Evaluation of Environmental Health Status along the Arizona-Mexico Border

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Protecting Children's Environmental Health Along the U.S.-Mexico Border Region Symposium

Presentation Outline

- SERI overview
- Goals and objectives
- Arizona-Mexico border region overview
- Environmental health challenges
- Data gaps and issues that hinder environmental health surveillance

Who We Are

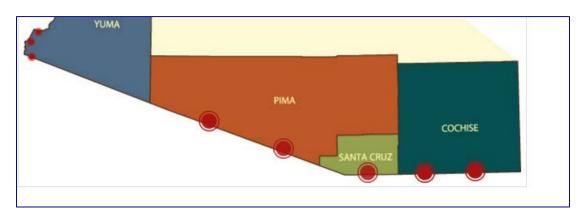
- Nonprofit established in 1994
- Work in Arizona and northern Mexico
- Environmental Justice issues
- U.S.-Mexico border environmental issues
- Community participatory projects



Goals and Objectives

- Collect, compile and analyze trends to understand environmental health status along the Arizona-Mexico border
- Report will be used to:
 - identify data gaps
 - inform decision making and policies
 - guide future research and resources

Border Region Overview



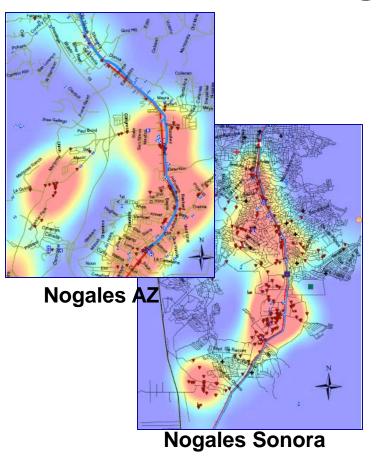
San Luis AZ - San Luis Colorado, Sonora

Agriculture
Intense pesticide use
Yuma Marine Corps Air Station
(Superfund site)

Douglas AZ - Agua Prieta, Sonora Smelter for copper mines from Bisbee Agriculture

Naco AZ – Naco, Sonora Lukeville AZ – Sonoyta, Sonora Sasabe AZ – Sasabe, Sonora 5

Border Region Overview



Nogales AZ – Nogales, Sonora

Maquiladoras
Multiple Myeloma and Lupus
Clusters

Tucson

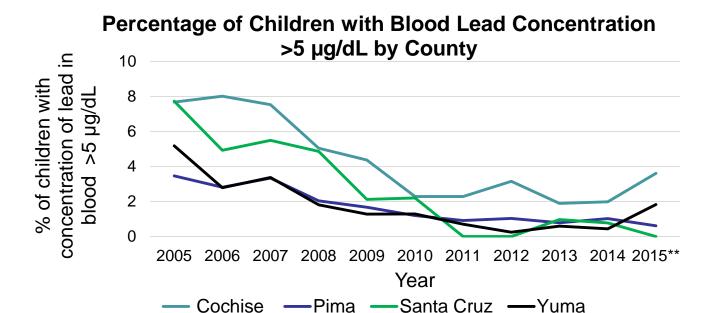
Tucson International Airport Area (TIAA) superfund site

Lead and Blood Lead

Unique exposures in Arizona

- Proximity to Arizona-Mexico border
 e.g. Leaded paint brought from Mexico
- Immigration
 - e.g. Imported goods such as pottery and spices
- Mining
 - some areas in AZ have soils naturally high in lead and mining activities can make lead naturally available

Blood Lead



- data based on ~20% of screened at risk children
- overall decrease in all four counties to < 5 μg/dL beginning of 2009
- ** data from Jan-Jun 2015

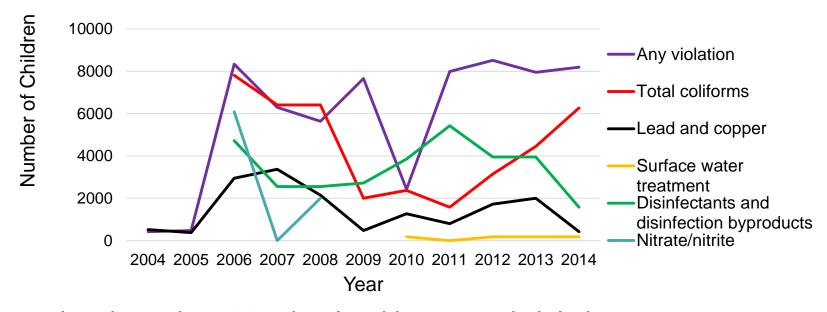
Blood Lead

- Percentage of children screened is low
 - ADHS plans to increase screening rate to 85% in targeted ZIP codes in three years
- Current target screening is based on a risk index e.g. % of population that identify themselves as Hispanic or Latino and speaks Spanish
 - Missed opportunities to identify other cases of lead poisoning

Eliminating Lead Exposure

- ADHS recommends all children in target ZIP codes to be screened at 12 and 24 months
 - outside ZIP codes should receive risk assessment questionnaire
- Need for grants to assist and eliminate lead exposure and poisoning from the source
- Organizations providing education on prevention of lead poisoning should include non-Hispanic immigrant communities

Children Served by Water Supply Systems with Violations of Drinking Water Requirements



- data based on 13 schools with reported violations
- approximately 4% of children attending schools are served by water supply with at least one violation

Drinking Water and Contaminants

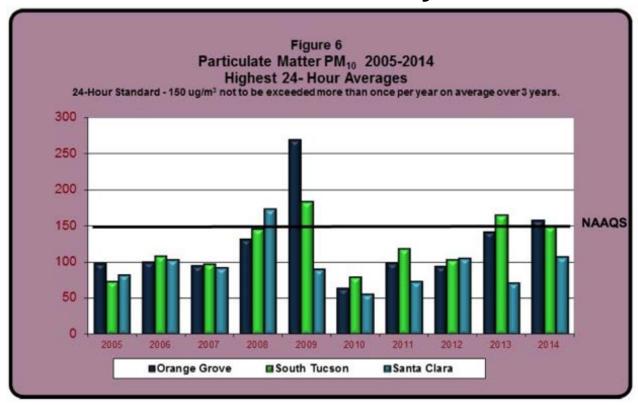
- Of the 13 schools, 4 were served by water supply systems that did not meet all applicable healthbased drinking water requirements
 - Arsenic; 12 ppb (*MCL 10 ppb)
 - Coliforms
 - Disinfectants byproducts; Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM); 0.102 mg/L (MCL 0.08 mg/L)

^{*} MCL – maximum contaminant level as regulated by EPA

Drinking Water and Contaminants

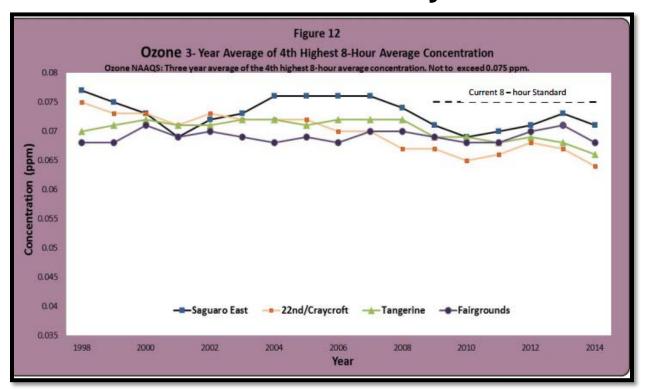
- In 2007 estimated that 5% of the Arizona population was on private wells
 - over 100,000 wells serving approximately 300,000 people
 - ~3000 new wells are added each year
 - these wells fall outside the state and federal monitoring requirements
- Need to assess water quality status in rural communities
 - need for resources, education and training

Criteria Air Pollutants Pima County



 high particulate readings due to drought conditions and several very high wind days

Criteria Air Pollutants Pima County



steady at 95% of the ozone standard

Challenges that Hinder Surveillance

- Gaps in services along border communities and therefore not all environmental health indicators are monitored
 - especially on the Mexico side of the border
- When data available in Mexico, may be difficult to access if not stored in an online database
- Working in partnership with binational agencies
 - improve data sharing platforms

References

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