



Robert Stempel College  
of Public Health  
& Social Work

8<sup>TH</sup> INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

# GLOBAL HEALTH CONSORTIUM BUILDING ALLIANCES IN GLOBAL HEALTH

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# Lead and Mercury in Colombia: A challenge for public health

Ministry of Health and Social Protection  
Department of Promotion and Prevention  
Environmental Health Division  
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**02** **Mercury** pollution related problems – health impacts

**03** Activities in progress

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**05** Challenges front Hg and Pb

# Colombian Context

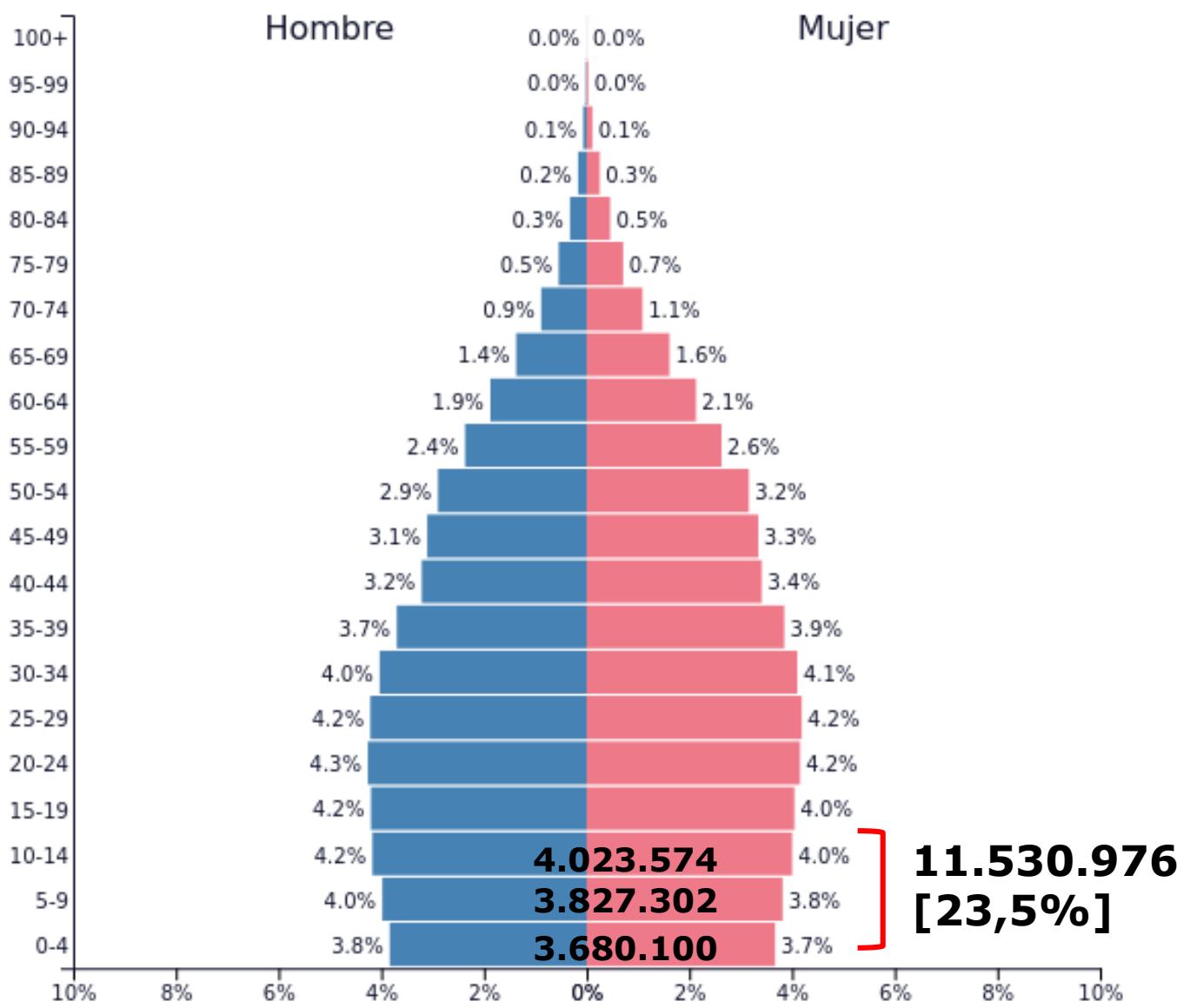


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# Mercury related problems

Fuente:

[http://www.elcolombiano.com/documents/10157/0/1060x701/8c90/998d562/none/1101/BOAV/image\\_content\\_22162664\\_20141121093630.jpg](http://www.elcolombiano.com/documents/10157/0/1060x701/8c90/998d562/none/1101/BOAV/image_content_22162664_20141121093630.jpg)

# Mercury related problems – Colombia

Mercury use in gold mining

Conducted research

Impacts



# Mercury related problems – Colombia



Mercury importation  
2003-2013:  
**1020 tons**



Smuggled mercury for illegal  
mining  
**Aprox. 50 tons**



Anual mean:  
**95.1 tons**



Annual estimated mining  
consumption :  
**193 tons**  
- 105 legal activity  
- 88 illegal activity

# Colombia mercury related problems

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- Production of one gram of gold requires seven grams of mercury
- Colombian gold production: 58 ton /year
- **Estimated annual environmental release : 75 ton**
- Third country that releases more mercury in the world (1°China - 2° Indonesia )
- Greatest release per capita

 = Toneladas por año (T/año)  
 = Población total

## CHINA

 445 T/año  
 1.371 millones

## INDONESIA

 145 T/año  
 257 millones

## COLOMBIA

 75 T/año  
 48 millones

## BRASIL

 45 T/año  
 207 millones

## PERÚ

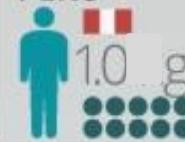
 30 T/año  
 31 millones

En promedio, por cada colombiano se liberan **1.6 gramos** de mercurio cada año. (Promedio g/persona)

### COLOMBIA



### PERÚ



### BRASIL



### INDONESIA



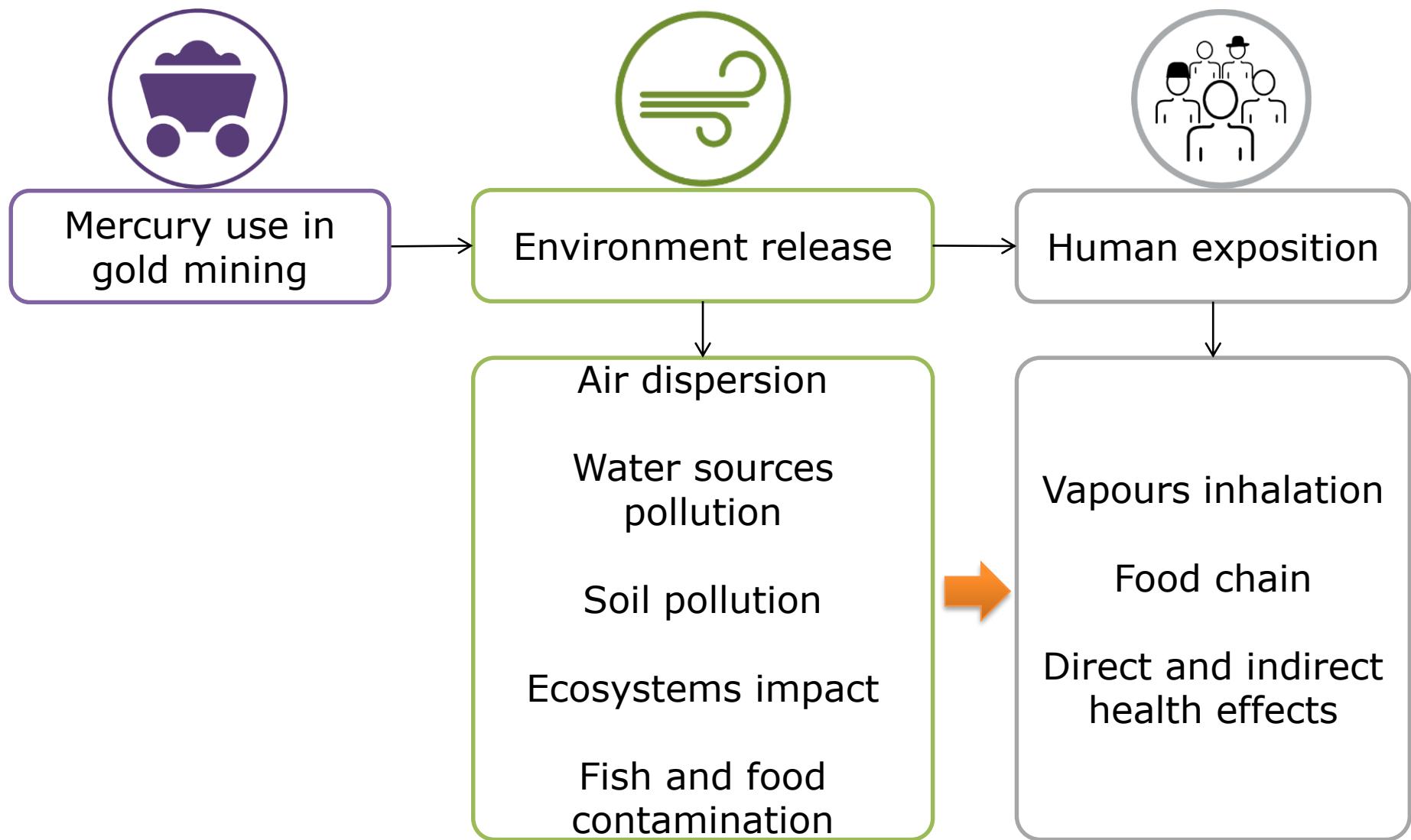
### CHINA



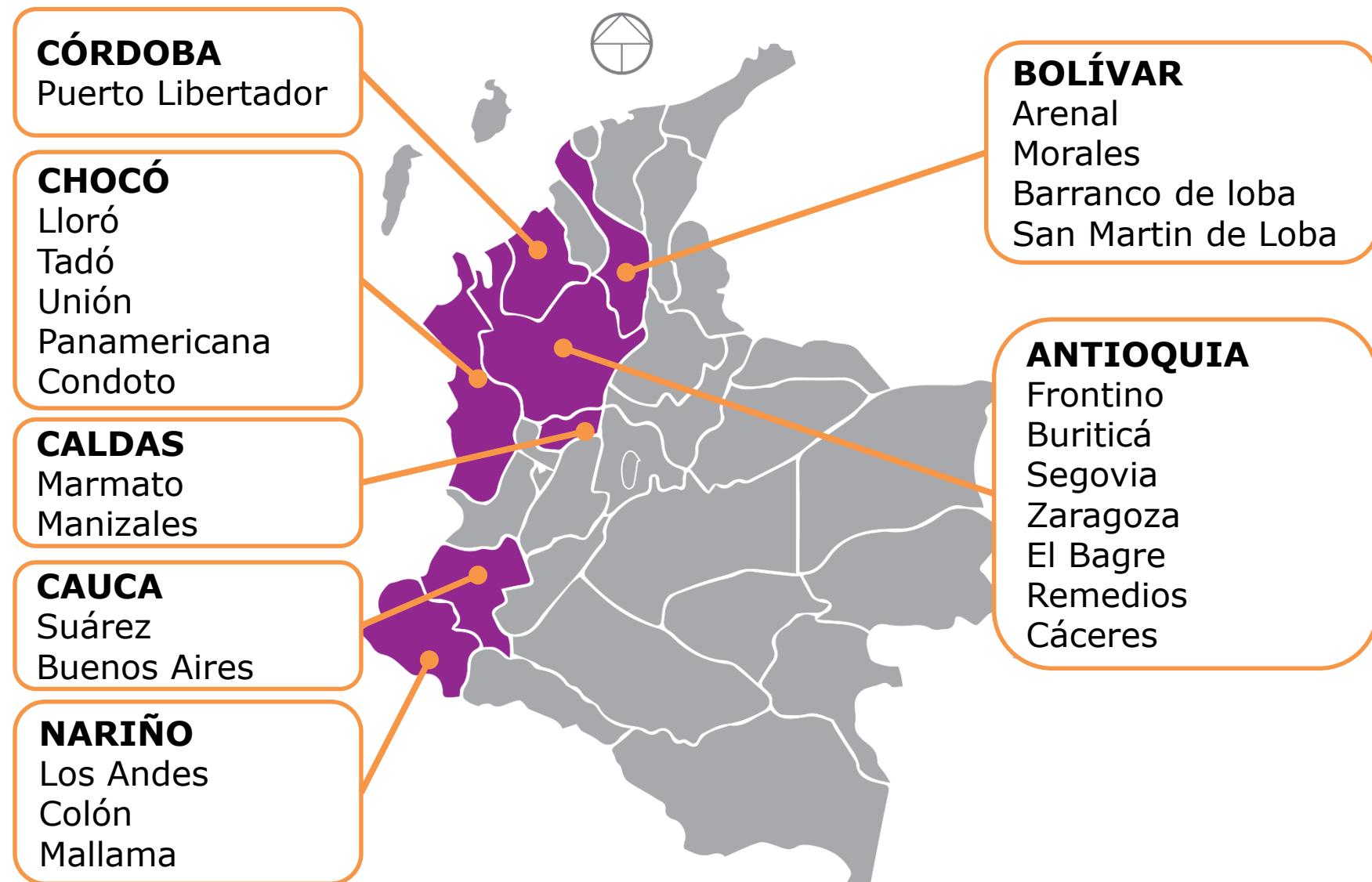
Cálculos propios, basados en información del libro: Mercury fate and transport (2009), capítulo 6, Veiga, Marcello y Telmer, Kevin H.  
 Nota: Los autores calculan las liberaciones de mercurio, asumiendo que el total del mercurio empleado en la minería de oro a pequeña escala equivale al mercurio liberado al ambiente.

Datos de población consultados en [datos.bancomundial.org](http://datos.bancomundial.org)

## Mercury related problems – Colombia



# Areas with the highest mercury contamination



# Mercury related problems – Colombia



## Conducted research

State institutions  
Universities  
NGO

### Evaluation of populations exposed to mercury in areas with and without influence of gold mining

- Determination of mercury levels in biological samples (blood - urine - hair )
- Occupational and environmental exposure assessment
- Determination of mercury levels in environmental samples (water - soil - sediment - fish)
- Evaluation of effects on human health

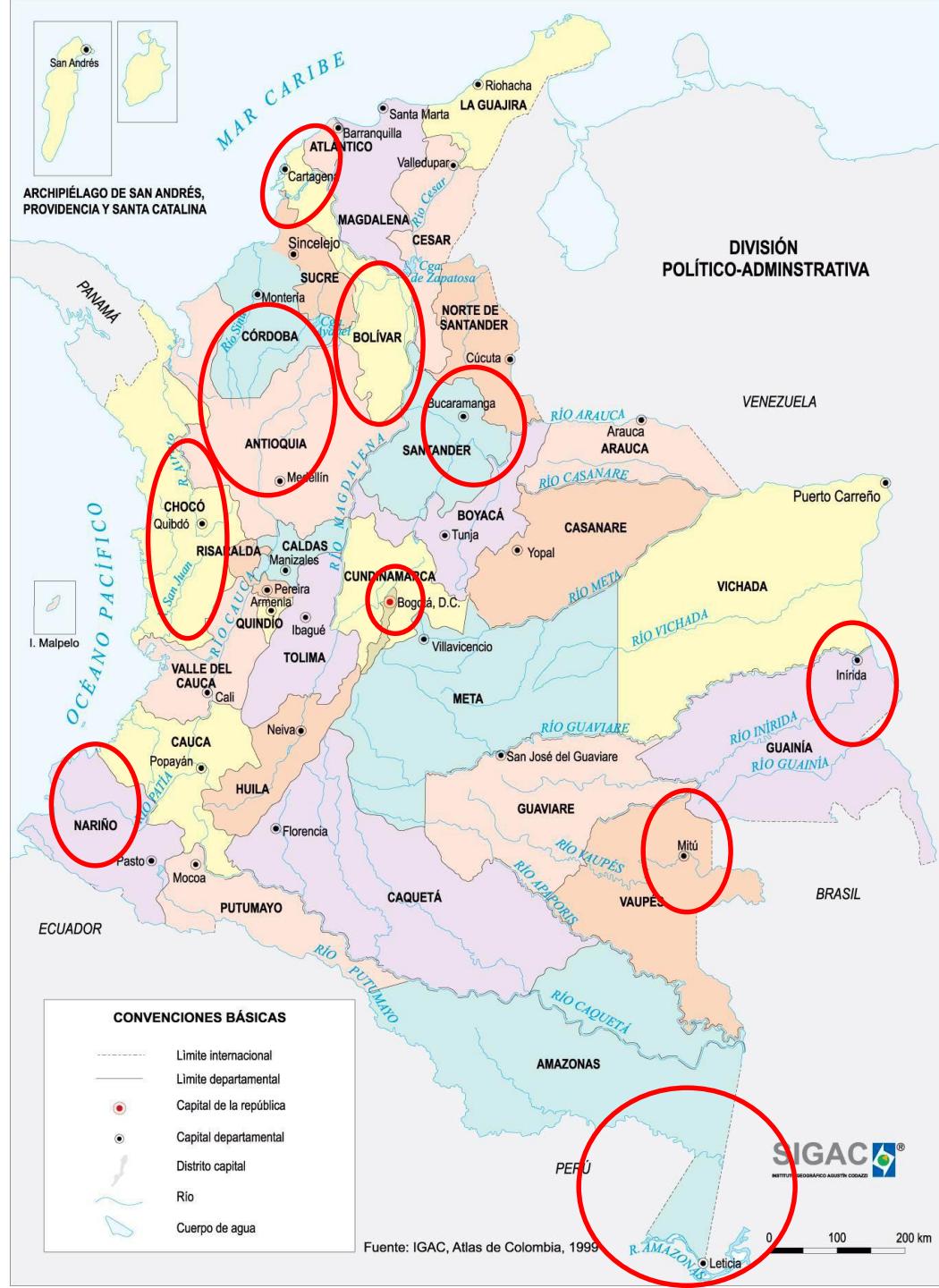
# Areas in which human and environmental mercury assessment studies have been carried out

Study of the effects on health due to exposure to mercury in prioritized departments (Chocó, Vaupés and Nariño) with the presence of gold mining

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**n= 1795 persons**

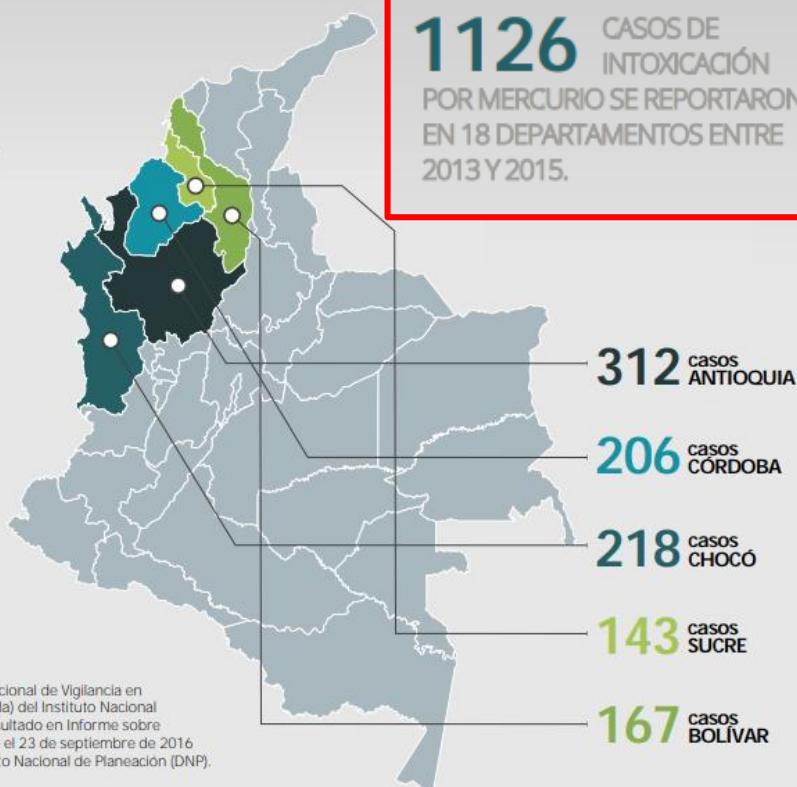
## General findings:

- **High mercury levels** in different biological matrices (values vary by location)
- Neurological alterations in groups with **high exposure**
- High levels of mercury in **some fish species**



# Epidemiological trend of mercury poisoning notification in Colombia 2013 -2017

## MERCURIO EN COLOMBIA



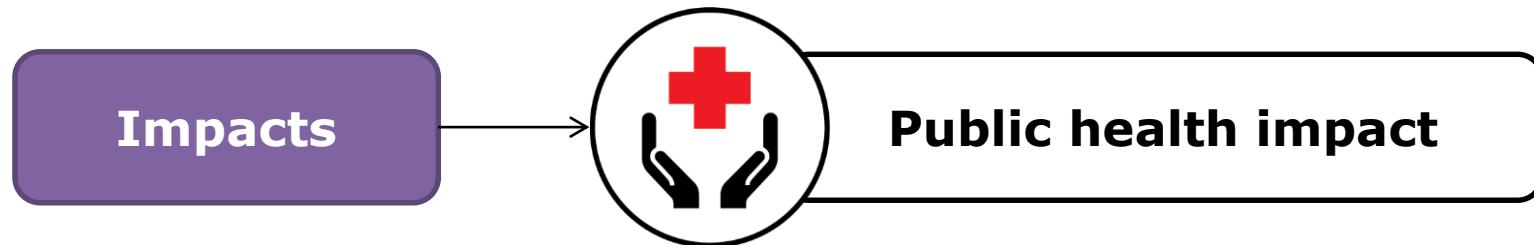
Fuente: Sistema Nacional de Vigilancia en Salud Pública (Sivigila) del Instituto Nacional de Salud (INS), consultado en Informe sobre mercurio publicado el 23 de septiembre de 2016 por el Departamento Nacional de Planeación (DNP).

| Year | Notified poisonings by metals | Mercury cases | %    |
|------|-------------------------------|---------------|------|
| 2013 | 125                           | 89            | 71,2 |
| 2014 | 839                           | 780           | 93   |
| 2015 | 319                           | 257           | 80   |
| 2016 | 946                           | 900           | 95   |
| 2017 | 187                           | 137           | 73   |

## 2014 – 2016 increase

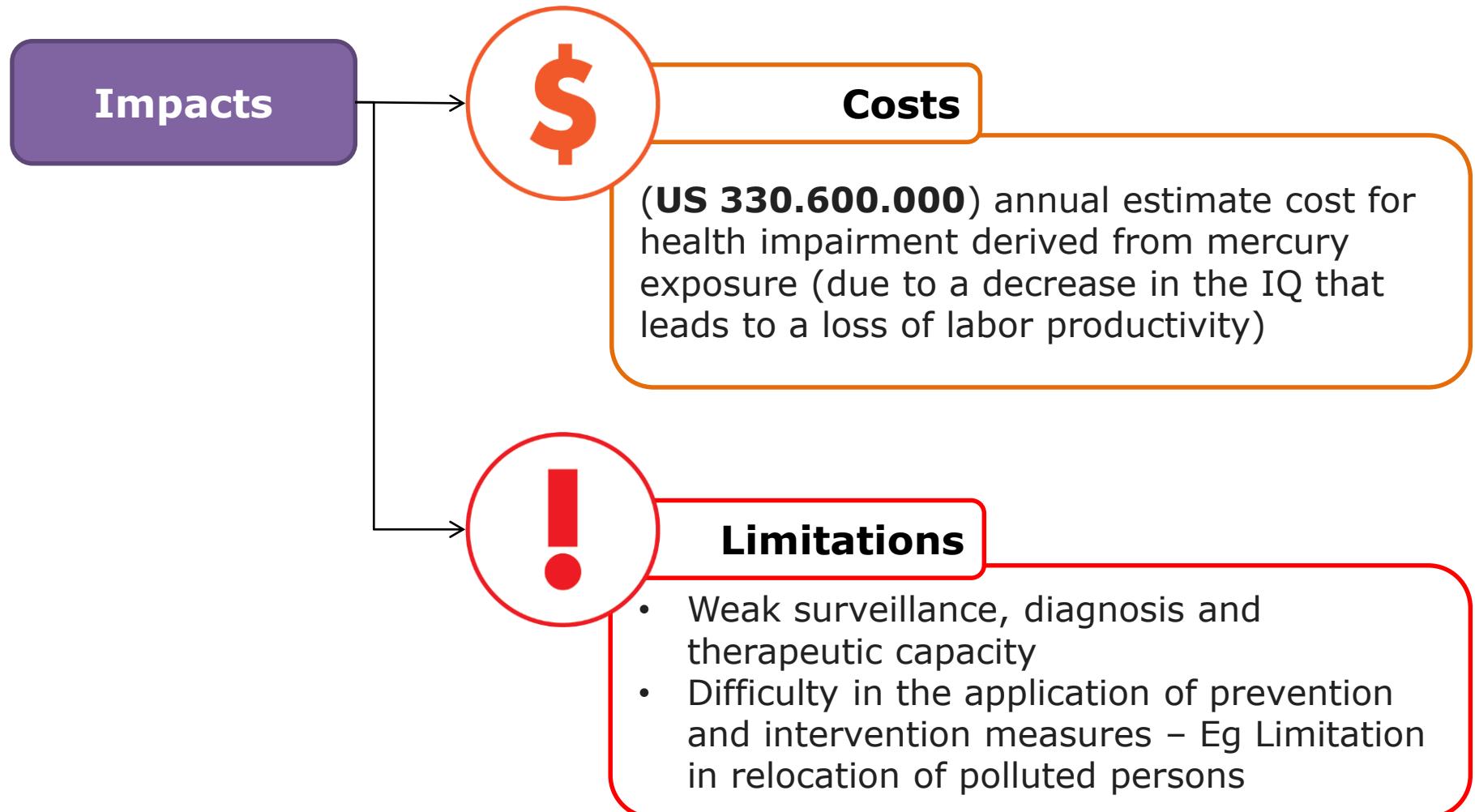
Due to research studies on characterization of mercury levels on population and workers in resident in prioritized areas of the country

# Mercury related problems – Colombia



- Fish consumption from contaminated areas (risk according to species)
- Inhalation of vapors due to amalgam burning
  - Handling of mercury without personal protection
  - Residence near to areas of exploitation and benefit of gold
- Use of contaminated water sources - agriculture
- Chronic impact on the health of the population

# Mercury related problems – Colombia

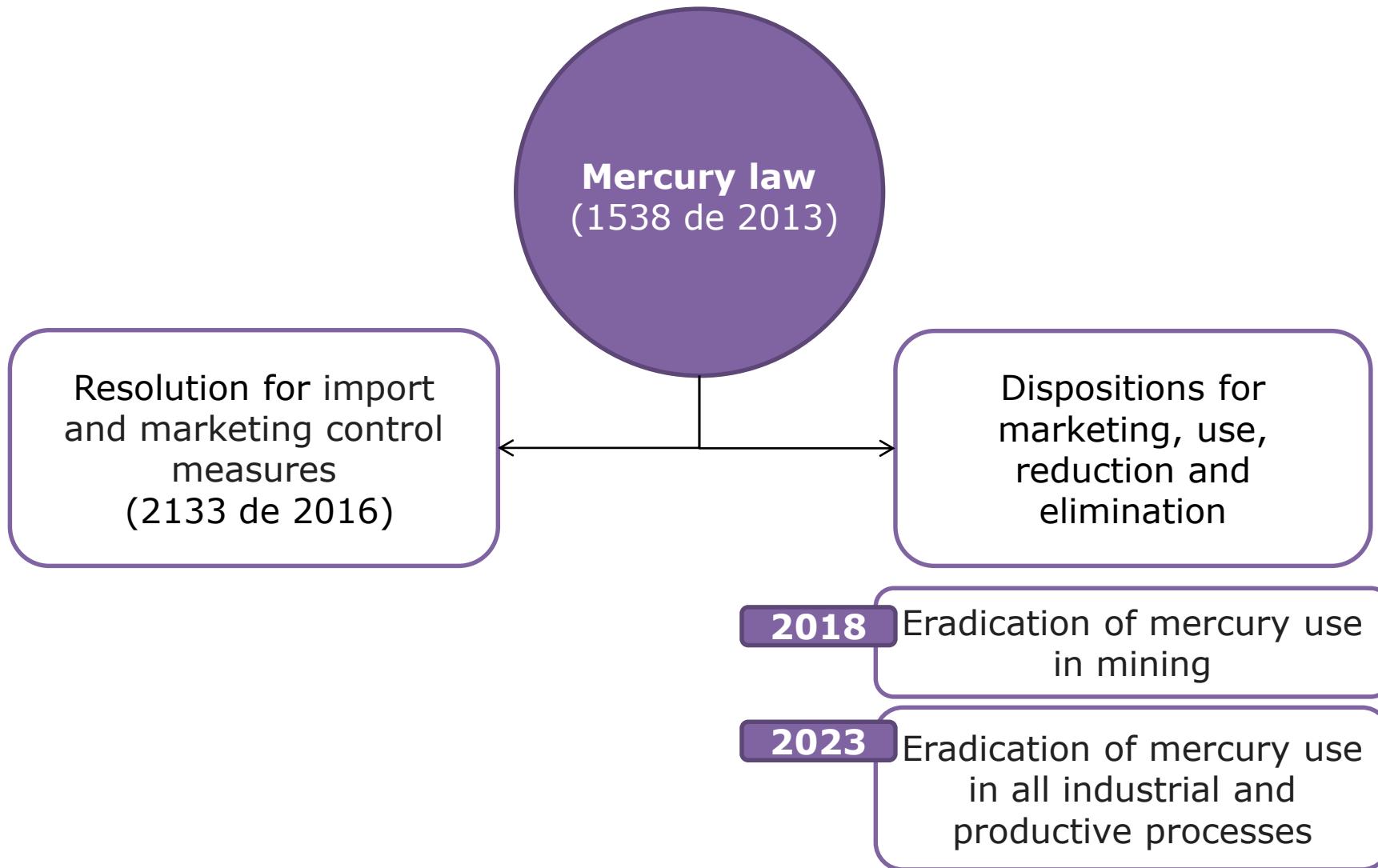




Jesús Olivero Verbel

# Activities in progress

## Normative actions



# Intersectoral management actions

## Minamata convention

Protection of human health and the environment from anthropogenic mercury emissions

- Subscription: 2013
- Ratification: 2018

## Country mercury plan

Programs and activities for the reduction and progressive elimination of the use of mercury

## Health action plan

Programs:  
Institutional strengthening  
Management  
Monitoring and evaluation

Medical devices  
( Dx substitution - disposition GEF)

# Lead related problems



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## Lead related problems – Colombia (Estimation)



**High levels of Pb  
in decorative  
paints**

- Use of lead in the production of decorative paints: **1385.9 tones / year**
- National inventory: **53% of households paints with levels higher than 90 ppm**

## Lead related problems – Colombia



High levels of Pb in decorative paints



Unawareness of blood lead levels prevalence in the population and their related health effects



Lack information of contaminated sites and areas of risk



Unawareness of current impact on public health

**Limited number of studies** to identify current level of contamination in the general population and children

**Unknown** real impact on public health

# Actions



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# Actions toward lead



## Actions done

- Normativity:
- Regulation of lead levels in gasoline (1995)
- Regulation of Pb levels in toys and tableware (2008)

## Actions to be taken

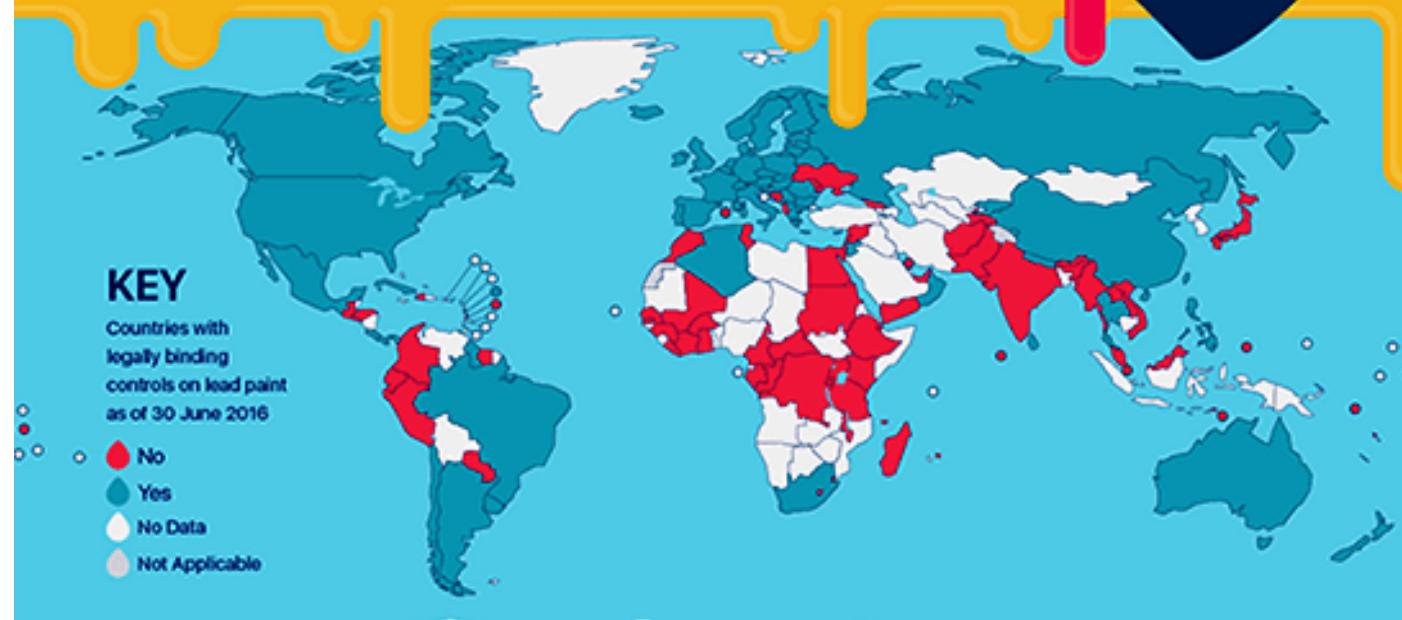
- Regulation of levels of lead in decorative paints and school supplies
- Link to the WHO global alliance to eliminate lead Paint

# LEAD PAINT MUST GO #BanLeadPaint

The Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint says that all countries should ban lead paint by 2020



**FACT:** As of June 2016, only 1/3 of countries have legally binding controls on lead paint



**THAT'S WHY**



GOVERNMENTS + INDUSTRY + CONSUMERS

Must work together to ensure all paint is free from added lead by 2020

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Health Organization concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted and dashed lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.

There is no safe level of lead exposure



World Health Organization

# Challenges Hg & Pb



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# Challenges to mercury and lead

Hg

## Mercury

- Implementation of mercury plan
  - Reduce population exposure
  - Optimize food safety

Pb

## Lead

- Establish a population base line for blood lead levels
- Identify contaminated areas, sources of exposure and population at risk
- Issue standards of lead levels in decorative paints and school supplies
- Position problematic as a priority

- Strengthen risk communication
- Intensify surveillance and diagnostic capacity
- Improve timely diagnosis and treatment of intoxicated
  - Estimation of related costs



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# Thanks

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