

WHO Guidance Document on the Development of Public Health Strategies in the Context of the Minamata Convention



Fish consumption, mercury risk and perception among indigenous people in the Brazilian Amazon

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# IMPACTO DA EXPOSIÇÃO DE POPULAÇÕES TRADICIONAIS MERCURIO NA AMAZONIA

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# Sources of Mercury in the Amazon Basin contribute to the Hg load



- Deforestation
- Biomass burning (forest)
- Road construction, soil erosion
- Agriculture and livestock
- hydroelectric reservoirs
- ASGM It is the leading source of mercury emissions, responsible for a production of 30 t of golden/yr, mainly from Tapajós Rivern
- Since the 1980s, studies in the Amazon show evidence of contamination in the rivers and riverine, indigenous and in same urban people. Illegal gold mining has expanded 18% annually in the Amazon in the last decade (Swenson et al. 2011)
- This expansion is driven by the increase in gold price in international markets (Alvarez-Berríos and Aide 2015; USGS 2020) (Asner et al. 2013; Alvarez-Berríos and Aide 2015; Asner and Tupayachi 2016



#### **Exposure Assessment of Mercury**

- In the Brazilian Amazon, greater than 90% of mercury in fish is methylmercury
- The Hg concentration in fish depends on the trophical level and characteristics of the site
- Risk analysis is an important tool to achieve consumer protection and ensure the benefits of fish consumption, especially for those who depend on fish as their only source of protein
- Fish consumption by indigenous and riverine communities can exceed 300 g per day, resulting in an average annual consumption of 100 kg per capita
- For indigenous the fish consumption depends on the gender, age, location of the indigenous land











- The mercury dynamics in aquatic ecosystems are complex and influenced by many factors, including soil type, river flow, fish trophic level, age of fish, season, pH, the productivity of aquatic ecosystems, characteristics of methylation sites [Gomes et al, 2020; Wasserman, et al, 2003].
- The Hg concentration in fish exceeded the safe limit in most carnivorous (75%), 20% of omnivorous, and 5% of herbivorous



#### Fish Exposure in Urban Areas of Amazon

Urban areas in the Amazon offer a greater variety of species, the main preference is for carnivorous fish that can reach 20 kg and Hg concentration ranging from 1 to 6 kg /mg

Depending on the fish comsumption in their diet it can pose a major health risk, as the preference in urban areas is for large carnivorous

This scenario represents a risk situation mainly for pregnant women, children and women of reproductive age





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The perception of indigenous people in relation to the risks of exposure to the consumption of contaminated fish

### Total Hg in Blood Samples

as a function of frequency of fish consumption



Indigenous people who live near rivers and consume fish have a good perception of the meaning of Hg contamination for their health. However, they usually live in remote areas, far from urban centers, and have many difficulties in obtaining other sources of food, and even knowing that fish pose health risks, they consume, not always fishing fish with lower concentrations of Hg

## Delivery of Mercury reports and explanation of hair concentrations



#### Risk Assessment for several communities



#### RfD=0.1 $\mu$ g/ kg/ d



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Thank you Sandra Hacon