Changing Practices: Technical Assistance to Citizens' Groups Facing Toxic Hazards

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TA organizations

24 in 1992-316 in 2007

Communities need to

- record their experiential and local knowledge
- understand it in a scientific context,
- transform it into data, testimony, reports



These estimates are derived from judgements regarding the most likely scenarios within a range of estimates. The estimates described in the report, include a number of assumptions such as the average cleanup cost per site, number of new site discoveries, and future additions to the NPL.

NPL: National Priorities List, or Superfund; RCRA-CA: Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Corrective Action program; UST: Underground Storage Tanks; DOD: Department of Defense; DOE: Department of Energy; Civilian Agencies: non-DOD and non-DOE federal agencies; and State & Private: state mandatory, voluntary, and brownfields sites, and private sites.

Totals may not add due to rounding.

Product related hazardous discharges 1991 and 2002

- >26 billion pounds/per year (2002)
- Total down less than 10% sice 1991
- Releases to air down 2. 8 billion pounds to 1.6 billion pounds
- To water, down 336 milliion pounds to 230 million pounds
- Discharges to land up 1.1 billion lbs to 2.2 billion pounds

What has changed

- Issues
- Tools
- Funding
- Role of academia
- Bush administration

Issues

- Some unchanged
- Move up the pipeline from waste sites to on-going sources of pollution
- Global warming
- Precautionary Principle

Tools

Internet

- GIS
- Monitoring equipment

Funding

- Government funding has strings
- Less general support
- Fewer labs

Conclusion

- Moved to continuing sources of pollution
- New tools are usefull but not universaly available
- Harder to do movement building
- Less support for grassroots group