



NTTC Focus Areas

Minimize disproportionate adverse health outcomes to tribal members from increased exposure to toxics experienced through their unique cultural, ceremonial, and subsistence practices.

Increase tribal capacity to understand, monitor, assess, and mitigate impacts from toxics to local environmental media including subsistence foods and those resources handled, utilized, or consumed in tribal lifeways.

Enhance tribal consultation and coordination on national chemical risk management policy and pollution prevention initiatives.

Maintain a cooperative exchange of information between tribes, federal partners, and other organizations that represent tribal interests in chemical risk management and pollution prevention initiatives that impact tribal lifeways.

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For more information, please contact us!

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National Tribal Toxics Council



The mission of the NTTC is to advance policies and programs for pollution prevention and toxics management, consistent with the needs, interests, and unique legal status of American Indian tribes, Alaska Natives, and Native Hawaiians.



NTTC Members

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Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission

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Who is the NTTC?

NTTC is an EPA Tribal Partnership Group established in January 2012, from a steering group established in 2011. The Council is focused on providing Tribes with an opportunity for greater input on issues related to toxic chemicals and pollution prevention, particularly ensuring Tribal consideration in the enactment of the Toxic Substance Control Act, TSCA.

What Does the NTTC Do?

Identify Tribal Exposures to Toxics: Address the environmental injustice of disproportionate adverse health outcomes to tribal members from increased exposure to toxic chemicals by mandating the use of tribal exposure as the standard default in conducting risk assessment analysis of toxic, persistent, and bio-accumulative chemicals.

Petition EPA to support the establishment of tribal chemical management and risk reduction programs that address tribal needs. Request funding for tribes to develop and implement Tribal Pollution Prevention and Toxics programs.

Enhance Tribal Consultation and Collaboration: Influence policy change by advocating for tribal perspectives in decision making.

Network, Collaborate, and Provide Outreach: Support tribal environmental health initiatives by providing resources and education to help implement effective pollution prevention and chemical management programs.

Persistent, Bioaccumulative, and Toxic Chemicals (PBTs)

NTTC has identified PBTs, including polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and flame retardants as a group of chemicals that are of concern to tribes. NTTC is compiling existing resources to highlight tribal priorities and assist EPA with determining tribal exposures which may be used in future risk assessments.

The image on the right shows how these persistent chemicals are being transported to northern communities and around the globe.

THE GRASSHOPPER EFFECT AND OUT-OF-CANADA SOURCES

Source Regions for Agricultural and Industrial Contaminants

- Agricultural
- Industrial
- Dominant Air Currents
- Atlantic Water Circulation
- River discharge

Alpha-HCH in seawater ng/litre

Concentrations of one HCH compound have been found to increase from south-to-north along a line from the Java Sea (off Indonesia and China) to the Beaufort Sea (AMAP, 1997).

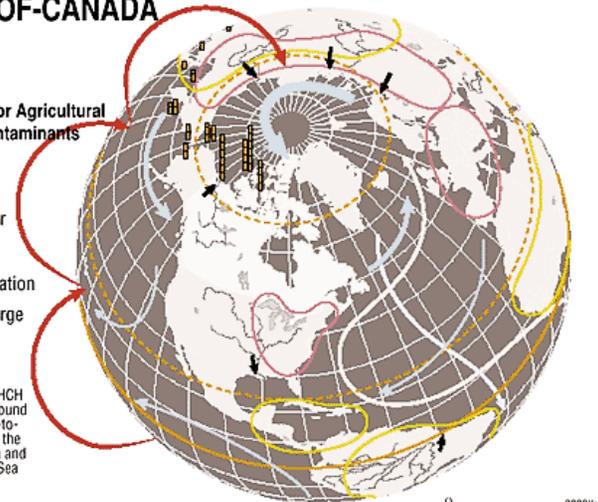


Image Credit: Parliament of Canada www.parl.gc.ca