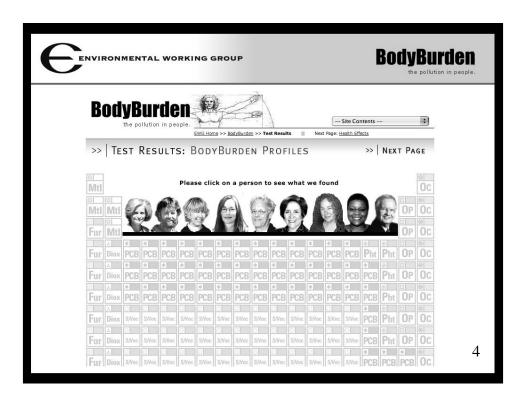






## EWG & Mt. Sinai body burden study:

- Study scope: 9 people, 210 chemicals
- Samples donated: 13 vials of blood, 24-hour urine sample
- Samples tested at 2 major national laboratories
  - 210 chemicals tested, 167 found







#### What we found:

- 167 industrial compounds, pollutants, and other chemicals
- Average of 91 chemicals in each person
- In each person, many chemicals linked to common health harms

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## BodyBurden

#### **Health Trends:**

- Breast cancer
- Testicular cancer
- Prostate cancer
- Sperm count
- Hypospadias
- Undescended testicles
- Childhood cancer







#### Cancer:

- 1 in 2 men 1 in 3 womer
- 1992-1999, indicidence increased for breast, thyroid, kidney, liver, skin, some forms of leukemia
- 1975-1999 childhood cancer increased by 26% (brain & other nervous system cancers; acute lymphocytic leukemia)



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## BodyBurden the pollution in people.

### Nervous system

- Autism
- ADD, ADHD
- Parkinsons





## Reproductive effects

- Sperm count
- Hypospadias
- Undescended testicles
- Testicular cancer
- Early puberty

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## BodyBurden

Toxic effects do not require high doses: Evidence from population-based studies

• PCBs, DDT, dioxin, lead, mercury, urban air pollution, and many other chemicals are linked to health harms in large studies of human population





#### Toxic effects do not require high doses: Evidence from low dose studies

• Bisphenol A

Lowest "effects" dose, EPA: 5 mg/kg/d Reproduction effects: 2500 times lower

Atrazine

Allowable level in drinking water: 3 ppb Amphibian deformities: 30 times lower

• Methoxychlor

"No effects" dose, EPA: 5 mg/kg/d Prostate damage: 100 times lower

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#### Sources of exposure

- 75,000 chemicals approved for use
- 7 new chemicals approved every day







# Sources of exposure: consumer products



- 5000 chemicals in cosmetics
- 3200 chemicals added to food
- 1010 chemicals in 11700 consumer products
- 500 pesticides

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# Sources of exposure: pollution

- 1998 US industries reported manufacturing 6.5 trillion pounds of 9000 different chemicals
- 2000 industries released 7.1 billion pounds of 650 industrial chemicals to air and water





## Sources of exposure: wastewater

- 1999-2000 USGS survey, 139 rivers and streams in 30 states found...
- 95 components of treated human sewage, including steroids, DEET insect repellant, antibiotics, and persistent breakdown products of cigarettes and detergents
  - 85% are not regulated in drinking water

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## Sources of exposure for cohort of nine

- 183 types of consumer products, including brake fluid, paint, pesticides, flame retardants
- 164 past or current manufacturers, including Shell, Union Carbide, Exxon, Dow, and Monsanto
- 64 chemical functions, including plasticizers, froth flotation agents, and defoaming agents





#### Regulatory Failures: Risk

- We are exposed to one chemical at a time
- We are all healthy adult males
- In utero exposures don't matter
- High dose studies capture all potential effects



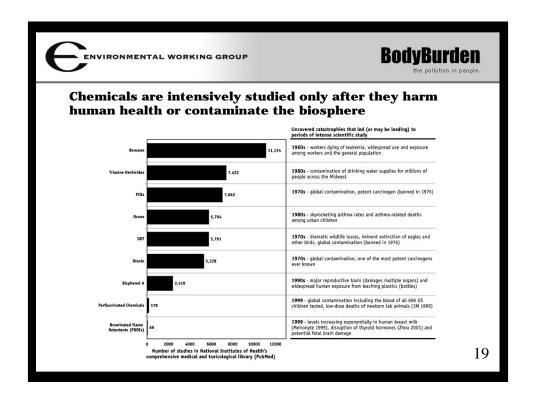
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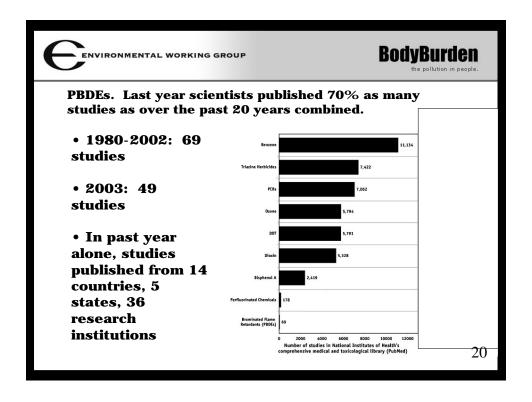


## BodyBurden

### Regulatory Failures: Testing

- Companies submit data with fewer than half of all applications to manufacture new chemicals.
- The government approves 80 percent of these with no restrictions and no requests for tests.
- Eight of 10 new chemicals win approval in less than three weeks.









### Progress: Mercury in seafood

- High mercury levels in women's blood leads to...
- Requirement in California for seafood warning labeling
- Body burden data driving new federal advisory

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## Mercury body burdens. Canned tuna is a top contributor.

"...for me it was what was most convenient. What was most convenient was taking a can of tuna fish, my two things of mayonnaise and my half an apple to work **every day for lunch**. That was what was convenient for me. ..."

— FDA Focus groups, 2000.





### Progress: Mercury in seafood

- Emphasis shifting to exposures in the womb
- Babies accumulate up to 6 times more mercury than their mothers
- Government estimate of babies born each year exposed to mercury above safe levels doubled
- 1 in 6 babies at potential risk, says EPA



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## Progress: Phthalates in cosmetics

- Found in women of childbearing age: high levels of chemicals linked to birth defects
- E.U. ban of these chemicals in cosmetics, phase-outs in the U.S.



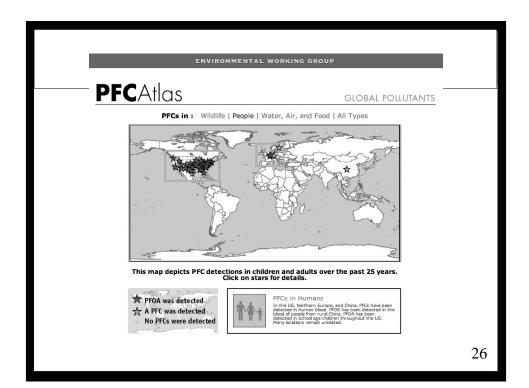


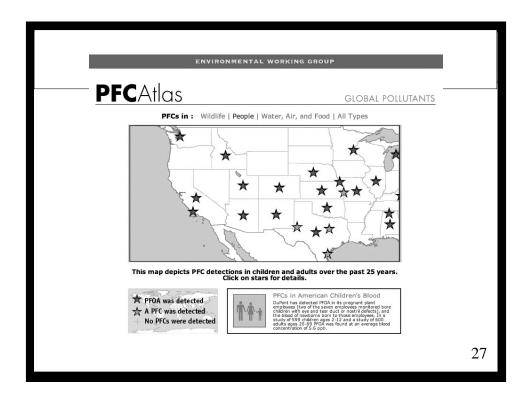


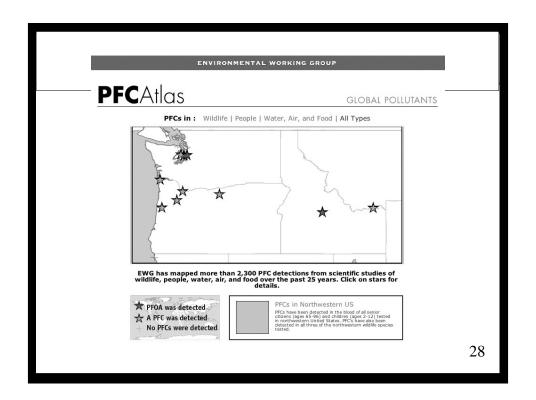
## **Progress: Teflon**

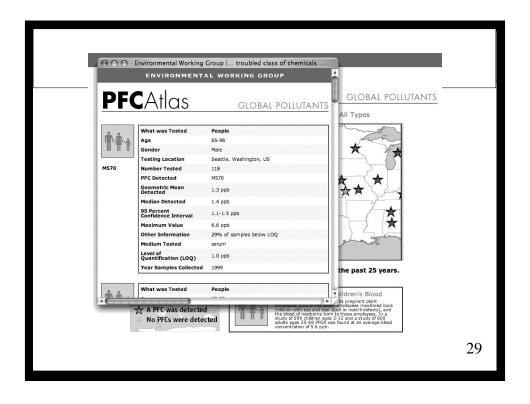
- Measurements of Teflon-related chemicals in blood of U.S. children leads to...
- Current federal safety review of Teflon and first-ever government safety assessment using body burden data

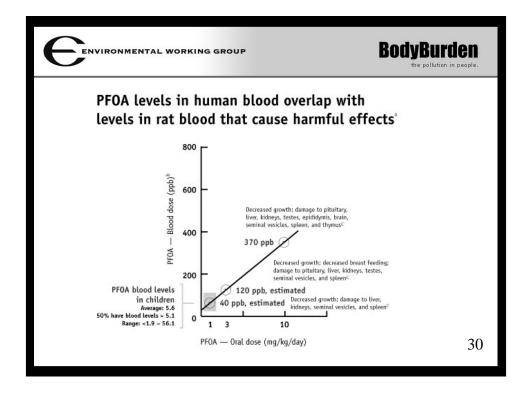
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#### Progress: PBDEs in European Breast milk

- Measurements of fire-retardants in breast milk leads to...
- E.U. ban

31



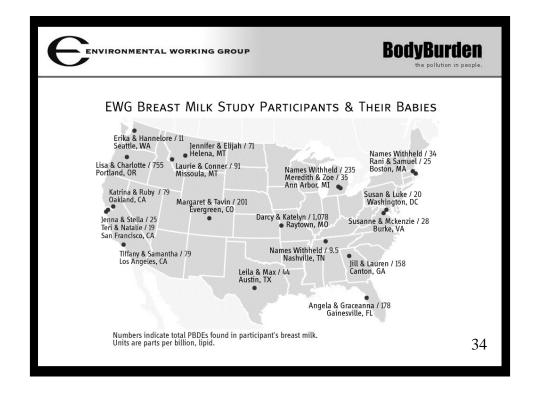
## BodyBurden the pollution in people.

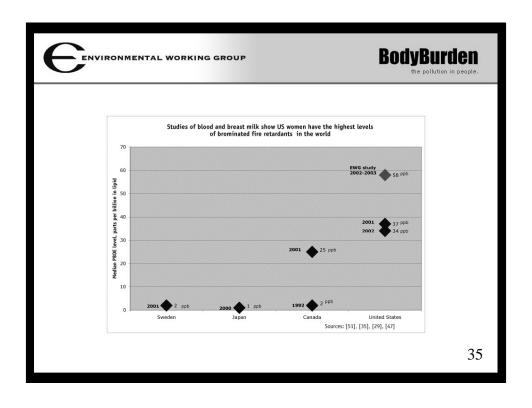
## Progress: PBDEs in U.S. Breast milk

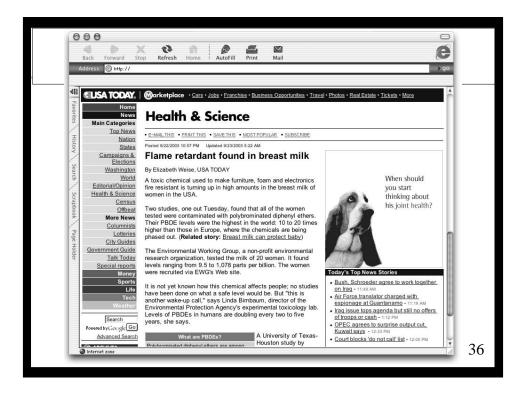
New EWG study of breast milk from 20 U.S. women finds...

- Highest levels ever in U.S.
- 30 times the levels in Europe

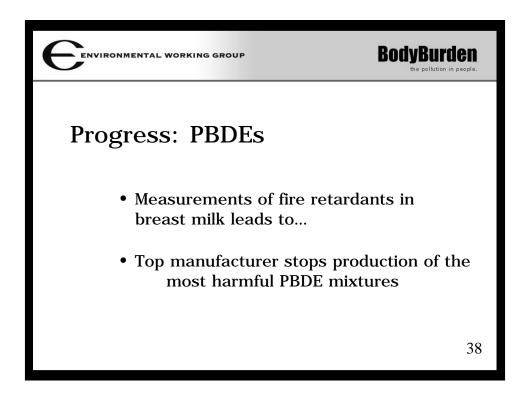
















#### **Emerging: Autism**

- New evidence from body burden studies points to genetic and environmental links for autism
- Autistic children vs. controls
  - lower mercury levels in hair (8X)
  - higher mercury levels in urine after chelation (3-6X)

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## BodyBurden the pollution in people.

#### What the future holds:

- Public health protections increasingly grounded in body burden science
- Body burden studies increasingly used as tools for local activists
- Exploding science on confluence of pollution, genetics, and disease





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