

NEWMOA WORKSHOP
Communicating Risk to the Public

Dartmouth SRP Case Study: Arsenic in Food Products

Controlling and Managing Your Message

Laurie Reynolds Rardin
Research Translation Coordinator

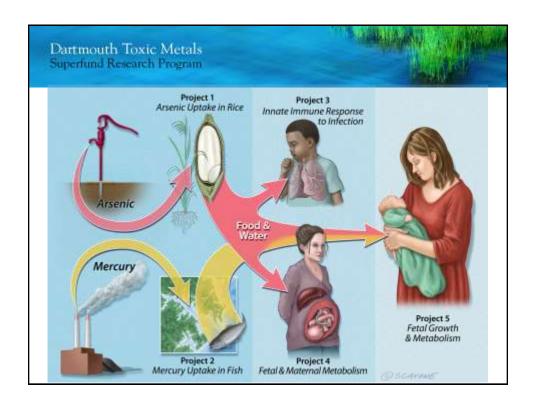
laurie.rardin@dartmouth.edu

Dartmouth Superfund Research Program



http://www.dartmouth.edu/~toxmetal/

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Arsenic, Organic Foods, and Brown Rice Syrup

Brian P. Jackson, Vivien F. Taylor, Margaret R. Karagas Tracy Punshon, Kathryn L. Cottingham

Release date: Feb. 16, 2012



Main points of the paper:

- Use of OBRS as an ingredient increases arsenic concentration of the product
- For toddler formula this leads to inorganic arsenic concentrations that are too high
- These foods are an additional, newly identified, source of arsenic to diet
- "Urgent need for regulatory limits on arsenic in food"

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Dartmouth Now

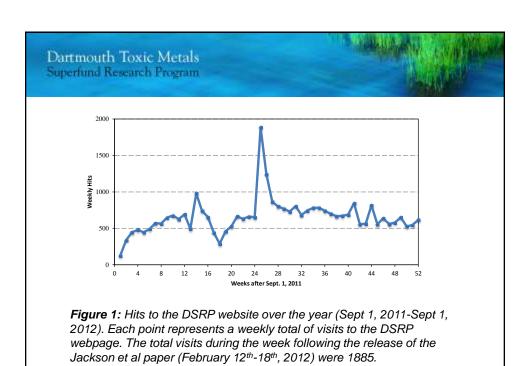
ORGANIC FOOD SWEETENER MAY BE A HIDDEN SOURCE OF DIETARY ARSENIC

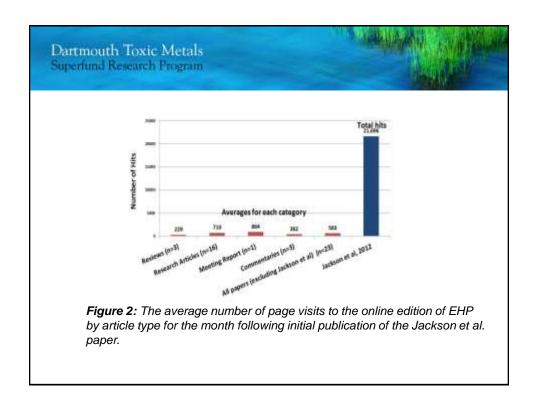




The Aftermath:

- Multiple TV news reports including major networks
- ~50 media stories
- ~300 emails to Brian Jackson, lead author
- Numerous emails to co-authors and others in Program
- Over 19,000 hits within first two weeks of publication
- ~23,000 hits within first month of online release



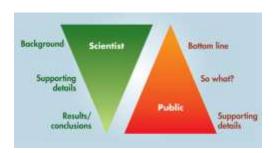




What we didn't expect...

- 1. Misinterpretation of the data
 - Misunderstanding arsenic levels in formula compared to drinking water
 - powder vs. liquid
 - inorganic vs. organic arsenic
 - Applying the public drinking water limit to cereal bars
- 2. Products Uncovered!

Effective Communication with the Public



Source: Communicating the Science of Climate Change, Somerville and Hassol, 2011

Emerging Science—Emerging Contaminants— Potential Synergistic Effects = UNCERTAINTY



- ✓ Arsenic: odorless, colorless, tasteless
- ✓ Health effects at high levels of exposure known—over 100 ppb in water.
- ✓ Health effects less than 10 ppb (maximum contaminant level for public water supplies as set by EPA)— UNCERTAIN
- √ #1 on ATSDR Priority List of Hazardous Substances

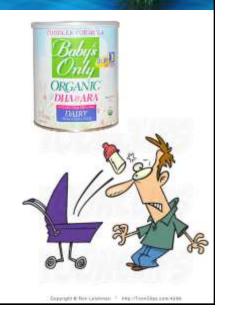
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IDEAL

Risk related message. Be Clear.

Present:

- 1) The Problem.
- 2) Information about the problem.
- 3) Action.



REALITY

What are effects—???



What action should I take—???

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REALITY

What we know

- ✓ Could be long term health effects
- ✓ Not good for young children to be drinking/eating that much Arsenic based on current knowledge
- ✓ Emerging Risk—be careful about making recommendations that could change an important dietary requirement for an individual
- ✓ Contaminant in food—responsibility to convey Benefits as well as Risks

REALITY

What we don't know.

- What are effects—???
- What action should people take—???

What we can say... (in some cases)

√ Reduce your exposure to contaminant

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Contaminants of Emerging Concern (CECs)

PBDEs, PPCPs, TCE, MTBE 1,4-Dioxane



UNCERTAINTY

- ✓ Building Trust
- ✓ Connecting to Community/Target Audience

"At the end of the day people won't remember what you said or did, they will remember how you made them feel."

— Maya Angelou

"When people are stressed out or upset, they typically:

- ...want to know that you care before they care what you know."
- Dr. Vincent Covello, Center for Risk Communication
- ✓ Brian Jackson--Personal sense of responsibility to reply to all emails
 - —Building Trust without realizing it

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Lessons Learned:

- √ Talk to local communities
- √ Message plan—know your audience/media
- √ Emerging science—will information change an important behavior for an individual?
- **√** Timing
- **√** Notify
- √ Update—FAQ
- √ Burnout





- Will the media/public know how to interpret these numbers?
- Based on the numbers, is there a way for them to gauge the risk and put it in perspective?
- Is there a possibility that the numerical information could be skewed and become misleading?

✓ Prepare ahead:

- What you know/What you don't know/What you are trying to find out
- Talk to local communities to get a sense of the types of information that would be helpful to them
- Keep messages clear and simple (3 main points)
- · Prepare Press Release with care
- If you have more than one spokesperson, make sure you are all using the same message
- Remember how easy it is for people to access information they might not understand
- Be ready with clear, easy to understand follow-up/background information on your website.

- · Put yourself into the position of being an objective, trusted resource
- Brian received thank you emails—people were grateful for the information and clarification.





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