxic Substances



Solis Bill: The Right Approach

HR 4800 by Solis (D-Cal) would...

- Direct EPA to Take Prompt Action on New POPs
- Apply the Stockholm Treaty's Health-based Standard
- Empower State, Local Action on POPs

Status: Defeated in Committee



POPs Pesticides and FIFRA

Other Bills were Introduced in the House and Senate to Amend FIFRA:

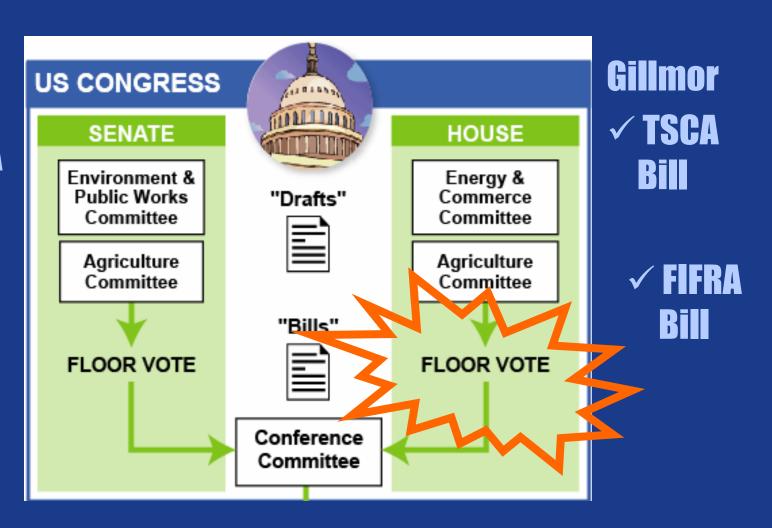
- HR 3849 (Lucas) Voted out of House Ag
- S 2032 (Chambliss) Pending in Senate Ag
- Key issue: Closing the Export Loophole



Status of POPs Legislation (Oct. 2006)

No TSCA Bill

✓ FIFRA Bill





Opposition to Gillmor POPs Bill

- 65 Environmental Groups
- 11 State Attorneys General
- Alaskan and Native American Groups
- United Steelworkers, AFL-CIO
- American Nurses Association, ...



Nurses Speak Out on POPs

The American Nurses Association supports legislation that "embodies the spirit of the Stockholm Convention by applying the treaty's health-based standard under US law."

American Nurses Association Letter to Congress June 7, 2006



Prognosis for POPs Ratification

- If House remains under Republican control, Gillmor-style POPs legislation likely (2007)
- If the House shifts to Democratic control, Solis-style POPs legislation is likely (2007)
- Congress Could take up POPs in the Lame Duck session (2006)



Beyond POPs

- The POPs Debate Highlights Real Problems in US Regulation of Chemicals
- It also Demonstrates Broad Public Support for Human Health Protection
- What Principles Will Guide the New Approach on Chemicals?



Louisville Charter for Safer Chemicals

Require Safer Substitutes and Solutions

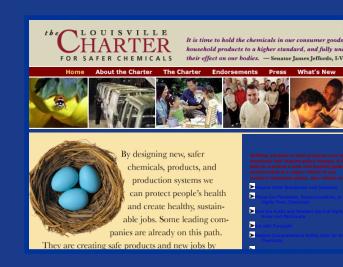
Phase Out Persistent, Bioaccumulative, Toxic Chemicals

Give the Public and Workers a Full Right-to-Know

Act with Foresight

Require Comprehensive Safety Data for All Chemicals by 2020

Take Immediate Action to Protect Communities and Workers





How You Can Help Tackle POPs

- Learn More About the Issues
- Write Your Congress Members
- Speak Up for Environmental Health



Conclusions

- Prevention is the Best Medicine for POPs
- US Ratification is a Necessary Step for a Global Solution to POPs
- US Must Address the Larger Problem of Unregulated Chemicals

Thank You!



Resources

- Official Stockholm Convention website http://www.pops.int
- US Ratification of the Stockholm Convention: Analysis of Pending POPs Legislation, CIEL, June 15, 2006 Update http://www.ciel.org/Chemicals/chem_POPs.html
- ◆ IPEN International POPs Elimination Network, over 400 groups around the world cooperating to eliminate the threat of persistent pollutants. http://ipen.ecn.cz/
- The US POPs Watch Campaign information and opportunities support effective US ratification of the Stockholm Convention on POPs. http://www.uspopswatch.org
- Louisville Charter: Public statement supporting reform of US chemical policy in favor of safer alternatives. www.louisvillecharter.org
- Environmental Health News, source for timely, credible news concerning chemicals and public health. http://www.environmentalhealthnews.org