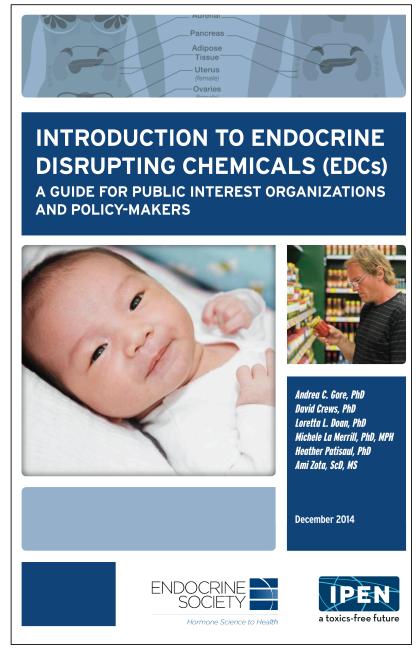
# IPEN-Endocrine Society Collaboration:

An Initiative to Raise Global Endocrine Disrupting Chemicals Awareness

CHE Alaska Webinar
April 8<sup>th</sup> 2015
Bjorn Beeler
IPEN International Coordinator



EDC Guide online: www.endocrine.org/EDCguide

### IPEN Overview: Mission

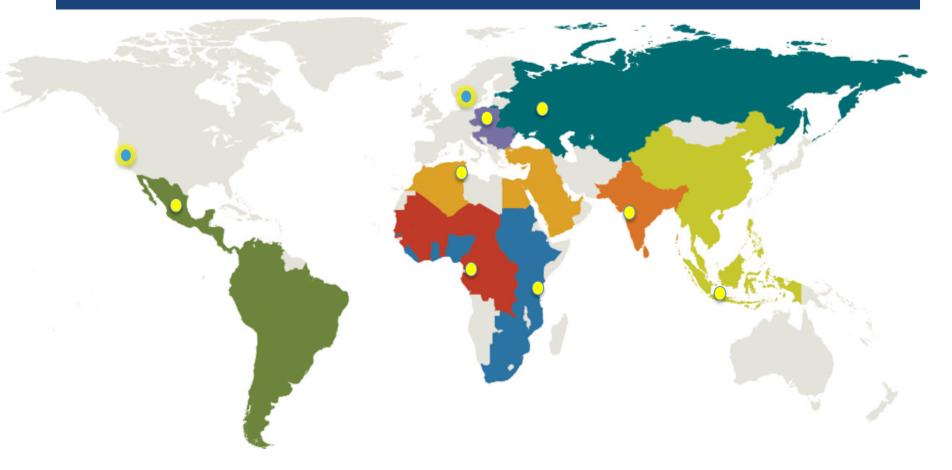
### A TOXIC'S FREE FUTURE FOR EVERYONE

A world in which chemicals are no longer produced or used in ways that harm human health and the environment





### IPEN Overview: Global Network



700+ IPEN Participating Organizations in 116 countries 8 Regional Hubs Offices

2 International Offices (Sweden & US)



### IPEN Overview: Local Chemical Issues & Priorities





Pesticides
Waste
Contaminated Sites
(Industrial Pollution)





### **IPEN Leadership**



Co-Chairs
Executive Committee
Steering Committee
Regional Hubs
Secretariat
Thematic Working Group Coordinators

<u>Atrica</u>	<u>Arab</u>	<u>Asia-Pacific</u>	<u>C/E Europe</u>	<u>Latin America</u>	<u>US</u>	<u>W. Europe</u>
Cameroon Ethiopia Tanzania	Lebanon Tunisia	Bangladesh Cook Islands India Indonesia Philippines	Belarus Russia	Chile Mexico	Alaska California	Czech Rep. France Germany Switzerland Sweden



### **Global:** Increased Chemical Production & Use





Global Chemical Sales: \$17 Billion USD (1970s) → \$4.1 Trillion (2010)

Rapid Expansion in Developing Countries: limited regulation & capacity (ex: China's chemical production forecasted to grow by 66% within the 2012-2020 period)



### IPEN's Theory of Change: Local-Global-Local

**Globalize Local Priorities** 

Linking local priorities to global policies



### **Localize Global Policies**

Leveraging global policies and resources for on-the-ground action and change



### **IPEN: Areas of work**

Eliminating the World's Most Hazardous
Chemicals: Making International Treaties Work





Promoting Stronger International Chemicals: A Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM)









Capacity Building & Expansion of Global Toxics-Free Movement

### Global Policy: Local Voice to the Global Arena

### **Global Chemical Policy Arenas**:

- Stockholm, Basel, Rotterdam & Minamata Conventions
- SAICM: Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management



### **EDCs on the Global Chemical Policy Agenda**

# Global Community recognize EDCs as an Emerging Issues, via adoption of the 2012 SAICM Resolution on EDCs

"...potential adverse effects of endocrine disruptors on human health and the environment" and "...the need to protect humans, and ecosystems and their constituent parts that are especially vulnerable."

LOCAL















\* Non-legally binding

19 Int'l Organizations

Adopted\* by reps from:

122 Government

79 NGOs

### **EDCs in the Global Chemical Policy Arena**

# The SAICM actions recommended for the time period from 2012 – 2015 include the following:

- Provide up-to-date information and scientific expert advice to relevant stakeholders for the purpose of identifying or recommending potential measures that could contribute to reductions in exposures to or the effects of endocrine-disrupting chemicals, in particular among vulnerable populations;
- Raise awareness at all levels;
- Provide international support for activities to build capacities in countries, in particular developing countries and countries with economies in transition, for generating information and for assessing issues related to endocrine-disrupting chemicals in order to support decision-making, including the prioritization of actions to reduce risks; and
- The development of case studies and advice on translation of research results into control action

### **SAICM EDC Resolution: Framework for Action**

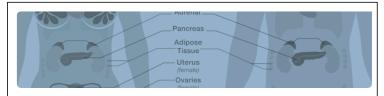
### Outreach to EDC Science Leaders: the Endocrine Society

#### **Localize Global Policies**

Leveraging global policies and resources for on-the-ground action and change (capacity/knowledge building)



### **ES-IPEN Initiative: Global EDC Awareness**



# INTRODUCTION TO ENDOCRINE DISRUPTING CHEMICALS (EDCs) A GUIDE FOR PUBLIC INTEREST ORGANIZATIONS AND POLICY-MAKERS





Andrea C. Gore, PhD David Crews, PhD Loretta L. Doan, PhD Michele La Merrill, PhD, MPH Heather Patisaul, PhD Ami Zota, ScD, MS

December 2014







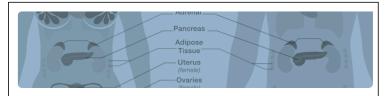
### 1) ES-IPEN EDC Initiative

### 2) ES-IPEN EDC Guide

- Target Audience: NGOs & Policy Makers in Developing/Transitional Countries
- Scope: Science from ES
   ES Scientific Statement
   WHO-UNEP State of the Science Report
- Roles/ ES & IPEN Teams
  - > ES= Science & Health Authors
  - > IPEN= SAICM & Global South relevance
- Joint Production/Release:

Global distribution (translations/webinars)

### **EDC Guide: Chapters**



# INTRODUCTION TO ENDOCRINE DISRUPTING CHEMICALS (EDCs)

A GUIDE FOR PUBLIC INTEREST ORGANIZATIONS AND POLICY-MAKERS





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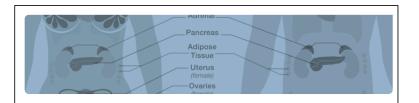






- 1- Major Health Institutions
- 2- Endo System
- 3- Impacts of EDCs (diseases)
- 4- Need for New Paradigm (low dose effects/the concept of no safe dose)
- 5- Exposure Examples

### **EDC Guide: Key Points**



## INTRODUCTION TO ENDOCRINE DISRUPTING CHEMICALS (EDCs)

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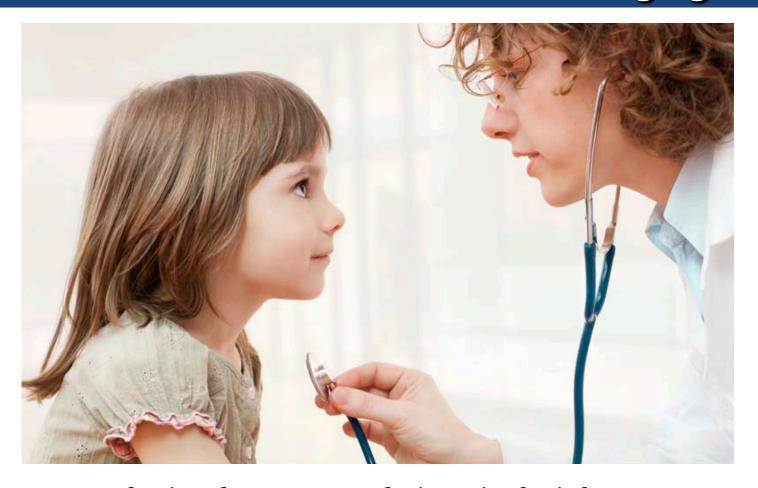




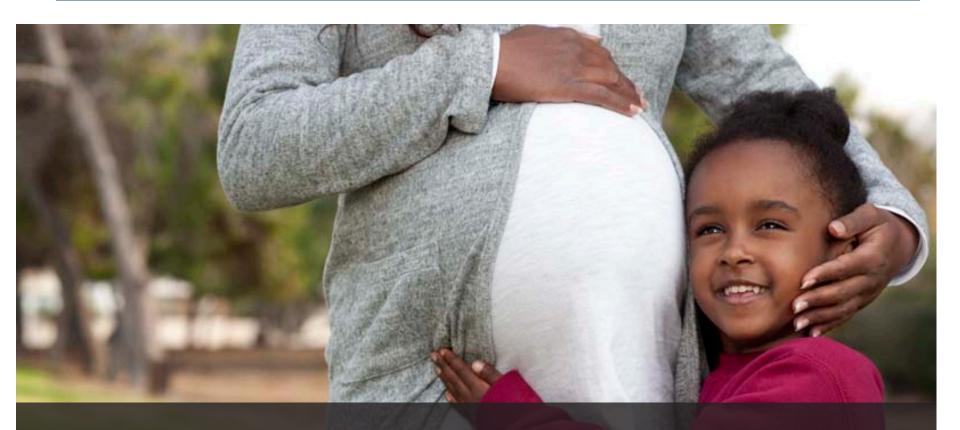


#### WHERE YOU CAN FIND EDCs





There is good reason to suspect that increasing chemical production and use is related to the growing incidence of endocrine-associated pediatric disorders over the past 20 years, including male reproductive problems (cryptorchidism, hypospadias, testicular cancer), early female puberty, leukemia, brain cancer, and neurobehavioral disorders.

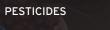


The American Chemical Society issued a 2012-2015 policy statement on testing for endocrine disruption, recommending expanded education and research, updated testing protocols, and the development of safer alternatives to EDCs.

#### WHERE YOU CAN FIND EDCs







**CHILDREN'S PRODUCTS** 



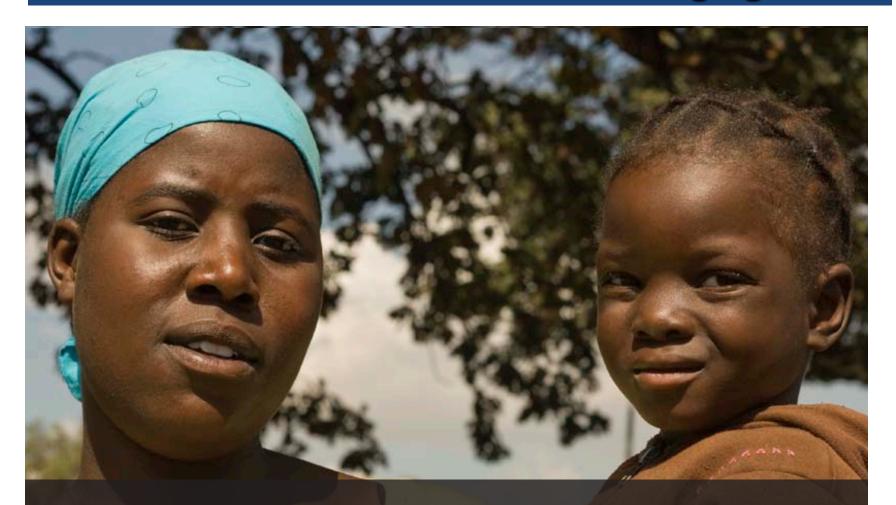
**FOOD CONTACT MATERIALS** 



**BUILDING MATERIALS** 

Category/Use	Example EDCs
Pesticides	DDT, chlorpyrifos, atrazine, 2,4-D, glyphosate
Children's products	Lead, phthalates, cadmium
Food contact materials	BPA, phthalates, phenol
Electronics and Building materials	Brominated flame retardants, PCBs
Personal care products, medical tubing	Phthalates
Antibacterials	Triclosan
Textiles, clothing	Perfluorochemicals

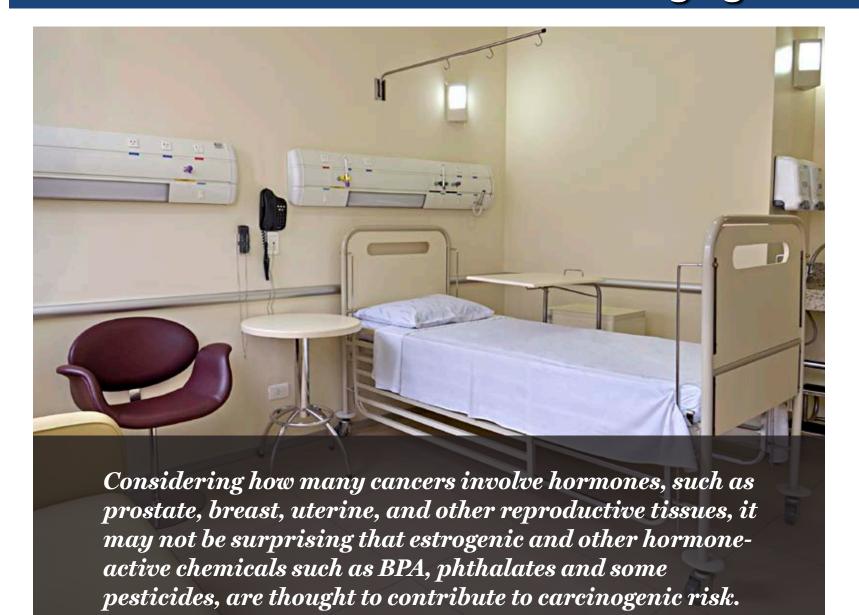
Abbreviations: BPA: bisphenol A; 2,4-D: 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid; DDT: dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane; PCBs: polychlorinated biphenyls



When humans are tested for the presence of EDCs in their blood, fat, urine, and other tissues, the results consistently demonstrate a variety of EDCs in all individuals worldwide.



Chemicals referred to as "obesogens" are thought to enhance weight gain by altering or reprogramming key parts of the endocrine system governing metabolism, energy balance, and appetite, resulting in obesity and its related adverse health outcomes.



Traditional Approach to Chemical Testing: 'The Dose is the Poison'	Why this approach is insufficient for Endocrine-Disrupting Chemicals		
Tests individual chemicals one at a time	Every person in the world now carries a body burden of chemicals that did not exist before 1940. Many more are being produced and released into the environment each year. Testing chemicals one at a time can't keep pace with exposure and doesn't take into account how combinations of chemicals within the body are impacting human development or health.		
Assumes individual chemicals have a "safe or acceptable" level of exposure below which there are no adverse effects	The endocrine system regulates virtually every aspect of human health from development in the womb, to growth, to reproduction, and overall health. Recent science shows that even very small amounts of these chemicals or mixtures of these chemicals disrupt the endocrine system, reducing intelligence, disrupting reproductive systems, and causing other health problems. There may, in fact, be no safe level, especially when individuals have hundreds of these chemicals in their bodies.		
Tests are focused on adult animals	Hormones regulate body systems beginning in the womb and throughout life. Tests conducted only on adult animals can't capture the impact of chemicals on the endocrine system throughout the body's life cycle.		
Presumes doses below the amounts which cause test animals to die or develop a target disease (usually cancer) are 'safe'	Endocrine-disrupting chemicals have many impacts beyond death or disease.		



We now know that direct exposures of an individual to EDCs cause a range of behavioral, endocrine, and neurobiological problems. This requires a paradigm shift in how to conduct risk assessment.



Exposure to EDCs may also be in the form of pesticides, algicides, and other chemicals designed to kill unwanted organisms. Spraying of homes, agricultural crops, and ponds releases airborne and sedimented chemicals that are inhaled, get on skin, and are ingested from sprayed food. It is not surprising that some of these chemicals are EDCs.



### **EDC Guide: Next Step**

#### **Translation & Production:**

In Review: Spanish & French

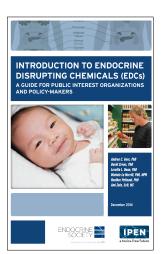
Potential: Arabic, Chinese, Portuguese and Russian

#### Webinars:

Regional Webinars for NGOs and country delegates

### **Global Monitoring:**

Long-term (IPEN) Plan



**Download** the **EDC Guide** at: www.endocrine.org/EDCguide

# Thank you for your attention ©





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