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OF QUEENSLAND
AUSTRALIA



The LSU Superfund Research Center

Dr. Stephania Cormier, Center Director and Project 1 Lead

Dr. Tammy Dugas, Project 2 Lead and Training Core Director

Dr. Jennifer Richmond-Bryant, Project 3 Lead

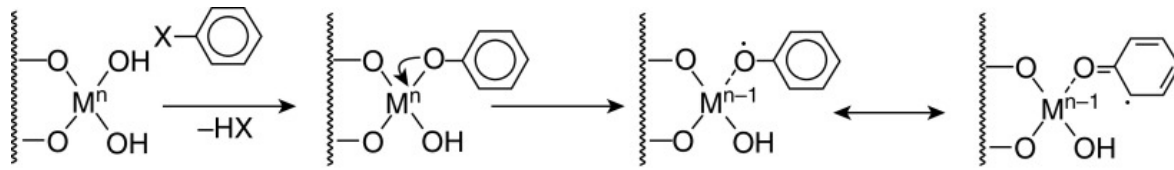


National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences
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National Institute of
Environmental Health Sciences
Superfund Research Program

Environmentally Persistent Free Radicals (EPFRs)



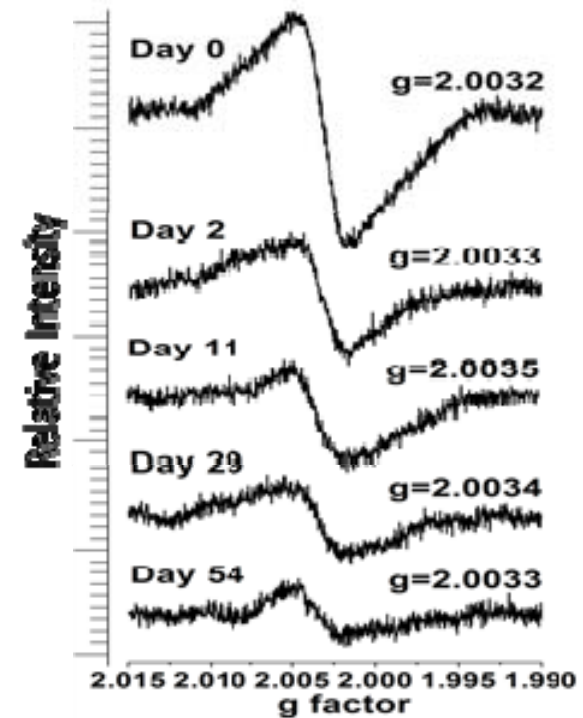
Physisorption followed
by Chemisorption

Electron transfer

Stable EPFR

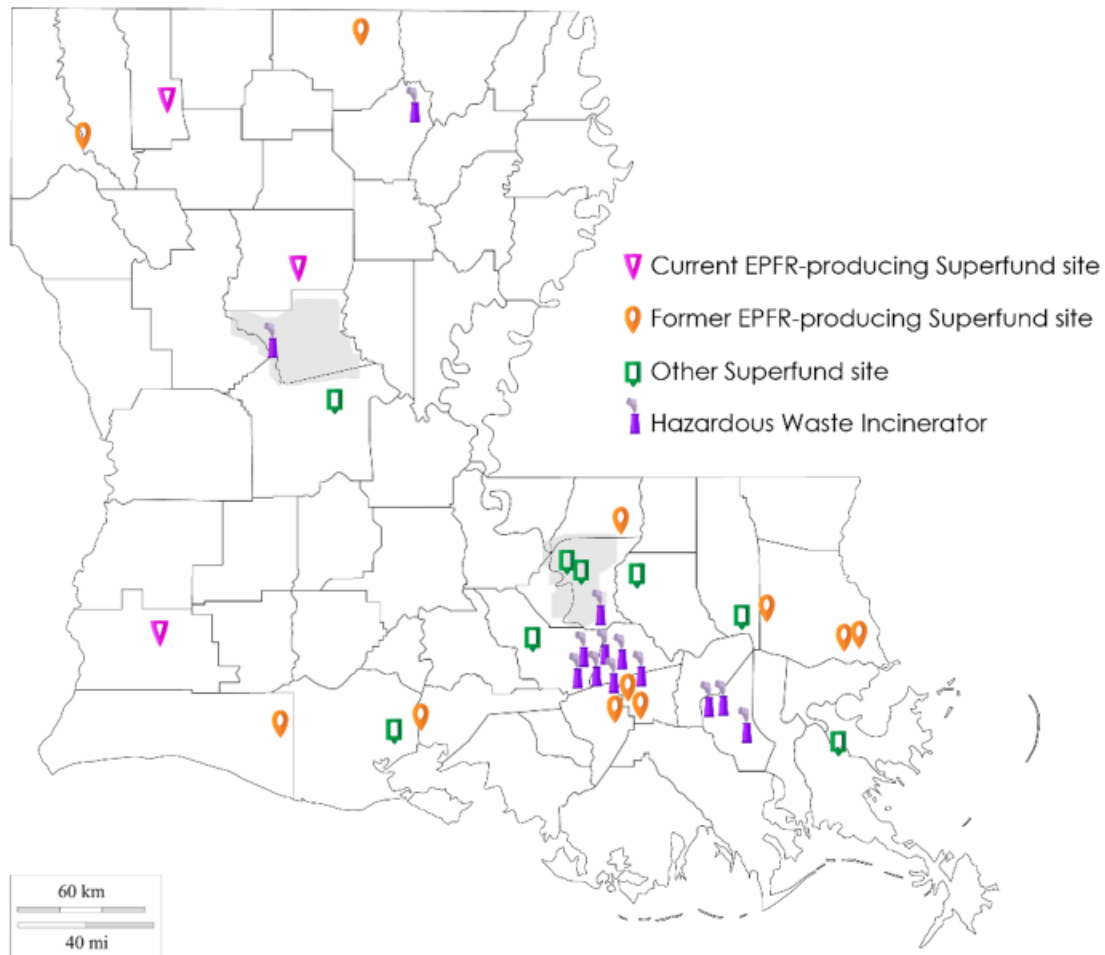
Mechanism of formation of a phenoxyl-type EPFR on a metal (M) oxide surface (Lomnicki et al 2008, Sly et al, 2019)

- EPFRs are pollutant particle systems that can be formed during combustion
- EPFRs are produced during thermal treatment (TT) of organic materials commonly found at Superfund sites
 - 30% of Superfund sites use TT to dispose of their waste (excludes groundwater)
- EPFRs are an understudied contaminant with the potential to impact human health



EPFRs on airborne PM near an industrialized Superfund site exhibit a slow decay (>54d) Gehling et al. 2013

Environmentally Persistent Free Radicals (EPFRs)

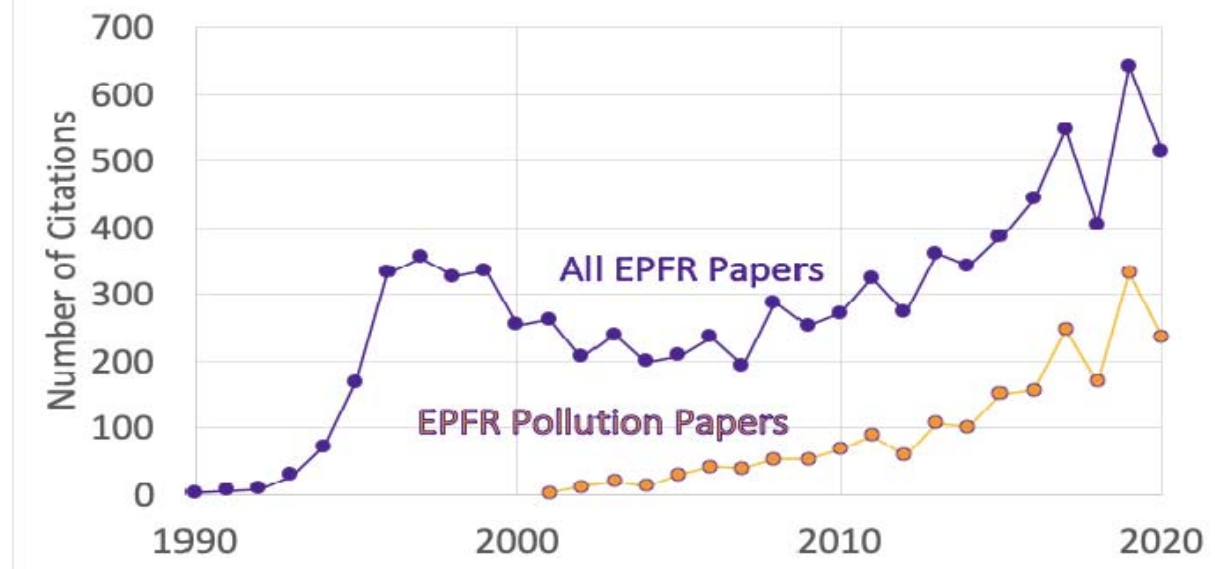


Growth of EPFRs as an Area of Study

Studies Published around the World

- 435 - China
- 180 - USA
- 42 - Australia
- 40 - Germany
- 36 - India
- 33 - Spain
- 26 - South Korea
- 26 - France
- 24 - Japan
- 10 - England

Sum of the LSU SRP EPFR Citations per Year





07 June 2018
Issue 509
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Source: Vejerano, E., Rao, G., Khachatryan, L., Cormier, S., Lomnicki, S. (2018) Environmentally Persistent Free Radicals: Insights on a New Class of Pollutants. *Environmental Science and Technology*. 52(5): 2468-2481.

Contact:
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Read more about:

Science for Environment Policy

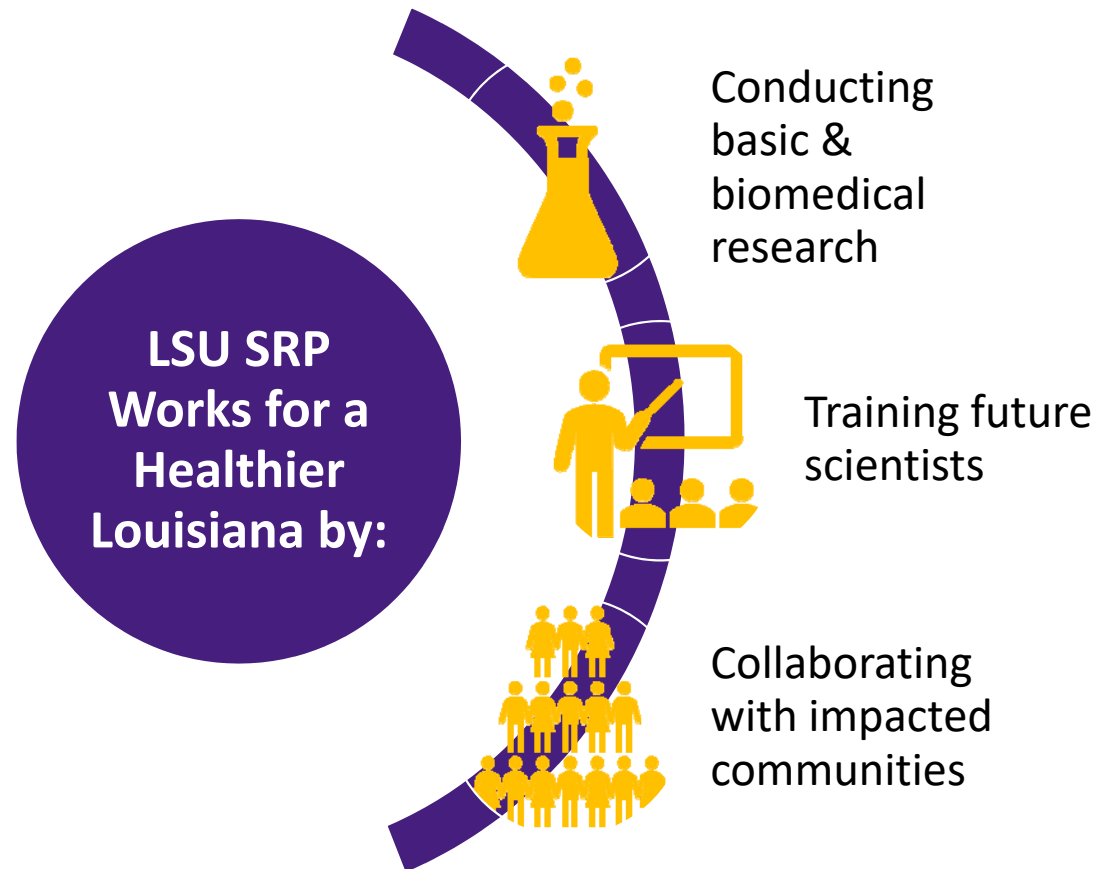
Environmentally persistent free radicals: what do we know about this newly recognised class of pollutants? (*continued*)

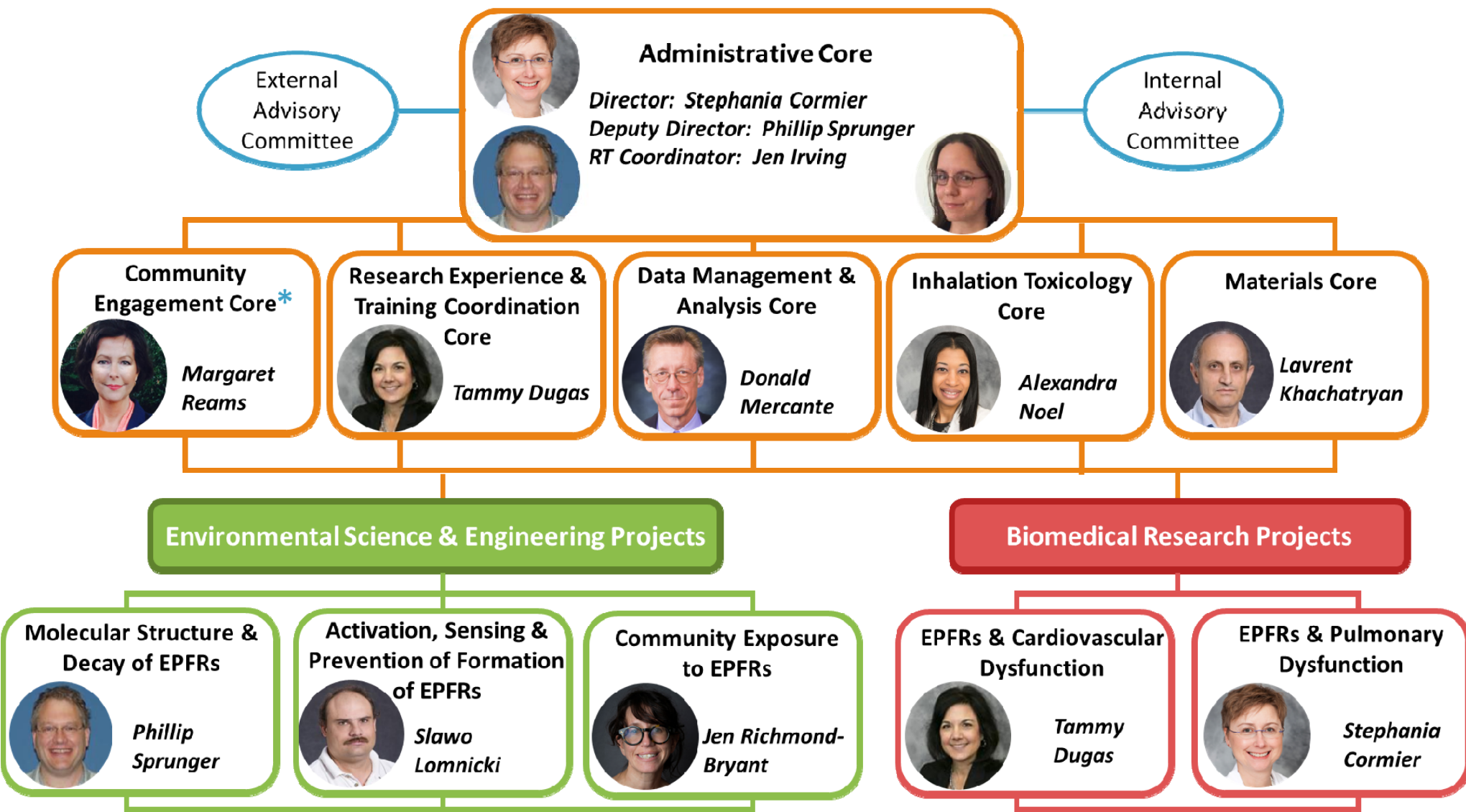
Research to date has found that EPFRs are present in the environment at levels which are high enough to cause health issues, as implied by animal and human cell studies. Studies conducted in Germany⁴, Saudi Arabia and the US have provided figures of around 10^{16} to 10^{17} free radicals per gram of atmospheric PM. The EPFR content of PM will vary by location, depending on local combustion emissions; the review's researchers predict that concentrations will be higher in Beijing and New Delhi than in London and Paris, for instance.

Research suggests that EPFRs may also potentially form during incineration on some engineered nanomaterials (ENMs) with similar properties to metals — such as fullerenes (balls, 'cages' or tubes of carbon atoms), carbon nanotubes and nano-silica. This possibility remains hypothetical and is based upon known concepts and principles of chemistry and physics, rather than direct evidence. Nonetheless, **this concern deserves more research, given that products containing ENMs, on the consumer market, continue to rise and that many of these will be incinerated and emitted into the atmosphere.**

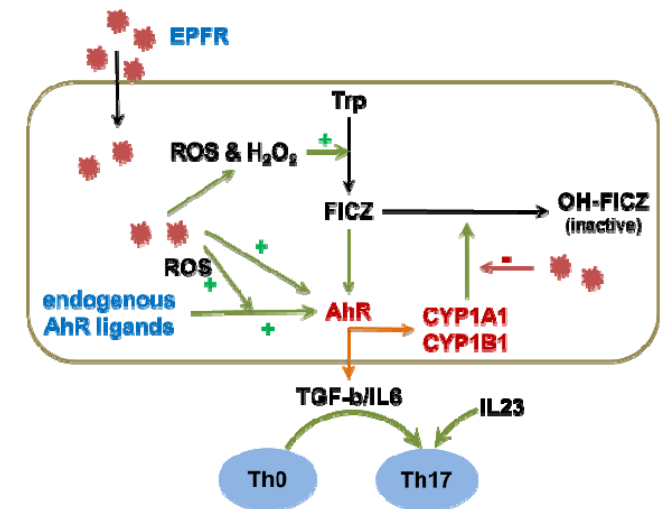
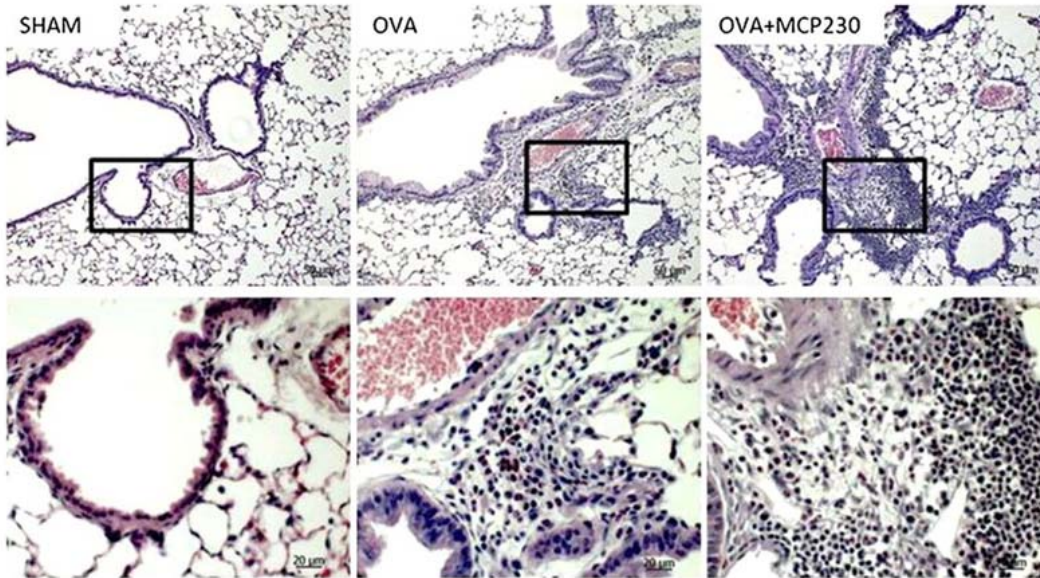
LSU SRP – Advancing Science, Promoting Health

- LSU SRP researchers are studying environmentally persistent free radicals (**EPFRs**), pollutants associated with the remediation of hazardous waste sites
- The goals of our research are to:
 - Clarify the pulmonary & cardiovascular effects of inhaling EPFRs (**Projects 1 & 2**)
 - Understand community exposure (**Project 3**)
 - Understand how EPFRs are formed and develop methods to destroy them (**Projects 4 & 5**)





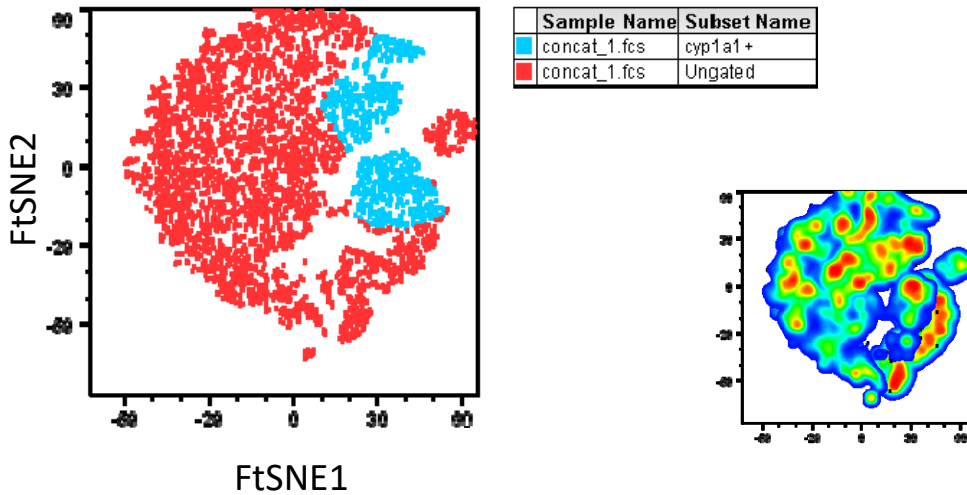
Project 1 – EPFRs Alter Pulmonary Immunologic Homeostasis



Project 1 – EPFRs Alter Pulmonary Immunologic Homeostasis

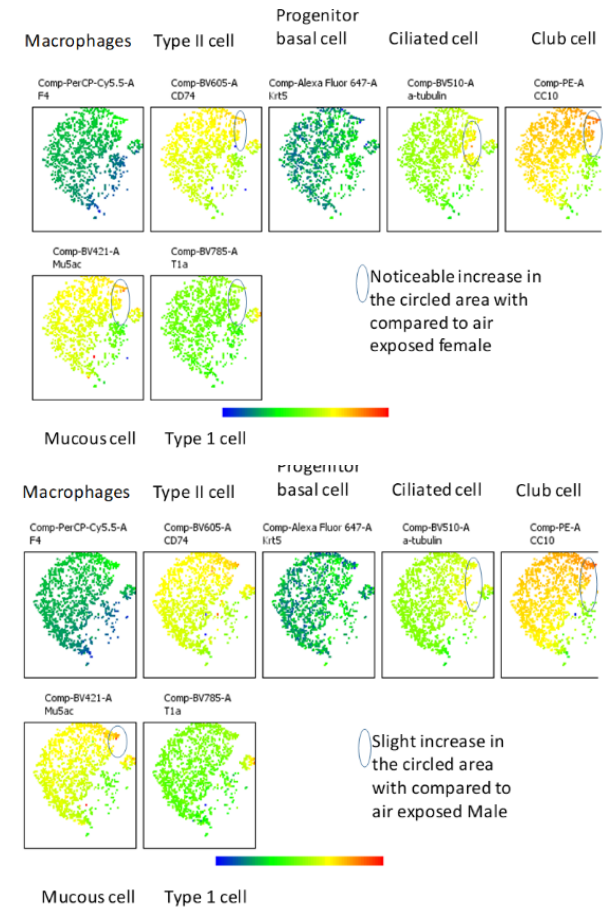
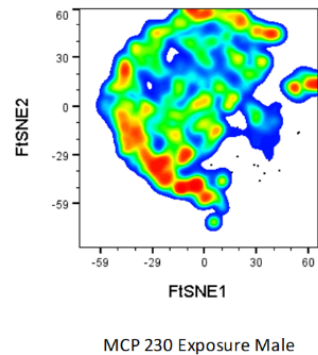
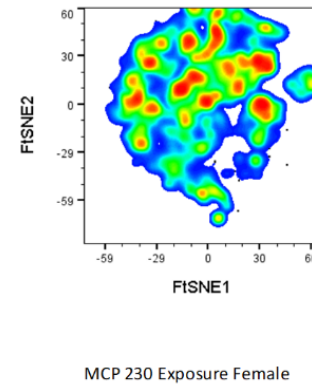
- **Hypothesis:** EPFRs modulate AhR signaling leading to a pleiotropic response that alters both immunologic and P450 function
- **Aims**
 1. Determine the role of AhR activation in AECs in the induction of EPFR-induced Th17 responses.
 2. Define mechanisms by which EPFRs alter the interaction and function between P450s and their redox partners.
 3. Demonstrate a link between EPFR exposure and poor respiratory health in children. Neutrophil/Th17 mediated?

Project 1 - EPFRs Alter Pulmonary Immunologic Homeostasis



Cyp1a1 expression (AhR activation):

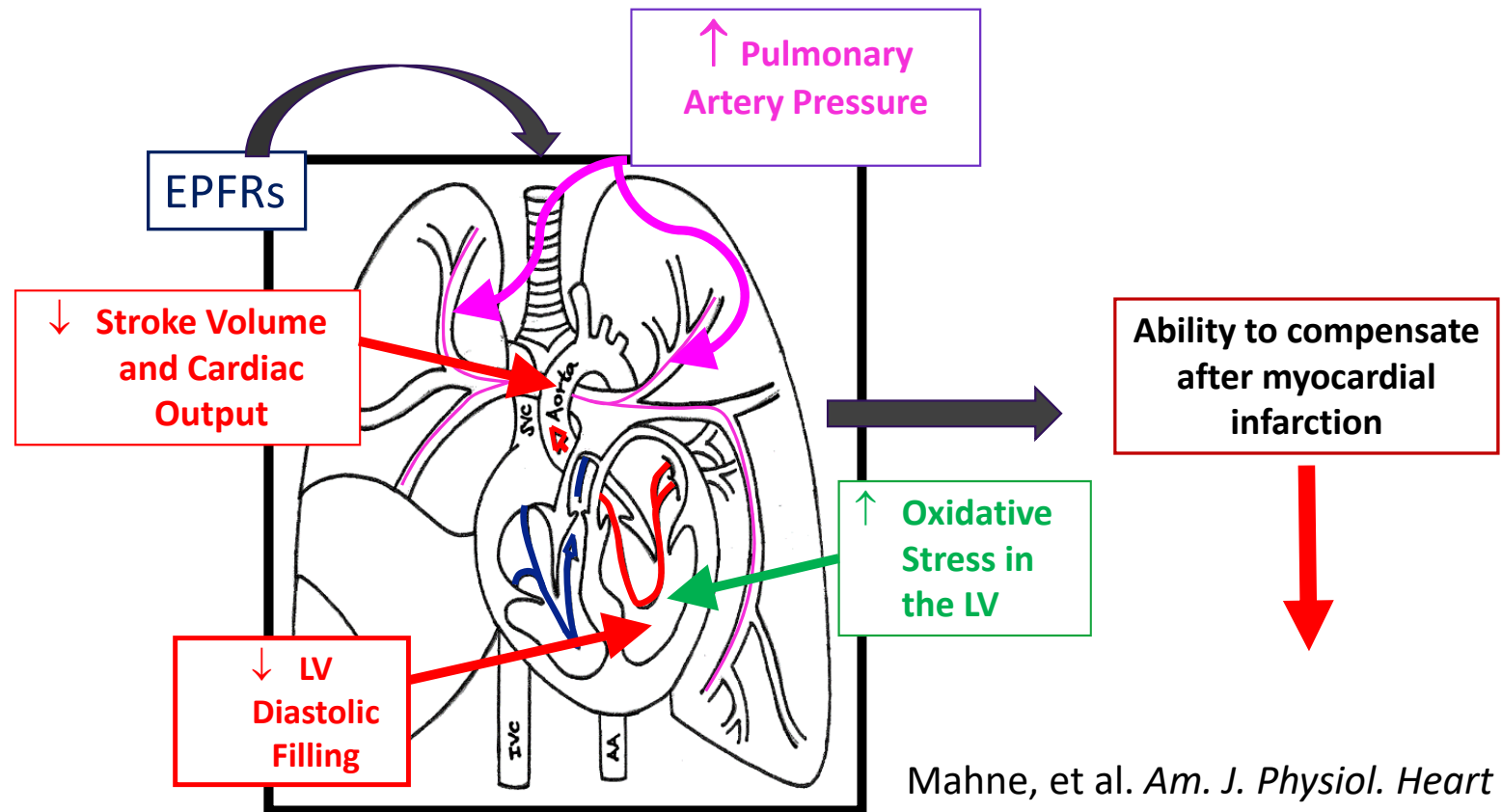
- Difference between females and males
- Club, ciliated, mucous, and Type II cells



Project 2 – Assessing Cardiovascular Risks of Exposure

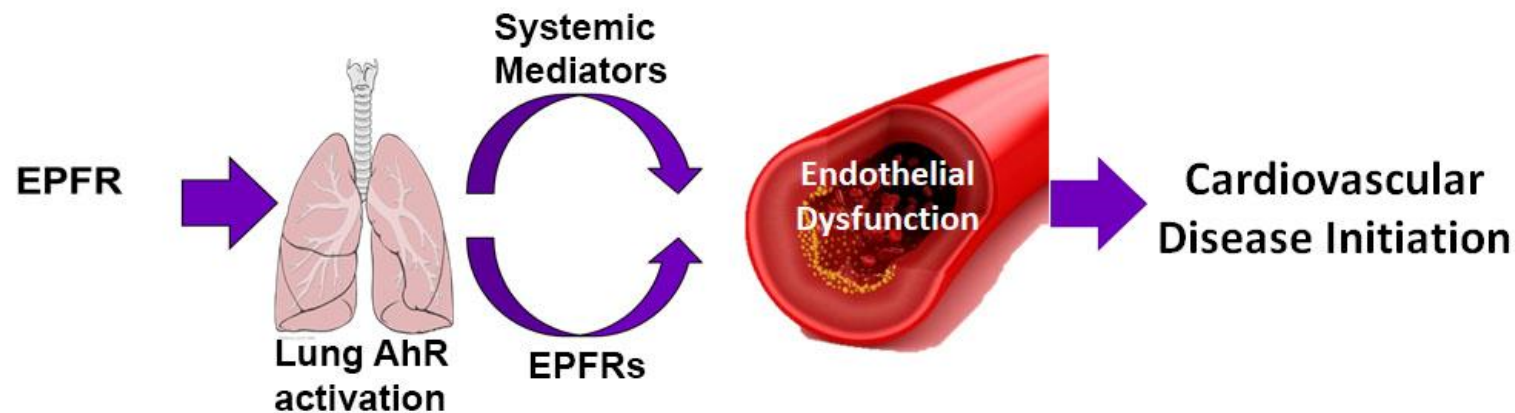


Dr. Kurt Varner
LSU Health Sciences Center



Mahne, et al. *Am. J. Physiol. Heart and Circ. Phys.* 2012.

Project 2 – Central Hypothesis

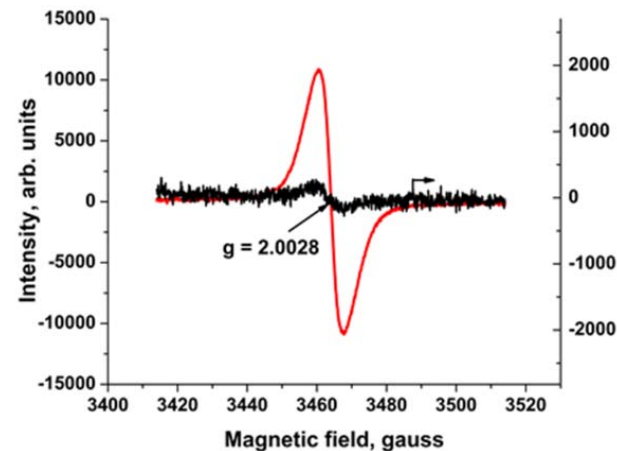
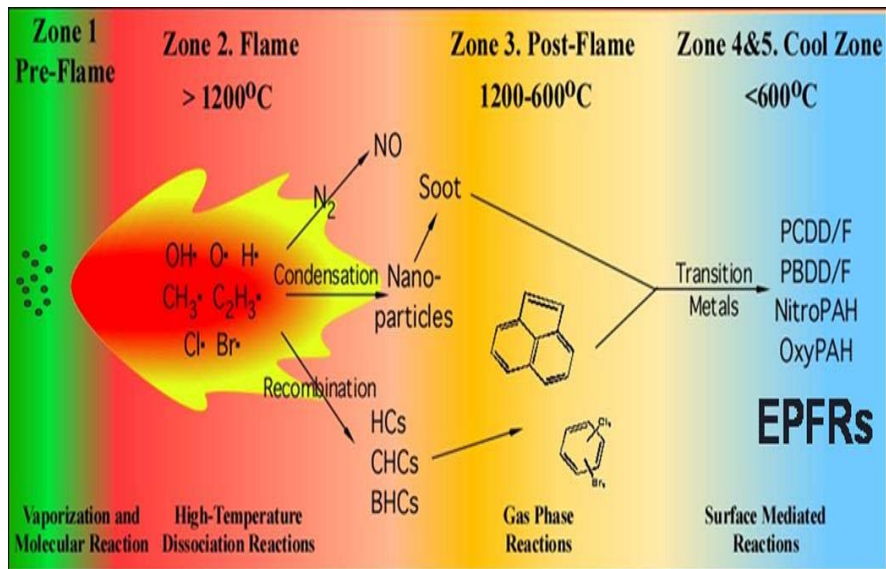


- **Aim 1. Working hypothesis:** AhR activation in the lung results in EPFR-induced cardiac dysfunction via increased pulmonary vascular resistance.
- **Aim 2. Working hypothesis:** Lung epithelial AhR activation culminates in vascular dysfunction.
- **Aim 3. Working hypothesis:** Small molecules (oxidized lipids) released from the lung into the systemic circulation induce cardiovascular dysfunction.

Interfacing with our Materials Core to Arrive at Environmentally-Relevant EPFRs and their Controls

Combustion system for generating EPFRs:

Collect particles in differing zones results in particles of high and low EPFR content!



EPR analysis:

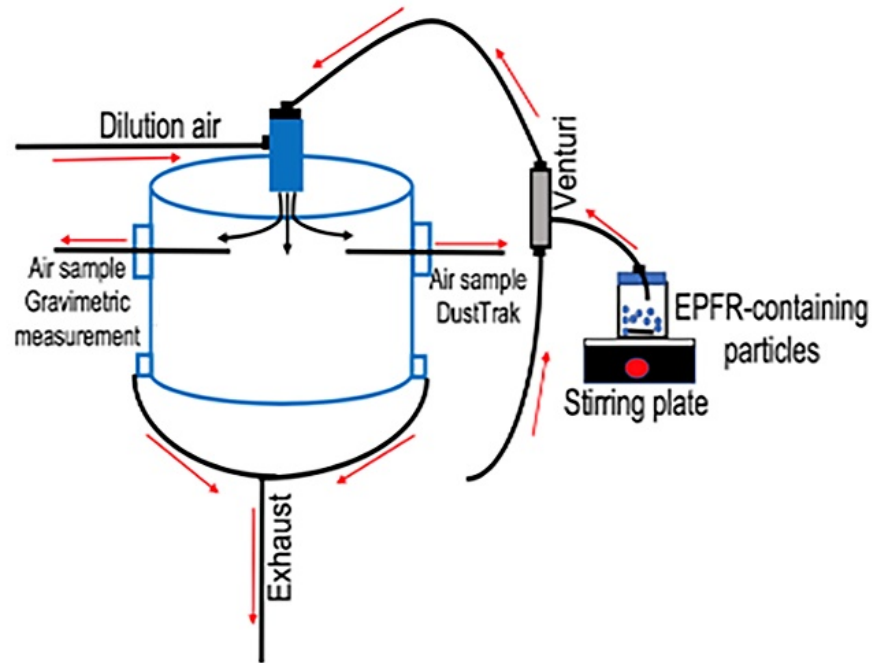
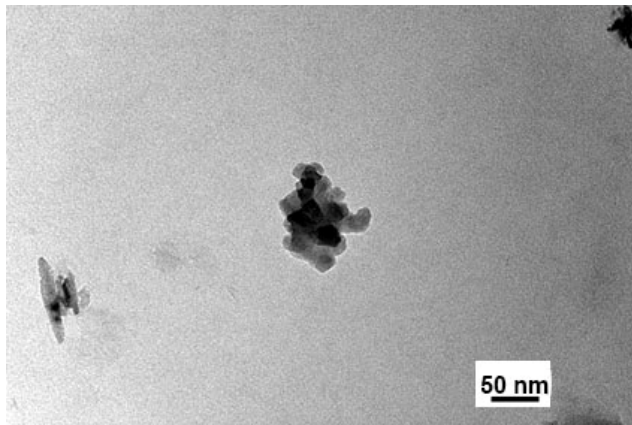
EPFR Lo -1.5×10^{16} spins/g

EPFR Hi -1.0×10^{18} spins/g

Interfacing with our Inhalation Toxicology Core to Ensure Environmentally-Relevant Exposures

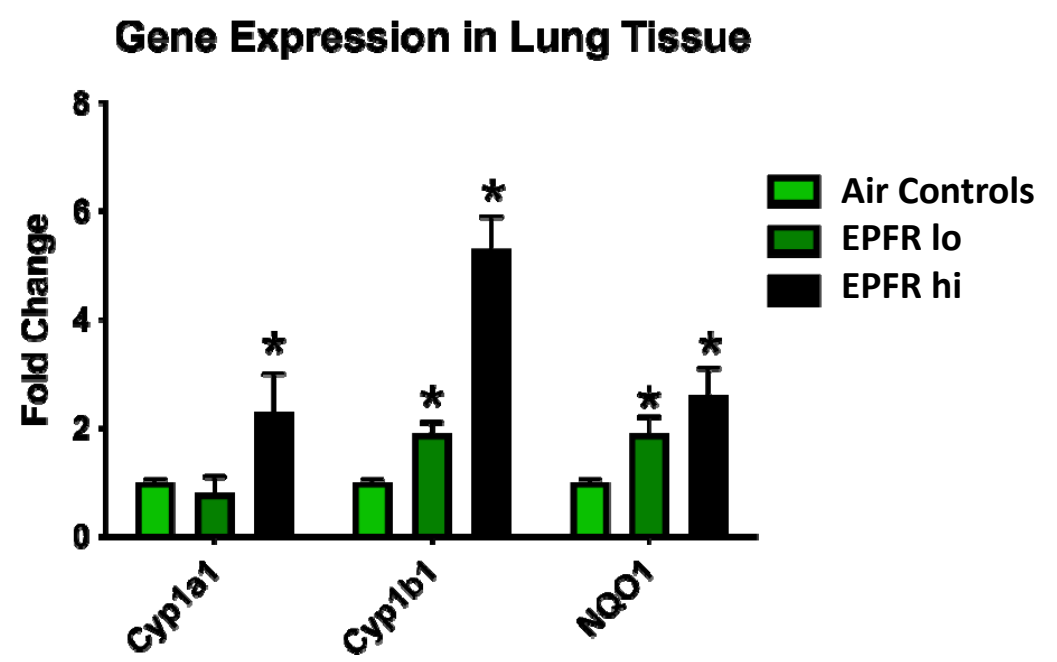
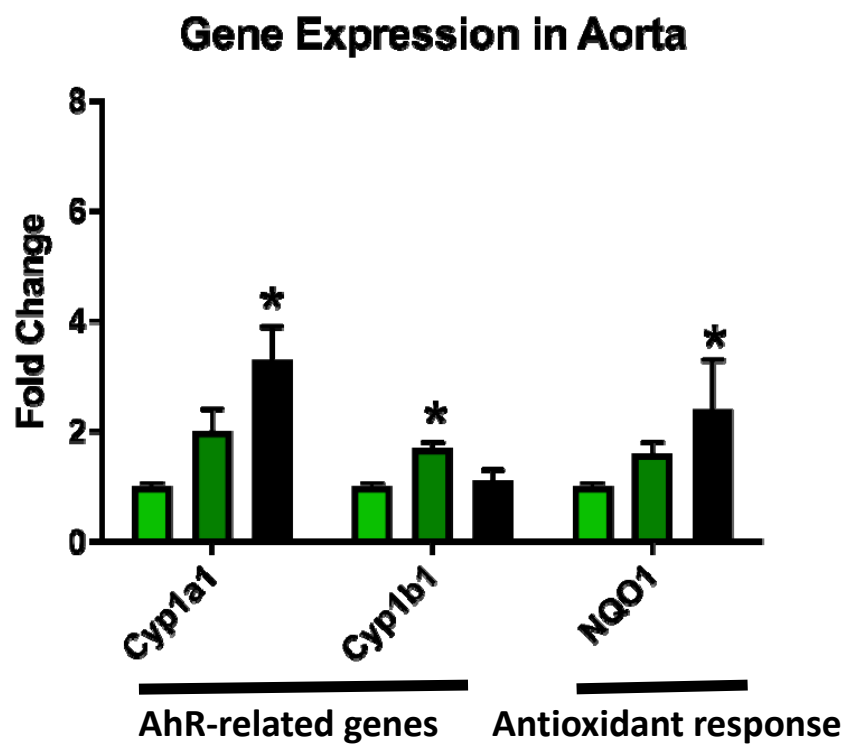
Provides the facilities, expertise and training to conduct *in vivo* and *in vitro* EPFR-aerosol inhalation studies, as well as lung function testing in mice.

SEM analysis revealed particles are 50-200 nm.



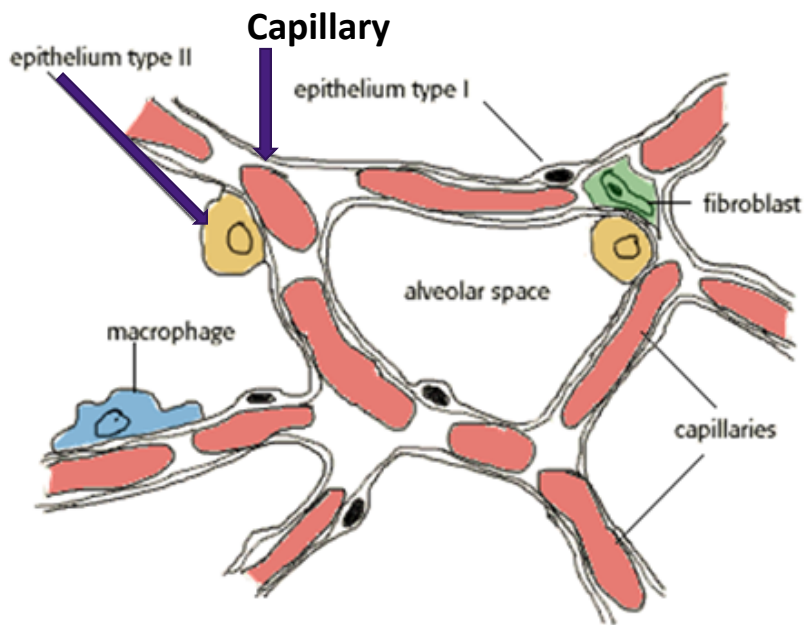
**Mice exposed by whole-body inhalation
in 18-L chamber**

1 Day Exposure to EPFRs Dose-Dependently Elevates AhR and Oxidative Stress Related Genes

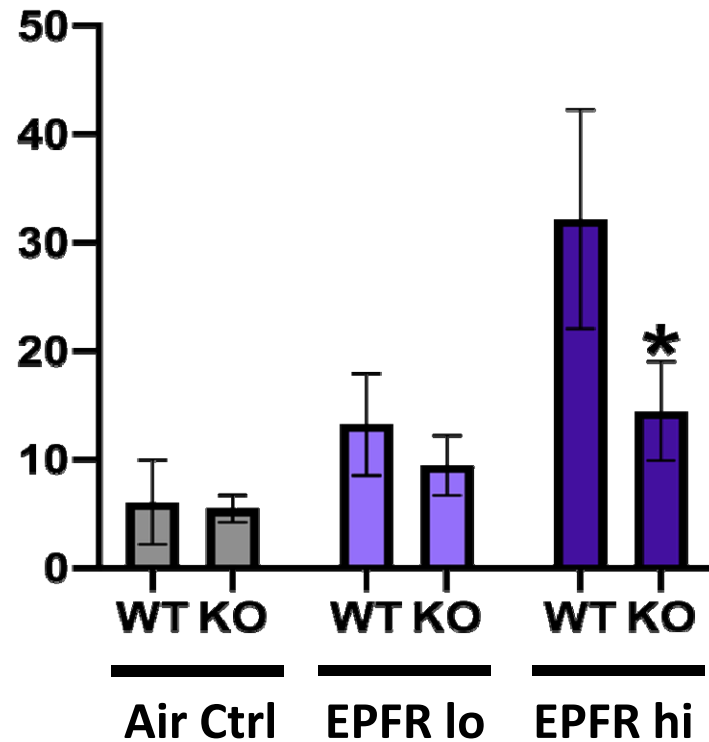


1-3 Day EPFR Exposure Induces EPFR-Dependent Vascular Dysfunction that is Absent in Mice Deficient in Alveolar Epithelial AhR

Alveoli: A place where vascular and lung cells interface



Plasma Endothelin-1



Forming Partnerships through our Community Engagement Core

LA Clean Air Research Engagement for Superfund (LaCARES)

- Goal – partner with communities to support collective & individual actions to reduce exposure
- Focus on Colfax, Louisiana, where the community sought our help to characterize air pollutants
- Community-engaged air pollutant monitoring program
- Translation of findings to residents



LACARES: Using CBPR to Better Understand EPFRs and Adoption of Exposure-Reducing Actions

- SRP & community partners establish MOU
- Focus Group Discussions
- Louisa APP
- Surveys of risk perceptions

Placement of Monitoring Devices

- Sharing of APP and monitoring results
- Reviews & selection of exposure reducing actions
- Best practices for CBPR compiled for wider dissemination

Knowledge is Gained & Shared

- Implementation of Household-level Mitigation Actions
- Participation in Public Policy Decisions with Regulators
- Evaluation of CBPR methods; and adoption of exposure-reducing actions

Actions Adopted to Reduce Exposure Risks

Project 3 – Community-Engaged EPFR Exposure Assessment

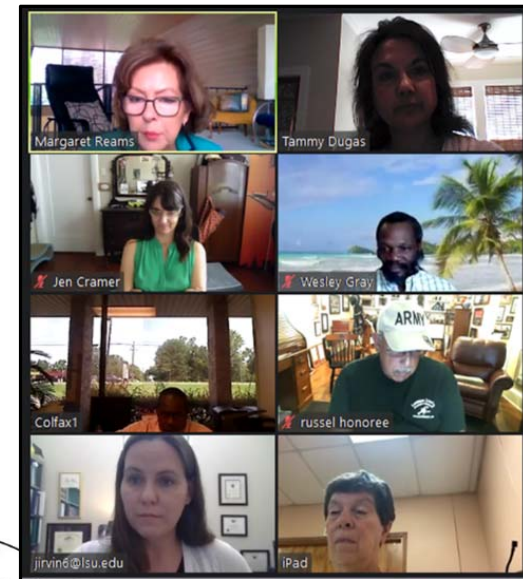
Hypothesis: EPFRs are produced in measurable quantities in PM during TT, so that outdoor and in-home exposure to EPFRs increases with decreasing downwind distance from the source

Aims:

1. Determine if partnering with the Colfax community on plans for assessing exposure to air pollutants from hazardous waste thermal treatment (TT) emissions will promote community empowerment and engagement
2. Characterize Colfax residents' exposures to environmentally persistent free radicals (EPFRs) in speciated PM by size distribution, influence of wind speed and direction downwind of the TT facility, and correlations with detonation-related noise
3. Characterize in-home concentrations of EPFRs and additional chemical and non-chemical stressors among Colfax study participants

Growing Partnerships through our Community Engagement Core

- Bi-weekly and quarterly meetings bring together the CEC with community partners in Colfax
- Meeting the community where they are to:
 - Introduce our work to Colfax residents
 - Establish connections between researchers and community members for data gathering
- Environmental health literacy activities
 - Support Superfund community's participation in site decisions
 - Update Louisiana Citizens' Guide to Environmental Engagement
 - Develop new course on Community-Engaged Research Methods in partnership with Southern University



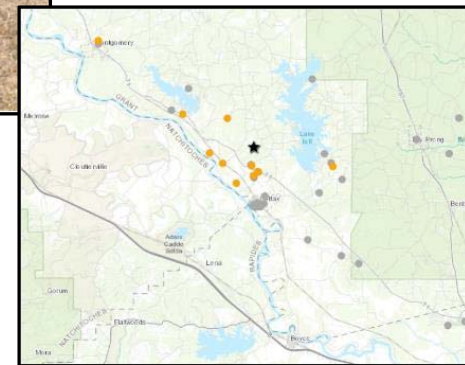
The CEC's 1st External Advisory Board Meeting was held remotely on July 13, 2020.

Project 3 – Community-Engaged EPFR Exposure Assessment

- Public comments submitted to the LDEQ on July 27, 2018 were analyzed
- Oral history interviews
- Data extracted included:
 - Self-reported observations of smoke, noise, vibration, damage to homes
 - Self-reported health issues including thyroid, skin, respiratory, heart, and gastrointestinal problems
 - Names and addresses of those contributing comments



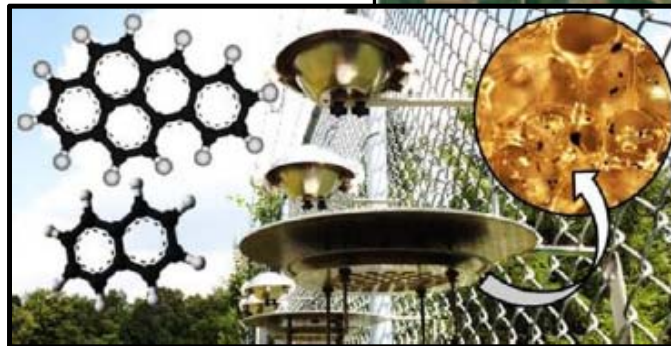
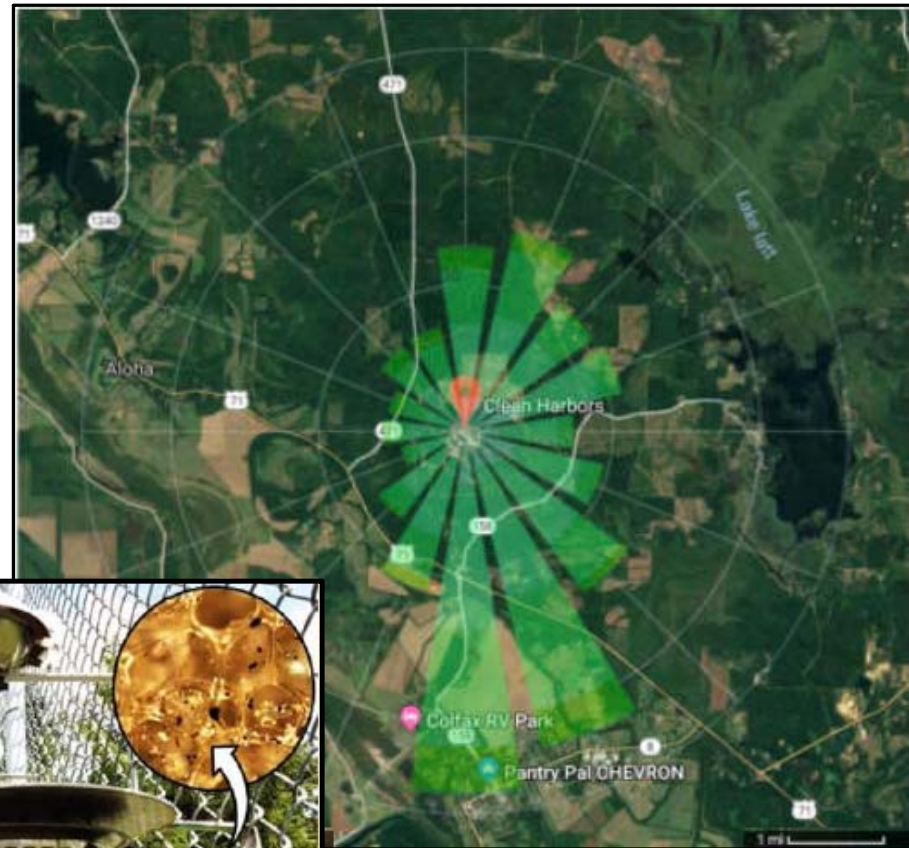
“...one thing that really struck me and it was just mind boggling is so many people with thyroid problems. Everybody has thyroid problems.” – Rebecca Lonidier, resident of The Rock



“I’ve seen the smoke heard the bombings... but I also can see the smoke from down where I live (~10 mi from the facility)” – Grant Parish Police Juror Cephas Bowie and Colfax resident

Project 3 – Community-Engaged EPFR Exposure Assessment

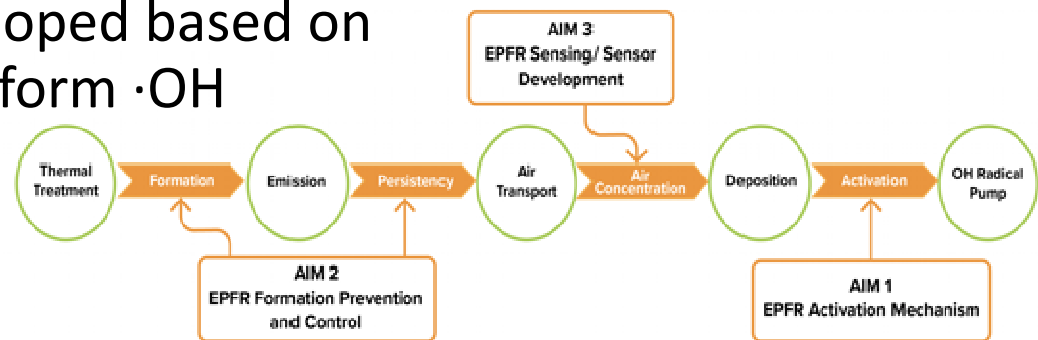
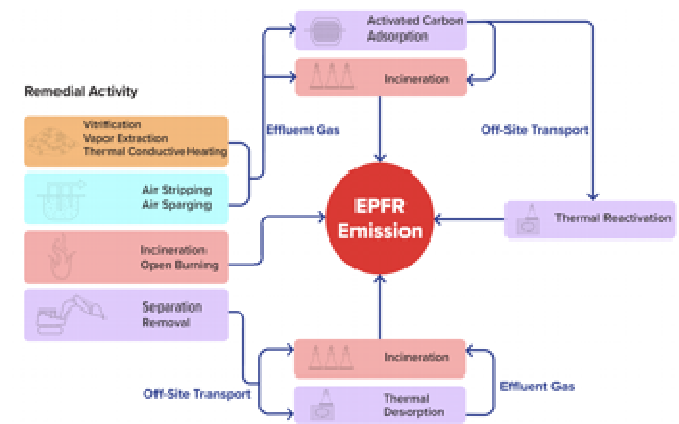
- Mapping comments and oral history interview findings informs sampler deployment
 - PM_{2.5} monitors for high quality detection
 - Low-cost sensors corrected and distributed around The Rock and Colfax to report PM_{2.5} to residents
 - Passive sampler in dense array to capture composition and size distribution



Project 4 – Discovering New Methods to Deactivate EPFRs

Aims:

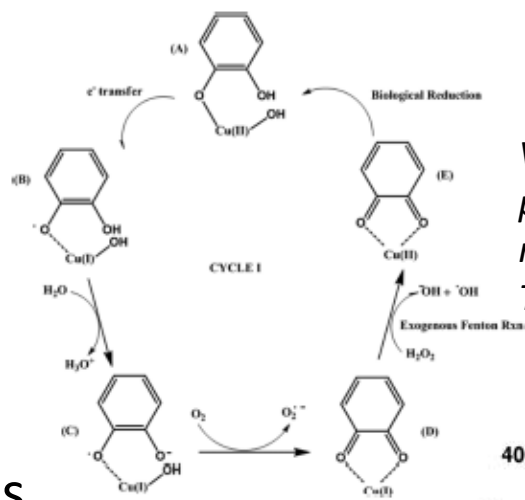
1. Hydrolysis and abstraction of a proton from EPFRs activates $\cdot\text{OH}$ generation by the EPFR redox cycle ($\cdot\text{OH}$ pump)
2. EPFR formation during TT of Superfund site materials can be prevented by deactivation of metal centers and controlled by terminating EPFR redox cycling
3. Field EPFR sensors can be developed based on the EPFR oxidative potential to form $\cdot\text{OH}$



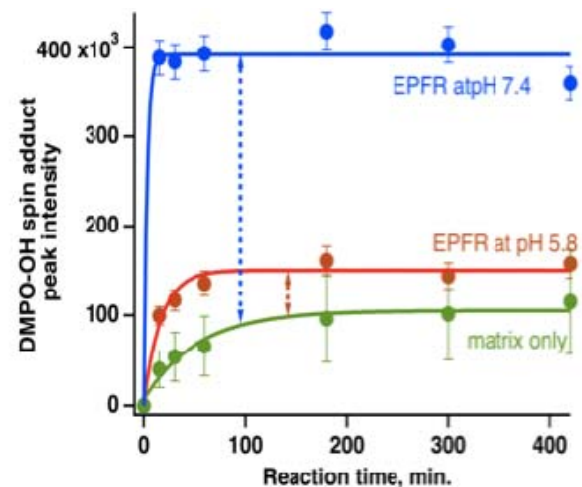
Project 4 – Discovering New Methods to Deactivate EPFRs

Aim 1

- Hydrolysis and abstraction of a proton from EPFRs activates $\cdot\text{OH}$ generation by the EPFR redox cycle ($\cdot\text{OH}$ pump)
- Previous research shows that removal of a proton from EPFRs is needed to start a reaction cycle
- We are testing how reaction rates and EPFR intensity are affected by environmental conditions, such as acidity



Vejerano et al. Environmentally persistent free radicals: Insights on a new class of pollutants. *Environ. Sci. Technol.* 2018;52:2468-2481.



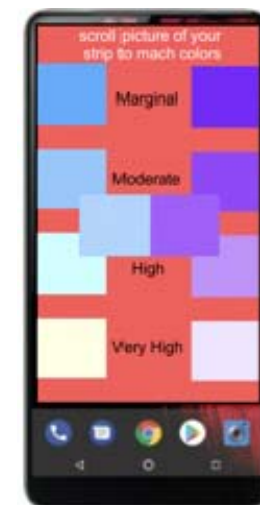
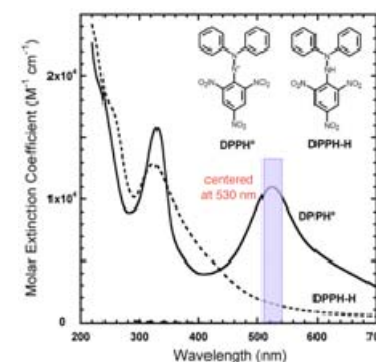
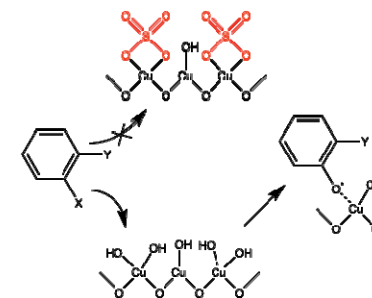
Project 4 – Discovering New Methods to Deactivate EPFRs

Aim 2

- Testing the ability of compounds to suppress EPFR formation
- Introduction of compounds can be done at the EPFR creation stage or in the cool zone of thermal treatment

Aim 3

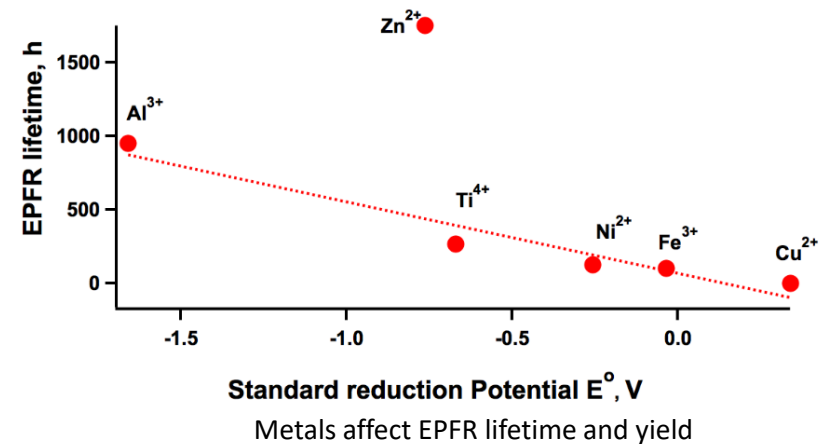
- Visual sensing based on reactions of EPFR-generated $\cdot\text{OH}$ with litmus-like probe based on color



A semi-quantitative phone-app EPFR sensor for communities will compare a paper strip sensor's color change to predefined colors

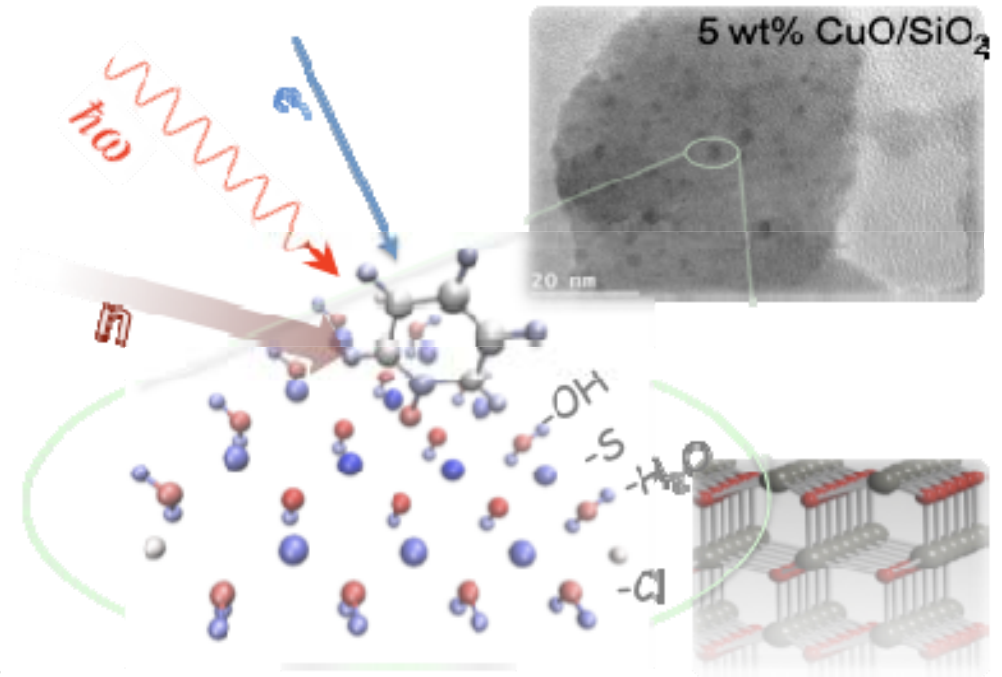
Supporting Our Exploratory Laboratory Work through Our Materials Core

- Generating real combustion particles for lab testing
 - Control over composition
 - Using different metals and precursors
 - Environmentally-relevant
- Analysis of field and laboratory samples
- Developing field detection devices



Project 5 – Microstructural Pathway of EPFR Formation and Decay Mechanisms

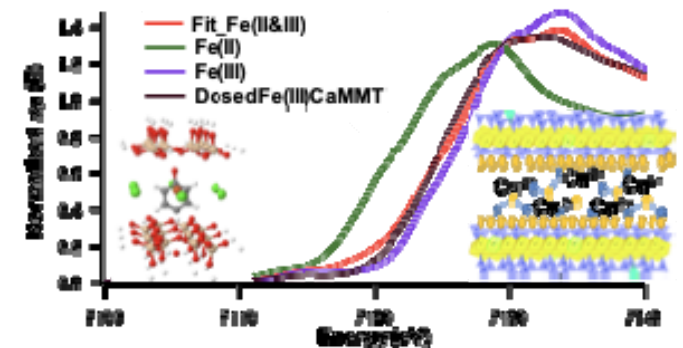
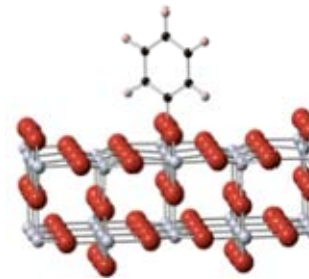
- Understand EPFR's molecular structure
- Study processes responsible for EPFR formation and decay
- Design effective approaches for limiting EPFR production
- Develop neutralization schemes once EPFRs are formed
 - **Reducing their dangerous health effects!**



Project 5 – Microstructural Pathway of EPFR Formation and Decay Mechanisms

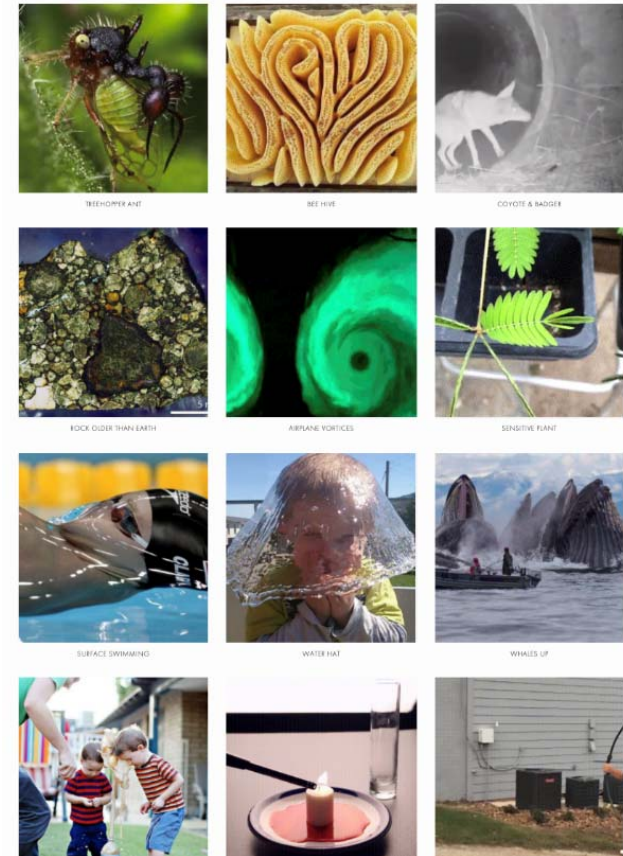
Aims:

1. Develop a fundamental understanding of electron transfer within organic molecule–inorganic redox center mechanisms that result in EPFR formation
2. Determine EPFR degradation pathways
3. Determine EPFR formation and *destabilization* similarities and differences



Training Leaders with our RETCC

- Training in research practices (10 hours)
 - Responsible conduct of research
 - Intellectual property
 - Rigor and reproducibility in data collection and analysis
 - Environmental communication and EJ
- Lead discussions in a journal club (10 hours)
- Annotation project
 - Trainees annotated a peer-reviewed paper to make it understandable at a 9th-grade level
 - Will be submitted to an electronic database used by LA science teachers



<https://www.ngssphenomena.com/>

Bill Suk, PhD, MPH
Director NIEHS SRP



Danielle Carlin, PhD, DABT
NIEHS Program Director



Thank you to
our Partners!



- The Citizens of Colfax
- Brenda Vallee, *Central Louisiana Coalition for a Clean and Healthy Environment (CLCCHE)*
- Rev. Louis Swafford, *Morningside Baptist Church and CLCCHE*
- Wilma Subra, *Louisiana Environmental Action Network (LEAN)*
- Marylee Orr, *LEAN*
- Michael Orr, *LEAN*
- Hon. Gerald Hamilton, *Mayor of Colfax*
- Hon. Chauna Banks, *E. Baton Rouge City-Parish Council*
- Gen. Russel Honore, *Green Army*
- Michael Lowe, *Chairman, EBR Dpt. of Environmental Services*
- Camilla Manning-Broome, *President and CEO, Center for Planning Excellence*
- Dr. Wesley Gray, *Southern University*
- Dr. Jennifer Abraham Cramer, *T. Harry Williams Oral History Center @ LSU*
- Dr. Blair Kelley, *NC State Dept of History*