

Exposición a la Contaminación del Aire en Comunidades: Estudios, Motivaciones y Justicia Ambiental

Lupita D. Montoya, PhD

2022-2023 Fulbright – Garcia Robles Scholar

Universidad Autónoma de Baja California, Tijuana Mexico (host)

San Diego State University (home)

University of Colorado Boulder*

Marzo 23, 2023

CASAP

Santa Marta, Colombia



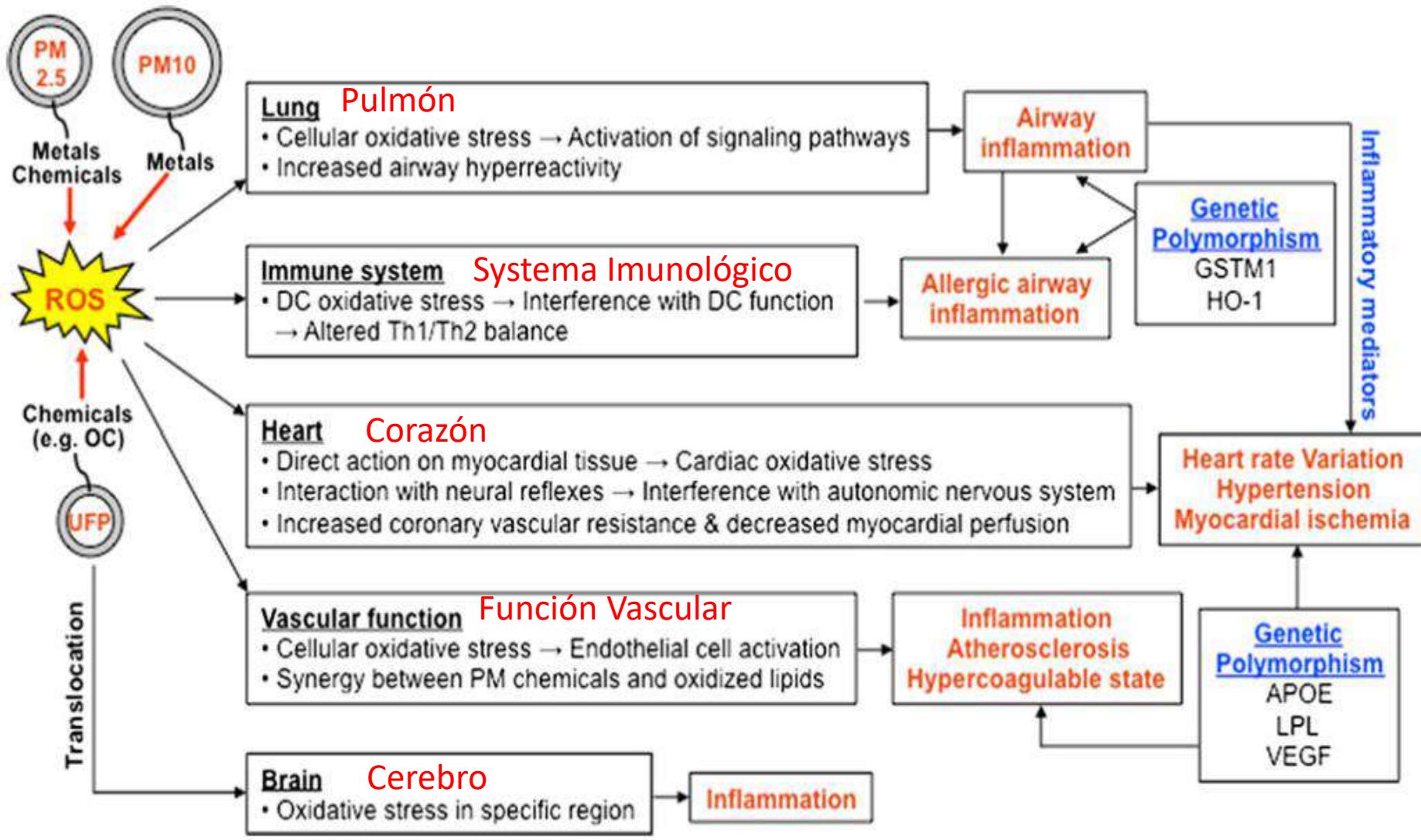
Mi Educación

| | | |
|---------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| BS | ME (Mecánica Aplicada) | California State Univ., Northridge |
| MS | ME (Ciencias Térmicas) | Stanford University |
| PhD | Env. E. (Bioaerosoles; interiores) | Stanford University |
| Postdoc | Env. Health (Invest. en Com.) | State Univ. of New York, Albany |
| Postdoc | Env. Health (Tox. & Métodos) | Harvard School of Public Health |

Esquema

- Material Particulado y la Salud Humana
- Estudios en Comunidades y sus Movitations
 - Nación Mohicana (NY, USA)
 - Langui, Perú (Zona Alto Andina)
 - **Latinos in Boulder (CO, USA)**
 - **Santiago y Temuco (Chile)**
 - **Nación Navajo (NM, USA)**
 - Salones de Uñas (CO, USA) **HBO Max Documentary Not So Pretty**
 - Radón en Puerto Rico (USA)
 - Laboratorios de Odontología (Tijuana, Mexico)
- COVID-19 y la Contaminación del Aire
- Justicia Ambiental y Diversidad en la Ciencia
- Siguientes Pasos

Mecanismos de Efectos de Salud del Material Particulado



Qué Causa el Estrés Oxidativo?

- Compuestos Orgánicos
 - Hydrocarburos Poly-Aromáticos- (PAHs)
 - Derivados de PAH Oxidados
 - Metales transitivos (e.g., Fe, Cu)
- Endotoxinas (polvo, desechos de animales, comida, etc.)
- Diámetros más pequeños = más reactivos
 - Emisiones de leña y carbon de estufas residenciales emiten nanopartículas

Calidad del Aire en Interiores

Algunos Estudios

Research

Open Access

Childhood asthma and indoor allergens in Native Americans in New York

Simona Surdu¹, Lupita D Montoya², Alice Tarbell³ and David O Carpenter*⁴

Address: ¹Department of Epidemiology & Biostatistics, School of Public Health, University at Albany, SUNY, One University Place, Room 127, Rensselaer NY, 12144-3445, USA, ²Department of Civil & Environmental Engineering, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, 110 8th Street, MRC 315, Troy NY, 12180, USA, ³Akwesasne Task Force on the Environment, Hogansburg NY 13655, USA and ⁴Institute for Health and the Environment, University at Albany, SUNY, 5 University Place, A217, Rensselaer NY, 12144-3429, USA

Motivation:

Evaluar la correlación entre la exposición a alergenos interiores y el asma infantil.

Results:

Alrededor del 80% y 15% de las muestras tenían niveles de alergenos a ácaros del polvo y gatos, respectivamente, por encima de los niveles de sensibilización.

La asociación entre el asma y la exposición a alergenos de ácaros de polvo y gato fue positiva pero no estadísticamente significante.

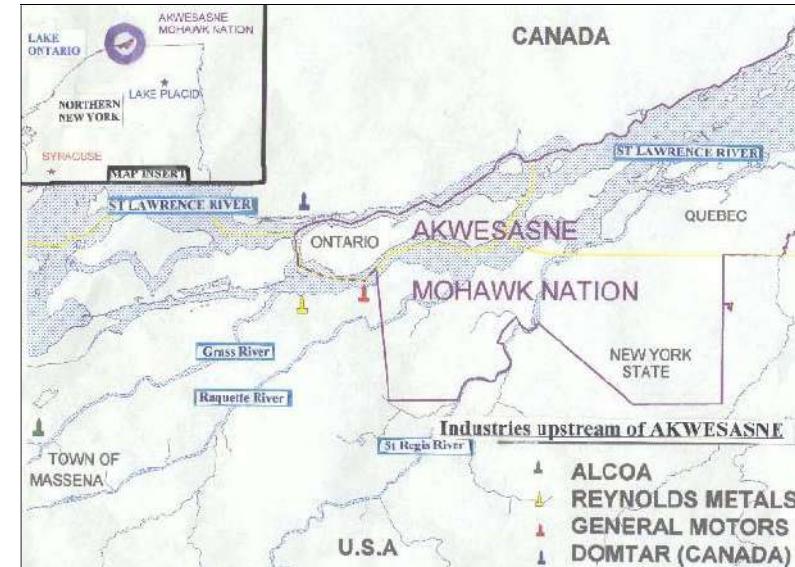


Figure 1
Map of the Akwesasne.

Indoor Air Pollution in an Indigenous Highlands Community in Peru

Odessa M. Gomez, Alina M. Handorean, Erica L. Brandt, Amalia A. Lopez,
Mark T. Hernandez, Lupita D. Montoya*

University of Colorado at Boulder, Boulder, CO

*Corresponding email: Lupita.Montoya@colorado.edu

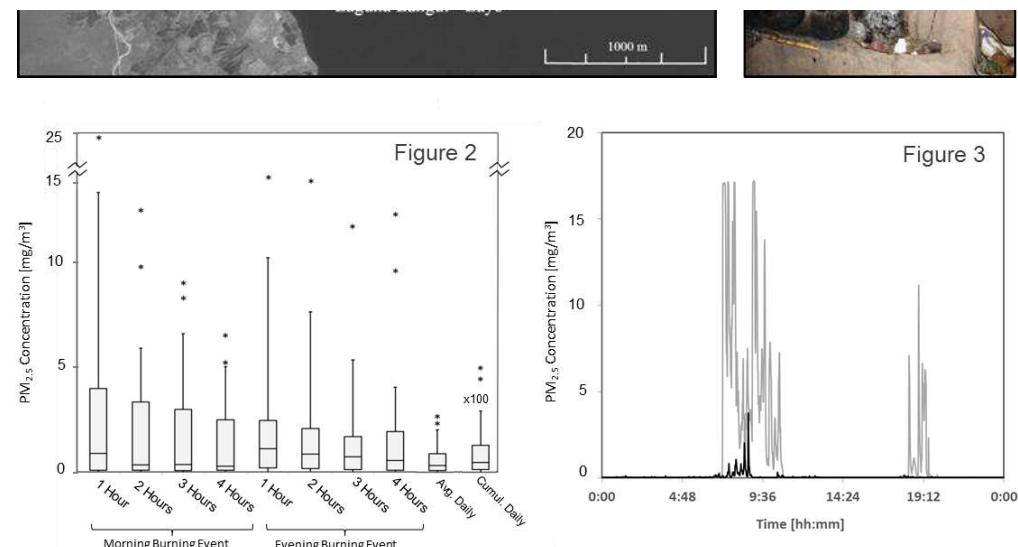
Nueva Motivación:
Estudiar la sinergía entre la exposición a aerosoles de
combustión y biológicos en lugares interiores, sobre todo
en lugares pobres, donde pueden alcanzar altos niveles.

Mejoración de una cocina
mejorada producida con materiales
locales, en Langui Perúl.

Results:

100% uso residencial de bosta.

Reducción del 99% en PM2.5 y 96%
en carbon negro en emisiones.



Latinos en Boulder, CO

Escobedo et al., 2012

PUNTOS DESTACADOS:

- PM_{2.5} y carbon orgánico fueron más altos en interiores
- Historias de exposición a PM_{2.5} fueron primariamente en lugares ocupacionales y durante la infancia en México
- Mascotas con pelo dentro de las casas eran raras; endotoxinas en algunas casas
- Hacinamiento o amontonamiento era alto y la calidad de la vivienda era baja
- Todas las encuestas fueron hechas en Español

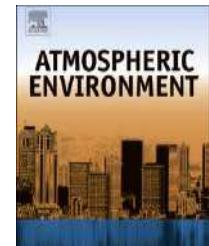
Me integré al Comité de Planificación de la Ciudad de Boulder para promover la vivienda asequible y la equidad en la ciudad.

INVESTIGACION

The image shows a journal article cover from 'Atmospheric Environment'. The title is 'Indoor air quality in Latino homes in Boulder, Colorado' by Luis E. Escobedo, Wyatt M. Champion, Ning Li, and Lupita D. Montoya. The journal homepage is listed as www.elsevier.com/locate/atmosenv. The article was received in review on March 19, 2014, accepted on March 21, 2014, and available online on March 22, 2014. The abstract discusses indoor air quality in 30 homes of a low-income Latino community in Boulder, Colorado, during the summer of 2012. Participants were administered a survey, which included questions on their health conditions and indoor air pollution. Indoor air samples were collected from each home, and ambient PM_{2.5} samples were collected each day as well. Concurrent air samples were collected onto 47 mm Teflo and Tissuquartz filters at each location. Teflo filters were used to measure total particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) and Tissuquartz filters were used to determine levels of proteins and endotoxins in the fine fraction. The Tissuquartz filters were analyzed for elemental and organic carbon content (EC/OC). Results indicated that the indoor concentrations of organic carbon and PM_{2.5} were higher than the outdoor concentrations of EC and OC, and higher than EC in both indoor and outdoor samples. This community showed no smoking in their homes and kept furry pets indoors at very low rates; therefore, cooking is likely the primary source of indoor PM. For residential areas, the indoor PM_{2.5} concentrations were higher than the outdoor concentrations, suggesting that indoor PM_{2.5} is influenced by indoor sources such as cooking, heating, or childhood exposure abroad. Our findings indicate that for immigrant communities such as this, it is important to consider not only their housing conditions but also the relevant prior exposures when conducting health assessments.



SERVICIO



Indoor PM_{2.5} in Santiago, Chile, spring 2012: Source apportionment and outdoor contributions



Francisco Barraza ^a, Héctor Jorquera ^{a,*}, Gonzalo Valdivia ^b, Lupita D. Montoya ^c

^a Departamento de Ingeniería Química y Bioprocessos, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Avda. Vicuña Mackenna 4860, Santiago 7820436, Chile

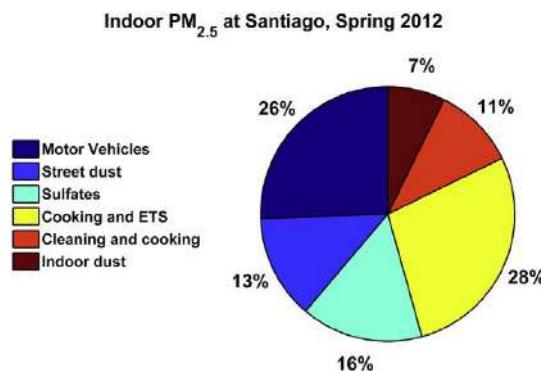
^b Departamento de Salud Pública, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Marcoleta 340, Santiago 8330033, Chile

^c Civil, Environmental and Architectural Engineering Department, University of Colorado Boulder, UCB 428 Boulder, Colorado, USA

HIGHLIGHTS

- First source apportionment of indoor PM_{2.5} conducted at Santiago, Chile.
- Outdoor and indoor sources each contribute half of the measured indoor PM_{2.5}.
- Traffic and indoor cooking are the strongest sources of indoor PM_{2.5}.
- Indoor concentrations of PM_{2.5} were affected by socioeconomic status.

GRAPHICAL ABSTRACT

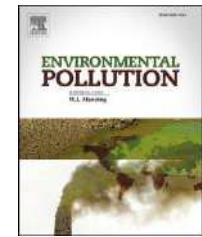




Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Environmental Pollution

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/envpol



Indoor PM_{2.5} in an urban zone with heavy wood smoke pollution: The case of Temuco, Chile[☆]



Héctor Jorquera ^{a,*}, Francisco Barraza ^b, Johanna Heyer ^a, Gonzalo Valdivia ^c, Luis N. Schiappacasse ^d, Lupita D. Montoya ^e

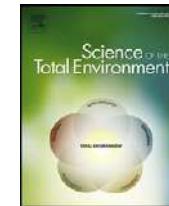
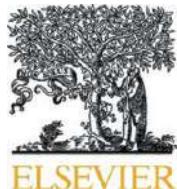
Motivation:

Evaluate exposure to indoor PM2.5 in Temuco, Chile.

Results:

68% of indoor PM2.5 comes from infiltration of high outdoor pollution and relatively high household air exchange rates.





Perception, culture, and science: A framework to identify in-home heating options to improve indoor air quality in the Navajo Nation



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^b Diné College – Shiprock Campus, Dine Environmental Institute, PO Box 580, Shiprock, New Mexico 87420, United States

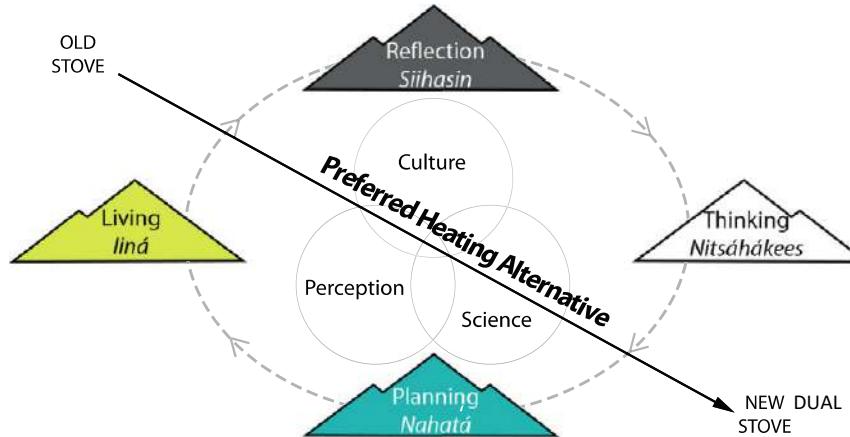
^c United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9 Air Division, Air Toxics, Radiation, and Indoor Air Office, 75 Hawthorne St, San Francisco, CA 94105, United States

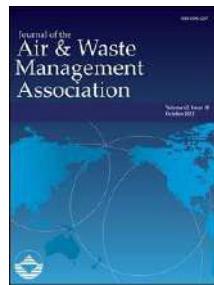
^d United States Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Research and Development, 944 E. Harmon Ave., Las Vegas, NV 89119, United States

HIGHLIGHTS

- A new framework for identifying appropriate heating alternatives for the Navajo Nation is proposed
- This framework balances reducing health and environmental impacts with Navajo culture, perception, and technical assessment
- This assessment uncovered discrepancies between community perception and the technical results
- Involvement of the Navajo Nation people at the onset and throughout a study such as this, is critical to a successful result

GRAPHICAL ABSTRACT

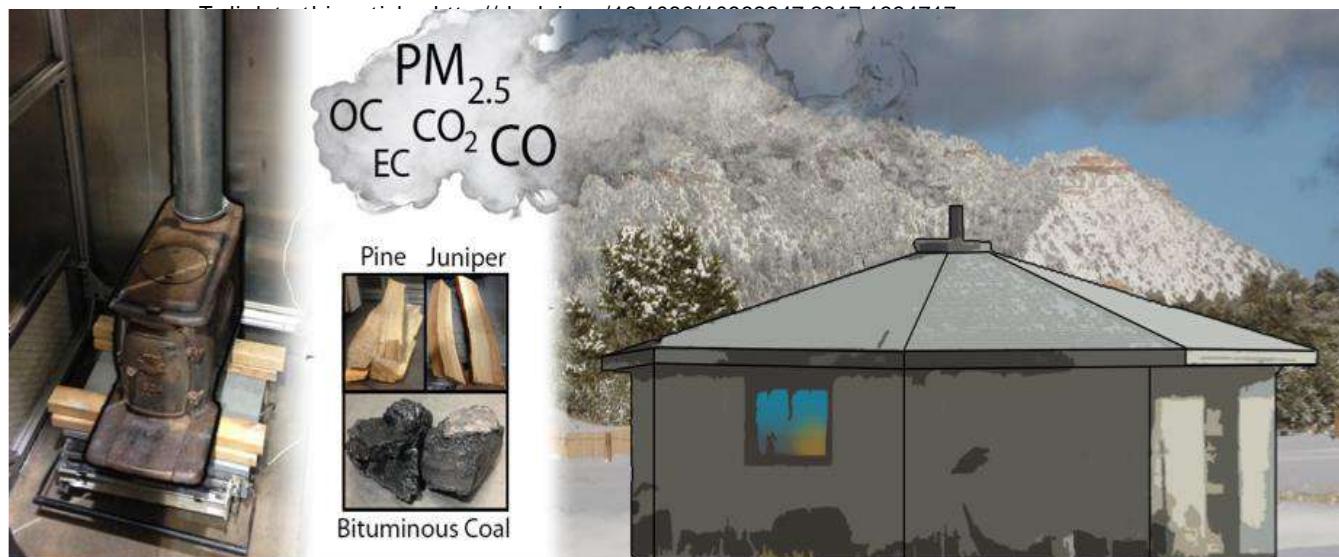


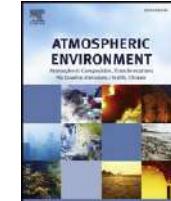


Emission factors of fine particulate matter, organic and elemental carbon, carbon monoxide, and carbon dioxide for four solid fuels commonly used in residential heating by the Navajo Nation

Wyatt M. Champion, Lea Connors & Lupita D. Montoya

To cite this article: Wyatt M. Champion, Lea Connors & Lupita D. Montoya (2017): Emission factors of fine particulate matter, organic and elemental carbon, carbon monoxide, and carbon dioxide for four solid fuels commonly used in residential heating by the Navajo Nation, Journal of the Air & Waste Management Association, DOI: [10.1080/10962247.2017.1334717](https://doi.org/10.1080/10962247.2017.1334717)





Evaluation of cellular effects of fine particulate matter from combustion of solid fuels used for indoor heating on the Navajo Nation using a stratified oxidative stress response model



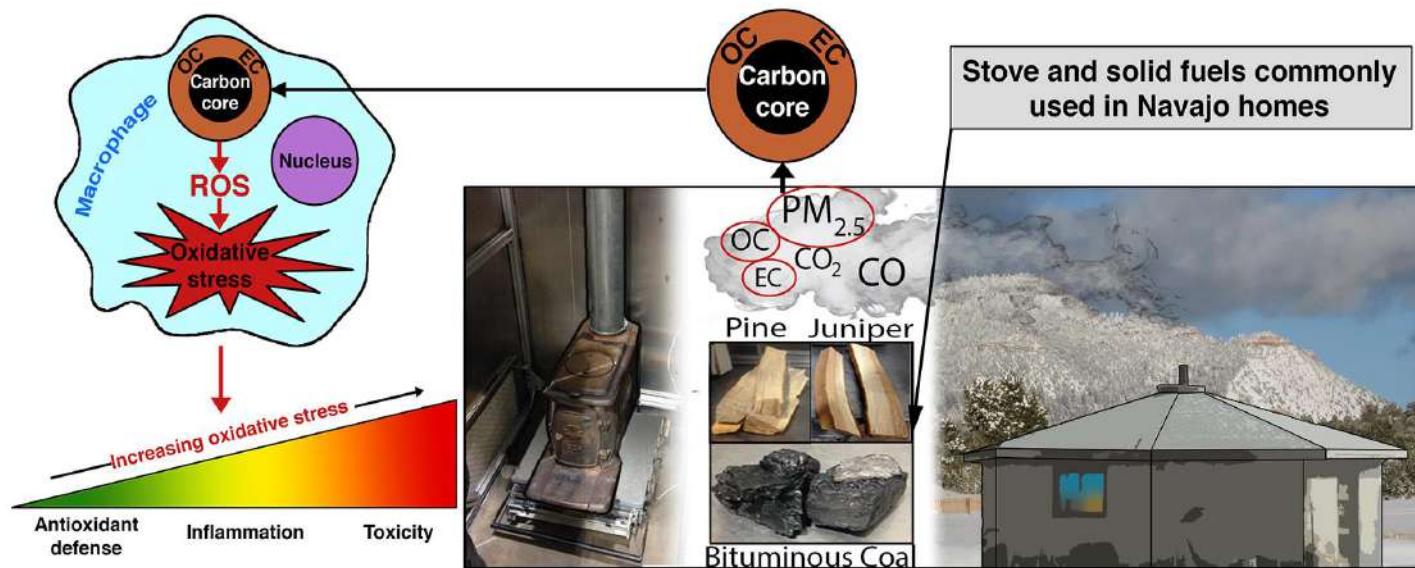
Ning Li^a, Wyatt M. Champion^b, Jemal Imam^c, Damansher Sidhu^a, Joseph R. Salazar^d, Brian J. Majestic^d, Lupita D. Montoya^{b,*}

^a Michigan State University, Department of Pathobiology and Diagnostic Investigation, CVM, 1129 Farm Ln., East Lansing, MI, 48824, USA

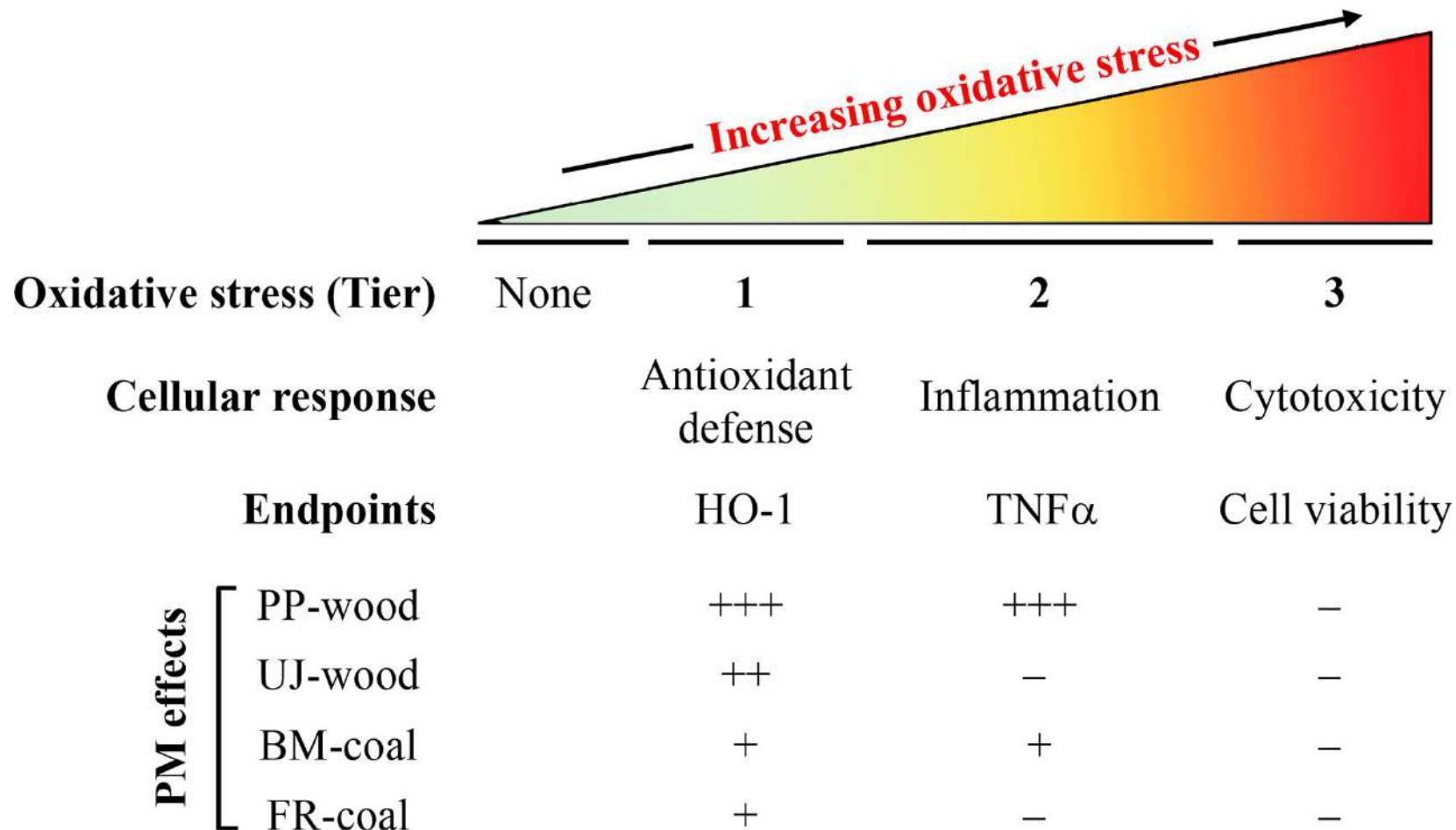
^b University of Colorado Boulder, Civil, Environmental, and Architectural Engineering Department, 1111 Engineering Drive, ECOT 441, UCB 428, Boulder, CO, 80309, USA

^c University of Colorado Boulder, Molecular, Cellular, and Developmental Biology Department, UCB 347, Boulder, CO, 80309, USA

^d University of Denver, Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry, 2190 E. Iliff Ave., Denver, CO, 80208, USA



Three-tier Oxidative Stress Response Model



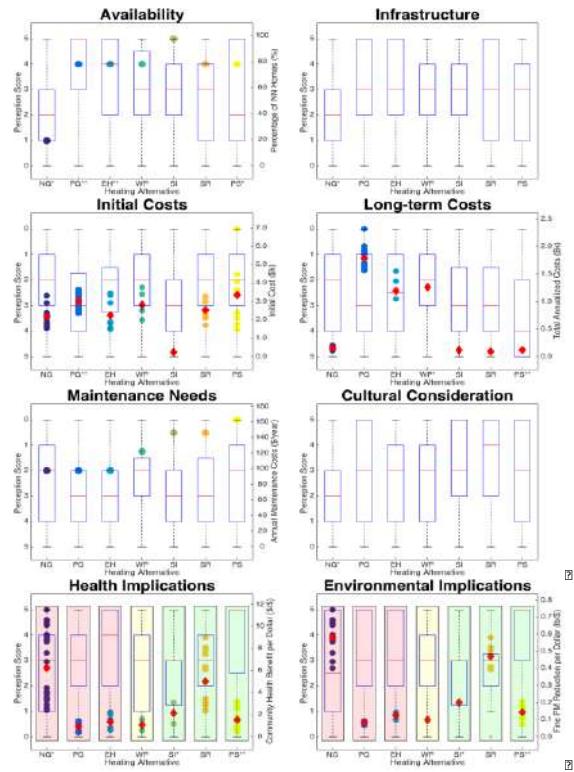


Figure 3. Integrated Results of Perception, Cultural, and Technical Assessments. The Perception Assessment is indicated as boxplots on the y-axis and a higher score is perceived as more feasible based on the criteria evaluated. The red line represents the median Perception score for that alternative, the bottom and top lines in the box represent the first and third quartiles representing the interquartile range (IQR), the whiskers represent 91% and 10%. For the criteria quantified by cost (IC, LC, and MN), a higher perception score would be perceived as “more feasible” or less expensive; therefore, the left y-axis (and quartiles) are flipped for these alternatives. Alternatives perceived as least feasible are denoted with * next to their initials on the x-axis and those that are most feasible are denoted with **. Results of the Cultural Assessment were superimposed on the HI and EI sub-panels, where red, yellow, and green

Champion et al, 2017.



COVID-19

Exposure to air pollutants

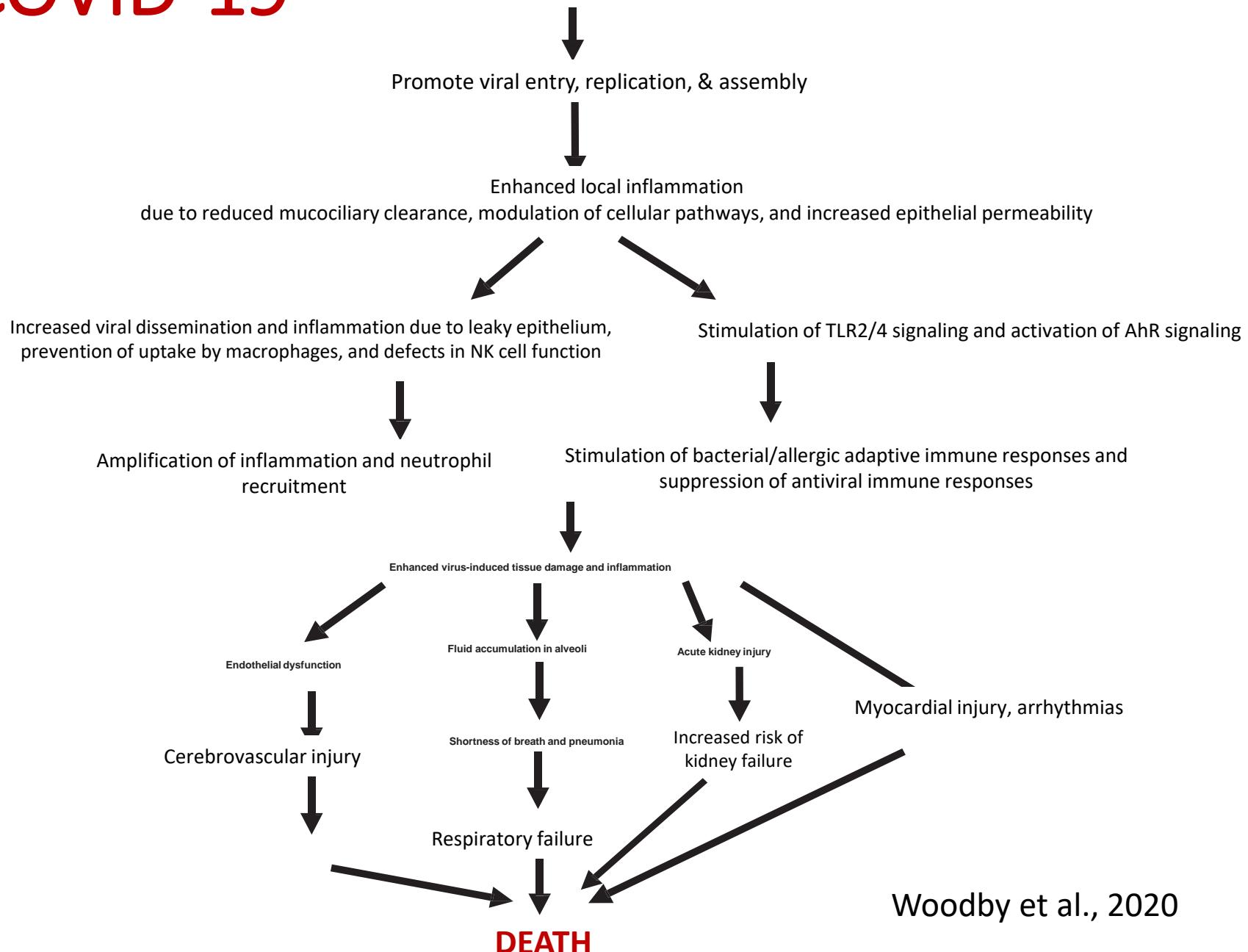


Figure 3a. Age-specific differences between the percent of COVID-19 deaths and the population distribution, grouped by race and Hispanic origin

Select a jurisdiction:

United States

● 0-24 years ● 25-34 years ● 35-44 years ● 45-54 years ● 55-64 years ● 65-74 years ● 75-84 years ● 85 years and over

30

20

10

0

-10

-20

-30

-40

Hispanic

Non-Hispanic
American Indian or
Alaska Native

Non-Hispanic Asian

Non-Hispanic Black

Non-Hispanic Native
Hawaiian or Other
Pacific Islander

Non-Hispanic White

Other

USA

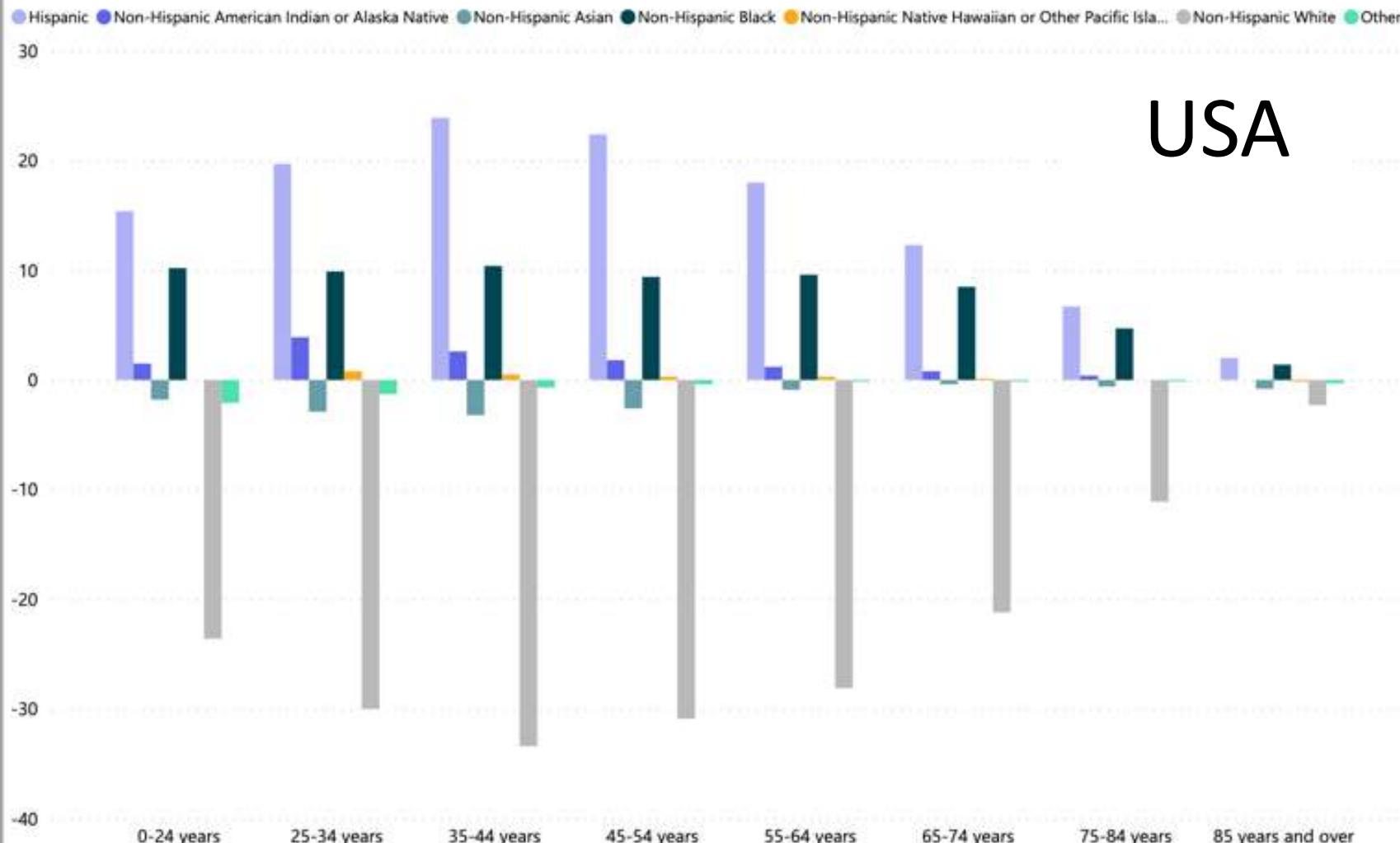
Data Table

CDC 2021

Figure 3b. Differences by race and Hispanic origin between the percent of COVID-19 deaths and the population distribution, grouped by age

Select a jurisdiction:

United States



Data Table

CDC 2021

Figure 3a. Age-specific differences between the percent of COVID-19 deaths and the population distribution, grouped by race and Hispanic origin

Select a jurisdiction:

Colorado

● 0-24 years ● 25-34 years ● 35-44 years ● 45-54 years ● 55-64 years ● 65-74 years ● 75-84 years ● 85 years and over

40

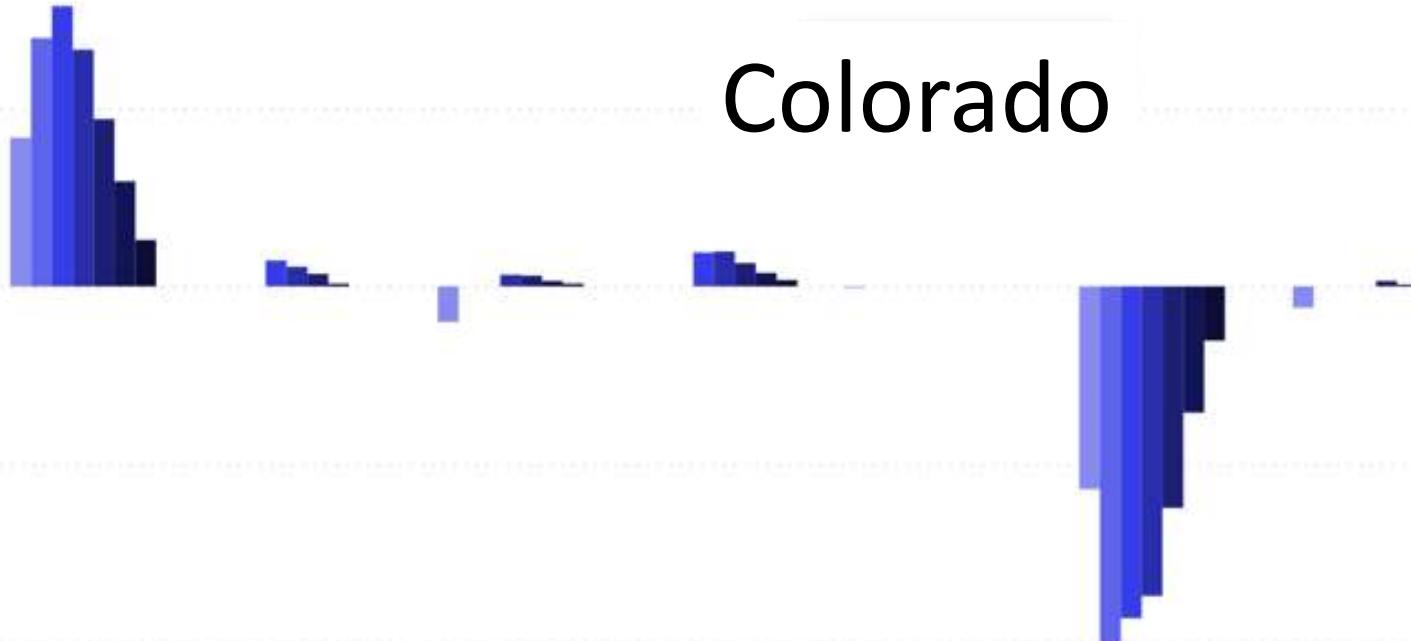
20

0

-20

-40

Colorado



Hispanic

Non-Hispanic
American Indian or
Alaska Native

Non-Hispanic Asian

Non-Hispanic Black

Non-Hispanic Native
Hawaiian or Other
Pacific Islander

Non-Hispanic White

Other

Data Table

CDC 2021

The Stanford Daily

<https://stanforddaily.com/2021/05/13/op-ed-listen-to-black-latinx-and-indigenous-scholars-in-this-pandemic/>

Op-Eds

From the Community | Listen to Black, Latinx and Indigenous scholars in this pandemic



Dr. Lupita Montoya, courtesy of the author

By [Lupita Montoya](#)
May 13, 2021

Black, Latinx, and Indigenous people in the US are disproportionately impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, with higher mortality rates, and more economic fallout and educational setbacks for our children. In Colorado, where I live, a higher percentage of the Latinx population has died from COVID-19 than any other group, according to the CDC.

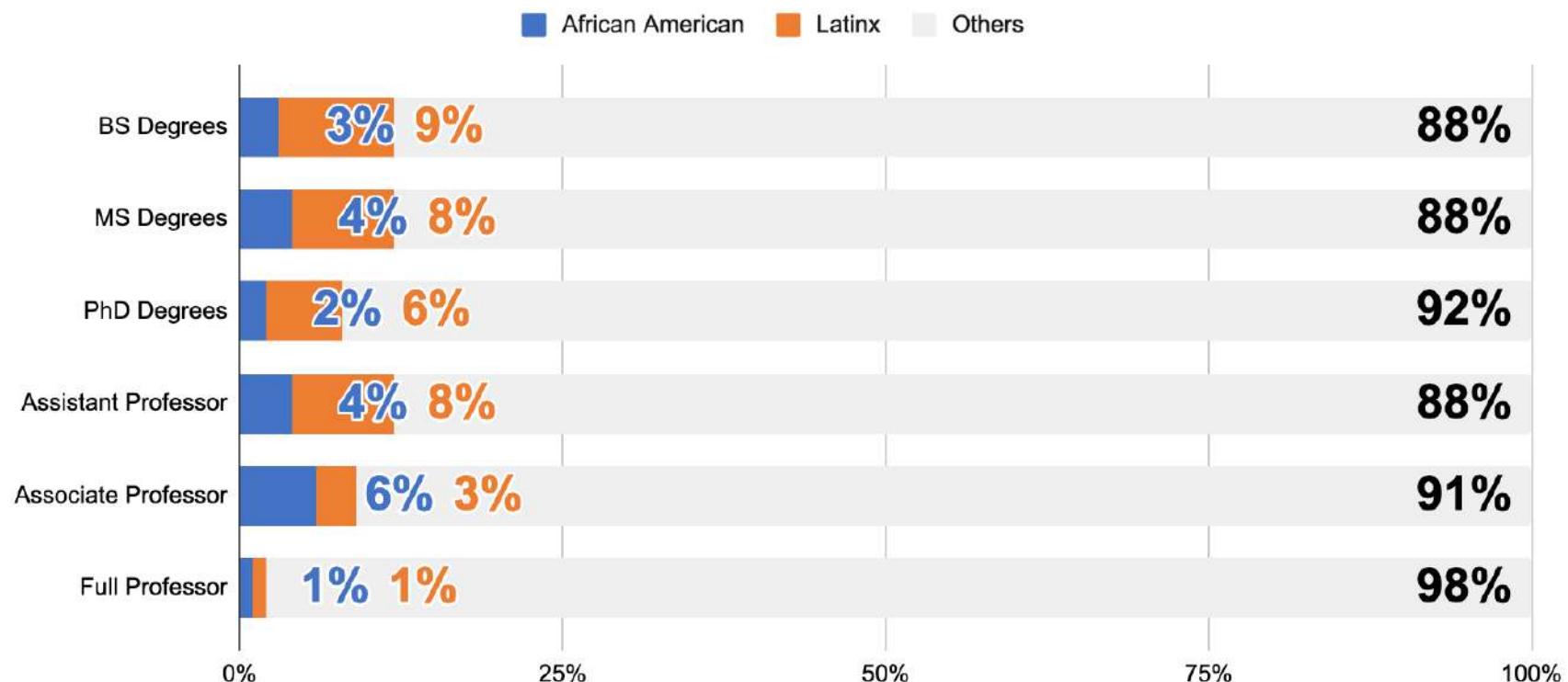
Justicia ambiental,
la falta de diversidad en la academia,
y
el tabú de la investigación en nuestras
propias comunidades

The Brown-on-Brown Research Taboo

Datos Demográficos en Ingeniería Ambiental en USA

Numeros de Nativos Americanos son muy pequeños para visualisarse aquí

African American, Latinx and Others in EnvE



Académicos Afroamericanos, Latinos e Indígenas en los Estados Unidos

- Barber P., Hayes T., plus 10,000+ signatories. (2020). **Systemic Racism in Higher Education.** *Science* [Letter to the Editor].
- **#ShutDownSTEM day** (June 10, 2020)
 - Worldwide shutdown of academia
 - I filed a lawsuit against the University of Colorado
- Statement by **Dr. Cornel West** regarding tenure at Harvard
 - Tenure is about supporting the system in place, not about scholarship

Orden Ejecutiva de la Casa Blanca para Avanzar la Equidad Racial y Apoyar a Comunidades Desatendidas (Enero 2021)

which states “...the Federal Government should pursue a comprehensive approach to advancing equity for all, including people of color and others who have been historically underserved, marginalized, and adversely affected by persistent poverty and inequality...”

2022-2026 US EPA Plan Estratégico

incorporated a fourth principle “Advance Justice and Equity” to the previous three principles articulated by EPA’s first Administrator, William Ruckelshaus, to follow the science, follow the law, and be transparent.

Publicaciones Recientes

- Montoya L.D., Mendoza L., Prouty C., Trotz M., Verbyla M., (2021). “Environmental Engineering for the 21st Century: Increasing Diversity and Community Participation to Achieve Environmental and Social Justice”, *Environmental Engineering Science* 38(5): 288-297.
- Ornelas Van Horne Y.#, Alcala C.S., Peltier R.E., Quintana P.J.E., Seto E., Gonzales M., Jonhston J., Montoya L., Quirós-Alcalá L., Beamer P.I., (2022). “An Applied Environmental Justice Framework for Exposure Science”, *Journal of Exposure Science and Environmental Epidemiology*, 1-11.

No Somos “Los Pobrecitos”: Persiguiendo Investigación con la Participación de la Comunidad y Justicia

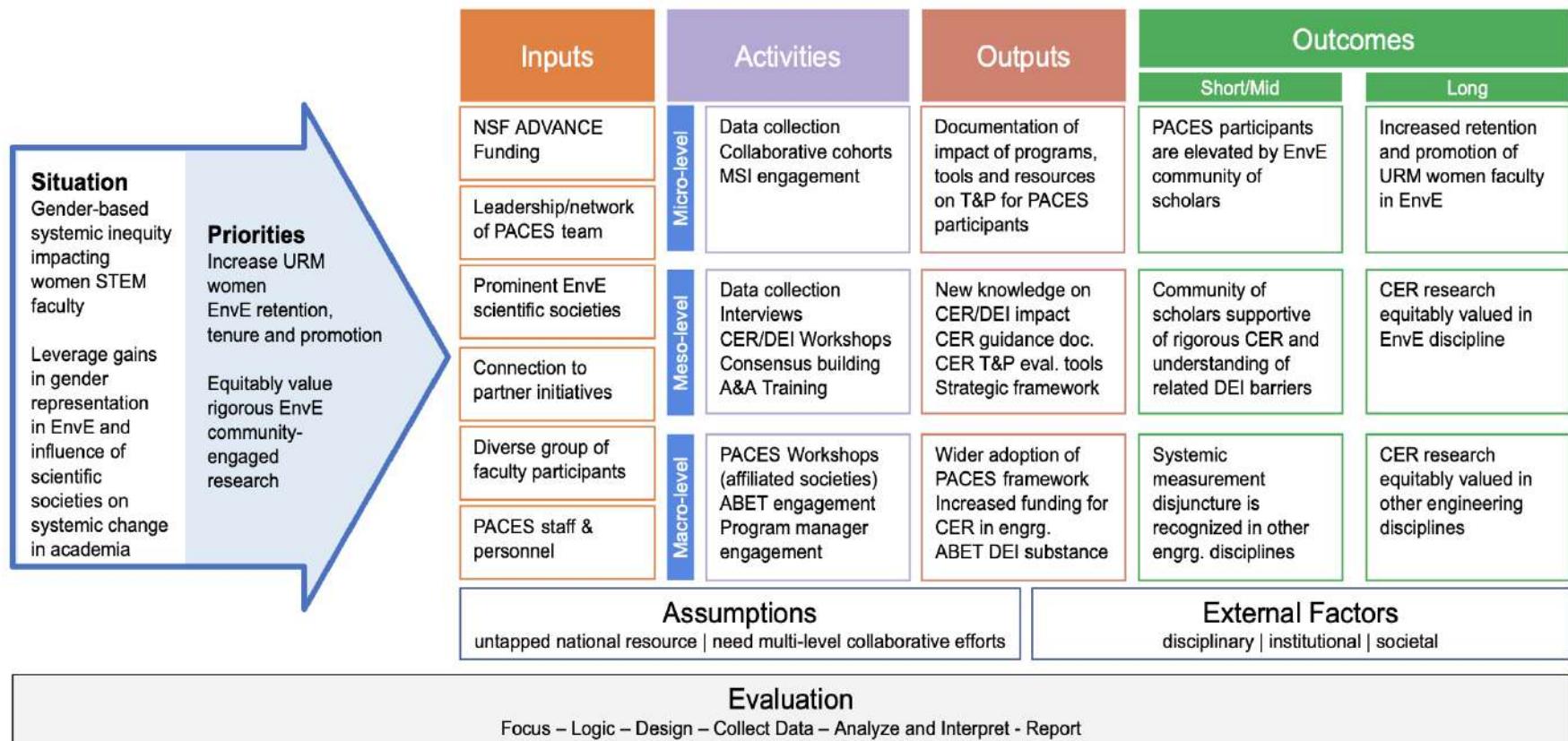
Montoya, L.D. (2022). Guest Editorial: We are Not “Los Pobrecitos”: Pursuing Community Engaged Research and Justice. *International Journal for Service Learning in Engineering, Humanitarian Engineering and Social Entrepreneurship*, 17(2): 2 pp.



ADVANCE Strategic Partnership for Alignment of Community Engagement in STEM (SPACES)



Para Promover Investigación con Comunidades and Apoyar Mujeres Académicas, sobre todo Afroamericanas, Latinas e Indígenas, que conduscan este tipo de investigación en Environmental Engineering y disciplinas aledañas



The Washington Post

World is on brink of catastrophic warming, U.N. climate change report says

A dangerous climate threshold is near, but 'it does not mean we are doomed' if swift action is taken, scientists say



By [Sarah Kaplan](#)

Updated March 20, 2023 at 5:33 p.m. EDT | Published March 20, 2023 at 9:01 a.m. EDT

El mundo está al borde del calentamiento catastrófico, dice el reporte sobre el Cambio Climático de las Naciones Unidas (Marzo 20, 2023)



**Escuchemos el llanto de la Tierra y
el llanto del pobre!**

Laudato Sí, Papa Francisco

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Perry Charley
Neilroy Singer



**Navajo Nation
Environmental Protection Agency**

Chris Yazzie
Sky Izzo
Glenna Lee
Eugenia Quintana
Michael King
Tennille Denetdeel



Katie Stewart
Jim Jetter
Dr. Jacky Rosati
Dr. Paul Solomon
Kristy Miller

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