Practical Solutions to Protect Human Health and the Environment From Toxic Chemicals

The National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS) **Superfund Research Program (SRP)** supports research that helps protect people and the environment from hazardous substances.

The NIEHS SRP provides grants to research universities and small businesses to solve complex environmental health problems, with the goals of:

- Reducing hazardous contaminant cleanup costs.
- Decreasing exposure to contaminants.
- Improving human health.

SRP-funded researchers develop, test, and implement unique approaches to:



 Identify and evaluate health effects of exposures. (Photo credit Duke University SRP Center)



 Assess health risks. (Photo credit University of Kentucky SRP Center)



 Detect contaminants in air, water, and soil. (Photo credit University of Arizona SRP Center)



 Reduce the amount and toxicity of contaminants. (Photo credit University of Iowa SRP Center)

Their efforts have resulted in significant human health, economic, and other wide-ranging benefits to communities and the environment.

SRP's Multidisciplinary Systems Approach



What SRP Grantees Are Learning



How to Prevent Disease:

Interventions, nutrition, therapies

How to Reduce Exposures: Remove and degrade contaminants

How Exposures Affect Health:

Cardiovascular disease, metabolic outcomes, neurological outcomes, cancer

How People Are Exposed:

Air, water, soil, food

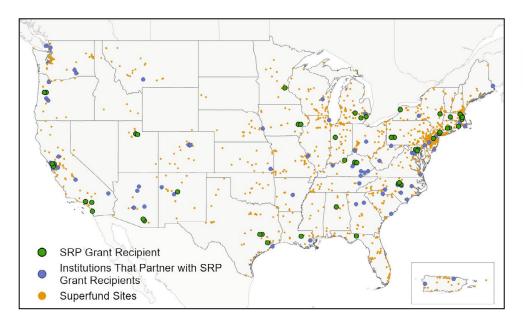
What People Are Exposed to: Organic and inorganic contaminants,

metals, PFAS, emerging contaminants

Other Contributing Factors:

Microbiome, stress, built environment, complex exposures

SRP-Funded Institutions and Superfund Sites on the National Priorities List

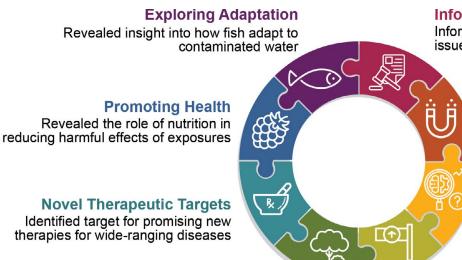


By the Numbers: Outcomes of SRP's Approach Since the Program's Inception in 1986



To learn more about these grant recipients, visit the SRP Who We Fund page at https://tools.niehs.nih.gov/srp/programs.

Benefits of SRP-Funded Research



Informing Policies

Informed a drinking water health advisory for PFAS, issued by the U.S. Environment Protection Agency

Reducing Toxicity

Developed a technology that can bind to contaminants in the body and reduce exposures

Helping Assessors Predict Risk

Developed new approach to predict toxicity of chemicals based on shared chemical characteristics

Sustainable Cleanup

Developed innovative approaches to enhance the ability of treesto degrade pollutants

Making Remediation More Efficient

Deployed a technology that uses activated carbon and bacteria to clean up contaminated sediments

To learn more about these and other projects, please visit the SRP Public Health Impacts page: https://www.niehs.nih.gov/research/supported/centers/srp/phi

To learn more about the Superfund Research Program, please visit the SRP website: https://www.niehs.nih.gov/srp

Assistance Listing Number: 93.143

